



aps
CHICAGO
MAY 26-29, 2022

POSTER BROCHURE



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Teaching Institute Poster Session, Regency Ballroom D

THURSDAY MAY 26
11:15 AM - 12:15 PM

TI-1 - The Influence of Peer Discussion and Attendance Modality on Student Success in Remote Courses

This study investigates whether the opportunity for synchronous remote discussion with peers in a UCSD research methods course led to higher accuracy on assessments than only engaging in whole-class or no discussion. We found a significant interaction between peer discussion behaviors and modality of attendance on quiz and exam performance.

Dania Ibrahim
UCSD

Keeshia Kamura
University of California San Diego

Emma Geller
University of California, San Diego
(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-2 - Perceptions of Students with Disabilities Regarding Their Professors and Academic Accommodations

Findings from a study of college students with disabilities regarding a) experiences with faculty and academic accommodations, and b) thoughts about the beliefs faculty have toward students needing academic accommodations. Findings indicate the ease by which students procedurally have accommodation needs met, but not without occasional negativity from their professors.

Kevin J. O'Connor
Providence College
(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-3 - The Best of Both Worlds: Designing a Hybrid Class to Improve Student Retention and Employment

To improve student retention, in-field employment, and post graduate school attendance, we developed a hybrid on-line and in-person class that targets student knowledge increases while emphasizing building group cohesion. This approach is crucial to support underrepresented minority and first-generation college attendee success, but also improves support for all students.

Amanda R. Mortimer
California State University, Fresno

Constance Jones
California State University, Fresno

Celeste M. Naik
California State University, Fresno

Sarah Pantoya
California State University, Fresno

Rania Plazas
California State University, Fresno

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-4 - Paraphrasing and Question Restructuring As Countermeasures to Online Academic Dishonesty

In this study, the implementation of paraphrasing and question restructuring were used as countermeasures to online academic dishonesty in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. The data analysis suggests implementing these methods moved exam results to parameters close to historical trends.

Lisandra Artiles Suarez
James Madison University;

Jeff Dyche
James Madison University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-5 - The Impact of Betrayal on Student Trust in the Teacher

This study examined the impact of betrayal of trust by the teacher on student attitudes. Some 67 participants read scenarios in which a teacher changed a stated grading policy midcourse to be more stringent. Participants reported significant drops in teacher trust and willingness to put forth their best efforts.

Stephen L. Chew

Samford University

Kimmy Robinson

Samford University

Olivia Knight

Samford University

Caroline Crawford

Samford University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-6 - Embrace Subjectivity: Teaching an Existentially-Informed Clinical Psychology

This project advocates for an existential lens upon the teaching of clinical psychology. Four ongoing lines of inquiry are evaluated, followed by recommendations for instructors and supervisors to more robustly embrace an existentially-informed mindset which emphasizes the subjectivity, phenomenology, and dynamic nature of human experience.

Olivia M. Nelson

Makiya D. Tunstall

Saginaw Valley State University

Brianna H. Vanderstelt

Saginaw Valley State University

Travis J. Pashak

Saginaw Valley State University

David Nichols

Saginaw Valley State University

James Hitt

Saginaw Valley State University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-7 - The Use of Autoethnography to Examine the Experiences of Racially Diverse Undergraduate Students in the Role of Research Assistant

Through autoethnography, past undergraduate research assistants explored their individual and collective experiences running focus groups. The original study investigated sexual consent and sexual assault from the unique perspective of students of color. Qualitative analysis revealed commonalities and differences for black and non-black students who assisted in the original data collection.

Patricia Wallace

Northern Illinois University

Taylor Civilus

Northern Illinois University

Cornelius Ingram

Northern Illinois University

Kelsie Moosmann

Northern Illinois University

Kelly Vidovic

Northern Illinois University

Maeve Wallace

Northern Illinois University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-8 - Oral Exams in an Undergraduate Neuroscience Course

Oral examinations have various advantages over written or multiple-choice exams. A major component of my undergraduate Behavioral Neuroscience course includes assessing six core concepts using pass/fail oral exams, each with unlimited attempts. This structure has enhanced my ability to assess student understanding and provide real-time feedback despite logistical challenges.

Spencer Bell

Dixie State University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-9 - Improving Academic Outcomes: Targeting Self-Control and Students' Top Three Intervention Strategies

Interventions which target students' inaccurate beliefs about self-control, if coupled with methods to change the exercise of self-control, can alter these beliefs and improve academic outcomes. The top favorite methods students chose to use include: modifying the environment, the use of rewards, and choosing situations that favor good choices.

Sharon A. Lewis

Emory University - Oxford College

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-10 - An Intergenerational Service-Learning Experience

An intergenerational service-learning curriculum was developed for a Psychology of Aging course with a dual purpose: (1) bring together students and older adults with meaningful dialogue and (2) help students engage with course content in a meaningful way. We will review relevant curriculum, service-learning curriculum content, and student products.

Zachary Swanson

The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Ruth Walker

The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Jill Shelton

The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Robinson Morgan

The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-11 - Mental Health, Self-Awareness, and Social Justice: Working in Diverse Communities

It is critical that everyone entering the helping professions develop the cultural humility and critical consciousness needed to engage meaningfully within a multicultural society. We describe a new course at UW-Madison designed to foster the knowledge, awareness, and skills needed to understand and promote mental health equity across cultural differences.

Kevin M. Riordan

University of Wisconsin - Madison

Daniela Robledo

University of Wisconsin - Madison

Pilar Gauthier

University of Wisconsin - Madison

Alyssa Ramirez Stege

University of Wisconsin - Madison

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-12 - From Hating Statistics to Receiving Positive Student Evaluations: Using a Three-Step Approach and Direct Instruction to Teach Undergraduate Statistics

Undergraduate statistics courses can be aversive for students completing the course and instructors developing the course. Over the past three years, I have attempted to reduce these anxieties by incorporating a systematic structure in which material is presented in a uniform way using a three-step (Tell-Show-Do) and direct instruction approach.

Brandon Ring

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-13 - Cultivating Belonging Beyond Politics, Protests, and Pandemics: The Psychology of Mandated and Misinterpreted Curricula

Inclusive pedagogy derived from psychological theories of basic human needs are opportunities to address individual experiences and collective histories. This presentation focuses on pedagogy and classroom teaching carried out over a year of intentional courses designed for students to interact more effectively with others. Results and future directions are provided.

Adrienne R. Carter-Sowell

The University of Oklahoma

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-14 - Leveraging Peer-Led Workshops: How Contextual and Motivational Factors Explain Undergraduates' Help-Seeking Behaviors

Peer-led supplemental instruction by undergraduate teaching assistants strengthens students' achievement and motivation. Eight cohorts of undergraduates in rigorous research and statistics courses validated but also extended these findings by demonstrating how help-seeking behaviors (aka attending UTA-facilitated workshops) itself requires generating value, normalizing help-seeking, and actively working to remove contextual barriers.

Persis Driver

Dominican University

Tracy L. Caldwell

Dominican University

Lance Grunert

Dominican University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-15 - Alternatives to Opioids: Training Medical Students to Effectively Treat Chronic Non-Malignant Pain

Chronic non-malignant pain (CNMP) has historically been treated with ineffective interventions, including opioids. Mayo Clinic Alix School of Medicine provides a pain psychology-developed multicomponent training program (i.e., didactic lecture, real and standardized patient encounters, feedback, and debriefing) to teach medical students a biopsychosocial approach to assessing and treating CNMP.

Samuel Nayman

Mayo Clinic

Sydney Kelpin

Mayo Clinic

Cynthia Townsend

Mayo Clinic

Jeannie Sperry

Mayo Clinic

Eleshia Morrison

Mayo Clinic

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-16 - Encouraging First-Year College Students to “Study Smarter”: A Study Skills Presentation Helps Discriminate Effective from Ineffective Study Strategies

We examined the effectiveness of attending a study tips presentation on first-year college students' study habits. The presentation enhanced students' understanding of effective and ineffective strategies and improved their planned approach to studying. These gains from the presentation remained evident, although they were somewhat weaker, across attendees' first semester.

Margaret Stopa

Butler University

Jacqueline Randall

Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver

Butler University

Amanda C. G. Hall

Butler University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-17 - Students Perceive Restrictions on in-Class Phone Use As Beneficial to Academic Habits, Engagement and Performance

We tested students' perception of how a policy restricting in-class cell phone use affects their academic habits, performance and engagement. Results show that students perceive the restriction as having a positive effect on all measures with the strongest effect found for in-class group work and concentration.

Amanda Kiffmeyer

University of St. Thomas

Hannah Schulz

University of St. Thomas

Uta Wolfe

University of St. Thomas

(General)

TI-18 - Procrastination, Personality, and Academic Major Changes Among Diverse Undergraduates

We investigated relationships among procrastination, personality, and academic major changes. The results indicated that GPA differentially correlated to personality traits and procrastination, academic major change patterns, and the reasons cited for major changes as well as the types of consultations made differed by race and ethnicity.

Jeannetta G. Williams

St Edward's University

Delia Paskos

St. Edward's University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-19 - Long-Term Benefits to Incoming College Students Who Completed Intensive Training in Metacognitive Learning Skills

We examined the impact of a first-year course designed to train students in using metacognitive strategies on learning. Results indicate that students perceived the training as helpful and that those who were explicitly trained to use MCLS experienced lasting improvements in their study skills compared to students who were not.

Mona M. Ibrahim

Concordia College

Mark Jensen

Concordia College

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-20 - Diversifying Career Mentorship: Exploring Michigan's Mental Health Helping Professions

This project addresses an advising gap by curating resources for psychology educators to provide undergraduate students regarding careers in mental health helping professions. Following literature review, evaluation of training sites, and expert interviews, a career guide overview was built into a freely available website specific to options in Michigan.

Travis J. Pashak

Saginaw Valley State University

Olivia M. Nelson

Makiya D. Tunstull

Saginaw Valley State University

Brianna H. Vanderstelt

Saginaw Valley State University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-21 - Universal Design for Learning and Open Pedagogy in Psychology 101: An Analysis of Student Engagement

This project proposes to study if students are more engaged in learning course content when allowed more flexibility in choice of assignments. By making use of Universal Design in Learning and Open Pedagogy designed renewable assignments rather than traditional quizzes, the authors predict an increase active participation by students.

Jody Resko

Queensborough Community College, CUNY

Leslie Ward

Queensborough Community College, CUNY

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-22 - From Passive Participation to Active Engagement...and Back

The trajectory for college student academic success has changed over the past 50 years. Once passive recipients of knowledge, students have become more actively involved, but not yet fully engaged learners. Using novel means for participation, engagement grades significantly increased over three years, before being negatively impacted by Covid-19.

Arlene R. Lundquist

Utica University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-23 - Early Birds and Late Arrivals: Class Attendance in College Courses

Classroom punctuality was examined across meeting times (earlier versus later in the day) and academic divisions (i.e., sciences, humanities, business) in two observational studies. Clear patterns of early-arriving and late-arriving students indicate strategies for improving attendance across disciplines.

Alan Swinkels

St Edward's University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-24 - Collective Efforts to Increase Students' Access to Educational Resources

The use of open educational resources can help advance equitable learning environments. Creating OERs can be a daunting process alone, but manageable with others. This project explains how a diverse group of psychology instructors collaborated on developing OERs. The process, successes, and challenges will be shared to encourage others.

Alishia Huntoon

Oregon Institute of Technology

(Teaching Institute Poster)

Poster Session I APS Exhibit Hall

THURSDAY, MAY 26

7:30 PM - 8:30 PM

I-1 - Parental Support during Triadic Interactions Predicts Joint Attention and Language Gains in Children with Autism

Children with Autism display difficulties in Joint Attention behaviors, a prerequisite of language. Seventy-seven boys with Autism and their parents participated in this longitudinal study. Parental support predicted gains in joint attention and in language. Gains in joint attention mediated the association between parental support and gains in language abilities.

Yael Maccabi

University of Haifa

Lior Hamburger

University of Haifa

Michal Slonim

University of Haifa

Michal Mottes

University of Haifa

Nurit Yirmiya

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem,

David Oppenheim

University of Haifa

(Developmental)

I-2 - Harnessing Brain Microglia to Fight Depression

We show that stimulation of brain microglia, via modulation of specific immune/microglial checkpoint genes and the consequent changes in neurogenesis, underlie the antidepressant effects of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). These findings enabled the development of a novel personalized pharmacological procedure that mimics the effects of ECT on microglia, neurogenesis and behavior.

Raz Yirmiya

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

(Biological/Neuroscience)

I-3 - Hypervigilance Among Law Enforcement Officers: A Notably High Level Predominates and Is Associated with Coping Styles

High hypervigilance scores were observed with similar means across men and women. Important coping style differences were noted between men and women. Negative associations were observed between all coping styles and hypervigilance for women while positive associations for all except one were observed for men.

Tracie L Pasold

Louisiana State University Shreveport

Jennifer L Anderson

Louisiana State University

(Clinical Science)

I-4 - Divided Germany – a Psychological Investigation of Factors Influencing Right-Wing Populism

Five hypotheses contributing to social psychology were analyzed based on a questionnaire regarding populist and right-wing extremist attitudes. For the hypotheses structural equation models were created and analyzed for 940 respondents from all over Germany to show that right-wing populist attitudes can indeed be traced back to psychological constructs.

Florian Stolberg

DIPLOMA Private Hochschulgesellschaft mbH

Marc Schipper

Hochschule für Künste im Sozialen Ottersberg

(Social)

I-5 - Life Satisfaction Mediates the Link between System Justification and Redistribution in Russia

In Russia life satisfaction with inequality perception(IP) ($B = -.11$, $SE = .06$) but not IP itself ($B = -.21$, $SE = .21$) mediate the link between system justification and redistribution support. Implications and the role of inequality in post-communist context are discussed. Funded by Russian Science Foundation (grant #20-18-00142).

Aleksandr Ivanov

HSE University

Elena Agadullina

HSE University

(Social)

I-6 - Twitter during the 2020 Presidential Election: A Six-Month Analysis of the Emotional and Moral Content of Tweets

We examined the emotional and moral content of sixty million tweets during the 2020 election using LIWC and the Moral Foundations Dictionary. We identified differences in the content of tweets referencing Biden or Trump and noted drastic changes in content coinciding with major events (e.g., Jan. 6th insurrection, impeachment, etc.).

Joseph Williams

Florida Atlantic University

(Social)

I-7 - Computational Mechanisms Underlying Partisan-Motivated Reasoning

What explains partisan divides over basic facts? We tackle this question with a sequential sampling task to examine how partisans gather and evaluate information about the honesty of Democrat and Republican candidates. Drift diffusion models reveal that biases reflect both a prior beliefs and asymmetrical integration of unreliable favorable information.

Yrian Derreumaux

University of California Riverside

Brent Hughes

University of California, Riverside

(Social)

I-8 - Diversity or Monolith: White and BiPoc Ideological Attitudes in Response to the BLM Protests

George Floyd's death and the subsequent protests renewed discussions of police brutality and race. In a representative sample of Americans across race and political ideology, we examined the ideological attitudes of White and BIPOC Americans toward the protests and police reform. Results indicate BIPOC Americans are ideologically diverse versus monolithic.

Kaelan Vazquez

DePaul University Psychology Department

Ellie Buebendorf

DePaul University

Kara Harris

DePaul University

Christina Reyna

DePaul

(Social)

I-9 - Democratic Backsliding: Dissecting the Interplay between Populism and Authoritarianism and Their Effect on Democracy, Plurality, and Identification.

Democratic backsliding is a major concern around the world because of authoritarian-populist movements. We found that this interaction predicted greater skepticism toward electoral integrity and democracy (Study 1), perceived cultural threat and lower trust of Chancellor Merkel (Study 2), greater identification with anti-establishment groups (Study 3), and anti-pluralism (Study 4).

Waleed Jami

University of Nevada, Reno

Markus Kemmelmeier

University of Nevada, Reno

(Social)

I-10 - It's News to Me: Political Affiliation and Evaluation of News Source Quality and Partisan Bias

Participants' self-reported political beliefs were compared to their ratings of the quality and partisan bias of 12 sources of news. Strong political beliefs predicted significant differences in the perceived quality and partisan bias of news sources, particularly for Republican and conservative participants.

Jeremy V. Hermanson
Bridgewater State University

Elizabeth R. Spievak
Bridgewater State University

Pamela Hayes-Bohanan
Bridgewater State University

(Cognitive)

I-11 - Founder Ownership and System Justifying Beliefs in Relation to Attitudes Toward Black Lives Matter

The present research examined how founder ownership and system justification related to attitudes toward the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movements. We found that after controlling for general ideology, people higher in founder ownership and system justification beliefs held more negative attitudes toward BLM movements.

Autumn Nichelle Scarborough
The College of William & Mary

(Social)

I-12 - Liberals and Conservatives Polarization on Police Reform May be Exaggerated

During the 2020 BLM protests, liberals and conservatives appeared polarized regarding police reform. In a representative sample of US adults, we found that, despite significant effects of ideology, liberals and conservatives agreed more than disagreed about which police reform policies they want. Results suggest that polarization might be exaggerated.

Christine Reyna
DePaul University

Nancy Bartekian
DePaul University

(Social)

I-13 - Four Dimensions of American Political Ideology: Associations with Attitudes and Hypothetical Donation Behavior Towards Specific Social Groups

Factor analyses of a new questionnaire suggested four distinct ideological factors, reflecting the government's role in different life domains. The current study examines differential implications of these factors for predicting prejudices toward several social groups (e.g., ethnic, career) and hypothetical donation behavior to real non-profit organizations addressing different social values.

Adi Wiesel
Arizona State University

Michael C. Edwards
Arizona State University

Michelle N. Shiota
Arizona State University, Tempe

(Social)

I-14 - Internet Political Incivility Reduces Perceptions of Competence and Rational Attributions in the Context of the U.S. Border Wall Debate

Participants from South Texas encountered stimuli manipulating the effects of incivility and argument strength on positions regarding the border wall. An uncivil discussion yielded lower ratings of competence and rationality, even for stronger arguments. The results show that uncivil discourse may precipitate a negativity bias clouding judgment of arguments.

Nayda Castillo
Jason R. Popan
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Jesse Acosta
Alicia Sanchez

(Social)

I-15 - Political Paranoia: The Conceptual and Statistical Justification for the Development of a New Type of Paranoia Measure

This study justifies the creation of a new construct, political paranoia, and its accompanying scale. The scale will allow researchers to have a single measure that encompasses distrust in authority, conspiratorial thinking, partisanship, and other sub-factors. This scale will have future use in studying political violence and extreme political beliefs.

Brandon M. Sublett

Tennessee Tech University

Stephanie A. Kazanas

Tennessee Technological University

Matthew J. Zagumny

Tennessee Technological University

(Methodology)

I-16 - Mirror Image during Trump Era: Is Iranians' and Americans' Perceptions of Each Other Affected By Travel Ban?

This study reports on Iranians and Americans' attitude toward each other with reference to Travel Ban, Hostage Crisis and Missile attack. Majority of participants had a more balanced and less biased viewpoint toward each other and tried to judge the incidents based on consequences and ethical weights given to each.

Paria Y Jami

University of Alabama at Birmingham

Behzad Mansouri

Lakeshore Foundation

(Social)

I-17 - Political Orientation Predicts the Use of Conventional and Alternative Medicine: A Survey Study of 19 European Countries

We investigated whether political orientation (PO) predicts the use of conventional (CM) and complementary/alternative medicine (CAM) across 19 European countries ($N=20,592$; ESS round 7). Of five political-ideological PO dimensions (left-right general; l-r economical; Gal-Tan; anti-elite; anti-corruption), anti-corruption PO predicted CM and CAM use, and Gal-Tan predicted CAM use.

Jussi Valtonen

University of Helsinki, Finland

Ville-Juhani Ilmarinen

University of Helsinki

Jan-Erik Lönnqvist

University of Helsinki

(Social)

I-18 - Patriotism and Moral Judgment of Behavior

A sample of 93 U.S. citizens judged attacks by other countries on U.S. citizens as more morally objectionable than when the U.S. caused civilian deaths other countries. Degree of trait patriotism was a stronger predictor of moral judgment than primed patriotism. Higher trait empathy predicted willingness to forgive.

Blake Osbourne

Samford University

Stephen L. Chew

Samford University

(Social)

I-19 - A Belief Systems Analysis of Fraud Beliefs Following the 2020 U.S. Election

Empirical data on fraud belief dynamics collected during the 2020 U.S. presidential election vote count demonstrate preference-related biases in belief updating. Bayesian models suggest that these apparent biases may be accounted for in a belief systems perspective, by rational inference from biased prior beliefs.

Rotem Botvinik-Nezer

Dartmouth College

Matt Jones

University of Colorado Boulder

Tor D. Wager

Dartmouth College

(Cognitive)

I-20 - College Students' Conspiracy Beliefs, Political Attitudes, and Attitudes to COVID-19, the Insurrection at the US Capitol, and Black Lives Matters (BLM)

We examined the interrelations among conspiracy theories, political attitudes, and attitudes towards COVID-19. Undergraduates espousing conspiracy theories had laxer COVID-19 attitudes, lower vaccination rates, trusted the government and news media less, held more far-right views, and had more negative personality traits than did students lower in conspiracy beliefs.

Sylvia Beyer

University of Wisconsin-Parkside

Jeremy Jin

University of Wisconsin-Parkside

(Social)

I-21 - Rationalizing White Nationalism through Political Ideology and Patriotism

The present research examines the association between ideology and White nationalism. We predict that this association will be accounted for in part by ideology's association with both progressive and protective patriotism, which in turn predicts White nationalism. We propose that these manifestations of patriotism will be higher among conservatives

Miguel Vazquez

DePaul University

Christine Reyna

DePaul University

(Social)

I-23 - Pattern Perception and COVID-19 Vaccination Conspiracy Beliefs

The present study examined how misinformation affects COVID-19 vaccination beliefs. We hypothesized that exposure to anti-vaccination material would prime participants to engage in conspiratorial and pattern perceptible thinking. While the manipulation failed to reach significance, we found that conspiratorial ideation was strongly correlated with measures of perceived external control.

Zuul Woodson

Albright College

Keith Feigenson

Albright College

(Cognitive)

I-24 - The Effect of Superiority/ Inferiority Complex and Sense of Self Determination on Conspiratorial Beliefs in Those with Prosocial Behaviors.

This poster shows the effect of the superiority and inferiority complex, sense of self-determination and prosocial behaviors on conspiracy theory belief. The participants (N=250) were tasked with answering surveys regarding these variables. Participants who scored higher on the superiority scale were found to have a higher belief in conspiracy theories.

Kira Robbins

(Social)

I-25 - Sharing Is Believing? Re-Assessing Misinformation Diffusion and Detection on Social Media

A fast-growing literature has been devoted to studying how people assess and share fake news. Our experimental study contributes to the literature by focusing on how social media networks could intersect with psychological factors to affect people's dissemination and diffusion of fake news.

Narisong Huhe

University of Strathclyde

Mark Shephard

University of Strathclyde

David J Robertson

University of Strathclyde

Tony Anderson

University of Strathclyde

(Cognitive)

I-26 - Something's Not Right, but What? Complexities and Confidence in the Identification of Contradictory Elements between Text and Graph

Critically evaluating multiple representations is vital in today's world. Undergraduates (N=66) were asked to identify sources of contradictions between text and graph when graphs and type of contradiction varied in complexity. Results confirmed identification of contradictions was more accurate when complexities were lower, despite high confidence ratings in all conditions.

Candice Burkett

The University of Montana Western

(Cognitive)

I-27 - Fake News on Social Media: Psychological Predictors, Platform Differences, and Sharing Dynamics

The emergence of social media has elevated the pervasive and damaging effects that misinformation campaigns can have. We assess two key components of the fake news phenomenon - who falls for it and who shares it - using a range of news topics, platforms, psychological predictors, and novel analysis methods.

David J Robertson

University of Strathclyde

Narisong Huhe

University of Strathclyde

Mark Shephard

University of Strathclyde

Tony Anderson

University of Strathclyde

(Cognitive)

I-28 - Effect Size, Not Sample Size, Predicts the Replicability of Psychological Research.

Larger sample size has been championed as a chief strategy for producing more replicable psychological research but is this view empirically justified? In our empirical analysis of 316 replication attempts, we found that sample size did not correlate with replication success at all, regardless of how replication success was operationalized.

Zhaoyi Yang

New York University

Minghui Wang

University of Southern California

Lezhi Deng

University of California, Los Angeles

Jiting Liu

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Shihan Chen

Yihan Gao

Xingyu Li

Stanford University

Geoffrey L. Cohen

Stanford University

(Methodology)

I-29 - Exposure to Headlines As Questions Reduces Illusory Truth for Subsequent Headlines

Two experiments were conducted to understand whether exposure to true and false headlines as questions increases subsequent belief in that information. Results indicated that exposure to questions did not increase belief and decreased the illusory truth effect for subsequent statements, suggesting that posting fake news as questions is not harmful.

Justin D Harris

California State University San Marcos

Dustin P Calvillo

California State University San Marcos

(General)

I-30 - Narcissism and Partner-Enhancement at Different Relationship Stages

Partner-enhancement means perceiving the romantic partner more positively than one's own self. In three studies on individuals and couples, narcissism moderated the association between relationship length and partner-enhancement. Low narcissists enhanced their partners at earlier but not later relationship stages, whereas high narcissists showed little partner-enhancement across relationship stages.

Anna Z. Czarna

Jagiellonian University

Magdalena Śmieja

Jagiellonian University

Michael Dufner

Witten/Herdecke University

Constantine Sedikides

University of Southampton

(Personality/Emotion)

I-31 - How Cognitive Demand Influence the Incubation Effect in Dyads on a Divergent Thinking Task

Leaving a hard task for a while usually enhances later performance, which is known as the incubation effect. In current experiment, we examined how different levels of cognitive demand of an incubation task influenced later divergent thinking task performance in dyads.

Qichen Zhao

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa

Beverly Roskos

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa

(Cognitive)

I-32 - Where Are Thoughts Located?

We had people think/image different scenarios and note where their thoughts/imageries were located within their body. We found that participants located different kinds of thoughts/imageries (visual vs auditory vs abstract) at different loci, e.g. visual imageries were located anteriorly in the head compared to auditory ones.

Berfin Gurcan

Bilkent University

Yakup Catalkaya

Bilkent University

Ausaf A. Farooqui

Bilkent University; Aysel Sabuncu Brain Research Center; National Magnetic Resonance Research Center

(Cognitive)

I-33 - Criminal Offenders' Perceived and Actual Criminal Severity are Mediated by Happiness in Mugshots

We investigated whether emotionality in criminal mugshots was related to trustworthiness and crime severity. Using computer vision, we extracted emotionality from mugshots and found that offenders with greater happiness and less anger were perceived to have less severe crimes. Emotionality was a mediator between trustworthiness and crime severity.

Joseph Brandenburg

The Pennsylvania State University

Daniel N. Albohn

The University of Chicago

Reginald Adams

The Pennsylvania State University

(Personality/Emotion)

I-34 - Incarceration History's Effect on Social Support: Implications on Housing and Employment

We examined the impact of incarceration on social support, housing and employment. Our findings show that incarceration history was predictive of all three forms of social support. Our findings also suggest that incarceration history has ties to current employment, and at a trend level housing.

Brian Brooks

Cleveland State University

Kelsie Fellows

Cleveland State University

Ilya Yaroslavsky

Cleveland State University

(Clinical Science)

I-35 - The Association between Incarceration Time and Empathy Differs between Juvenile and Adult Detainees As a Function of Resting Heart Rate Variability

Research has not yet examined the role of incarceration on positive psychological factors such as empathy. Findings suggested that longer incarceration for juvenile, but not adult, detainees with higher and lower resting heart rate variability – a biomarker of self-regulation – was linked with higher and lower empathy, respectively.

Barbara Adade

University of California - Irvine (Department of Psychological Science)

Cameron R. Wiley

University of California, Irvine

Jessica Asscher

University of Amsterdam; Utrecht University

Machteld Hoeve

University of Amsterdam

Julian Thayer

University of California, Irvine

Hanneke Creemers

University of Amsterdam

Hanne Duindam

Utrecht University

DeWayne P. Williams

University of California, Irvine

(Personality/Emotion)

I-36 - The Moderating Effect of Race on Recidivism and Its Correlates

The study investigated the moderation of race on the relationship between established recidivism correlates (aggression, substance use, age at first offense, trauma) and Justice Involved Youth (JIY) recidivism frequency. Moderation models were formed from JIY data. Race was not a supported moderator between the correlates and recidivism frequency.

James Ward

Texas Tech University, Department of Psychological Sciences

Leroi Hill, Ph.D.

WestCoast Children's Clinic

Erin Espinosa*Evident Change*

Adam T. Schmidt

Texas Tech University

(Clinical Science)

I-37 - Teacher Doesn't Know Best: The Interactive Effect of Teacher and Parental Relationships on Adolescent Offending

In investigating if teacher relationships moderate the effects of harsh parenting on adolescent criminality, results indicated that surprisingly, youth who experienced harsh parenting but a strong teacher bond were more likely to offend six months later. The implications are discussed as it relates to reducing offending in an at-risk population.

Naomi McGoldrick

University of California, Irvine

Lauren Wyckoff

University of California, Irvine

Colleen Joan Brown

University of California, Irvine

Elizabeth Cauffman

University of California, Irvine

(Developmental)

I-38 - Gender-Based Differences in People Involved with Local Criminal Justice Systems

Estimates suggest 633,000 people are held in local jails. We present data using this population. One-year post-incarceration treatment outcome data (n=62) found large gender-based differences. This poster presents data from a separate sample (n=53) that tested for, and found, large gender-based difference in trauma history and psychiatric symptoms.

Antonio Vlassopoulos

Central Michigan University

Angeline Petras-Gourlay

Central Michigan University

Jason Lowell

Amy Perschbacher

George F. Ronan

Central Michigan University

(Clinical Science)

I-39 - Power of Language: A Continued Exploration into the Perception of Deception

Researchers determined that stuttering and mistakes in language were cues to deceptive behavior. This study examined the perception of deception when mistakes in language were made. Participants rated statements with syntactic and semantic incongruencies and rated how deceptive the statements were.

Stephanie Crank

USU

Christopher Warren

Utah State University

(Cognitive)

I-40 - Send Them to Jail or Talk It out? the Intersection between Crime Severity, Suspect Identity, and Mitigating Information in Forming Attitudes Towards Restorative Justice

This study explored how suspect identity, crime severity, and mitigating information influenced willingness to engage in restorative justice. Analyses revealed greater preferences for restorative justice with female suspects, a less severe crime, and when mitigating factors were considered. Suspect race was an aggravating factor when the crime was severe.

Andrew Schultheiss

The George Washington University

Rebecca Dyer

Hamilton College

(Social)

I-41 - Children's Testimony Strays Off Topic More Often in Face-to-Face Than in Tele-Forensic Interviews

The COVID-19 pandemic prompted on-screen interviews of child witnesses. This study of 71 children (4–8 years) who recalled a staged event in face-to-face or tele-forensic interviews found significantly more off-topic conversation during the face-to-face conversations. Results provide reassurance that on-screen interviews do not promote potentially confusing off-topic talk.

Lea Sobrilsky

Central Michigan University

Alexus Houk

Central Michigan University

Debra A. Poole

Central Michigan University

(Developmental)

I-42 - Multiple Parental Incarcerations during Childhood Increases Risk of Offspring Aggression in Early Adulthood

This study examined the relationship of participants' experiences of parental incarceration during childhood and physical and sexual aggression perpetration during early adulthood. Results showed that participants who experienced multiple parental incarcerations during childhood reported more physical aggression than those who only experienced a single parental incarceration.

Danielle Litz

Fielding Graduate University

Monica Echols

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

I-43 - Increased Risk for Youth Exploitation: Positive Correlation between Child Marriage and Human Trafficking Rates

Previous studies suggested a high prevalence of human trafficking in the U.S., with children especially at risk for exploitation. Our study found that child marriage rates are a strong and significant predictor of human trafficking across states. However, child marriage did not predict human trafficking case clearances or rape rates.

Alisha G. Ballin

Fielding Graduate University

Julia M. Salmon

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

I-44 - Unhealthy Parental Attachment Predicts Aggressive Perpetration in Adolescence and Young Adulthood

We examined whether unhealthy parental attachment predicts aggressive perpetration during adolescence and young adulthood. Results indicated that experiencing reduced affective quality of the relationship with father or mother increased risk of engaging in sexual and non-sexual aggressive perpetration.

Jessica Harrison

Fielding Graduate University
Fielding Graduate University

(Developmental)

I-45 - How Belief in Pure Evil and Belief in Pure Good Predict Reactive Interpersonal Aggression after Exposure to Criminal Injustice

After exposure to criminal injustice (murder charges being dropped because of technicalities vs. upheld), participants (nationwide sample, $N = 217$) reported more anger (but not fear) regardless of their levels of belief in pure evil and belief in our good; but, this anger didn't translate into more reactive interpersonal aggression.

Lea Gainer

Penn State Abington

Russell J. Webster

Penn State Abington

(Social)

I-46 - Type of Crime Leading to Parental Incarceration Does Not Predict Young Adult Offspring Aggression

This study analyzed whether a parent's type of crime that led to their incarceration served as a predictor for aggression in their offspring when they became a young adult. Results showed that the type of crime was not a significant predictor of sexual or non-sexual aggression.

Ellie C. Peskosky

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

I-47 - Visitation Time with an Incarcerated Parent Predicts Increased Aggression in Young Adult Offspring

This study examined the relationship of visitation of incarcerated relatives during childhood and aggression in adulthood. Data was collected online from a sample of young adults. Results revealed that childhood visitation predicted aggression in adulthood. The more frequent the visitation, the more physical aggression was reported.

Ashima Saigal

Fielding Graduate University

Xaviera Gadpaille

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

I-48 - Relationship between Adult Attachment and Criminal Attitudes

We examined participants' attachment styles based on criminal attitudes. Attitudes toward the court predicted three types of attachment, including dependent, anxious, and close attachment. Identification with criminal others predicted dependent and anxious styles of attachment. Tolerance for law violations predicted anxious style of attachment.

Michelle L. Woods

Fielding Graduate University

Latrese R. Moore

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Personality/Emotion)

I-49 - Misophonia in Noise: Identification of Trigger Sounds Influences Affective Responses

Individuals with misophonia experience strong negative emotional reactions to specific sounds. Using different levels of masking noise, we assessed how identification of trigger sounds related to subjective emotional responses. Those with more misophonia symptoms showed a more drastic increase in negativity (anger, disgust, anxiety) ratings once trigger sounds became identifiable.

Marie-Anick Savard

Anastasia G. Sares

Concordia University, Montreal, QC.

Emily B.J. Coffey *Concordia University*

Mickael L.D. Deroche

Concordia University

(Cognitive)

I-50 - The Roles of Bilingualism and Musicianship in the Use of Semantic and Prosodic Cues in Spoken Sentences

To infer emotions in speech, listeners use the way people speak (prosody) or what people say (semantics). We assessed the role of bilingualism and musicianship on the weighting of conflicting cues to emotions. There was a musician advantage with semantic distractors, extending to prosodic distractors among bilinguals.

Cassandra Neumann

Concordia University, Montreal, QC.

Anastasia G. Sares

Concordia University, Montreal, QC.

Mickael Deroche

Concordia University, Montreal, QC.

(Cognitive)

I-51 - Predictability Effects Are

Reduced As a Function of Attention

We show that top-down prediction is not always automatic: in spectrally degraded speech, it is modulated by attentional allocation to the speech stream. We found that at a moderate degradation level, word recognition was higher in high predictability sentences but only when listeners attended to the whole sentence, including context.

Pratik Bhandari

Saarland University

Vera Demberg

Saarland University

Jutta Kray

Saarland University

(Cognitive)

I-52 - A Modified Paced Serial Addition Task to Investigate Auditory Cognition Using Eye Tracking

We assessed the allocation of auditory cognitive processing across 5 levels of a Paced Auditory Serial Addition task using an eye tracking and pupillometry. We found that pupil dilation was significantly larger for more difficult trials, and error trials, as compared to correct trials and timed out trials.

Stephanie Sanchez

St. Olaf College

Mike Guzman

St. Olaf College

Rayan Elahi

St. Olaf College

Jeremy Loebach

St. Olaf College

(Cognitive)

I-53 - Distinguishing Risk and Difficulty in Simulated Human Postural Balancing

In a visual inverted pendulum balancing paradigm where the fall boundaries were narrowed surreptitiously, subjects could fully adapt to the 50% narrower boundaries but not 75%. We interpreted the 50% reduction condition as being riskier but not more difficult, and the 75% one as being both riskier and more difficult.

Runqiu Jin

Brandeis University

Paul DiZio

Brandeis University

(Cognitive)

I-54 - Stigma Towards Intellectual Disability: We Interact with Those Who We Perceive As Human.

A correlational research design was conducted to examine the relationship between stigma, knowledge, and public attitudes toward intellectual disability (ID). Participants were administered three self-report questionnaires. Analyses demonstrated that stigma toward ID encompasses emotional and behavioral components holding consequences for people with ID.

Olivia Cavagnaro

Alliant International University

James Garbanati

(Clinical Science)

I-55 - Resting Heart Rate Variability and Music Listening

Listening to music can be an integral part of daily life and beneficial for well-being. Resting heart rate variability (HRV) is a known biomarker of health and self-regulation. Our study showed that those with higher resting HRV are more likely to engage in music listening, especially in a cognitive manner.

Phoebe Tu-Phi Pham

University of California, Irvine

Enoch S. Kwon

University of California, Irvine

Lassiter F. Speller

Eastern New Mexico University

Julian F. Thayer

University of California, Irvine

Julian Koenig

University of Cologne

Cameron R. Wiley

University of California, Irvine

DeWayne P. Williams

University of California, Irvine

(Social)

I-56 - Comparison of the Beauty of Human-Made and AI-Generated Haiku Poetry: Human in the Loop or Human out of the Loop

Using haiku, the world's shortest style of poetry, this study showed that AI with human intervention produced works of the highest Aesthetic quality than humans alone or AI without human intervention. Furthermore, the task of judging the author provided insight into people's beliefs about the quality of AI in art.

Jimpei Hitsuwari

Kyoto University

Woojin Yun

Kyoto University

Michio Nomura

Kyoto University

Yoshiyuki Ueda

Kyoto University

(Cognitive)

I-57 - The Use of Lullaby to Support Social and Emotional Wellness Among Parents during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The pandemic highlights loneliness as a major mental health risk. We engaged lonely parents (N=40) in a remote open trial lullaby-creation intervention. Participants reported significant improvements in loneliness, belonging, depression, anxiety, and parent-child connection from pre-intervention to one-month follow-up. Findings demonstrate the potential for remote music programs to address loneliness.

Anne Fritzson

University of Colorado Boulder

Sona Dimidjian

University of Colorado Boulder

Laurel Hicks

University of Colorado Boulder

Kathleen Grace Law

University of Colorado Boulder

Jeffrey Nyth

University of Colorado Boulder

Bernadette Park

University of Colorado Boulder

(Clinical Science)

I-58 - Motivational Underpinnings for Mental Health Treatment Preferences in College Freshmen

We evaluated the motivational reasons for hypothetical treatment preferences (e.g., medication vs therapy) of college freshmen using an approach-avoidance language model. Most students selected therapy as their preferred treatment, but we found different motivations for this choice (some chose therapy because they wanted to talk; others wanted to avoid medications).

Katherine Raguckas

Briana Hay

Veronica Marr

Courtney Schroder

Jason S Moser

Michigan State University

Hans S. Schroder

McLean Hospital

(Clinical Science)

I-59 - Reported Context, Not Actual Context, Drives Music-Dependent Memory

Participants assessed the perceptual similarity of musical examples varying in pitch content, indirectly (via context-dependent memory) and directly (via self-report). There was no effect of actual context on memory. However, participants who self-reported perceiving the same context saw a memory benefit. This effect persisted even when self-reports were inaccurate.

Hadley Parum

Bard College

Justin C. Hulbert

Bard College

(Cognitive)

I-60 - Examining Students' Performance Predictions and Confidence over Time

Students are sometimes poorly calibrated when predicting their exam performance. We examined if students' calibration could improve over the course of a semester, and, if not, whether confidence in predictions might decrease, reflecting metacognitive learning. Counter to this hypothesis, results showed that both calibration and confidence remained stable.

Meltem Karaca

University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Lisa Geraci

University of Massachusetts Lowell

Nayantara Kurpad

University of Massachusetts Lowell

Marcus P.G. Lithander

University of Massachusetts Lowell; KTH Royal Institute of Technology

Steve Balsis

University of Massachusetts Lowell

(Cognitive)

I-61 - The Influence of Distracted Driving Self-Efficacy on Distracted Driving Behaviors

In a confirmatory study of 184 students, perceiving distracted driving as threatening and efficacy for safety strategies (e.g., turning off one's phone) were predictive of distracted driving behaviors one week later. Furthermore, confidence in one's distracted driving abilities explained behaviors beyond threat and self-efficacy for the recommended behavior.

Benjamin D. Schulte

Texas A&M University

Claire E. Bowman-Callaway

Texas A&M University - College Station

Stephanie C. Payne

Texas A&M University - College Station

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-63 - Automation Predicts Different Organizational Conditions for High-Status Vs. Low-Status Jobs

How does automation relate to organizational conditions across different kinds of jobs? Regression analysis of 874 jobs shows that automation is linked to more competition, teamwork, and responsibility for high-status but not low-status jobs. Our findings suggest that job status may influence the effects of rising automation.

Wei Qi

University of Illinois Urbana Champaign

Joshua Conrad Jackson

Northwestern University

(Industrial/Organizational)I-64 - Exploring the Impact of Studying Abroad on Intercultural Competency Among Undergraduate College Students in the Post-COVID-19 Era

The study aims to assess the relationship of studying abroad and Intercultural Competency with focus on the locations of studying abroad, the ethnicity of participants, and students' political orientation. The finding suggests there are no significant difference on Intercultural Competency between students who studied abroad and those who did not.

Beibei Sun

Pepperdine University

Janet P. Trammell

Pepperdine University

Cindy Miller-Perrin

Pepperdine University

(Social)

I-74 - Hip Hop, Social Media, and Identity: A Study on Black Girls' and Womens' Identity Development

The purpose of this qualitative research study is to explore the role of hip hop and social media on the identity development of Black girls (14-17) and women (19-22) involved in an after school mentoring program.

Arica Lee-Anderson

Missouri State University

Emily Lohrbach

Missouri State University

Jenna Morelock

Missouri State University

Ashley Payne

Missouri State University

(Developmental)

I-75 - COVID-19: The Impact of Masks Vs. Sunglasses on Emotion Recognition Accuracy and Confidence in the US and Japan

We examined emotion recognition accuracy and confidence among American and Japanese participants for targets wearing a mask or sunglasses. Japanese participants showed reduced accuracy and confidence for sunglass stimuli than Americans, while Americans showed lower confidence (but not accuracy) for masked stimuli.

Fatima Zahera Nayani

College of William & Mary

Masaki Yuki

Hokkaido University

William W. Maddux

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Joanna Schug

William & Mary

(Social)

I-77 - Honor and Secrets: Investigating the Role of Honor in Perceived Outcomes of Secret Revelation

Members of cultures of honor view protecting and upholding social reputation as central to their daily lives. We hypothesized that people who endorse honor values would perceive increased negative outcomes if their secret was revealed. Unfortunately, there was no relation between honor endorsement and perceived outcomes of revealing a secret.

Jillian Olson

Iowa State University

Henry Lopez

Iowa State University

Susan E. Cross

Iowa State University

(Social)

I-78 - Bias Against Women Generalizes Beyond Contexts Emphasizing Intellectual Ability

A growing body of research has shown that in contexts emphasizing intellectual ability (such as STEM), women are discriminated against. The present research moves on to show that even in a context (film-making) that emphasizes non-intellectual and more emotional abilities, bias against women persists.

Yiyang Gu

Tsinghua University

Xingyu Li

Stanford University

(Social)

I-79 - Body Image and Skin Color Dissatisfaction Among Chinese, Chinese International, and Chinese American Women.

The present study examined body image and skin color dissatisfaction among college-aged Chinese women with varying levels of Westernization. Results showed that body image and skin color dissatisfaction were concerning issues beyond the West, and, surprisingly, living in the U.S. served as a protective factor against both sources of dissatisfaction.

Serena Xinyu Hu

Davidson College

Jessica Good

Davidson College

(Social)

I-80 - Values and Divorce: The Interplay between the Personal and Cultural Levels

Divorce varies across and within cultures. Using archival data, we study how cultural and personal values uniquely contribute to the prediction of divorce. We find that cultural embeddedness (over autonomy) values and personal conformity and tradition (over self-direction, stimulation, and hedonism) values encourage disapproval of divorce and discourage getting divorced.

Sari Mentser

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Lilach Sagiv

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

(Social)

I-81 - How Does Sleep and SES Influence Anxiety in Diverse Populations?

This study examined the relation between race, anxiety, socioeconomic status (SES) and sleep quality. Results indicated participants of color endorsed fewer anxiety symptoms than White participants, even when they endorsed low quality of sleep. Low quality of sleep and lower SES were both associated with greater endorsements of anxiety symptoms.

Centia Thomas

Eastern Michigan University

Noor Jassim

Cierra Barrett

Morgan Palmer

University of Michigan

Jamie Lawler

Eastern Michigan University

Angela D. Staples

Eastern Michigan University

(Clinical Science)

I-82 - A Closer Look at Ethnic/Racial Identity: Measuring the Frequency of Ethnic/Racial Identity Activation and Its Association with Psychosocial Adjustment

The present study sought to develop a measure of ethnoracial identity activation and provide evidence for the factor structure and predictive utility of the Frequency of Ethnic/Racial Identity Activation Scale (FERIAS). Findings present promising evidence for the role of ethnoracial identity activation in understanding psychosocial adjustment among young adults.

Olivia D. Chang

University of Michigan College of Literature, Science, & Arts

(Developmental)

I-83 - Attributions of Postmortem Conscious States to the Deceased Is Immune to Concrete Evidence of Death.

Bering and colleagues have shown that many people, regardless of their explicit afterlife beliefs, entertain the possibility of postmortem consciousness. In a pair of pre-registered, well-powered online studies, we show that this phenomenon is immune to tangible “evidence” of death (an image of a real corpse).

Jamin Halberstadt

University of Otago

Cassie Ransom

University of Otago

Lucy Hay

University of Otago

Ruth Hughes

University of Otago

Jesse Bering

University of Otago

(Social)

I-84 - Ethnic-Racial Breakdown in Psychological Research Among Latinx Populations in the U.S.

This study explored Latinx samples between the *Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences (HJBS)* $N=154$ and *Journal of Latinx Psychology (JLP)* $N=94$ from 2013-2018. Results demonstrated that Mexican samples are overrepresented (compared to the Latinx population in the U.S.) and certain ethnicities were underrepresented in psychological research.

Madeline Margaret Phillips

University of Notre Dame, Indiana

Luis Mendez

University of Michigan

(Methodology)

I-85 - “It’s Okay That You’re Not Good at Math, Because You’re a Girl”: Asian-American Women’s Experiences of Their Parents’ STEM Career Direction

This exploratory mixed-methods study investigated perceived parental support for autonomy and parental impact on career choice among 32 Asian-American and 38 White STEM women. The results revealed that Asian-American participants perceived significantly less parental support for autonomy, and fewer Asian-Americans evaluated their parents’ influence as positive, compared to White participants.

Emily Luong

Adelphi University

Chana Etengoff

Adelphi-Derner

(General)

I-86 - Quality of Information Influences Native and Non-Native English Speaking Students Perceptions of Campus Climate

The experience of Non-Native English speaking students in post-secondary education has received limited research attention. The current study reveals a relationship between the type of information presented and student perceptions of campus climate. Implications of this research suggest evaluating current policies to ensure an equitable educational experience for diverse populations.

Dani Heinonen

Jill H. Citron

San Jose State University

(Cognitive)

I-87 - Cultural Influences on the Perception of Love and Hate

Samples from Thailand, Japan, Sweden, and the U.S. report different attitudes and experiences of love and hate. The influence of culture and religion are explored to explain these differences. The impact of attitudes regarding prosocial and destructive emotions on their ability to inform emotion regulation are discussed.

Katherine Aumer

University of Hawaii West Oahu

Jun Sato

Hawaii Pacific University

Marc Jaksuwijitkorn

Roosevelt University

Kristin Gray

University of Hawai'i-West O'ahu

Noah Fugett

University of Hawaii

(Personality/Emotion)

I-88 - Examining Diverse Models of Selfhood in American College Students.

The study examined racial/ethnic differences in independent/interdependent self among American college students applying a multidimensional approach (Vignoles, et al., 2016). The results revealed diverging patterns of self-construal across groups, with the *difference vs. similarity, self-containment vs. connection to others, self-interest vs. commitment to others* contributing most substantially to these differences.

Maria Czyzewska

Texas State University

(Social)

I-89 - Role of Religion and Spirituality in Positive Relationships of Haitian Adults

This study examined the role of religion and spirituality in the development of positive relationships among Haitian American adults. Results showed spirituality predicted positive relations with others. These findings suggest that Haitian American adults who are spiritual have better relationships, more positive support in tough times, and are healthier psychologically.

Linda Bacheller

Barry University

Pamela D Hall

Barry University

Charelene Desir

Nova Southeastern University

(Social)

I-90 - An Intrinsic Preference: Using Frames of Reference to Locate Objects in Brazilian Portuguese

Spatial terms in many languages are ambiguous between viewer-centered (relative) and object-centered (intrinsic) readings. This paper asks whether Brazilian Portuguese speakers, like English speakers, prefer the relative reading. In contrast with English, our findings suggest a preference for the intrinsic reading of uses of *right* and *left* in Brazilian Portuguese.

Michele I. Feist

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Jan Edson Rodrigues Leite

Universidade Federal da Paraiba

(Cognitive)

I-92 - The Impact of Racial Identity on Covid-19 Practices and Beliefs

Racial identity affects the psychological well-being of African Americans. This study examines the relationship between racial identity and Covid-19 attitudes among students at HBCU's. Subjects completed the Multidimensional Inventory of Black Identity and questions regarding their Covid-19 beliefs. Results indicated that strength of racial identity influences attitudes regarding the pandemic.

Karen Leeper

Hampton University

Mark Stephen Leeper

Hampton University

(Social)

I-93 - The Roles of Latinx Ethnicity and Perceived Stress in HIV-Related Health Inequities

This study investigated the effects of Latinx ethnicity and perceived stress on objective and self-reported indices of HIV-related health outcomes within a sample of Latinx and NLW adult people with HIV (PWH). Results showed significant interaction effects, such that higher perceived stress predicted worse outcomes particularly among Latinx PWH.

Alexander W. Slaughter

Mount Sinai Hospital

Jordan Stiver

Fordham University

Micah J. Savin

Fordham University

Maral Aghvinian

Fordham University

Denise Oleas

Fordham University

Breen Elizabeth

Fordham University

Kaleigh Fidaleo

Mount Sinai Hospital

Heining Cham

Fordham University

Jessica Robinson-Papp

Mount Sinai Hospital

Monica Rivera Mindt

Fordham University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

I-94 - Important Child Qualities: A Cross-Cultural Comparison between Chinese and Americans

A comparison revealed that while Chinese were more likely than Americans to mention independence, thrift saving money and things, and hard work as important child qualities, Americans are more likely to mention imagination, tolerance and respect for others, determination and perseverance, religious faith, obedience, and self-expression as important child qualities.

Yong Dai

Louisiana State University Shreveport

Qing Zeng

University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

(Social)

I-95 - Confirmatory Factor Analysis of an Arabic Version of the BASC-3 in a Native Arab College Student Sample

This study examined the psychometric properties of the BASC-3 administered in Arabic to Arab college students. Factor analysis revealed adequate fit for fifteen of the sixteen subscales. Results provide evidence of cross-cultural validity and suggest subscales may be useful in identifying mental health and behavioral concerns among Arab college students.

Brettjet Cody

United Arab Emirates University

Mohsen Joshanloo

Keimyung University

(Clinical Science)

I-96 - A Study Examining the Relationship between Race and Hair-Related Issues Involved in Collecting EEG Data

The aim of the current study was to investigate if hair-related issues differentially impacted the ability of our lab to collect EEG data from Black participants vs non-Black participants in all past EEG studies. A chi-square test of independence was performed to examine the relationship between noted interference and race.

Cara Rachele Dillhyon

Alexandria Meyer

Florida State University

(Methodology)

I-97 - An Exploration of Variables Influencing Multicultural Adolescents' Korean Language Ability

The purpose of this study was to identify the factors that affect the Korean language ability of multicultural adolescents living in South Korea. In addition, it was intended to compare the predictors of Korean language proficiency between elementary school students (4th graders) and middle school students (7th graders).

Xiaoting HU

Chungnam National University, South Korea

Yonghan Park

Chungnam National University

Ko Hanna

Chungnam National University

(Developmental)

I-98 - South Asian International Graduate Students and Predictors of Mental Health Service Utilization

A study of 293 South Asian international graduate students found that psychological distress levels and perceived parental support were predictors of mental health service utilization. However, contrary to the literature in this area, family stigma and knowledge of mental health resources did not predict mental health service utilization.

Vicky Ho

The George Washington University

Christina B. Gee

The George Washington University

Gagan S. Khera

Curry College

(Clinical Science)

I-99 - Spanish IPV Measures: Translation and Validation

The majority of intimate partner violence (IPV) measures available in Spanish are translations of English versions. Translation methods used were often ad hoc and final versions were not validated. We reviewed available Spanish IPV measures, outlining translation methods and validation procedures, and identified well-translated and comprehensively validated measures.

Quinn E. Hendershot

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Erin F. Alexander

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Matthew D. Johnson

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

(Clinical Science)

I-100 - Money As a Motivator to Reduce Vaccination Hesitancy: How Personality, Age, and Compensation Shape COVID-19 Vaccination Cognitions

Vaccination hesitancy threatens herd immunity. This research assesses age, conscientiousness and compensation's impact on COVID-19 vaccination hesitancy. Online data was collected from March-April 2021 (N=154 US adults, who hadn't received a COVID-19 vaccine). Results found: more conscientiousness associated with higher hesitancy; greater compensation related to increased anxiety and less hesitancy.

Mary Jobe

The George Washington University

(Social)

I-101 - COVID Fear Is Associated with Greater PTSD Symptom Severity and Intrusive Thoughts

Our study explored the associations between COVID-related stress and fear and PTSD symptom severity. Our results indicated that greater PTSD symptom severity was associated with greater COVID fear, but not COVID stress. Furthermore, the intrusive thoughts symptom cluster for PTSD was the only cluster associated with COVID fear.

Brianna M Lind

Michigan State University

Matthew J Rostker

Michigan State University

Christopher T Webster

Michigan State University

Jason S Moser

Michigan State University

(Clinical Science)

I-102 - A Critical Period for Pandemic Adaptation: The Evolution of Depressive Symptomatology across a 17-Month Period during COVID-19 Pandemic

This 17-month longitudinal study on a representative sample of 4,361 Norwegian adults employs an observational ABAB design across six repeated assessments and three pandemic waves to systematically investigate the evolution of depressive symptomatology across all modifications of viral mitigation protocols from their onset to termination using Latent Change Score Models.

Omid V. Ebrahimi

University of Oslo; University of Amsterdam; Modum Bad Psychiatric Hospital

Daniel J. Bauer

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Asle Hoffart

Modum Bad Psychiatric Hospital

Sverre Urnes Johnson

University of Oslo; Modum Bad Psychiatric Hospital

(Clinical Science)

I-103 - Stress during a Global Pandemic: The Experiences and Impacts That Predict COVID-19 Related Stress

Using data from a larger study, we investigated the events and impacts associated with COVID-19 related stress. Results revealed that COVID-19 related impacts to employment, social activities, and economics associated with greater COVID-19 related stress. Notably, those who experienced impacts related to infection history reported lower COVID-19 related stress.

Matthew J Rostker
Michigan State University

Brianna M Lind
Michigan State University

Christopher T Webster
Michigan State University

Jason S Moser
Michigan State University

(Clinical Science)

I-104 - The Psychological and Cognitive Impact of COVID-19: Outcomes from a Small Cohort of Patients in an Acute Rehabilitation Setting.

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in increased mental health concerns. The rehabilitation context provides an opportunity for psychologists to preventatively assess and address these concerns. This retrospective study demonstrated significant psychological distress and cognitive impairments among COVID-19 survivors in acute rehabilitation. Implications for COVID-19 recovery within this setting are discussed.

Araba Kuofie
University of Kansas, Lawrence

Abigail Hardin

Susan Buehler

Christina Khou

(Clinical Science)

I-105 - An Exploration of Racial Disparities in Covid-19 Vaccination Rates

It is vital to address disparities in vaccination rates to reduce vaccine hesitancy and increase vaccine uptake. The current study aimed to explore how race/ethnicity and vaccination status correlate with psychological factors such as belief in conspiracy theories, level of perceived risk, and anxiety related to COVID-19.

Angelica M. Pagan

Sarah P Alonzi

University of California Los Angeles

Avery Colle

Loyola University New Orleans

Camila Ortiz

Loyola University New Orleans

Anna Laura Figueroa

Loyola University New Orleans

Madison W. Silverstein

Loyola University New Orleans

(Social)

I-106 - Survey of College Students: Wearing a Face Mask Isn't so Bad

Undergraduate students from a large public university in California were surveyed about how they view the impacts of wearing a face mask. The results suggested that the perceived impacts were generally neutral or slightly positive. Negative attitudes toward face masks and conservative political beliefs predicted greater perceived negative impacts.

Alex Chan

Alejandro Valencia

California State University, Sacramento

Andrea Delgadillo

Victorianna Brooks

California State University Sacramento

Samantha Waters

California Sate University, Sacramento

Milena Kren

California Sate University, Sacramento

Jianjian Qin

California State University, Sacramento

(Personality/Emotion)

I-107 - Listen to My Moral Dilemmas! a Comparison of Moral Dilemmas Experienced By College Students from the Beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic to Now.

The study examined college students' ($N = 99$) moral dilemmas returning to normal life as vaccination rates increase. The study uncovered the nuance of young people's moral values and approach to resolve them. The findings suggests that young people's domain of morality has changed since the beginning of the pandemic.

John Seredinsky

State University of New York at Oneonta

Logan D'Anna

The State University of New York at Oneonta

Allison Chapman

The State University of New York at Oneonta

Yoko Takagi

The State University of New York at Oneonta

(Developmental)

I-108 - Hispanic/Latino Mental Health during COVID-19: The Role of Ethnic "Minority" Status

To explore the effects of culture and "minority" status on mental health during the pandemic, we examined survey responses from English and Spanish-speaking individuals globally, including measures such as stress, loneliness, and depression. Ethnic group comparison revealed that the Hispanic/Latino-American group suffered worse mental health than any other groups.

Sunil Shenoy

Vanderbilt University

Tatiana Baxter

Vanderbilt University

Sohee Park

Vanderbilt University

(General)

I-109 - Changes in Health, Personal, and Social Concerns during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Comparison between 2020 and 2021

This study examined health, mental health, personal, and social concerns at the beginning (May-June 2020) and approximately one year into the pandemic (March-June 2021). Compared to 2020, individuals reported better mental health in 2021, but they also reported feeling less hopeful and had greater concerns across multiple areas.

Chiao-En Joanne Kao

Lakehead University

Rita Yazici

Lakehead University

Josephine C.H. Tan

Lakehead University

(General)

I-110 - Student, Interrupted: You're Not Crazy, It's Just the Pandemic That's Making You Feel Distant

The current study explored the effect of COVID-19 on student feeling's of belongingness. Retrospective data of college students' feelings of belongingness were compared across several years pre- and post- pandemic. An interrupted time series analysis showed students tested post COVID were significantly lower on all measures of belongingness.

Camille S. Weiss

Butler University

Robert J. Padgett

Butler University

(Personality/Emotion)

I-111 - Toward a Mixed Model of in-Person and Teletherapy in the Treatment of People with Psychotic Disorders - Acceptability, Feasibility and Challenges.

Clinicians working with people with psychosis were surveyed about the method of usage, challenges, advantages, and limits of teletherapy during COVID-19. Clinicians believed that a mixed model of in-person and teletherapy provides the same quality of care while reaching people with limited mobility, living in remote areas or social distancing.

Raphaelle Merlo

Université de Montréal

Gabrielle Riopel

Université de Montréal

Aimé Duquet

Université de Montréal

Felix Diotte

Université de Montréal

Audrey Livet

Université de Montréal

Chanelle Lefebvre

Université de Montréal

Amal Abdel-Baki

Université de Montréal

Phil Tibbo

Dalhousie University

Marc-André Roy

Université Laval

Donna Lang

University of British Columbia

Marie Villeneuve

Université de Montréal

Vina Goghari

University of Toronto

Chris Summerville

Mental Health Commission of Canada

Tania Lecomte

Université de Montréal

(Clinical Science)

I-112 - Factors Associated with Adverse Mental Health Outcomes during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This study explores the effects of pandemic-, healthcare-related, and sociodemographic variables on adverse mental health outcomes. The findings emphasize the need to work towards a mental health system that is more robust to restrictions brought on by events like the COVID-19 pandemic, and to address inequities in health care.

Seung Ho (Charlie) Choi

Azusa Pacific University

Soeun Kim

Azusa Pacific University

(Social)

I-113 - A Structure Equation Model Predicting Pandemic Health Behaviors from Empathy and Risk Response

This research evaluates how empathy and risk response influence pandemic health behaviors. Results indicate that empathy can increase the amount a person wears masks and social distances. Risk response explains some of the relationship between empathy and health behaviors due to anxiety felt regarding how COVID-19 will affect the individual.

Amy Cole

California State University Sacramento

(Social)

I-114 - Effects of Social Surrogacy on Psychological Distress during the COVID-19 Pandemic

We examined the relationship between social surrogacy and psychological distress in college students during the 2020 COVID-19 lockdown. Social media and TV were associated with less anxiety, depression, and loneliness. At the same time, stress was not all bad. Individuals reporting more pandemic-related stress also reported better CDC guideline compliance.

Haylie C. Moehlenkamp

Butler University

Annie C. Wetli

Butler University

Kassi D. Tiedjens

Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver

Butler University

(Personality/Emotion)

I-115 - Type of Work Is Correlated with Fatigue and Sleep Disturbances during the First U.S. COVID-19 Lockdown

This study explored the effects that one's type of work had on sleep quality and fatigue in participants responding the COVID-19 Lockdown Activities Survey. The results suggest that office workers, during the COVID-19 pandemic, were more likely to experience sleep difficulties and fatigue than those in other lines of work.

Jamie Alvito

Fielding Graduate University

Shantay Mines

Fielding Graduate University

Samantha Poling

Fielding Graduate University

Tiffany Field

Fielding Graduate University

Connie Veazey

Fielding Graduate University

Debra Bendell

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

I-117 - Neighborhood Risks and Child Delinquent Behaviors: Moderation By Physiological Regulation

This study examined the effect of physiological self-regulation (i.e., Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia, RSA) on the relation between neighborhood risk and child delinquent behaviors. Findings indicated that neighborhood risk predicted increased delinquent behaviors among children with relatively high resting RSA, but not among children with average or relatively low resting RSA.

Maya Hernandez

University of California Riverside

Vincent Chavez

University of California, Riverside

Duyen T Trang

University of California, Riverside

Tuppett Yates

University Of California, Riverside

(Developmental)

I-119 - Perceived Racism and COVID-19 Stigma in the Black Community

The present study examined the relationship between perceived racial stigma amongst a cross-section of Blacks throughout the United States. Results showed that others believed they had COVID because they were Black, and the medical professional did not provide quality care when they had COVID correlated with vaccine comfort.

Pamela D. Hall

Barry University

Brittini Thomas

Barry University

Latrisha Robinson

Barry University Department of Psychology

Massiel Pinales

Barry University

Tennille Crawford

Barry University

(General)

I-120 - Understanding the Relationship between COVID-19 and Flu Experiences: Assessing the Role of Race, Risk Perception, and Trust on Vaccine Attitudes and Uptake

We looked at the correlation between COVID-19 and flu attitudes and uptake across two online surveys sent out six months apart. We also assessed the impact of racial discrimination, trust levels, and risk perception on vaccine belief. All three factors contributed significantly to observed differences in vaccine perceptions.

Rebecca Rayburn-Reeves

Duke University

Shanta Ricks

Duke University

Nina Bartmann

Duke University

Jan Lindemans

Duke University

Dan Ariely

Duke University

(Social)

I-121 - Resilience Searches on the Internet during COVID: Predicted By Education and Religiosity

This Google Trends study of internet searches for "resilience" noted a consistent trend of gradual and year-by-year increase interrupted by a spike early in the COVID-19 lockdown. Resilience searches were highest in those states with higher levels of education, and lowest in those states with higher levels of religiosity.

T.L. Brink

Crafton Hills College

Victoria Karalun

Crafton Hills College

(General)

I-122 - Weight-Related Health Information Avoidance in Women with Overweight or Obesity

This study of women with overweight/obesity examines whether trait/state variables act as predictors of weight-related health information avoidance. More negative mood, higher shame, lower self-esteem, lower self-control, and lower motivation predicted avoidance of disease risk and body composition ($p < .05$). Trait variables and BMI were not significant predictors.

Nicole A. Miller

Drexel University

Charlotte Hagerman

Drexel University

Meghan L. Butryn

Drexel University

Michelle L. Stock

The George Washington University

(Clinical Science)

I-123 - Separated in Our Final Moments: What We Regret When a Pandemic Interrupts Goodbye

Our national survey of 694 adults, conducted in fall 2021, documented widely-shared regrets associated with the inability to say goodbye to a dying loved one due to a pandemic. Respondents most regretted not being able to express love and be present, independent of the sentence of the loved one.

Neil S. Lutsky

Carleton College

Bethany Lazo

Carleton College

Julia Johnston

Carleton College

Natalie Ruiz

Carleton College

Julia Naganuma-Carreras

Carleton College

(Personality/Emotion)

I-124 - Antecedent Factors and Behaviors Predicting HIV Testing Among Legal System-Impacted Young Adults

HIV testing is essential to effective treatment and prevention. This study sought to understand the antecedent factors that impact HIV testing likelihood for a high-risk population of legal-system-impacted male young adults. Identified factors can ultimately be considered when developing interventions to improve testing and linkage to care for this population.

Karen Coronado

University of California, Irvine

Olivia Hom

University of California, Irvine

Nicholas Riano

University of California, Irvine

Elizabeth Cauffman

University of California, Irvine

(Developmental)

I-125 - Perception, Hesitancy, and Politics: The Perceived Threat of COVID-19, Vaccine Hesitancy, and Political Ideology

This study explored the relationship between the perceived threat of COVID-19 and vaccine hesitancy, and how this relationship might vary based on one's political ideology. A greater perceived risk corresponded with significantly lower levels of vaccine hesitancy, and the relationship did not vary as a function of participant's political ideology.

Caetlin M. Asher

Arizona State University

Deborah L. Hall

Arizona State University

(General)

I-126 - Attitudes and Beliefs of Childhood Vaccinations Among Latinx Prospective Parents

We examined Latinx prospective parents' (n = 56) attitudes regarding the use of common childhood vaccines via hypothetical scenarios. Intentions of accepting recommended childhood vaccination guidelines varied based on three factors: age, vaccine experience, and gender. Results are explained using invincibility fallacy and cultural mistrust frameworks.

David Wakefield

California State University, Northridge

April Taylor

California State University, Northridge

Celida Vasquez

California State University, Northridge

Victoria Womble

California State University, Monterey Bay

Mandi Mettler

California State University, Northridge

(Developmental)

I-128 - The Impact of Job Insecurity on the Psychological Well Being and Life Satisfaction of Camps Personnel in Abu Dhabi Due to COVID-19 Pandemic

This investigates the impact of job insecurity on the psychological well-being and life satisfaction of Camps personnel in Abu Dhabi due to COVID-19 Pandemic.

Hector Monzales Perez

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

Renato Dela Rosa Jose

Renato Dela Rosa Jose

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-129 - Regional Differences in Prosocialness in the United States at the Beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Prosocial behavior, or actions intended to help others, is of particular interest amid the COVID-19 pandemic when messaging heavily relies on appealing to prosocialness to encourage health behaviors (e.g., mask-wearing, vaccination). This study sought to determine whether there are regional differences in prosocialness in the U.S. to inform health messaging.

Sarah P Alonzi

University of California Los Angeles

Edgardo Ramirez

University of California Los Angeles

Megha Nagaswami

University of California Los Angeles

Michelle Chang

University of California Los Angeles

Jae eun Park

University of Notre Dame

Troy Coaston

University of California Los Angeles

Madison W. Silverstein

Loyola University New Orleans

(Personality/Emotion)

I-130 - Exploring the Effects of Expressive Journaling on Loss through the Lens of the COVID-19 Pandemic

How do we form meaning out of loss? This study sought to examine the idea that expressive writing could be used to help individuals cope with loss and infer meaning from it, specifically in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Nathanael Smith

Metropolitan State University

Caitlin Mahoney

Metropolitan State University

(Clinical Science)

I-131 - Differences in Self-Efficacy of Early Career American Sign Language Interpreters: Before and during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Data from 23 early career American Sign Language interpreters showed that task-specific self-efficacy (belief they could obtain national certification) was significantly lower during the COVID-19 pandemic than before the pandemic, while general self-efficacy was significantly higher during the pandemic than before.

Andrea M. Olson

St. Catherine University

Laurie Swabey

St. Catherine University

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-132 - Cognitive Functioning of Children with Congenital Heart Defects and Comparison Classmates: The Relevance of Physical Activity

Surgical advances have dramatically reduced mortality for critical congenital heart defects (CHD), yet significant gaps exist in what we know about the broader development of the growing number of long-term survivors. Our research investigates the cognitive functioning and physical activity of primary-school aged children with CHD compared to healthy peers.

Julia Friedman

Jennifer Kelleher

West Virginia University

Noelle Marousis

Miami University

Kathryn Kirkpatrick

Nationwide Children's Hospital

Kristen Hoskinson

Nationwide Children's Hospital; Abigail Wexner Research Institute at Nationwide Children's Hospital

May Ling Mah

Nationwide Children's Hospital; The Ohio State University, College of Medicine

Jamie L Jackson

Nationwide Children's Hospital; The Ohio State University, College of Medicine

Kathryn Vannatta

Nationwide Children's Hospital; The Ohio State University, College of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

I-133 - Does It Matter Who Is Talking? the Impact of Language Input in Infants' Environments on Vocabulary Growth

We investigated the impact of speech from different speakers in infants' environments on their vocabulary growth from 12- to 18-months. We found that child-directed speech from mothers and the other individuals was related to infants' vocabulary growth, but speech from other individuals had a larger impact.

Abbie Thompson

Valparaiso University

Jill Lany

University of Liverpool

(Developmental)

I-134 - Sensory Processing and Broad Autism Phenotype Traits across Sensory Modalities

Sensory processing is now part of the diagnostic criteria for autism spectrum disorder and may be related to autistic traits in the general population. Participants completed the Broad Autism Phenotype Questionnaire (BAPQ) along with several sensory processing questionnaires. Moderate positive correlations were found between every sensory scale and the BAPQ.

Mary Vonarx

Mykah Doolin

Salma Muslim

Grant Denison

Brennan Cohn

Brooke Watson

Missouri State University

Carly A. Yadon

Missouri State University

(Cognitive)

I-135 - CHC Broad & Narrow Abilities Measured: 2014-2022

A substantial body of evidence supports relationships between CHC abilities and processes and academic achievement. Of the 17 broad and more than 80 narrow abilities outlined in the most recent modifications to CHC theory, this study reported 13 broad and 48 narrow abilities that are frequently represented on these tests.

Vincent C. Alfonso

Gonzaga University

Craig Zinkiewicz

Scottsdale Unified School District

Dawn P. Flanagan

St. John's University

(Cognitive)

I-136 - False Feedback, Flanker Task Performance, and Self-Efficacy in an Mturk Sample

This project examines how false normative feedback influences performance and self-efficacy in a task that is difficult to assess in terms of proficiency gains over time. General and task-specific self-efficacy were assessed before and after the experimental procedure. Those provided negative feedback showed increased speed and slight increases in self-efficacy.

Kellen K Blum

Illinois College

Katelyn E Scott

Illinois College

Alex M Moore

(General)

I-137 - Cross-Cultural Psychometric Analysis of the Religious Identity Index (RII)

The psychometric quality of the Religious Identity Index (RII) was supported through reliability, exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses, convergent and divergent validity, and concurrent validity. This study supports the use of the RII as a reliable and valid research instrument. Studies are planned to test possible clinical applications.

Matthew J Zagumny

Tennessee Tech University

Megan Smith

Tennessee Tech University

Grace Johnson

Tennessee Tech University

Ana Gomez

Tennessee Tech University

(Social)

Poster Session II APS Exhibit Hall

FRIDAY MAY 27

11:00 AM - 12:00 PM

II-2 - Social Anxiety and Alcohol Use-Related Problems: The Roles of Drinking Refusal Self-Efficacy and Drinking to Cope

We tested whether drinking refusal self-efficacy and drinking to cope mediated social anxiety symptoms and alcohol use-related problems among 360 current undergraduates who endorsed past-month binge drinking. Greater social anxiety was related to less drinking refusal self-efficacy and more drinking to cope, which was related to greater alcohol use-related problems.

Caroline Scherzer

Louisiana State University

Elizabeth Lewis

Louisiana State University

Julia D. Buckner

Louisiana State University

(Clinical Science)

II-3 - Mental Contrasting Reduces Gambling Behavior and Gambling Related Symptoms in Problem Gamblers

We taught problem gamblers mental contrasting with implementation intentions (MCII) as a self-regulation strategy they can self-apply to reduce their gambling. MCII (vs. information control) reduced gambling behavior and symptoms up to 12 months after intervention, particularly in those with severe gambling problems and those who habitually drink while gambling.

Jennifer Brinkmann

University of Hamburg

Timur Sevincer

University of Hamburg

Gabriele Oettingen

University of Hamburg

(Clinical Science)

II-4 - Anxiety and Depression As Risk Factors of Heroin and Prescription Opioid Use

This study examined anxiety and depression as predictors of heroin use and prescription opioid misuse. Across two cross-sectional surveys of individuals living in the United Kingdom, past-year diagnosis of any depressive or anxiety disorder was associated with significantly increased odds of past-year heroin use and past-year non-medical prescription opioid use.

Kathleen P Martin

Emory University

Margy Chen

Emory University

Rohan Palmer

Emory University

(Clinical Science)

II-5 - Midlife-Onset Alcohol Dependence: Testing Prospective and Adult Correlates in a Longitudinal Cohort Study

We tested early-life and adult correlates of midlife-onset alcohol dependence in a five-decade longitudinal cohort study. Individuals with midlife-onset alcohol dependence were characterized by a family history of alcohol dependence; mental-health problems and lack of constraint in adolescence; and internalizing disorders, life-functioning impairments, and low preparedness for aging in adulthood.

Lara Khalifeh

University of Michigan

Leah Richmond-Rakerd

University of Michigan

(Clinical Science)

II-6 - Declines in Youth Substance Use during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Findings from a Rapid Review

The COVID-19 pandemic has been associated with changes in youth substance use, with both increases and decreases in alcohol, nicotine, and cannabis use reported. Contrary to concerns, however, declines in use were more prevalent than were increases. Consumption is likely affected by the disruption of youth social life.

Camille Simone Zolopa

Fordham University

Jacob Burack

McGill University

Roisin M. O'Connor

Concordia University

Emiliana Bomfim

McGill University

Sarah Larney

Université de Montréal

Dennis C. Wendt

McGill University

(Clinical Science)

II-7 - The Association between Meaning in Life and Outcomes for Alcohol Use Disorder: A Meta-Analysis

We conducted a longitudinal meta-analysis examining how initial levels of meaning in life affect positive and negative outcomes for individuals with Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD). Results show a negative association between meaning and relapse, indicating that increased meaning leads to better outcomes for individuals who suffer from AUD.

Langston Myers

University of Georgia

Rachel M. Taylor

University of Georgia

Noel Card

University of Georgia

(General)

II-8 - Changes in Alcohol Consumption and Attitudes in Freshman Females: A Pilot Study

Changes in alcohol drinking patterns and attitudes were examined in 35 freshman females prior to COVID. Alcohol consumption remained relatively stable while some attitudes/beliefs shifted; neither varied as a function of ethnicity or first-generation status. Overall, the most robust predictors of freshman alcohol consumption and binge-drinking were high-school drinking patterns.

Justice Corbett

Texas State University

Natalie Ceballos

Texas State University

Reiko Graham

Texas State University

(General)

II-9 - Non-Medical Prescription Opioid Use with Comorbid Depression

The present study examined the relationship between non-medical prescription opioid use (NMPOU) and comorbid depression using data from the 2019 wave of NSDUH. Individuals with a lifetime history of non-medical prescription use were at higher risk for diagnosis of a major depressive episode (MDE) within the past year.

Yumeng Chen

Emory University Psychology

Kathleen P Martin

Emory University

Rohan Palmer

Emory University

(Clinical Science)

II-10 - Comparison of Self-Reported Psychiatric Symptom Severity in Adults Who Use Methamphetamine Versus Methamphetamine and Opioid Co-Use

The goal of the present study was to assess the self-reported mental and physical health effects of methamphetamine and methamphetamine and opioid co-use during active use and early remission. Additionally, the study examined patterns of psychiatric symptom severity and substance use characteristics to determine contributions to methamphetamine and opioid co-use.

Kate Shirley

Oregon Health & Science University

Evan Firsick

VA Portland Health Care System

Emily Sano

VA Portland Health Care System

Maya O'Neil

VA Portland Health Care System

Jennifer Loftis

VA Portland Health Care System

(General)

II-11 - Predictors of Oxycodone Self-Administration Among Individuals with Current Opioid Use Disorder

The present study examined associations between oxycodone self-administration with indicators of sleep quality and opioid withdrawal among individuals with opioid use disorder. Data was collected from an inpatient, within-subjects clinical trial. While no associations were found with sleep quality measures, withdrawal measures were positively correlated with oxycodone self-administration.

Allen Yang

Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health

Suky Martinez

Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons

Gabriella Horton

Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health

Sandra Comer

Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons

Jermaine Jones

Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons

(Biological/Neuroscience)

II-12 - Gender Differences in Cannabis Use Disorder: Similar Symptom Networks, Different Symptom Prevalence, Differences in Comorbidity Networks

While cannabis use disorder (CUD) symptom networks did not differ between men and women, there were gender differences in the prevalence of 6 of the 11 symptoms. Exploratory analyses showed gender differences in the network associations of mood and anxiety disorders with CUD symptoms, highlighting the importance of comorbidity research.

Alessandra C. Mansueto

University of Amsterdam

Emese Kroon

University of Amsterdam

Lauren Kuhns

University of Amsterdam

Francesca M. Filbey

University of Texas at Dallas, Dallas

Reinout W.H.J. Wiers

University of Amsterdam

Janna Cousijn

University of Amsterdam

(Clinical Science)

II-13 - Conditional and Moderated Effects of Polygenic Risk for Alcoholism on Alcohol Consumption Among African Americans with a History of Trauma

This study examined polygenic scores (PGSs) effects for alcohol use disorder (AUD), AUDIT-C, PTSD hyperarousal, and PTSD re-experiencing on alcohol consumption in the context of childhood and lifetime trauma. Childhood and lifetime trauma and the AUD PGS were significantly associated with alcohol consumption with evidence of gene x environment interplay.

Samantha Cassidy

Emory University

Whitney Barfield

Emory University

Chelsie Benca-Bachman

Emory University

Rameez Syed

Emory University

Seyma Katrinli

Emory University School of Medicine

Alicia K. Smith

Emory University School of Medicine

Abigail Powers

Emory University School of Medicine

Yara Mekawi

University of Louisville

Rohan Palmer

Emory University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

II-14 - Connections between Specific Personality Traits and Substance Use in Young Adults

Previous studies concluded high levels of neuroticism and low levels of agreeableness and conscientiousness positively correlate with substance use. Our results showed consistent significance of agreeableness and conscientiousness across a variety of substances with few having significance in neuroticism. We found conscientiousness to be significant in overall drug use.

Rachael Elise Lowe

Carlow University

Erica Tronetti

Carlow University

Elena Renze

Carlow University

(Personality/Emotion)

II-15 - Family Income and Parent-Adolescent Neural Concordance Predict Adolescent Substance Use Via Parental Monitoring.

Higher family income is found to be related to greater dyadic neural concordance for parent-adolescent dyads, which in turn leads to higher adolescent-reported parental monitoring. These higher levels of adolescent-reported parental monitoring further predicted lower adolescent substance use, illustrating the extensive benefits of dyadic concordance.

Claudia Clinchard

Virginia Tech

Tae-Ho Lee

Virginia Tech

Alexis Briant

Yale

Brooks King-Casas

Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute

Jungmeen Kim-Spoon

Virginia Tech

(Developmental)

II-16 - Predictors of Post-Traumatic Growth and Momentary Impulsivity in Addiction Recovery

We explored predictors of growth among residents in a sober living home using surveys and experience sampling. Using survey data, we were able to predict 68.6% of the variability in post-traumatic growth (PTG). We then used experience sampling to examine within-person associations between stress, impulsivity, PTG, and predictors of PTG.

Jake E. Lively

Indiana Wesleyan University

Alex G. Holland

Indiana Wesleyan University

Tomecio J. Hardy

Indiana Wesleyan University

Nathan W. Brooks

Indiana Wesleyan University

Jason D. Runyan

Indiana Wesleyan University

(Clinical Science)

II-17 - Predicting Relapse during Addiction Recovery

We examined predictors of relapse among residents of a 12-step sober living home. A multiple regression model containing perceived social support, impulsivity, and codependency significantly predicted relapse number during recovery, accounting for 53.6% of the variability. Perceived social support and impulsivity were significant predictors, while codependency was trending toward significance.

Megan E. St. Pierre

Indiana Wesleyan University

Isaac R. Alsup

Indiana Wesleyan University

Nathan P. Woodard

Indiana Wesleyan University

Jason D. Runyan

Indiana Wesleyan University

(Clinical Science)

II-18 - Educational Sessions Facilitate Lasting Increase in MDMA Knowledge in Health Profession Students

Lack of MDMA knowledge can lead to problems, both in individuals consuming and medically treating MDMA users. An intervention was created to increase knowledge. A waitlist control study demonstrated that without intervention, knowledge did not change over time and with it, knowledge increased significantly and did not decrease at follow-up.

Dagmara Zajac

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Belle Tseitlin

Lake Forest College

Madison Stevens

Lake Forest College

Taylor Macaulay

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Samuel Vincent

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Steven A. Miller

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

(General)

II-19 - Internalizing and Externalizing Symptoms Predict Positive Cannabis Use Expectancies in Preadolescents from the ABCD Study® Cohort

Internalizing and externalizing symptoms predicted positive cannabis use expectancies in a large, diverse sample of preadolescents from the ABCD Study® cohort. These findings underscore the need to evaluate vulnerability factors which may influence substance use expectancies and initiation of substance use in adolescents.

Tory A Clearwater

University of Wisconsin Milwaukee

Elizabeth A Stinson

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Ryan M Sullivan

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Krista M Lisdahl

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

(Developmental)

II-20 - An Investigation of the Efficacy of ABC Training for Alcohol Use during an Abstinence Challenge (IkPas/NoThanks!)

This study examined ABC training, which is a novel intervention for addiction based on cognitive-bias modification. In this training, participants navigated an avatar in a virtual environment, where they chose alternative behaviors in various contexts. Exploratory analysis revealed that participants in the ABC training were more likely to remain abstinent.

Veronica Szpak

University of Amsterdam

Ting Pan

University of Amsterdam

Judith Laverman

University of Amsterdam

Pieter Van Dessel

Ghent University

Rob Bovens

Tilburg University

Reinout W. Wiers

University of Amsterdam

(Clinical Science)

II-21 - E-Cigarette Use and Intentions Related to Psychological Distress during the Start of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Associations between psychological distress, cigarette smoking, e-cigarette use, cannabis vaping, and intentions to use e-cigarettes were examined. E-cigarette use (OR = 1.23) and cannabis vaping (OR = 2.03) was higher among female. Intentions to use e-cigarettes moderated the relationship between psychological distress and all smoking and vaping behaviors.

Patricia Cabral

Occidental College

(General)

II-22 - The Unique Effects of Maternal Alcohol Abuse, Trauma Symptoms, and Parenting Stress on Child Trauma Symptoms Among Treatment-Seeking Mothers

This study investigated whether maternal alcohol abuse, trauma symptoms, and parenting stress are unique or redundant predictors of child trauma symptoms among a sample of mothers seeking substance use treatment. Findings indicate parenting stress may be important to consider in substance use programs to ameliorate consequences associated with child trauma.

Caitlin Rancher

Medical University of South Carolina

Angela D Moreland

Medical University of South Carolina

(Clinical Science)

II-23 - The Relationship between Impulsivity and Drinking Behavior in Fire Service

Firefighters are a vulnerable population for the development of Alcohol Use Disorder, with some studies noting up to 30% of firefighters meeting criteria for alcohol dependence. The following study aimed to assess levels of impulsivity and their relationship to alcohol consumption prior to training as professional firefighters.

Katharine L. Thomas

Baylor Scott & White Research Institute

Emily Beattie

Warriors Research Institute, Baylor Scott and White Health

Jordan E. Smith

Baylor Scott and White Health

Elizabeth Coe

Warriors Research Institute, Baylor Scott and White Health

Jeffrey Knight

National Center for PTSD; VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine

Eric Meyer

Department of Rehabilitation Science and Technology, University of Pittsburgh

Suzy Bird Gulliver

Warriors Research Institute, Baylor Scott and White Health; Texas A&M University Health Science Center

(Clinical Science)

II-24 - Psychosocial Predictors of Substance Use Cravings in a Rural Population: An Ecological Momentary Analysis

Using mixed nonlinear regression, self-reported levels of cravings of participants fluctuated over periods of two days in a cyclical manner. Also, previous history with opiate use as well as episodes of recent cravings strongly influenced future occurrences of cravings. Lastly, degree of spirituality was correlated with a reduction in cravings.

Sammie Haskin

CDC

(General)

II-25 - Self-Medication for Opioid Use Is Associated with Suicidal Ideation Among People Who Inject Drugs

In a sample of people who inject drugs, intentional self-injury was associated with polydrug use, while unintentional overdose was associated primarily with crack cocaine use. Suicidal ideation, on the other hand, was associated with use of non-prescribed medications for opioid use disorder (methadone or suboxone), indicating attempted self-management of addiction.

Mary Ellen Mackesy-Amiti
University of Illinois at Chicago

Leslie Williams
University of Illinois at Chicago

Basmattee Boodram
University of Illinois at Chicago
(General)

II-26 - Alcohol Use Disorder Polygenic Risk Scores and Childhood Impulsivity: Examining the Role of Parenting and Family Conflict in Racially and Ethnically Diverse Youth

Using data from the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development Study, we found that alcohol use disorder genome-wide polygenic scores (AUD-PRS) was not associated with childhood impulsivity as a main effect; however, AUD-PRS was associated with higher impulsivity (positive urgency) when family conflict was high, particularly among Black/African American youth.

Jinni Su
Arizona State University, Tempe

Angel Trevino
Arizona State University

Belal Jamil
Arizona State University

Fazil Aliev
Rutgers University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

II-27 - Non-Medical Sedative Users Use Other Drugs More Frequently Than Medical Users

Research indicates that recreational drug users are more likely to abuse other substances. Little research examines substance abuse in prescription sedative users. We compared alcohol and illegal drug use in medical and non-medical users of prescription sedatives. Non-medical users engaged in more drug and alcohol use than medical users.

Haleigh C. Harris
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

II-28 - Drug Problems Predict Reactive Aggression

Physical aggression is a widespread and common problem in the United States. Our research examined self-report data about drug, alcohol, and other substance use and rates of reactive aggression from a general population sample of adults. Drug problems were a significant predictor of reactive aggression.

Jessica Berger
Fielding Graduate University

Stephanie A. Olson
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

II-29 - Individuals Who Engage in Medical Use of Sedatives Report More Neuropsychological Symptoms Than Non-Medical Users and Non-Users

The current research examined neuropsychological symptoms experienced by non-medical prescription sedative users, medical users, past medical users, and non-users, to determine possible psychoneurological risks of non-medical prescription sedative use. The sample included 412 adults. Results showed that medical users reported significantly more neuropsychological symptoms compared to non-medical users and non-users.

Janette Duffy

Fielding Graduate University

Colleen M. H. Kocik

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

II-30 - Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Alcohol Abuse in Adulthood

Childhood maltreatment was examined as a predictor of alcohol abuse in adult women and men. Maltreatment predicted alcohol abuse in the whole sample. Sexual abuse was a significant predictor of alcohol abuse for men, but childhood maltreatment did not predict alcohol abuse for women.

Sarah J. Leavitt

Fielding Graduate University

Chanelle J. Yoder

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

II-31 - Contributions of Gender Expression to Bisexual Women's Experiences of Stigma and Health

We examined self-perceived femininity and masculinity as individual differences among bisexual women that could contribute to their experiences of stigma and health. Among 199 bisexual women, self-perceived femininity was associated with increased perceived stress; this relationship was mediated via sexual objectification. Self-perceived masculinity predicted heightened heterosexist experiences and everyday discrimination.

Flora Oswald

The Pennsylvania State University

Anna C. Salomaa

Boston VA

Lindsay Palmer

Pennsylvania State University

Jes L. Matsick

The Pennsylvania State University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

II-32 - Associations between Alcohol Use and Mental Health Outcomes in a Sample of Emerging Adults

Alcohol consumption can have many adverse effects on the human mind and body. College aged students completed measures on alcohol consumption and mental health symptoms. Regression analyses found a positive relationship between drinks per week and general distress; higher levels of general distress were associated with higher drinks per week.

Catherine Mirich

DePaul University

Mary Takgbajouah

DePaul University

Steven A. Miller

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Rachel Greenley

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Susan T. Tran

DePaul University

Joanna Buscemi

DePaul University

(Clinical Science)

II-33 - Some Are for Good Time and Some Are for Long Time: Women's Perception of Men with Different Addictive Behaviors: A Survey Experiment

We investigated, once primed with a vignette in which the target is a mate with high mating qualities but is diagnosed with an addictive behavior, to what extent women consider the target as a short-term and long-term mate.

Razieh Chegeni

University of Bergen

Dominic Sagoe

Professor

Andre Syvertsen

university of bergen

Ståle Pallesen

university of bergen

(Social)

II-34 - Varying Levels of Discovery in a Minecraft Lesson Affect Cognitive Load, but Not Outcome Performance

We compared logic gate lessons that were either pure discovery (limited learning supports), guided discovery (explicit learning supports), or direct instruction (video recording of guided discovery) using a delayed posttest. There were no learning outcome differences; however, direct instruction rated more extraneous load and felt less prepared for the posttest.

Ashleigh Wells

UC Santa Barbara

Richard E. Mayer

University of California, Santa Barbara

(Cognitive)

II-35 - Dispositional Mindfulness Prospectively Predicts Perceived Stress in Daily Life: A Multilevel Modeling Approach

Seventy-three participants completed baseline measures concerning their levels of dispositional mindfulness and neuroticism, then completed seven daily diaries capturing their level of perceived stress. Multilevel modeling revealed that, controlling for neuroticism, dispositional mindfulness prospectively predicted daily fluctuations in perceived stress, such that higher dispositional mindfulness predicted lower daily perceived stress.

Daniel Szoke

University of Nevada, Reno

Holly Hazlett-Stevens

University of Nevada, Reno

(Clinical Science)

II-36 - Examining the Learning Effects of Self-Explanation in Different Modalities: Writing, Thinking, and Speaking

Self-explanation enhances learning, but may be affected by the modality in which students explain. Participants in this study read three scientific passages and explained to themselves by writing, talking out loud, and thinking silently, in a within-subjects design. Our result did not show a significant effect of modality on learning.

Alyssa Mei-Lan Yu

University of California, San Diego

Emma Geller

University of California, San Diego

Karen Dobkins

University of California, San Diego

(Cognitive)

II-37 - Re-Examining Selective Attention: Children Show Neural Processing of and Learning from Distractors

We find children learn not only from information they were asked to attend to, but also from distracting information they were asked to ignore. Learning from ignored stimuli is related to neural processing and does not seem to impede learning from attended stimuli, pointing to a potentially adaptive developmental phenomenon.

Monica E. Ellwood-Lowe

University of California, Berkeley

Maddy Bernstein

University of California, Berkeley

Silvia A. Bunge

University of California, Berkeley

Mahesh Srinivasan

University of California, Berkeley

(Developmental)

II-38 - Who Benefits from Exploring Novel Problems before Instruction? Comparing Student Samples in Undergraduate Physics.

This research investigated learning benefits of exploratory learning in remote undergraduate physics courses. Students were randomly assigned to complete an activity either before (explore-first condition) or after instruction (instruct-first condition). Pre-health students (Study 1) benefitted from exploration (activity before instruction), whereas Engineering/Physics students (Study 2) learned well in both conditions.

Raina A. Isaacs

University of Louisville

Campbell R. Bego

University of Louisville

Raymond J. Chastain

University of Louisville

Tucker Stantliff

University of Louisville

Marci S. DeCaro

University of Louisville

(Cognitive)

II-39 - The Role of Perceived Advisor Support and Psychological Distress on College Students' Resilience

This exploratory research sought to better understand the impact of perceived advisor support and psychological distress on resiliency. A hierarchical multiple regression was conducted ($N = 126$) and found as a student's perceived advisor support increases and psychological distress decreases, levels of resilience increase.

Samantha Bumgardner

Carly Yadon

Missouri State University

Hall Ashley

Missouri State University

Adena Young-Jones

Missouri State University

Brooke Watson

Missouri State University

(General)

II-41 - Copy That: Student Grade Expectations, Performance and Plagiarism during the Pandemic

Two studies confirmed that undergraduates expect passing grades in online and in-person courses even when they fail to meet course standards or when they cheat. High entitlement and low engagement predicted higher grade expectations. Non-college participants were less forgiving for poor performance but were more lenient than undergraduates regarding plagiarism.

Michael J. Root

Bridgewater State University

Noah B Wasserman

Bridgewater State University

Elizabeth R. Spievak

Bridgewater State University

(General)

II-42 - The Role Metacognitive Knowledge in the Relationship between Self-Efficacy and Academic Performance in College Students

The current study sought to assess how metacognitive knowledge may play a role in the relationship between self-efficacy and GPA among college students by running two separate mediation analyses. Results indicated that higher self-efficacy corresponded to higher metacognitive knowledge which in turn was related to higher GPAs.

Jasmin Marie Humble

Ball State University

Arash Assar

Arash Assar

Chloe Woodling

Ball State University

Alexa Pellegrino

Ball State University

Krista Price

Ball State University

Allison Sederlund

Ball State University

Ijeoma Okere

Ball State University

Ramat Isolagbenla

Ball State University

Anjolie Diaz

Ball State University

(Cognitive)

II-43 - A Study on the Scale Construction of Learning Attitude for Junior College Students

The purpose of this research was to compile a learning attitude scale for junior college students, and explore the impact of students' personal background factors (gender, grade, joining the club, sports habits, religious belief) on junior college students' learning attitude, explanation and relative influence.

Pin Chen Huang

National University of Tainan Department of Education

Hsiu-Shuang Huang

National University of Tainan

Pin-Hsuan Huang

National Tainan Junior College of Nursing

(Cognitive)

II-44 - All about Humans?: Anthropocentrism, but Not Essentialism or Teleology, Related to Misconceptions and Expertise across Biological Concepts in Undergraduate Students and Faculty

Research shows that certain intuitive frameworks—essentialism, teleology, and anthropocentrism—have downstream consequences for applied learning as in biological understanding and expertise. We found that only anthropocentric language, not essentialism or teleology, showed a significant relationship with biological expertise and misconceptions. This suggests that addressing anthropocentrism could improve scientific understanding.

Catie Nielson

Northeastern University

Emma Pitt

Northeastern University

John D Coley

Northeastern University

(Cognitive)

II-45 - What Is Learner Self-Directedness? Investigating Predictors and Relationships to Self-Reported Knowledge

The present study surveyed employees at a medium sized organization. Using a linear regression approach, we investigate the predictive validity of learner self-directedness, need for cognition and learning goal orientation self-reported on effort towards a task (mediator) and self-reported knowledge (performance outcome) in an organizational training context.

Makai Amaya Ruffin

Rice University

Meghan Kathleen Davenport

Rice University

Margaret E. Beier

Rice University

(Industrial/Organizational)

II-46 - No Significant Impact of Subtitle Length or Language on Video Learning Among Efl Students

We explored how fully redundant and abridged subtitles in both English and Mandarin affect the learning of native Mandarin speakers. Our results indicated that the forms of subtitles did not affect learning outcomes. This might imply that subtitles neither hinder nor enhance learning in multimedia instructions for EFL students.

Haichen Yang

University of California, San Diego

Emma H. Geller

University of California, San Diego

(Cognitive)

II-47 - The Effectiveness of Peer Counseling Systems

Research investigating peer mentoring on college campuses is lacking. This study tests program feasibility and potential effectiveness in reducing depressive and anxious symptoms. Results from this preliminary study suggest peer programs may be effective in reducing symptoms of depression more than anxiety. Peer programs may be a promising alternative resource.

Ryan Harra

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

(Clinical Science)

II-48 - Adjunct Question Feedback Impacts Metacognitive Accuracy but Not Learning in Instructional Video

We investigated the effects of three types of adjunct question feedback on learning and metacognitive accuracy in video lectures for a large undergraduate course. Feedback type had no effect on exam or quiz scores. However, detailed feedback led to the greatest metacognitive accuracy, followed by accuracy feedback, and no feedback.

Inez Zung

University of California, San Diego

Emma H. Geller

University of California, San Diego

(Cognitive)

II-49 - "Why Am I so Tired?" the Effect of Zoom-Related Nonverbal Behaviors on College Students' Zoom Fatigue

We investigated the relationship between four nonverbal Zoom-related behaviors (excessive close-up eye gaze, high cognitive loads, constant self-evaluation, and reduced mobility) and Zoom fatigue in college students. Reduced mobility and increased self-evaluation were the most common behaviors and contributed most to the fatigue students reported after a day of videoconferencing.

Justin Contreras

Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver

Butler University

Suneeta Kercood

Butler University

(Cognitive)

II-50 - Validation of a Novel Tablet-Based Matrix Reasoning App for Use with Children

Fluid reasoning is the ability to solve novel problems, which is important for learning and academic achievement. Here, we validate UCMRTc an accessible, app-based, and low-cost assessment of fluid reasoning for children. Initial results show evidence for external validity in that UCMRTc correlates with academic outcomes.

Raymond Dionicio Villareal

University of California - Irvine

Anja Pahor

University of California Irvine

Susanne M. Jaeggi

University of California Irvine

Aaron Seitz

University of California Riverside

(Cognitive)

II-51 - Solving a Novel Problem before Instruction Reduces Misconceptions

We compared the traditional instruction-then-practice teaching method to two exploratory learning conditions. Students explored a new statistics problem before instruction by either generating multiple strategies or inventing one strategy. Exploring with strategy generation improved conceptual knowledge and transfer ability. Both exploration activities reduced misconceptions relative to the instruction-first condition.

Lianda Velic

University of Louisville

Olivia Kaiser

University of Louisville

Marci S. DeCaro

University of Louisville

(Cognitive)

II-52 - School Climate Predictors of Grade Point Average in Absent Youth

School climate predictors of grade point average (GPA) can address absenteeism. A multiple regression analysis indicated that two dimensions of school climate, academic mindset and physical safety significantly predicted grade point average (Adjusted $R^2 = 15.5\%$, $F(2,291) = 27.974$, $p < .0001$). Our results can inform models targeting absenteeism.

Michael Fensken

University of Nevada - Las Vegas

Allen Lai

Victoria Bacon

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Kinsey Ellis

Christopher A. Kearney

University of Nevada - Las Vegas

(General)

II-53 - Underrepresented Minority Students' Psychological Sense of Community and Science Self-Efficacy Significantly Predict Their Science Identity

Data collected from 218 underrepresented minority students who participated in a STEM achievement program suggested that psychological sense of community changes across their time in the program. Regardless of gender, psychological sense of community and science-self efficacy were significant predictors of science identity. Implications of these findings are discussed.

Allison E. Lloyd

UMBC

Mariano R. Sto Domingo

UMBC

Kenneth I. Maton

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

(General)

II-54 - Physical Activity: Relationship with Personal Resources and School Performance

We utilized a longitudinal approach to understand the link between physical activity and school performance. Physical activity was found to positively relate to positive affect, but not vitality and vigor. These findings enhance understanding of how weekly engagement in physical activity may be crucial for resources generation among students.

Fiyinfunjah Dosumu

Virginia Tech

Charles Calderwood

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

II-55 - The Universal Mindset about Programming: Increasing Interest in Programming Courses

We conceptualize a new belief: whether people believe that only a minority has high aptitude in computer programming (nonuniversal belief) or whether most people have this potential (universal belief). Four studies found the more individuals believed everyone can learn programming, the more willing they were to take elective programming courses.

Andrea Low

Nanyang Technological University

Krishna Savani

Nanyang Technological University

(Social)

II-56 - "I Feel like We Should Have Had More Bonding Moments": The Importance of Intentional Community Building in Online Summer Bridge

A mixed methods study evaluated the effects of online Summer Bridge programming on students' sense of community in a STEM program. Comparisons between two cohorts revealed that the cohort receiving structured and sustained online community building activities reported greater sense of community than the one that lacked such programming.

Daliah Altal

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Allison E. Lloyd

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Peter H. Maclver

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Kathleen E. Stolle-McAllister

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

(General)

II-57 - Reading Strategy Usage: Latent Profile Membership Can be Explained By RAN and Orthographic Knowledge and Predicts Later Reading Performance

This study investigated the use of reading strategies applied by German elementary school children. Three distinct latent profiles of strategy usage (labeled phonological, transition, and lexical) were identified. Profile membership was explained by rapid automatized naming and orthographic knowledge, and was predictive of children's later reading performance.

Fenke Pascale Kachisi

Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Jelena Zaric

Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Jan-Henning Ehm

DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Telse Nagler

Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

(Developmental)

II-58 - Role of Emotional Tone and Gender of Computer-Generated Voices in Multimedia Lessons

In two experiments, students viewed a multimedia lesson consisting of slides with a happy male, sad male, happy female, or sad female voice generated by a text-to-speech engine. Students recognized and felt the narrator's emotional tone. The happy voice produced better learning for men but not women.

Fangzheng Zhao

UCSB Psychological and Brain Sciences

Richard E. Mayer

University of California, Santa Barbara

(Cognitive)

II-59 - Role of Executive Function in Learning from Distracting Lessons

The executive function skills of inhibiting and updating, as measured by the n-back task, correlated with posttest score for students learning from a lesson with many or some distracting elements (in Experiments 1 and 2) but not lessons with no distracting elements (in Experiment 2).

Alyssa Lawson

University of California, Santa Barbara

Richard E. Mayer

University of California, Santa Barbara

(Cognitive)

II-60 - Transfer Appropriate Processing (TAP) Does Not Account for the Forward Testing Effect

Relative to restudy, retrieval practice of a word list facilitated learning of a second list. In contradiction to the transfer-appropriate processing account, the size of this forward testing effect was independent of the consistency of retrieval cue type across lists (i.e., orthographic—semantic was equal to semantic—semantic).

Monique Carvalho

University of Guelph

Harvey H. C. Marmurek

University of Guelph

(Cognitive)

II-61 - Tablet and Smart Pencil Notetaking Method Is Comparable to Handwritten and Typed Methods

This study aims to test whether using the tablet and smart pencil to take notes would hinder learning on multiple choice tests. All three notetaking conditions showed better learning than the control group. No notetaking condition showed greater improvement on the follow-up test than the other conditions.

Brendan Thomas Valentine

Central Michigan University

Hajime Otani

Central Michigan University

Christopher C. Davoli

Central Michigan University

(Cognitive)

II-62 - Optimizing Online Discussions to Promote Learning for Medical Students

Widespread confusion to education spurred by a pandemic have caused long-standing discussions about what instructional methods for medical students could be. In line with the demands of the times, we conducted two study about the applicability of discussions in classroom online and offline for the medical students.

Jaeseo Lim

Seoul National University

Yongmin Shin

Seoul National University

Jooyong Park

Seoul National University

Jung-Joon Ihm

Seoul National University

(General)

II-63 - How Parental Expectations and Behaviors Relate to Middle School Child GPA

This study, which surveyed 158 parents and 70 middle-school children, found that parental expectations from the parent perspective were positively correlated to GPA, child perception of parental pressure was negatively correlated to GPA, and child perception of parental warmth was predicted by the child's perception of parental involvement.

Madison T Weir

Pepperdine University

Janet P. Trammell

Pepperdine University

Jennifer A Harriger

Pepperdine University

(General)

II-64 - Student Learning Affected By Motivation and Effort but Not Feedback on Adjunct Questions

We examined whether feedback on adjunct questions embedded within video lectures had a measurable effect on quiz and exam performance in an online course. In this within-subjects experiment, we found no effect of feedback condition on quiz or exam scores, though there were significant effects of student motivation and effort.

Lucinda Yu

University of California San Diego

Emma H. Geller

University of California, San Diego

(Cognitive)

II-65 - A Cross-Cultural Examination of Learning Cessation

To explain prior findings that humans fail to cease learning tasks that offer no further success, we investigated the role of culture by comparing learners from the US and China. Both samples continued without success in an unsolvable task, but Chinese learners also persisted in a task they had mastered.

Jeffrey T. Coldren

Youngstown State University

Rui Su

Tibet University

Xiaoyan Xu

Sichuan Normal University

(Cognitive)

II-66 - Delayed Benefits of Concept Mapping on Online Learning.

The shift to remote learning during the recent pandemic has highlighted the need for effective learning interventions for online students. This study evaluated the implementation of a concept mapping exercise on online learning. Results indicated that concept mapping was beneficial, however there was a delayed benefit for such activities.

Christopher A. Sanchez

Oregon State University

(Cognitive)

II-67 - Generalized Anxiety Disorder and Sleep Quality during the COVID-19 Outbreak in Adolescents and Their Frontline/Non-Frontline Working Parents

T-tests and regression analyses suggest that essential workers and their families are at increased risk for anxiety and sleep disruption. 160 female adolescents and 75 parents completed surveys. The two samples, although drawn from the same community, were not linked. All adolescents attend an all-girls academy in suburban New York.

Kaylin Marie Spinelli

Scared Heart Academy

Stephen Sullivan

Sacred Heart Academy

(General)

II-68 - The Surprising Impact of Classroom Interruption on Teaching and Learning

External interruptions to classroom routines can significantly impede educational progress. 128 teachers and 52 administrators answered questions about the extent and impact of external interruptions via Google Forms. T-tests indicated that interruptions have grown during the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, teachers perceived interruptions as being significantly more intrusive than administrators did.

Emma Smyth

Stephen Sullivan

Sacred Heart Academy

(General)

II-69 - Can Instructional Delivery Mode Influence Stress and Anxiety Levels Among High School Girls?

School shutdowns related to Covid-19 have impacted stress and anxiety levels among teenage girls in both private and public schools. This experiment demonstrated an increase in stress among remote learners relative to in-person students. There was no significant difference between stress levels in public and private school students.

Gabriella DiPaola

Sacred Heart Academy

Stephen Sullivan

Sacred Heart Academy

(Social)

II-70 - Can Looking at a Glass Half-Full Leave You Empty?: Optimism, Stress, Coping Methods, & Wellness Outcomes Among High School Students

The understudied link between optimism and mental health was investigated by this present research, hypothesizing that trait optimism would be inversely related to more effective coping with uncontrollable stress. Regardless of age or intended career path, the relationship between coping, optimism, and distress is not directly mediated by stress conditions.

Sophia Paesano

Sacred Heart Academy

Stephen Sullivan

Sacred Heart Academy

(Social)

II-71 - American Blacks: The Power of Representation

Black Americans and Afro-Caribbeans are often viewed as monolithic despite cultural differences. 217 African-Americans completed a survey examining their opinions on policing, representation, opportunities for success and BLM. Significant differences were observed in attitudes towards policing, current affairs and representation between African-Americans from varied cultural groups.

Cayla Midy

Sacred Heart Academy

Stephen J Sullivan

Sacred Heart Academy

(General)

II-72 - Assessing Gender-Based Microaggressions Present in "Friend-Texts" at a Single-Sex School

Internalized Sexism refers to women's incorporation of sexism, relying on regular practice through gender microaggressions which are regularly practiced through conversation between women. 60 participants held a 12-minute "catch-up" conversation, coded for Bearman's (2009) practices of gender microaggressions. Underclassmen exhibited significantly higher scores of conversational internalized misogyny than upperclassmen.

Bella Antonietta Guerra

Author

Stephen Sullivan

Author

(General)

II-73 - Does Greater Knowledge of the Nature and Benefits of Organic Food Contribute to an Increase in Purchase Intent?

Beyer & Ortiz (2021) suggested that increased public understanding of organic foods' benefits would increase the purchase rates. 130 adolescents responded to behavioral questions regarding household shopping/cooking involvement, then reported their interest in purchasing eight organic foods. Subjects' household-shopping and the amount of nutritional information provided significantly affected purchase rates.

Ann McManus

Sacred Heart Academy

Stephen Sullivan

Author

(Social)

II-74 - "#Retweet" Is There a Link between Social Media Use and Social Anxiety?

Social media addiction has been linked to social anxiety. This study assessed whether non-pathologically higher levels of SM use could have similarly negative effects in adolescent girls. Contrary to the hypothesis, no link emerged between social anxiety and SM use. Perhaps only those with a diagnosed pathology suffer SA deficits.

Victoria Maria Vazquez

Sacred Heart Academy

Stephen Sullivan

Author

(Social)

II-75 - The Effect of Self-Efficacy and Grit on Reluctance to Enter Healthcare Professions Following the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted many young adults planning for their future. We postulated that interest in healthcare might drop. This study looks to see what factors affect this interest. Self-efficacy, grit, and REPH scales were distributed. Grit was a significant predictor of willingness to continue into a healthcare field.

Elizabeth Marie Musso

Sacred Heart Academy High School

(Social)

II-76 - The Kids Are NOT Alright: Assessing Student Stress in Single-Sex College Preparatory Schools in New York & Puerto Rico

175 females at two separate single-sex high schools in both New York and Puerto Rico completed surveys measuring stress/anxiety within their school environments. Students reported a high prevalence of physical and psychological correlates of stress and related unhealthy behaviors such as chronic sleep deprivation and low life satisfaction.

Tori Famularo

Sacred Heart Academy High School

(Personality/Emotion)

II-77 - How Instructor Traits Influence Student Satisfaction & Success

This study determined that instructor age and race can influence student ratings of teacher effectiveness, independently or additively. They also impact subsequent student performance. Gender variance was intentionally removed from consideration by surveying 66 adolescent girls at a single-sex academy.

Alison McManus

Sacred Heart Academy

(General)

II-78 - Reward Responsivity and Emotion Control Beliefs Are Independently, but Not Interactively, Associated with Symptoms of Depression in a Multi-Site Investigation

We conducted a large-scale multi-site survey investigation in a sample of emerging adults to examine the role of reward responsivity and emotion control beliefs in depression symptomatology. We found that reward responsivity and emotion control beliefs were independently, but not interactively, associated with depression symptoms.

Brooke Feinstein

Northwestern University

June Gruber

University of Colorado, Boulder

Gerald Young

University of California, Berkeley

Iris B. Mauss

University of California Berkeley

Brett Q. Ford

University of Toronto

Lauren B. Alloy

Temple University

Jessica L. Borelli

University of California, Irvine

Ben Bullock

Swinburne University of Technology

Sarah R. Holley

San Francisco State University

Stevi G. Ibonie

University of Colorado, Boulder

Shanmukh V. Kamble

Karnatak University Dharwad

Joelle LeMoult

The University of British Columbia

Liam Mason

University College London

Daniel Moriarty

Temple University

Amie Okuma

University College London

Robb Rutledge

University College London

Gregory P. Strauss

University of Georgia

Jay J. Van Bavel

New York University

Lauren M. Weinstock

Brown University

Robin Nusslock

Northwestern University

(Clinical Science)

II-79 - Examining the Role of Different Relational Reasoning Skills in Mathematical and Scientific Reasoning

The role of different relational reasoning skills in predicting reasoning in Mathematics and Science was investigated. Overall, relational reasoning significantly predicted mathematical and scientific reasoning after controlling for age and cognitive covariates. Among the four skills, only analogy and antitheses were found to be significantly predicting scientific and mathematical reasoning.

Christine Kong-Yan TONG

University of Hong Kong

Terry Tin-Yau Wong

The University of Hong Kong

(Developmental)

II-80 - Their Lives Seem Better Than Mine: How Social Comparison and Perceptions of Others' Well-Being May Inform the Association between Young Adults' Well-Being and Their Social Media Use

This study explores links between social media use and well-being by investigating whether social comparison and one's perception of others' subjective well-being predict one's own well-being. Findings will help elucidate these relationships, which have demonstrated mixed evidence in previous research, as well as inform positive social media practices.

Erin Budesheim

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Chris Napolitano

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Meghna Paul

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Lindsey Goldman

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

(Social)

II-81 - Eliminating Interpretation Bias: Measurement Invariance Testing Demonstrates Both Males and Females Respond Similarly to the Meeting Fatigue Survey for Videoconferencing Scale

Measurement invariance testing is used to examine Zoom fatigue across gender based on the Meeting Fatigue Survey for Videoconferencing (MFS-V) scale. Fit indices demonstrated configural, metric, and scalar invariance for gender, implying that the MFS-V is a good psychometric instrument to assess Zoom fatigue in males and females.

Cynthia Y. Delgado

California State University, Northridge

Jesus Delgado

California State University Northridge

Lauren E. Knox

California State University, Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew

California State University, Northridge

(Methodology)

II-82 - For You Page: Examining the Relationship between Demographics and Tiktok Usage.

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, social media usage skyrocketed—exhibited by the increased popularity of the social media platform TikTok. This study aimed to examine the relationship between demographics and TikTok usage. Contrary to our hypothesis, there was no significant correlation between age, gender, or ethnicity, and TikTok usage.

Justin S. Jackson

California State University Northridge

Catherine Khajadourian

Nidah Mohammed

California State University Northridge

Zabrina Legarda

California State University Northridge

Alfredo Santiago

CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER

Sanjiti Sharma

California State University Northridge

Lauren E. Knox

California State University, Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew

California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

II-83 - Preadolescents' Coping: Associations with Preadolescents' Family Related Stress and Maternal Stress

In our sample of 112 mother-preadolescent dyads [$M(SD)$ age = 11.69(1.06)], we found greater preadolescents' family related stress was associated with greater maternal stress during a conflict-based task. Greater maternal stress was related to less preadolescent voluntary and greater involuntary coping responses to family related stressors.

Stephanie M Waslin

Adelphi University

Nathalia A. Aguilera

Adelphi University

Travis K. Nair

Adelphi University

Laura E Brumariu

Adelphi University

(Developmental)

II-84 - Hospitals, Hobbies, and Hair Loss: How Adolescents and Young Adults with Cancer Use Tiktok

Social media may provide the adolescent and young adult (AYA) cancer community with opportunities to connect and share information, but TikTok remains underexplored as a platform in this population. The present study established that AYAs use TikTok, with primary themes of appearance, everyday life, medical, resilience, grief, and advocacy/education identified.

Erin T. Kaseda

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

J Benjamin Bitterman

Rosalind Franklin University; Lake Forest College

Kate Namuhmuh

Texas State University

Erin Michelle Gandelman

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Jordan Swenson-Noyes

Texas State University

Steven A. Miller

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Rosaleen Bloom

Texas State University

(Social)

II-85 - Scrolling through Instagram at a Party to Avoid Feeling Anxious: How People Use Social Media to Regulate Their Emotions

We developed the Social Media Emotion Regulation scale, which includes (a) using social media for negative affect relief, (b) seeking interpersonal connection, and (c) broadcasting feelings.

Controlling for preexisting emotion regulation skills and strategies, using social media to regulate emotions was associated with greater symptoms of psychopathology and lower well-being.

Hannah Frala

Jennifer C. Veilleux

University of Arkansas

(Personality/Emotion)

II-86 - College Student Loneliness, Anxiety, and Depression during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Links with Subjective and Objective Reports of Digital Activities

We examined subjective and objective measures of technology use and its association with mental health during the height of the pandemic. Our findings suggest that technology use is unrelated to mental health during the pandemic, however, perceived digital connectivity may be facilitative of mental health when in-person connectivity is restricted.

Gregory Chase

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Morgan Brown

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Michaeline Jensen

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

(Clinical Science)

II-87 - Digital and in-Store Experiences: An Unlikely Marriage in the Luxury Fashion Industry

80 MTurk workers participated in a study measuring the impact of retail animation, e-commerce, digital experience, and customer engagement – on engagement with luxury brands and likelihood of purchase. Relationships between the above variables will be explored, and implications will be discussed.

Athina Hostelet

(General)

II-88 - Digital Social Communication Provides a Window into Adolescents' Social Relationships: A Test of Sex Differences

This study tested whether objective measures of digital social communication (frequency, sentiment) relate to social relationships among adolescents followed for 3 months. For boys, but not girls, more (a) frequent and (b) positive and negative sentiment messages were associated with greater perceived social support yet worse family relationship quality.

Fiona Helgren

Northwestern University

Lilian Yanqing Li

Northwestern University

Esha Trivedi

Columbia University

Randy P Auerbach

Columbia University

Stewart A Shankman

Northwestern University

(Social)

II-89 - Reaching Teens with Socially Complex Needs to Improve Behavioral Health: Teen and Caregiver Perspectives on mHealth Tools

This study characterized family perspectives of mobile health (mHealth) tools and their ability to address teens' behavioral health needs through focus groups, interviews, and questionnaires. With feedback from 17 teens and 10 caregivers, six themes emerged on smartphones and their use for mental health treatment.

Nia Lennan

Rush University Medical Center

Colleen Stiles-Shields

Rush University Medical Center

Karen M. Reyes

Rush University Medical Center

Joseph Archer

Rush University Medical Center, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health

Shahrzad Hassanbeigi Daryani

Rush University Medical Center

Jim Zhang

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

(Clinical Science)

II-90 - Effects of Paper and Digital Format on Reading Comprehension in Interaction with Cognitive Control and Motivational Processes.

This study analyses the effect of reading medium/format (paper, digital, hypertext) on reading comprehension and its interactions with cognitive and motivational factors. Following an experimental design, significant moderator effects of working memory, executive attention, subjective competence and learning intention were found in the effect of reading medium on reading comprehension.

Mariel F. Musso

CONICET; UADE University

Ana Alejandra Fuentes Cuiñas

UADE University

Eduardo C. Cascallar

KU Leuven

(Cognitive)

II-91 - Who Benefits from Online Social Feedback?: The Moderating Effects of Global Self-Esteem

During a simulated social media interaction, supportive online feedback, defined as receiving many *likes* and *positive comments*, elicited positive self-referent feelings and thoughts as expected. When faced with ambiguous feedback however—an equal mix of positive and negative comments—people's global self-esteem colored their affective responses and state self-view.

Yashmit Lepcha

Yale-NUS College

Hae Yeon Lee

Yale-NUS College

(Social)

II-92 - Cognitive Flexibility Mediates the Association between Celebrity Worship and Self-Concept Clarity

With data collected from 224 college students, we found that cognitive flexibility in perceiving challenges as controllable plays a significant mediating role on the association between celebrity worship and self-concept clarity. Moreover, males and females show opposite patterns in the associations between sub-dimensions of celebrity worship and self-concept clarity.

Yu Jinjia

BNU-HKBU United International College

Chen Rongrong

BNU-HKBU United International College

(Developmental)

II-93 - Positive Affect Moderates Expectancy Violation during Exposure Therapy for Social Anxiety

Anhedonia is associated with fear extinction and may relate to learning mechanisms of exposure therapy. In this study, 51 socially-anxious individuals completed exposure therapy. Anhedonia was associated with lower prediction error but not change in subjective distress during in vivo exposures. Implications for treatment of anxiety and depression are discussed.

Benjamin M. Rosenberg

University of California, Los Angeles

Christina F. Sandman

University of California, Los Angeles

Amy Sewart

Tomislav D. Zbozinek

Michael Treanor

Michelle G. Craske

University of California, Los Angeles

(Clinical Science)

II-94 - The Yin and Yang of Twitter Use

How is Twitter use related to changes in well-being, affective polarization, and sense of belonging? We ran an experience sampling study to address the question. Twitter use was related to decreases in well-being and increases in polarization, boredom, and moral outrage, and sense of belonging, with practical effect sizes.

Victoria Oldenburg de Mello

University of Toronto

Michael Inzlicht

University of Toronto

(Social)

II-95 - Choosing to Empathize with Animals: The Effects of Perceiving and Related to Animals As Members of Social Groups

Participants chose whether to take an objective or empathic perspective with 16 different species classified based upon perceptions of species' competence and warmth. Empathy choice was stronger for animal groups perceived to be competent, and this effect was explained by the perceived difficulty of the task.

Joseph Gianni Guerriero

Pennsylvania State University, University Park

Swim Janet

Pennsylvania State University

Lengieza Michael

Pennsylvania State University

Cameron Daryl

Pennsylvania State University

(Social)

II-96 - Conservatives' Moral Scope Narrows Down When Judging Outgroup Members

We investigate perceptions of intra-ingroup versus intra-outgroup moral violations, expecting greater similarity between conservatives and liberals in judgements of outgroup violations. Two studies, one contrasting two cultures differing in conservation values, and another measuring individuals' conservation values, confirmed that conservatives apply a narrower moral scope when judging outgroup members.

Sari Mentser

Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Lilach Sagiv

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

(Social)

II-97 - Walk the Plank: Virtual Risk-Taking and Cheating in Adolescents

Disgust sensitivity and risk-taking are related to self-reported moral decision making, e.g. the trolley problem. Researchers investigated whether both self-reported disgust sensitivity and risk-taking traits predict actual cheating and risk-taking behaviors. The results suggest that self-reported disgust sensitivity does predict risk-taking behaviors and moral judgments but not cheating behaviors.

Elizabeth Gross

Randolph College

Holly E. Tatum

Randolph College

Jacqueline Clardy-Josephs

Randolph College

(Personality/Emotion)

II-98 - How Does Ethical Leadership Relate to Team Creativity? the Role of Collective Team Identification and Need for Cognitive Closure

We investigate how and when ethical leadership predicts team creativity. We hypothesize that ethical leadership fosters team creativity via strengthening collective team identification, and collective need for cognitive closure positively moderates this indirect relationship. We found support from a study of fifty-five teams in a food-services organization in South Korea.

Sejin Keem

Portland State University

Gamze Koseoglu

University of Melbourne

Inseong Jeong

Lingnan University

Christina E. Shalley

Georgia Institute of Technology

(Industrial/Organizational)

II-99 - Using Multiple, Shorter Pages Does Not Improve Poor Consent Form Reading Rates

This study examined how to improve college student consent form reading in online and laboratory conditions. The results indicated that spreading the form across multiple pages did not improve reading while the participants noticed the experimental manipulation at a higher rate in the laboratory. Overall, reading rates were low.

Brianna L. Biery

University of Mount Union

Michael M. Knepp

University of Mount Union

(General)

II-100 - Concern for the Transgressor's Consequences: An Explanation for Why Wrongdoings Remain Unreported

The desire to protect transgressors from their consequences shapes reporting likelihood. Two experiments (Ns = 187; 375) show that entitativity reduces reporting wrongdoings. The underlying mechanism is perceptions of remorse. Imagining guilt encourages letting transgressors "off the hook." Reporting to authority can be encouraged within tight-knit organizations is discussed

Saera Khan

University of San Francisco

Lauren C. Howe

University of Zurich

(Industrial/Organizational)

II-101 - The Effect of Regulatory Focus on Ethical Decision Making in Academic and Work Settings

We recruited university students and employed adults to complete the Work Regulatory Focus Scale and report the likelihood they would commit various school/work related unethical acts. Results indicated that participants with a promotion-focused orientation were more likely to commit an unethical act in comparison to individuals with a prevention-focused orientation.

Ellen Gordon

Ohio University

Janna Chimeli

Ohio University

Amy Taylor-Bianco

Ohio University

(Personality/Emotion)

II-102 - The Search for a Relationship between Prosociality and Self-Esteem

I conducted a questionnaire to determine whether or not there was a correlation between self-esteem and prosociality due to the unsubstantiated stereotypes about people with poor self-esteem. From the results of 145 participants recruited from my university, I found that there was no significant correlation.

Mary E Haas

Northern Kentucky University

(General)

II-103 - Asymmetric Bias in the Directed Forgetting of Political Stimuli

The current study used a directed forgetting paradigm to examine political bias in memory. Liberals and conservatives were both more likely to remember politically consonant stimuli when instructed to forget. However, only conservatives showed biased recall of stimuli when instructed to remember. Implications for the spread of misinformation are discussed.

Andrew S Franks

Central Michigan University

Hajime Otani

Central Michigan University

Gavin Roupe

Central Michigan University

(Social)

II-104 - Reinterpreting Negative Behaviors: Evidence That Initial Person Information Lingers after Impression Reversal

How do we evaluate people who commit bad actions for good reasons? In two experiments, we tested if people can implicitly evaluate someone who committed harm to save someone positively, but also perceive them as threatening. Reinterpreting the evaluative meaning of actions reversed people's implicit evaluations but not threat associations.

Arin Korkmaz

Yale University

Melissa Ferguson

Yale University

(Social)

II-105 - The Implicit Effect of Body Shame: An Automated Body Image Bias in Our Minds

In the current research, 96 undergraduates participated in a GNAT experiment. With the analysis of key indicators d' and RT, as expected, our study revealed the implicit effect of body shame. Individuals would more inclined to connect themselves with ideal body images, and connect others with non-ideal body images.

Haoyu Guo

Hubei University of Education

(Cognitive)

II-106 - Signal Detection Theory As a Method for Quantifying Hostile Cognitive Biases: A Word Recognition Example

This study uses signal detection theory to explore hostile cognitive biases in a word recognition task. Accuracy was lower and false alarms were higher for hostile words than for neutral words. Findings suggest that this bias resulted from lower response criteria for hostile words, not decreased sensitivity to familiarity.

Brittanie Carol Moore

The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Caroline Clements

University of North Carolina Wilmington

(Cognitive)

II-107 - What Lies Beneath? Examining the Explicit and Implicit Attitudes of Omnivores Towards Vegetarians

The current study measured omnivores' attitudes toward vegetarians among college students. In contrast to existing research, findings revealed that omnivores' explicit attitudes toward vegetarians were positive, however their implicit attitudes were negative. Further, vegetarians were perceived as more negative than other historically-considered target groups of prejudice.

Harini Krishnamurti

William and Mary

Catherine A. Forestell

The College of William and Mary

(Social)

II-108 - All Human Groups Are Human, but Some Are More Human Than Others: An Analysis of the Implicit Human-Animal Stereotype Towards Racial and Ethnic Human Groups

Across 3 experiments ($N=34,997$), we demonstrated that White participants erroneously associate "Human" (over "Animal") more with White, than with Black/Hispanic/Asian. Although the strength of this White=Human association was consistent across social comparisons, moderator analyses indicated that unique features (e.g., social dominance orientation) support implicit human-animal stereotypes towards different groups.

Kirsten Morehouse

Harvard University

Keith B. Maddox

Tufts University

Mahzarin R. Banaji

Harvard University

(Social)

II-109 - Psychophysics Reveals Nonconscious Effects of Inferred Racial Faces on Emotion Discrimination

Self-identified white observers showed increased sensitivity for angry (vs. happy) faces even at subliminal levels with the greatest sensitivity for brown faces. IAT-classified strong-white-preference observers showed little differences with pink faces indicating less ambiguity with same-race emotion discriminability. Our results reveal subthreshold processing involvement with racial biases of affect perception.

Michael F. Wesner

Lakehead University

Rita Yazici

Lakehead University

(Social)

II-110 - Using Machine Learning to Disentangle Counter-Intuitive and Confounded Emotion Stereotypes from Neutral Faces

We trained three machine learning models to predict facial expression resemblance using low-level visual characteristics of the face. We then used these models to examine their predictive validity on human impressions and real-world behaviors. Results revealed both counter-stereotypic (race) and stereotypic (gender) patterns that provide insight into human judgments.

Daniel N. Albohn

The University of Chicago

Reginald B. Adams Jr.

The Pennsylvania State University

(Social)

II-111 - Are They Lying? Political Identity and Personal Experience Influence Believability of Rape Accusations

The study was designed to identify which variables influence whether or not a victim of rape is believed. Subjects read several true and false stories of rape and were asked to judge the veracity of each. Political identity and past personal experience were the greatest predictors of accuracy judgements.

Josh Woods

Grand View University

(Social)

II-112 - The Role of Shame-Proneness on Mental Health Stigma

Emerging research suggests a positive association between shame-proneness and stigmatizing mental illness. The current study aimed to investigate whether externalization, an attribution style operating as a defense, will influence the relationship between shame-proneness and stigma towards individuals with a mental illness.

Emily Chassman

Adelphi-Derner

Joel Lee Weinberger

Adelphi University

(Personality/Emotion)

II-113 - A Mediation Model Exploring the Association between Self-Motivation and Maladaptive Dispositional and Cognitive Factors

This pilot study examined the association of maladaptive dispositional and cognitive processes to Grit and Self-Motivation. Impulsivity and Shame/Withdrawal directly predicted Self-Motivation, with Maladaptive Perfectionism and Impulsivity indirectly influencing Self-Motivation through Grit. Present findings inform ongoing research into the role of Impulsivity and Motivation in young adults with ADHD.

Anna Astrein

California State University, Sacramento

(Personality/Emotion)

II-114 - Self-Determined to Perform: Understanding Gender Differences in Athletes and Their Levels of Motivation and Anxiety

Few studies have provided a mechanism to explain the persistent gender differences in anxiety and motivation in athletes. Self-determination theory provides an explanation for these differences. Our study's results supported SDT's predictions. Female athletes had higher extrinsic, amotivation, and anxiety scores compared to male athletes.

Alexis Allen

Bellevue University

Jerome A. Lewis

Bellevue University

(Cognitive)

II-115 - Differential Motivation for Emerging Adult Risk Behavior and Avoidance: A Self-Determination Approach

Our study piloted a new measure of motivation for risk-taking with 240 emerging adults. Within-subject t-tests found that motivation for engaging in risky behavior differed significantly from motivation for avoiding risk. The new measure significantly predicted risk behavior, indicating that different profiles of motivation may drive risk-taking in emerging adulthood.

Lillie Renck

University of Notre Dame

Claire Crafts

University of Notre Dame, Indiana

Katheryn J. Klukow Kelley

University of Notre Dame

Daniel Lapsley

University of Notre Dame

(Developmental)

II-117 - Symbols to Maintain the Moral Self: Moral Self-Threats Increase Purchase Intentions for Ethical Brands & Products

Ethical consumption is a clean medium to obtain identity-relevant symbols for self-completion after moral self-threats. Supporting a symbolic self-completion perspective, two studies demonstrated that moral threats increased positive evaluations and purchase intentions toward consumer brands/products viewed as ethical compared to moral self-affirmation, and even compared to negative but non-moral threats.

Andrea M. Yetzer

Northwestern University

Wendi L. Gardner

Northwestern University

(Social)

II-118 - Provide Information or Encourage Follow-through? Effects of Behavioral Interventions Depend on Baseline Motivation

Intervention efficacy may depend on aligning the mechanism of an intervention to the recipients' baseline motivation to act. A multifaceted intervention increased flu vaccinations for low-motivation participants by changing beliefs, and for high-motivation participants by reducing barriers to act. The resulting framework accounts for individual-level heterogeneity in behavior change interventions.

Ilana Brody

University of California, Los Angeles

(Social)

II-119 - Feeling Connected but Dissimilar to One's Future Self Reduces the Intention-Behavior Gap

The intention-behavior gap may persist because people feel disconnected and dissimilar to their future self. Participants improved their connection to their future self through age-morphing in virtual reality and then chose a behavioral intention. After one week, strengthening connectedness positively, while similarity negatively affected the intention-behavior gap.

Benjamin Ganschow

University of Leiden

(Developmental)

II-120 - Personal Choice Moderates Cognitive Conflict's Impact on Effort-Related Cardiac Response

We tested whether personal choice moderates the impact of implicit cognitive conflict—i.e. conflict unrelated to an instrumental task—on effort-related cardiac reactivity. Administering conflict-related vs. not-conflict-related Stroop primes in a memory task corroborated our prediction that the personal choice of task characteristics counteracts implicit cognitive conflict effects on effort.

Yann S. Bouzidi

University of Geneva

Guido H.E. Gendolla

University of Geneva

(General)

II-121 - Mental Effort during First Minute of Task Performance Increased for Sleep-Restricted Compared to Well-Rested Participants

We tested effects of sleep duration and light intensity on effort-related cardiovascular response during performance of an auditory 2-back task. Systolic blood pressure was higher in sleep-restricted compared to well-rested individuals during the first minute of the task in the first of two sessions. Light intensity had no significant effects.

Larissa Wuest

University of Basel

Christian Cajochen

University of Basel

Ruta Lasauskaite

University of Basel

(General)

II-122 - An Implemental Mindset Protects Against Mood Influences on Task Persistence

We investigated whether a deliberative vs. implemental mindset moderates the effect of happy or sad mood on task persistence. Happy mood decreased persistence in a deliberative mindset, but an implemental mindset neutralized the mood effects. Patterns of task persistence (in sec) and the number of completed trials supported our hypothesis.

Johanna R. Falk

University of Geneva, Switzerland

Peter M. Gollwitzer

New York University

Gabriele Oettingen

New York University

Guido H.E. Gendolla

University of Geneva

(Cognitive)

II-123 - Work Hard, Play Hard: The Association between Physical Activity and Alcohol Consumption in College Students

Drinking alcohol and engaging in physical activity often go hand in hand, but which comes first is unclear. We examined the direction of this relationship in a longitudinal study of 1534 college students. Among males (but not females), evidence of a bidirectional association emerged, suggesting multiple explanations for this association.

Abby Patten

Furman University

Cinnamon A. Stetler

Furman University

(General)

II-124 - How Transfer Engineering Students Talk about Their Expectancies and Values to Peers Via Youtube Videos

Expectancies and subjective task values (STVs) are the most proximal predictors of students' achievement. However, most studies have used surveys, which can be limited to forced choice options. We examined transfer engineering students' expectancies and STVs in peer-advice YouTube videos. Results showed eight different themes.

Hye Rin Lee

University of California, Irvine

Kevin Francisco Ramirez

Kristina Zeng

University of California, Irvine

Kaidan Yang

University of California, Irvine

Shirley Thai

University of California, Irvine

Nathanael Quinn Forde

University of California, Irvine

Teomara Rutherford

University of Delaware

Jacquelyne Sue Eccles

University of California, Irvine

(Social)

II-125 - Competing Motives: Assimilating Ingroup Traits and Self-Derogating for the Ingroup

People desire to see themselves positively, but also to belong to their ingroup. What happens when these motives conflict? Across three learning tasks with Hispanic/Latino, Asian, and Democrat participants, people self-derogate to assimilate traits perceived as group-typical into the self-concept, via category-learning mechanisms over error-learning mechanisms.

Jacob Johnson Elder

University of California Riverside

Tyler Davis

Independent Researcher

Brent Hughes

University of California, Riverside

(Social)

II-126 - Mental Contrasting of a Negative Future Helps Unvaccinated People Who Are Vulnerable to Get Vaccinated

In an experimental study, we demonstrated that mental contrasting of a negative future of getting sick with COVID-19 and a still positive reality leads to vulnerability-dependent changes in attitudes and behaviors toward getting COVID-19 vaccines among unvaccinated people, whereas the fantasizing mode of thought shows insensitivity to vulnerability cues.

SunYoung Kim

New York University

Peter M. Gollwitzer

New York University

Gabriele Oettingen

New York University

(Social)

II-127 - Children Are Sensitive Toward the Lack of Significance in Activities

We investigated 4-9-year-olds' valuation of significance in productive activities. We found that children across ages were more likely to evaluate activities with minimal significance as being better and mattering more than activities with no significance. The results suggest that children are sensitive toward the lack of significance in productive activities.

Liu Yilin

Fan Yang

The University of Chicago

(Developmental)

II-128 - Monetary Incentive Moderates Pain's Impact on Cognitive Effort

Two studies investigated the moderating effect of monetary incentive on the impact of pain on effort in difficult tasks. As predicted, both studies found that pain increases subjective task difficulty and effort only when effort is justified by high monetary incentives.

Tamara Cancela

University of Geneva

Guido H.E. Gendolla

University of Geneva

Nicolas Silvestrini

University of Geneva

(General)

II-129 - A Cheap and Stealth Intervention to Increase Test-Taking Motivation: The Question-Behavior Effect.

Using a randomized controlled trial, we found the utility of the question-behavior effect to significantly increase test-taking motivation in a low-stakes testing context with college students. This easy strategy of asking students to report their intended effort prior to completing a low stakes test appears to address validity concerns.

Mara McFadden

James Madison University

Sara J Finney

James Madison University

Holly Buchanan

James Madison University

(General)

II-130 - Measuring Mindset: Development of the Undergraduate Lay Theories of Abilities (ULTrA) Survey

Growth and fixed mindsets have been extensively researched in educational settings over the past three decades. However, progress is hampered by measurement problems. We developed the ULTrA survey which measures mindset, universality, and brilliance beliefs more accurately and sensitively than previous measures. ULTrA Survey predicts outcomes that previous scales miss.

Lisa B Limeri

Texas Tech University

Nathan T Carter

University of Georgia

Franchesca Lyra

University of Texas Austin

Joel Martin

University of Georgia

Halle Mastronardo

University of Georgia

Jay Patel

University of Georgia

Erin L Dolan

University of Georgia

(Methodology)

II-131 - The Effect of Physics Self-Efficacy on Students' Academic Performance in a Physics Flipped Classroom

The study examined the relationship between physics self-efficacy at three different points of the semester and academic performance in a technical college physics flipped classroom. The result showed students' self-efficacy significantly predicted students' exam performance. Unexpectedly, there was no significant difference in students' performance between the three times of self-efficacy.

Bushra I Aldosari

King Saud University

(Cognitive)

II-132 - Comparing the Views of Students and Their Parents on Quality of Higher Education in US and China

Higher education in the US has been preferred by students and their parents in China although changes of this trend were visible. A recent study with over 1000 participants revealed that they considered the quality of higher education in the US is higher than that of China in multiple areas.

AnZhuo Wu

Miami University

Yanning He

Miami University

Aimin Wang

Miami University of Ohio

(Cognitive)

II-133 - Youth Self-Regulation Profiles in Self-Driven Learning: Relations between Daily Learning Progress, Affect, Motivation, and Environmental Mastery

Among adolescents in a 10-week self-driven learning program, we found three latent clusters (*High, Medium, Low Self-regulation*) Between-person network analyses indicated youth with greater motivation reported greater perceived learning progress, and those with greater environmental mastery reported greater positive affect.

Gaoxia Zhu

Academy of Postdiplomata Education

Kaylin Ratner

Cornell University

Kaylin Ratner

Cornell University

Melody Estevez

GripTape

Anthony L. Burrow

Cornell University

Qingyi Li

Cornell

(Developmental)

II-134 - Adolescent Level and Variability of Purpose in Daily Life Predicts Perceived Belongingness in a Self-Driven Learning Program

Exploring interindividual differences in level and variability of daily purpose over 70 days, we found 1) adolescents ($N=204$) with greater average level in daily purpose tended to feel more belongingness in their learning program; 2) variability in daily purpose weakened the relationship between level of daily purpose and programmatic belongingness.

Kaylin Ratner

Cornell University

Kaylin Ratner

Cornell University

Gaoxia Zhu

Academy of Postdiplomata Education

Melody Estevez

GripTape

Anthony L. Burrow

Cornell University

(Developmental)

II-135 - College Students' Coping during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The role of coping in relation to college students' experiences with the transition to online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic was assessed, with findings indicating that students who felt more support from the university and those who employed more adaptive coping strategies reported less stress and better psychological adjustment.

Gary R. Germa

California State University, Fullerton

Adrian Rodriguez

CSU Fullerton

(General)

II-136 - Picture This or Analyze That: Strategy Instruction Harms High Spatial Problem Solving

To understand the impact of strategy on spatial thinking, we examined paper folding performance of participants instructed to use an analytic or visualization strategy. Results indicated that low and moderate spatial skill individuals were not affected by strategy instruction, but high spatial individuals performed worse when given the analytic strategy.

Allison J Jaeger

St. John's University

Nia Scarboro

St. John's University

Nahal Heydari

St. John's University

(Cognitive)

II-137 - Framing Depression As a Signal Promotes Positive Impacts on Offset Efficacy and Stigma

This pre-registered randomized control trial (n=877) compared messages about depression as a functional signal with a message about depression as a disease with known risk factors. Framing depression as a signal revealed positive impacts on stigma, offset efficacy, and beliefs about depression, with larger effects among females.

Hans S. Schroder

McLean Hospital

Andrew R. Devendorf

University of South Florida

Brian J Zikmund-Fisher

University of Michigan

(Clinical Science)

II-138 - Elevated Type I Error Rates of the Bias-Corrected Bootstrap Confidence Interval in Missing Data Methods for the Indirect Effect

The bias-corrected bootstrap confidence interval for indirect effects has been found to have inflated type I error rates in complete datasets. This simulation study reveals even worse inflation when this method is combined with multiple imputation for missing data, suggesting that its use with missing mediation data should be stopped.

Tristan D. Tibbe

University of California, Los Angeles

Amanda K. Montoya

University of California, Los Angeles

Craig Enders

University of California, Los Angeles

(Methodology)

II-139 - Resilience Associated with Decreased Distress but Not a Significant Moderator between Distress and Basic Need Insecurity

U.S. college students are experiencing unprecedented levels of food and housing insecurity, mental distress, and poor psychological resilience. Results of the study show that as student resilience increased, mental distress decreased. However, resilience did not significantly moderate levels of distress related to FI and HI in study participants.

Denise McHugh Loggie

Walden University

Jesus Tanguma

Walden University

(Personality/Emotion)

II-140 - Interest in Teletherapy during the COVID-19 Pandemic As Measured By Google Search Trends

Will increased demand for teletherapy continue post COVID-19? We analyze online interest in teletherapy during the COVID-19 pandemic using Google search queries. We find historically high interest in teletherapy options at the start of the pandemic, with sustained increased interest throughout the pandemic compared to pre-pandemic levels.

Joshua Dredze

New York City Health + Hospitals

Lisi M Dredze

BC Children's Hospital

Mark Dredze

Johns Hopkins University

(Clinical Science)

2:00 PM - 3:00 PM

Poster Session III APS Exhibit Hall

FRIDAY MAY 27

2:00 - 3:00 PM

III-1 - Can Creative Employees Doom Your Business? Assessing the Likelihood of Creative Individuals to Engage in Counterproductive Work Behaviors

Research has found positive correlations between creative individuals and dishonest behavior. It may be warranted to further explore this relationship in a workplace setting where creative individuals are highly sought after. The proposed study will attempt to determine if creative individuals are more likely to engage in counterproductive work behavior.

Daria Maletic

Iona College

Laura Bauer

(Industrial/Organizational)

III-2 - Moral Disengagement in Emergency Responders

This study will explore the use of dehumanization in employed emergency responders as they encounter differing patient contexts. We predict an increase level of dehumanization at each increased level of perceived contextual difficulty. Additionally, we predict a significant relationship between responder burnout and dehumanization within all contexts

Derrick L Edwards

Tennessee Technological University

Natasha Wilkerson

Tennessee Tech University

Amanda L Phy

Tennessee Technological University

(Social)

III-3 - Young Children's Unpredictability Schema: Development of a Direct Behavioral Assessment

The proposed project aims to develop and test a measure of young children's unpredictability schema (i.e., worldview where children perceive other people and future outcomes as unreliable and unpredictable). This measure will be used to assess the development, causes, and consequences of unpredictability schemas among young children.

Christina Squires

Nevada State College

Kaitlyn Mcentee

Nevada State College

(Cognitive)

III-4 - Physical Features and Perceptions of Attractiveness

We will test the hypothesis that female hormones, the facial feature of cheekbones, and attractiveness are related to one another. Raters will judge 44 female facial images on cheekbone prominence and attractiveness. These ratings will be correlated with one another and the estradiol levels of those in the face images.

Mackenzie Jessica Rosales

California State University Fullerton

Jessie Peissig

California State University, Fullerton

(Social)

III-5 - Research Proposal: Manipulating Future Time Perspective to Promote Physical Activity

Study 1 aims to explore Future Time Perspective as the cognitive-motivational construct and build a valid, reliable measure. Study 2 aims to use this measure tested in an intervention setting that seeks to manipulate Future Time Perspective to promote physical activity in participants using mobile applications.

Hyun Seon Kim

Iowa State University

(Social)

III-6 - Familial and Social Support As Mediators to Psychopathology Following a "Coming-out" Event: A Latent Growth Mixture Model Analysis

This study will investigate trajectories of psychopathology severity following a "coming-out" experience using latent class growth modeling. Familial and peer support will be used as the primary correlates. Demographic data will be used to extrapolate covariates. Related questionnaires will be administered prior to the event and three times post hoc.

Kiyan Irani

Columbia University

(Clinical Science)

III-7 - Child Life Specialists and Parent Satisfaction: A Longitudinal Analysis of Child Life Program Size

Many children undergoing medical procedures need psychosocial support and child life specialists provide this support. However, they are often overworked and aren't able to support many of their patients. In this literature synthesis, this presenter will explore the correlation between the size of child life programs and parent satisfaction.

Emma Waltenbaugh

Tennessee Technological University;

Rufaro Chitiyo

Tennessee Technological University

Nicole E. Henniger

Tennessee Technological University

(Industrial/Organizational)

III-8 - The L Words: Latinx, Lesbian, and Loneliness

Literature pertaining to Latinx lesbians, and their experience of loneliness is scant. In a predominantly Latinx bordertown, resources for these individuals are nearly non-existent. For this reason, it is crucial to identify the experiences of Latinx lesbians with regard to loneliness and social support to better serve this population.

Alicia Sanchez

Maricela Galdamez

Nayda Castillo

University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Kimberly Longoria

Emilia Fillipone

(Clinical Science)

III-9 - Understanding Video Game Engagement: Childhood Psychological Maltreatment and Distress Tolerance

The current study aims to fill a gap in the literature by investigating gaming as a coping strategy used by individuals with low distress tolerance due to adverse childhood experiences. The results from the current study will influence the direction of future research and potentially be used in treatment.

Mason Lee Hatwan

University of South Dakota

Elizabeth Boyd

University of South Dakota

(Clinical Science)

III-10 - School Counselor Burnout and Asca Compliance

The purpose of the proposed research is to evaluate burnout in school counselors and its relationship to the American School Counselor Association's (ASCA) national model for the appropriate roles of school counselors. We predict the relationship between job satisfaction and burnout will be moderated by the school system's ASCA compliance.

Alec Porter

Tennessee Technological University

Derrick L Edwards

Tennessee Technological University

(Industrial/Organizational)

III-11 - Neuroticism and Parental Expectations in Gifted Students

The current proposal seeks to evaluate the correlation between being a current college student who was labeled “gifted” in their adolescence and believing one is currently living up their parent’s expectations of them—along with the student’s level of neuroticism and frequency of the desire to change academic major.

Katia Siegers

Tennessee Technological University

(Personality/Emotion)

III-12 - Investigating the Transfer of Calibration Due to Exploratory Behavior for Affordance Perception

Affordances are possibilities for behavior that depend on the fit between environment and actor. The function-generalization-hypothesis states that exploratory processes generalize between functionally similar actions, just as calibration transfers between similar actions. The expected results will help understand how exploratory behaviors for functionally similar affordances generalize to functionally similar tasks.

Brian Michael Day

Butler University

Meet Patel

Butler University

Analise Richcreek

Butler University

McKenzie Greene

Butler University

Addison Hensley

Butler University

(General)

III-13 - Impact of Exposure Duration and Response Type on Affordance Perception

This study will examine the effect of exposure duration on affordance perception. Perceiving affordances is well-established, but the time necessary for affordance perception to occur is unknown. Length of exposure to objects and visual scenes will be manipulated to assess the impact on action-related vs. identification-related perception in individuals.

Hillary Reed

Butler University

Allie Carmichael

Butler University

Kylie Stickel

Butler University

Brian Michael Day

Butler University

(General)

III-14 - Race, Gender and Rating Errors: An Applied Example

This poster presents an examination of rating errors from a recent (2019) law enforcement promotional procedure. The errors examined include central tendency, leniency, severity, halo, and race and gender effects. How to control for these errors, and practical and legal considerations are discussed.

Frank P. Igou

Louisiana Tech University

Shane McKnight

Christina Cantu

Louisiana Tech University

Michelle Leong

Louisiana Tech University

(Industrial/Organizational)

III-15 - Intergenerational Inheritance of N-Methyl-D-Aspartate (NMDA) Receptor Subunit Gene Expression Alterations in the Brain of Rats

Alteration of gene expression for subunit NMDA receptors, GRIN1 and GRIN2, in the brain of mammals is linked to schizophrenia. The symptomology presented due to this dysregulation manifests differently between genders and the etiology is uncertain. This study will examine heritability of these gene expression alterations as a potential explanation.

Claudia Paniagua-Ugarte

Radford University

Robert Sheehy

Radford University

Laura Griffith

Radford University

Jacob Eirich

Radford University

Shane McClafferty

Radford University

Pamela A. Jackson

Radford University

Dayna Hayes

Radford University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

III-16 - Music and Math: Investigating the Effects of Key and Tempo on Mathematics Anxiety

Math anxiety is described as the most prevalent subject phobia and college students are a vulnerable population. Music interventions in elementary classrooms help sharpen math skills and improve confidence in math. This study seeks to examine whether music can buffer and/or alleviate feelings of math anxiety in college learning settings.

Mateo A Chavez

Valanne MacGyvers

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

(Clinical Science)

III-17 - The Connection of Athletic Injuries and Physical Therapy to State Anxiety

In this Poster Presentation, we will explore the relationship an athletic injury and physical therapy have on competitive college athletes' state (current perception) anxiety. Additionally, the Poster will examine the athletes' coping styles post-injury. This will be explored by using The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) and The Brief-COPE.

Olivia Kit

Innervisions Psychological Services

Alden Cass

Innervisions Psychological Services

(Clinical Science)

III-18 - Bilingual Infants Have Potential Advantages with Acoustic Variability

Infants hear speech from multiple speakers in their everyday lives. The proposed study investigates bilingual infants' ability to learn word-object mappings from multiple speakers. We predict that bilingual infants' will be able to learn word-object mappings when presented in instances of both high and low speaker variability.

Gabriella Frangopoulos

Valparaiso University;

Abbie Thompson

Valparaiso University

(Developmental)

III-19 - Heritability of Scale-Free RsfMRI Brain States in Adolescence

We propose investigating the heritability of rsfMRI scale-free brain states (hurst) by specifying ACE models and gene-by-trait interaction models across brain regions of interest determined by parcellations. We seek to explore the dynamics of these brain states in disordered cognition and characterize the relationship between hurst, general psychopathology, and cognition.

Jonathan Ceru

UChicago Department of Psychology

Andrew J Stier

University of Chicago Department of Psychology

Marc G Berman

The University of Chicago

(Biological/Neuroscience)

III-20 - Coordinating Conversation Multimodally: A Role for Shrug Gestures in Preference Organization

Speakers cooperatively construct everyday conversation, using language to coordinate interaction. While conversation analysis has explored such cooperative systems in speech, we ask whether these systems of coordination are multimodal, integrating speech and pragmatic gesture. We propose an experiment using anticipatory eye-tracking and reactive finger-tapping rate measures to answer this question.

Natalie Dowling

University of Chicago

Kennedy Casey

University of Chicago

Marisa Casillas

University of Chicago

(Cognitive)

III-22 - Validation of a Proposal for the Development of a Competency Model for Interns in Industrial and Organizational Psychology Graduates Programs

This proposal describes a project to develop a competency model for graduate I/O psychology interns. We provide Phase II results of the survey and interviewing of subject matter expert groups. Validation supports the development of an assessment for intern self-evaluation and supervisor evaluation to identify training gaps.

Joseph A Cataldo IV

University of New Haven

Tara L'Heureux

University of New Haven

(Industrial/Organizational)

III-23 - Gaussian Process Model of Time Estimation in Relationship with Number Sense and Working Memory Overload

The study consists of three cognitive aspects: number sense, working memory overload and time perception. A time perception accuracy is defined here as the difference between the duration of an affective picture exposition and participants' estimations. The Gaussian Process Regression has been used to find a model of time perception.

Kamil Szymański

SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wrocław Faculty of Psychology

(Cognitive)

III-24 - Romantic Relationship Status As a Moderator of Intercultural Adjustment

Romantic relationships, distinct from other social supports, may have developmentally important but unstudied impacts on emerging adults' intercultural adjustment. International students reported their relationship status, acculturative stress, cultural congruity, and demographics. Relationship status was not associated with less acculturative stress, but was associated with greater cultural congruity. Implications are discussed.

Shabeba Islam

Purdue University, West Lafayette

Adilene Osnaya

Purdue University

David Rollock

Purdue University

(Clinical Science)

III-25 - How Childhood Adversity Influences Associative Memory for Emotional and Social Stimuli

Exposure to adverse childhood experience(s) leads to altered social and emotional processing, however the implications this may have on memory are poorly understood. We propose to examine how associative memory for negative versus neutral and social versus non-social stimuli differentially manifests among those with and without exposure to childhood adversity.

Victoria Wardell

The University of British Columbia

Charlotte Stewardson

University of British Columbia-Vancouver

Michelle C. Hunsche

University of British Columbia-Vancouver

Daniela Palombo

University of British Columbia

Connor M. Kerns

University of British Columbia

(Cognitive)

III-26 - Impact of Workplace Diversity on Organization Effectiveness: A Conceptual Model

The paper systematically reviews the literature on workplace diversity and gauges various individual and organizational outcomes of the same. Based on bibliometric analysis and thorough review, the paper presents a conceptual model which proposes relationship between workplace diversity and organizational effectiveness via mediating variables i.e. job satisfaction, commitment, and performance

Mansi Babbar

Reetesh K Singh

(Industrial/Organizational)

III-27 - To Work or to Study: Using Distance Student's Implicit Preferences to Predict Drop-out.

We want to predict student drop-out in distance learning with an implicit association test. We hypothesize that students who implicitly prefer their work over their studies are more likely to drop out of their studies. Additionally, we use quantitative and qualitative methods to investigate individual differences.

Clemens Klinke

Apollon Hochschule

Marc Schipper

Hochschule für Künste im Sozialen Ottersberg

(Social)

III-28 - Reasons for Migration, Sociocultural Characteristics, and Parenting Styles of Chinese Immigrant Families

The study examined reasons for migration in a sample of Chinese immigrant families and their children. Results showed that those who migrated to better their socioeconomic circumstances had significantly higher parental education and per capita income as well as greater American cultural orientations than those who migrated for family reasons.

Xinyue Wang

University of California, Berkeley

Stephanie L. Haft

University of California, Berkeley

Qing Zhou

University of California, Berkeley

(Social)

III-29 - Anxiety, Externalizing Behaviors, and Exposure to Violence: Investigating Associations with Amygdala-PAG Functional Connectivity in Young Adults

Exposure to violence is associated with increased risk for anxiety and externalizing behaviors, yet neurobiological alterations related to interactions between violence exposure, anxiety, and externalizing problems remain largely unexplored. Using resting-state fMRI, we investigate whether violence exposure moderates relations between anxiety and externalizing behaviors with amygdala-periaqueductal gray functional connectivity.

Alexis Broussard

Yale University

Emily Cohodes

Yale University

Jordan Foster

Yale University

Bailey Holt-Gosselin

Yale University

Sarah McCauley

Hunter College

Jeffrey Mandell

Yale University

Jasmyne Pierre

Yale University

H.R. Hodges

University of Minnesota

Sadie Zacharek

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Jason Haberman

Yale University

Paola Odriozola

Yale University

Sahana Kribakaran

Yale University

Isabel Santiuste

Yale University

Arielle Baskin-Sommers

Yale University

Dylan G. Gee

Yale University

(Clinical Science)

III-30 - How Do Language Choices Influence Public Stigma in Regards to Substance Use?

We are interested in the degree to which the public stigma associated with substance use is affected by the language used to describe an individual. We predict that person-first (as compared to identity-first) language and that the word "substance" (as compared to "drug") will result in lower public stigma.

Kristine Melancon

Brooke O. Breaux

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

(Social)

III-31 - The Potential Effects of Preference on the Cognitive Benefits of Natural Environments

Viewing images of natural environments has restorative effects on cognitive functioning when compared to urban environments. Unfortunately, image sets are often confounded with preference. We plan to use natural and urban images equated on preference, to determine if preference, environmental condition, and their interaction, influence cognitive restoration.

Elizabeth Janey

The University of Chicago

Kelton McConnell

The University of Chicago

Kathryn E. Schertz

The University of Chicago

Kim Lewis Meidenbauer

The University of Chicago

Marc G Berman

The University of Chicago

(Cognitive)

III-32 - Incentivizing Performance on Cognitive Ability Tests

It is widely accepted that tests of cognitive ability are capturing the examinee's so-called "maximal performance". However, the literature has paid relatively little attention to the role of motivation/incentivization in mental testing. The proposed work will deploy a novel incentivization scheme to assess which tests/abilities are susceptible to incentivization.

Saksham Malik

Saksham Malik

Zachary R Tidler

Georgia Institute of Technology

Paul Rogers

Georgia Institute of Technology

Maugan Lloyd

Georgia Institute of Technology

(Methodology)

III-33 - Is Psychology Ready to Adopt Open Science? Gauging the Field's Transition to Open Science Using the Stages of Change Model

The proposed study seeks to inform open science policy and training efforts by surveying researchers from across the field of psychology regarding their readiness to adopt various open science practices. Results will be stratified by subfield, method of study, and career stage to contextualize findings and provide more tailored recommendations.

Julia Blayne McDonald

University of South Florida

(General)

III-34 - Evaluation of Multiple Imputation in Mean and Variance Adjusted Weighted Least Square Estimation to Test Measurement Invariance

This paper uses Monte Carlo simulations to examine the application of multiple imputation with mean and variance adjusted weighted least square estimation in factorial invariance test with ordinal items. We will investigate the performance of likelihood ratio test and global fit indices (RMSEA, TLI, CFI) with different pooling procedures.

Heining Cham

Fordham University

Danqi Zhu

Fordham University

Hyunjung Lee

Fordham University

(Methodology)

III-35 - Usability of Print and Digital Academic Technologies

This study examines usability differences between digital and print technology for enrolling in college courses. We will focus on speed, efficiency, comfort, and accuracy in completing the task with different forms of technology. We expect participants to prefer the digital technology while making fewer errors with the print technology.

Kai Bates-Diop

Butler University

Brian Michael Day

Butler University

(General)

III-36 - Enhancing Effective Coping As a Suicide Prevention Strategy: A Virtual Program for Bereaved Family Members

As bereavement is associated with increased suicidality, especially in those experiencing prolonged grief disorder or depression, targeting effective coping strategies after bereavement may decrease suicidality. This project will conduct a program evaluation of an online resource that encourages effective coping strategies in order to reduce suicidality.

Joscelyn E. Fisher

Uniformed Services University

Tasanee Walsh

Uniformed Services University

Christin Ogle

Uniformed Services University

Rafael Zuleta

Joshua C. Morganstein

Uniformed Services University

Stephen J. Cozza

Uniformed Services University

(Clinical Science)

III-37 - Examining Whether Locus of Control Orientation Mediates Relationships between Trauma and Aggression Outcomes Among African American Adolescents

African American adolescents are at risk for both trauma exposure and aggression. Experiencing trauma may shift an individual's locus of control orientation toward viewing their life outcomes as the result of external, uncontrollable factors. This study examines relationships between trauma, locus of control, and aggression in African American adolescents.

Olivia Thompson

University of Alabama - Tuscaloosa

(Clinical Science)

III-38 - Can Active Learning Practices Lead to Student Anxiety in the Classroom?

Past findings have illustrated the prospect of active learning (AL) practices contributing to student state anxiety in the college classroom. Conclusions have been drawn from student interviews and post-hoc ratings of student class experiences. We intend to investigate this more directly by measuring anxiety towards AL in the classroom setting.

Vanessa Rodriguez Barrera

Nevada State College

Getsy Paola Espinoza Quezada

Nevada State College

(Teaching Institute Poster)

III-39 - Investigating the Effect of Interaction between Selective Attention and Working Memory on Pupillary Response

A multitude of factors lead to subtle involuntary changes in pupil dilation. The proposed study will assess how the interaction between working memory and selective attention may cause modulations in pupillary response, through examining pupillary changes during attentional switch in varied working memory load conditions.

Ketaki Sengupta

IIT Bombay

Niharika Singh

Centre of Behavioural and Cognitive Sciences

(Cognitive)

III-40 - Investigating Process Acuity and Self-Enhancement Bias of Therapists Vs. Non-Therapists Using a Novel Skills Test

Psychotherapy training allots insufficient attention to empirically supported process markers, and therapist self-enhancement bias is harmful to client outcomes. We propose to examine performance and self-ratings of 300 participants of varied experience on a novel psychotherapy process skills test, to assess effects of experience on therapy process acuity and self-assessment.

Max B. Cooper

York University

Alyssa A. Di Bartolomeo

York University

Henny A. Westra

York University

David A. Olson

York University

Tali Boritz

York University

(Clinical Science)

III-41 - The Breadth of Mindful Breath: A Proposal to Improve Working Memory and Inhibition Performance Coupled with Task-Specific Alpha/ Theta Power Modulation in EEG.

This proposed study aims to identify benefits of mindfulness meditation on cognitive performance (i.e., working memory and inhibition) and associated task-related oscillatory EEG activity following a short-term repeated breathing-based mindfulness meditation program. We predict meditators will exhibit better working memory performance (O-Span) and inhibitory accuracy (Stroop) compared to controls.

Kara Stuart

(Cognitive)

III-42 - Use of Emotion Regulation Strategies on Intolerance of Uncertainty and Problematic Internet Use

The cross-sectional research study intends to understand the relationship between Intolerance of Uncertainty, Problematic Internet Use, and Emotion Regulation strategies and how usage of positive or negative emotion regulation strategies decrease or increase in the internet usage during highly uncertain situation.

Vigraanth Babu K G

Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous); Mizoram University

(Clinical Science)

III-43 - The Influence of Prior Exposure to Weapons on the Weapon Focus Effect

The current study aims to investigate the influence of gun ownership on the weapon focus effect. Participants will watch a mock-crime in which a weapon is either present, absent, or delayed. Participants will also complete information regarding gun ownership status and familiarity with firearms.

Alexandria R Espinoza

Aja Gregg

Danielle Sneyd

Northland College

(Cognitive)

III-44 - Personality and Authenticity: Conceptual Literature Review and Meta-Analysis

This paper is a literature review and meta-analysis in the domains of personality and authenticity. This study aims to summarize the landscape of existing research on the relation between authenticity (conceptualized in multiple ways) and personality and to offer possible directions for future research.

Navojit Roy

Purdue University

Jordan Mathew

Purdue University

Sang Woo

Purdue University

(Social)

III-46 - How Do Young Adults Profile Crime? a Study on Racial Stereotypes and Crime

The proposed study will examine racial stereotypes for different types of crimes. Participants will read crime descriptions and choose who they believe most likely committed the crime. We predict participants will choose their answer based on previously held stereotypes. Findings will contribute to both the stereotyping and legal psychology literatures.

Caitlyn M. Liddle

Tennessee Technological University

Stephanie A. Kazanas

Tennessee Technological University

(General)

III-47 - Identifying the Psychological Mechanisms Linking Urban Greenspace Use and Reduced Violent Crime

To test why urban nature exposures lead to lower rates of violent crime, we will gather evaluations of Chicago parks and participants' psychological experiences in those parks and incorporate these survey results in large scale models predicting violent crime rates from park visits.

Kim Lewis Meidenbauer

The University of Chicago

Kathryn E. Schertz

The University of Chicago

Marc G Berman

The University of Chicago

(Cognitive)

III-48 - The Role of Intolerance of Uncertainty and Anxiety Sensitivity in Alcohol Use Disorder

This study explores the relationship between anxiety sensitivity and intolerance of uncertainty (IU) in Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD). It is anticipated that AUD will be associated with higher anxiety sensitivity and IU than controls and that the relationship between anxiety sensitivity and IU will be stronger in the AUD group.

Emma Winterlind

Clemson University

Sarah Roth

Clemson University

Kaileigh A Byrne

Clemson University

(Clinical Science)

III-49 - Childhood Experiences As Predictors of Overdependence in Romantic Relationships during Adulthood

Research regarding the correlation between adverse childhood experiences and adult romantic relationships remains limited. The current study intends to explore this correlation with the use of self-assessment surveys, predicting that those with adverse childhood experiences will exhibit destructive overdependence in romantic relationships during adulthood.

Lawrence Josephs

*Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies,
Adelphi University*

Haley Aber

Adelphi University

(Personality/Emotion)

III-50 - What Factors Explain Academic Resilience during the Pandemic Among Pre-Service Teachers

This study will examine the role of self-system factors (i.e., motivation/engagement) and social support (i.e., teacher, peer, and family support) on pre-service teachers' academic resilience during the pandemic. By conducting structural equation modeling (SEM) analyses, this study will investigate joint effects of self-system factors and social support on academic resilience.

Donghyun Kang

Winona State University

Sungyoon Lee

Middle Tennessee State University

(General)

III-51 - Mental Health Disparities Among College Students in Rural South Texas: Evaluating the Role of Public Stigma in Help Seeking Behaviors

Rural residents frequently experience barriers to accessing mental health treatment when needed. Stigma towards mental illness and seeking psychological treatment is a prevalent barrier influenced by rural socio-cultural norms. This proposal aims to evaluate mental health disparities and stigmas associated with help-seeking behavior among college students in rural south Texas.

Francheska Marie Garica

The University of Texas at San Antonio

Krystal Espinoza

The University of Texas at San Antonio

(Social)

III-52 - Does Reasoning Equal Forgiving? Investigating the Causal Role of Reasoning in Moral Judgment of Accidental Harm Transgressions

The research proposal aims at testing the causal contribution of reasoning to third-party moral judgment of accidental harm. In a set of four experimental manipulations (time pressure, cognitive load, priming, and the 2-Response paradigm), we will determine whether preventing people from reasoning too much following accidental harm increases judgment severity.

Flora Schwartz

Université de Nîmes

Anastasia Passemar

University of Toulouse Jean Jaurès

Hakim Djeriouat

University of Lyon Lumière

Bastien Trémolière

University of Toulouse Jean Jaurès

(Cognitive)

III-53 - Dilemmas across Time and Space: How Autonomous Vehicles Might Make Better Choices Than Humans in Dilemma Scenarios

This study investigates whether drivers make utilitarian choices in moral dilemmas with a driving simulator, and how time pressure may influence these decision-making processes. Results will broaden our knowledge of decision making in driving moral dilemmas and help guide development of acceptable ethical principles for Autonomous Vehicles.

Jacqueline Miller

University of North Florida

Dongyuan Wang

University of North Florida

F. Dan Richard

UNIV. OF NORTH FLORIDA

(Social)

III-54 - The Influence of Marianismo on Mexican Sexual Assault Survivors

Little research has explored how cultural influences play a role in the healing process from sexual trauma of marginalized groups. This pilot study will examine the influence that *marianismo* may have on Mexican women who experience guilt and shame, relating to a sexually traumatic experience.

Bethzaida Nayeli Serrano

University of California - Irvine (Department of Psychological Science)

(Personality/Emotion)

III-55 - Perceptions of Justice in the Title IX Investigation Process

This study will examine the factors associated with choosing whether to report unwanted sexual contact to campus authorities, describe the experience of the Title IX process for students who choose to report, and examine how students feel about their experiences with the Title IX process within an organizational justice framework.

Danielle M. Maurice

Elms College

Nicole Niemiec

Elms College

(Social)

III-56 - The Effect of Rumination on Prospective Memory Using a Real-Time and Repeated Approach

This study examines the effects of state/trait rumination on PM performance over four timepoints. Fifty-seven adults and 12 older adults were recruited with data collection currently ongoing. Mixed-effects models will examine the effects of state/trait rumination on PM and Pearson correlations will examine associations between trait rumination and PM.

Iulia Niculescu

The University of Windsor

Kristoffer Romero

University of Windsor

(Cognitive)

III-57 - Can Grit Facilitate Mindset Shifts in Socially Anxious Persons?

Some socially anxious persons view their symptoms as unchangeable traits, which often intensifies this anxiety. These persons endorse a fixed mindset and see obstacles as impassable barriers. The study's purpose is to examine whether an intervention designed to inspire grit can facilitate a change in mindset concerning social anxiety.

Mateo A Chavez

; University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Valanne MacGyvers

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

(Clinical Science)

III-58 - Self-Love of the Present Moment: The Relationship between Mindfulness and Self-Compassion

The purpose of the study is to explore relationships between characteristics of dispositional mindfulness (observing, describing, acting with awareness, non-judging, non-reactivity) and self-compassion (self-kindness, self-judgement, common humanity, isolation, mindfulness, and over-identification) among 100 college students. Based on multivariate statistics, significant relationships between the subscales of mindfulness and self-compassion are expected.

Nazerke Akilova

St. Joseph's College

Peter Lin

St Joseph's College

(Personality/Emotion)

III-59 - The Maturing Brain: Implications for Executive Functions and Stress Responses Among College Students

This study proposes to examine young adults' executive functions (EFs) and stress outcomes in the college context. We hypothesize that the objective performance on EF tasks, compared to the subjective assessments, will be more predictive of inter-personal differences and intra-personal variability in stress experiences over five weekdays.

Ran Shan

Mercer University

Joshua Rodefer

Mercer University

Maahi Jain

Mercer University

Ritij Sarvaiya

Mercer University

(Industrial/Organizational)

III-60 - Conflicting Stereotypes in the Face: Socioeconomic Status and Age-Related Stereotypes

The present research proposes examining how social class is evaluated in an older adult sample. Specifically, whether the same stereotypes associated with social class apply to older adults or if they are overridden by aging stereotypes, and if the childhood and attained wealth/SES of older adults mediate observers' judgments.

Uliana Solovieva

University of Chicago

Daniel N. Albohn

The University of Chicago

Alexander Todorov

University of Chicago

(Social)

III-61 - Exploring the Relationship between Shame Resilience and Identity

Shame is a social emotion, and one's sense of collective versus individual identity could influence how one deals with experiencing this emotion. This correlational study will survey college students in the U.S. and examine whether there is a relationship between an individual's level of shame resilience and their identity orientations.

Livia James

Tennessee Technological University

Nicole E. Henniger

Tennessee Technological University

(Personality/Emotion)

III-62 - I'll be There for You? Bystander Intervention in Online Harassment

Cyberbullying often occurs in the presence of bystanders who can alter the dynamics by siding with the victim, encouraging the perpetrator, or doing nothing. Our study applies the five-step bystander intervention model for face-to-face bullying to the cyberbullying context and explores the underlying mechanisms and specific barriers of each step.

Vasileia Karasavva

University of British Columbia

Amori Mikami

University of British Columbia

(Social)

III-63 - Cognitive Responses to Social Rejection in Loneliness: Depression and Social Anxiety As Moderators

This study aims to understand cognitive mechanisms underlying loneliness and its associations with mental health symptoms. Specifically, this study will investigate associations between loneliness and more negatively biased interpretation of ambiguous social stimuli following social rejection. Moderating effects of social anxiety and depressive symptoms will also be explored.

Bronwen Grocott

University of British Columbia-Vancouver

Joelle LeMoult

The University of British Columbia

(Clinical Science)

III-64 - Two Peas in a Pod? an Investigation of Friendship and Personality Perception

This study will investigate whether we can tell people are friends by looking at them. Participants will view sets of four photos, two of which are friends, and will rate personality, appearance, and friendship likelihood. I expect real friends to have higher friendship likelihood ratings and personality and physical similarity.

Josephine Collins

Ouachita Baptist University

Jennifer V. Fayard

Ouachita Baptist University

(Personality/Emotion)

III-65 - Individual Differences in L3 Grammar Learning: Contextual and Cognitive Factors

The goal of this research proposal is to identify the factors which predict successful learning of a third-language grammar. The planned study will explore (1) the role of past linguistic experience, (2) individual differences in cognitive abilities (executive functions and memory) and, (3) the interaction between them.

Marta Rivera

Mind, Brain and Behavior Research Center at University of Granada

Daniela Paolieri

University of Granada

Teresa Bajo

University of Granada

Judith Kroll

University of California, Irvine

(Cognitive)

III-66 - Visual Experiences Affecting Infant Word Learning - Explained By Foveation

Infant studies have shown infants associate object with label through speech sound, but little research has been done on the visual experience during this association. Integrating foveation in eye-tracking paradigm, we can investigate on micro-level how infant specifically attend to the referred objects, and the perceptual effects on language development.

Giang Le

Hanako Yoshida

(Developmental)

III-67 - "Orange Flag Assessment": An Addendum to the Lethality Assessment Program

We designed a supplemental form for police officers to use in addition to the Lethality Assessment Program. It is structured to help officers identify domestic abuse that is moderate to severe. We plan to test the functionality and efficacy of the program in identifying coercive control and increasing referrals.

Marisa Berner

Pennsylvania State University

Melanie D. Hetzel-Riggin

Pennsylvania State University, Erie

(Clinical Science)

III-68 - Children's Social Evaluations of Social Impact Mindset

Some people are family-oriented and mostly care about supporting their family. Other people go beyond the family and care about making a bigger impact in the world. We found that from a young age, children are sensitive to and value the mindset of making bigger social impacts, beyond the family.

Janice Im

UChicago Department of Psychology

Fan Yang

The University of Chicago

(Social)

III-69 - The Effects of Cannabis on Sleep, Circadian Rhythms, and Cognition in Young Adults

Exogenous cannabinoid administration appears to modify circadian signaling in a dose-dependent manner. This study investigates the effects of chronic cannabis use on sleep quality, circadian rhythm, and cognition by examining the sleep behaviors, biological rhythms, and cognitive performance of daily cannabis users and comparing them to non-users.

Jeff Dyche

James Madison University

Catharine Trice

JMU/APA

(Biological/Neuroscience)

III-70 - How Health and Weight Management Social Media Messages Targeting African American Women Impact Health Behaviors

The proposed study seeks to: 1) Determine the eating and fitness habits of Generation Z Black women and 2) determine the impact that Instagram “fitspiration”, “thinspiration”, and #body positivity/#healthatanyize messages have on current and planned eating and fitness activities of Generation Z Black women.

Kalynda C. Smith

North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University

(Social)

III-71 - Using Google Street View to Study Social Ecology at Scale

Do built environments afford cultural patterns of thought? Using Google Street View images as stimuli, we seek to replicate and extend past comparisons of visual complexity among Japanese and the US streetscapes. We demonstrate the use of computational methods for sampling and analyzing the built environment at scale.

Yuyang Zhong

University of Michigan, Organizational Studies

Nicholas Camp

University of Michigan

(Methodology)

III-72 - Does Introverted Individual's Internal Dialogue Contribute to Tension within a Person's Romantic Relationship?

The premise of this study is to convey that introverted individuals internalizing emotional processing gives a rise to tension within an individual's relationship. We plan to execute this by manipulating college students' internal dialogues to examine the correlation between introversion and tension. Beneficial to couple's counseling to embrace personality behaviors.

Karen May Cornett

Tennessee Technological University

Chris J. Burgin

Tennessee Tech University

(Personality/Emotion)

III-73 - A Tripartite Examination on the Concept of Family from the Perspective of Ethnic Minority Non-Heterosexuals

This poster reports a research study plan for an exploratory study on ethnic minority non-heterosexuals and their experiences of family, with research questions addressing family of origin, family of choice and rainbow families. The plan includes an ongoing recruitment and interview process and suggestions of theoretical frameworks and analytic method.

Emelie Louise Miller

Mid Sweden University

Ingrid Zakrisson

Mid Sweden University

(Social)

III-74 - Avoiding Positivity: Potential Impacts of Cognitive Biases on Working Memory Performance

This study will examine relationships between cognitive biases (i.e., fear of happiness and anhedonia) and working memory performance. We predict higher reported levels of fear of happiness and anhedonia will be associated with lower accuracy for positive stimuli. Results may offer insight into how cognitive factors impact working memory performance.

Tyler James Robinson

Murray State University

Duncan Gage Jordan

Murray State University

(Clinical Science)

III-75 - The Effects of Employment, Sleep Quality, and Fatigue on the Academic Performance of Latinx Undergraduate College Students

The purpose of this prospective survey study is to assess how work hours, sleep, and fatigue predict academic performance (GPA) among Latinx college students. We predict undergraduate Latinos that report working and experience fatigue will demonstrate poor academic performance.

Evelyn Dubon

alliant international university

Rozhin Afshar

alliant international university

Ron Duran

Alliant University

(General)

III-76 - Factors Predicting Academic Misconduct in Online Courses

During the COVID-19 pandemic, many universities are primarily delivering courses online. Because of this, more students may choose to cheat to get ahead. Thus, it is important to predict which traits may lead to cheating behaviors. This study tests social desirability, self-confidence, perceived learning difficulty, and perceived ease in cheating.

Mark Mariani

Tennessee Tech University

Chris J. Burgin

Tennessee Tech University

Nicole E. Henniger

Tennessee Technological University

(Social)

III-77 - Which Construct Has the Worst Impact on Working Memory: Depression, Anxiety, ADHD, or Adverse Childhood Experiences?

This study looks into constructs already known to have an adverse effect on Working Memory to figure out which construct comparatively has the worst influence on Working Memory. The constructs include depression, anxiety, ADHD, and adverse childhood experiences.

Kaitlyn Patterson

(Personality/Emotion)

III-78 - Adults' Explicit and Implicit Views of Aging and Their Associations with Health

Views of aging (VoA) are robust predictors of health and well-being. We examine the relative importance of three VoA constructs, including general VoA (e.g., age stereotypes), personal VoA (e.g., awareness of age-related changes), and implicit VoA (e.g., IAT), in predicting multiple health-related outcomes among adults aged 45 to 75 years.

Han-Yun Tseng

Colorado State University

Garret Forsyth

Abigail Nehr Korn-Bailey

Colorado State University

Diana Rodriguez

Colorado State University

Manfred Diehl

Colorado State University

(Developmental)

III-79 - Can Social Network Features Protect Against Loneliness during a Pandemic?

The present research aims to determine if social network characteristics can attenuate the relationship between risk perception and loneliness. Specifically, it uses a survey-based approach to investigate whether network density, number of close alters, and attitude homogeneity in the network moderate the relationship between Covid-19 risk perception and loneliness.

Courtney Gibson

University of Dayton

Joy E Losee

University of Dayton

(Social)

III-80 - Evaluating the Benefits of Gamification to Engage and Retain Participants in Cognitive Training Programs for Older Adults: A Meta-Analysis.

Gamified cognitive interventions for older adults are gaining popularity. The aim of this study is to understand the association between attrition rates in intervention studies using gamified cognitive tasks vs non-gamified cognitive tasks for older adults, as an indicator of adherence to these gamified interventions.

Nandita Tuteja

Sirui Wan

University of California, Irvine

Tullo Domenico

Eunice Ghil

Susanne Jaeggi

University of California, Irvine

(Cognitive)

III-81 - Attention Restoration Theory: Restoration Potential of Various Cognitive Tasks

Attention Restoration Theory (ART) proposes that exposure to natural environments has restorative effects on cognitive function. We plan to examine the extent of cognitive restoration that occurs in various cognitive tasks that engage working memory, cognitive flexibility, and attentional control following exposure to nature and urban images.

Kelton McConnell

The University of Chicago

Elizabeth Janey

The University of Chicago

Kathryn E. Schertz

The University of Chicago

Kim Lewis Meidenbauer

The University of Chicago

Marc G Berman

The University of Chicago

(Cognitive)

III-83 - Singaporean Freshmen's Trajectories of College Adjustment and Emotional Disclosure on Facebook

This study examined the trajectories of freshmen's college adjustment and emotional disclosure on Facebook in an Asian society, Singapore. Results have theoretical contributions for understanding freshmen college adjustment experiences in Asian societies and their collective social sharing of emotions in the online context. There are practical implications for education interventions.

GeckHong Yeo

N.1 Institute for Health, National University of Singapore

(Personality/Emotion)

III-84 - How Streetwear Can Empower Adolescent Self-Improvement Goals

One emerging movement in the 21st century is the rise of streetwear in popular culture. In this article we advocate that the emergence of in-person and online streetwear communities can be a positive social force for adolescent self-improvement by encouraging a healthy discourse on personal self-image via creative clothing expression.

Matthew Yan

(Social)

III-85 - Sustainable Deaths: Exploring the Relationship between Connectedness to Nature and Sustainable Funeral Preferences

Thanatology suggests that plants foster meaning-making and meaning reconstruction between the bereaved and their deceased. The proposed study investigates the role individual characteristics (e.g., sex, age, education, occupation, income), funeral knowledge, and connectedness to nature play on adults' funeral preferences. Environmentalism may mediate the relationship between funeral knowledge and choices.

Courtney L. Franco

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa

(Social)

III-86 - Effects of Socioeconomic Status, Ethnicity, and the Environment on Reproductive and Sexual Health Behaviors and Outcomes

Socioeconomic status and ethnicity are commonly correlated with reproductive and sexual health behaviors and outcomes but without considering environmental factors. This study proposes investigating the effects that socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and the environment have on reproductive and sexual health behaviors and outcomes.

Veronica Kraft

University of Arizona

(Social)

III-87 - Faculty Feedback Environment: Forming a Nomological Network for a New Measure

The Faculty Feedback Environment Scale (FFES) will be created to assess university faculty perceptions of job-related feedback. The FFES will be researched in two phases, the first to establish its psychometric properties, followed by a pilot study at one university to determine its relationship to engagement and feedback tools.

David W Bracken

Keiser University

Lisa A Steelman

Florida Institute of Technology

Richard A Mendelson

Keiser University

John W Fleenor

Center for Creative Leadership

(Industrial/Organizational)

III-88 - The Effect of Mindfulness Meditation on Facial Working Memory and Empathy

Working memory capacity is associated with increased empathy. Therefore, interventions that increase working memory may also increase empathy. This proposed study tests whether a mindfulness meditation training positively affects facial working memory, and whether improved working memory mediates an increase in empathy.

Nooshin Younesi

Nicole E. Henniger

Tennessee Technological University

(Cognitive)

III-89 - Self Esteem and Task Performance in College Students: Positive Affect As a Potential Mediator

Previous studies have found mixed associations between self-esteem and performance. This proposed research will test the hypothesis that positive affect will serve as a mediator in the relationship between self-esteem and task performance when self-esteem contingencies are controlled for. Different metrics of performance outcomes will also be examined.

Ronald Stegall

Tennessee Technological University

Nicole E. Henniger

Tennessee Technological University

(Personality/Emotion)

III-90 - Evaluating Gender Differences in Jury Decision Making in an Ambiguous Sexually Violent Predator Trial

The current study aims to investigate gender differences in decision making for jury members in sexually violent predator trials. Results from this study will provide insight into which variables, including expert witness testimonies, actuarial data, offense history, and institutional behaviors, are most influential to jury decision making.

Taylor N. Bell

William Woods University

(Clinical Science)

III-91 - Examining the Effect of a Collective Blame Hypocrisy Intervention on Online Partisan Hostility

It is hypothesized that having political partisans see harsh tweets from individuals in their ingroup and asking them how responsible they, and the people of their party are, for those toxic tweets can reduce the extent to which they blame the outgroup party, and its individuals, for toxic communication online.

Raihan Alam

Lehigh University

Michael J. Gill

Lehigh University

(Social)

III-92 - Perceived Social Support and Life Satisfaction in Older Adults: The Role of Sense of Autonomy

This study will extend previous studies to investigate the relationship between perceived social support and one's end of life satisfaction, and whether subjective social status and perceived autonomy may moderate the relationship.

Ashley Fromenthal

University of Louisiana Lafayette

Manyu Li

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

(Social)

III-93 - Children's Interpretation of Others' Faces Covered with Medical Masks

To investigate the effects of wearing masks on children's emotion recognition and understanding abilities, 150 children aged 5, 7, and 9 will be given a series of vignettes and asked to match masked and unmasked facial expressions of emotions that portray the emotion depicted in the vignette.

Sevval Cinar

Sevval

Katrina Abela

Wilfrid Laurier University

Danielle Law

Wilfrid Laurier University

(Personality/Emotion)

III-94 - Exploring the Journey to "Thrivership" for Spanish-Speaking Latina Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: A Proposed Study

The experience of intimate partner violence (IPV) and recovery are unique due to their intersectional identities. The proposed study will explore the journey from surviving to thriving among IPV-exposed Spanish-speaking Latinas. This study aims to develop a culturally-sensitive thrivership model for Latinas, building on Heywood et al. (2019).

Aeriell Armas

(Clinical Science)

III-95 - Factors Influencing Engagement with an mHealth Intervention Among Teens with Eating Disorder Symptoms Recruited from Social Media

Teens with eating disorders (EDs) encounter numerous barriers to in-person treatment, and mHealth interventions (i.e., mobile-based health interventions) can attenuate these barriers. The current study examined engagement with an mHealth intervention designed for teens with EDs and delineated specific user characteristics associated with uptake and continued intervention use.

Patricia Cavazos-Rehg

Professor of Psychiatry

Erin Kasson

Melissa Vazquez

WUSTL

Christine Doroshenko

Hannah Szlyk

Amanda Montayne

Amanda Montayne

Ellen Fitzsimmons-Craft

Denise Wilfley

Barr Taylor

(General)

III-96 - Understanding the Role of Literacy in Semantic Predictive Processing: Evidence for Including Community-Based Samples

The present study will examine how varying literacy levels affect prediction using eye tracking and EEG. The participants will include low literate monolinguals and two groups of literate monolinguals, one non-university sample and one university-based sample. I expect the findings to confirm previous findings that prediction is mediated by literacy.

Brittany Finch

Michigan State University

(Cognitive)

III-97 - Disrupting the School-to-Prison Pipeline: Adult Mindsets and Attitudes That Criminalize Children

Vast disparities in educational outcomes for Black and brown students reveal a systemic problem. The mindsets and attitudes of adults in educational settings have implications for children's educational outcomes and futures. This study seeks to examine the relationship between implicitly biased adult mindsets and attitudes and disparate student outcomes.

W. Bianca Larkin

Howard University

(Clinical Science)

III-98 - Mindfulness Meditation: Influence on Spatial Anxiety and Mental Rotation

Performance and accuracy on spatial reasoning tasks are strongly influenced by spatial anxiety levels. The present work will examine the hypotheses that a mindfulness meditation intervention will reduce spatial anxiety, which in turn will lead to a subsequent increase in mental rotation task performance (a spatial cognitive task).

Joycelyn VanAntwerp

Ball State University

Alexis Detrich

Ball State University

Nilou Lueke

Ball State University

(Cognitive)

III-99 - Real-World Familiarization: Previously Unfamiliar Faces May Become Familiar after One Week of Exposure

In this study, we will use an old/new recognition task to investigate how increased exposure to faces can improve adult recognition performance as faces transition from the novel (unfamiliar) to the familiar. As exposure increases, we expect to find fewer recognition errors for previously unfamiliar faces.

Menahal Latif

Ryerson University

Margaret Moulson

Ryerson University

(Cognitive)

III-100 - The Impacts of Unmet Expectations of Passion: Explaining Mindset Differences in Perceived Work Well-Being

The present research makes two key contributions to the literature: demonstrate that one's passion expectancies have important consequences on important workplace outcomes such as job satisfaction and demonstrate that the predominant advice to "find one's passion" may be creating unrealistic expectations when entering the workplace, to the detriment of employees.

Yifan Jiang

National University of Singapore

(Industrial/Organizational)

III-101 - Predictors of Bullying Behaviors Among Adolescents in Saudi Arabia: The Role of Self-Esteem, Moral Disengagement, and Gender

The bullying issue is increasing among school-age students, which increases the negative consequences of students' academic, emotional, and social lives (Espelage & Holt, 2001). The purpose of this poster is to examine the role of self-esteem, moral disengagement, and gender as predictors of bullying behaviors among adolescents in Saudi Arabia.

Ayat Hamzah

Andrews University

(Developmental)

III-102 - Digital Future: Virtual Reality and Biofeedback Decrease Anxiety in Detained Adolescents

To examine the effects of virtual-reality biofeedback (VRB) on anxiety in detained adolescents, I will recruit 20 juveniles to undergo six breathing-based treatment sessions. Heart rate, sweat levels, and anxiety symptoms will be measured. If my hypothesis is supported, this will support implementing VRB in treating vulnerable adolescents with anxiety.

Abdullah Alhussein Marei

University of Wisconsin - Madison

Ryan J. Herringa

University of Wisconsin - Madison

Justin Russell

University of Wisconsin - Madison

(Clinical Science)

III-103 - Survival Is Not the Only Goal: Exploring Adolescent Identity Development in the Wake of Childhood Trauma

Childhood trauma impacts typical adolescent identity development. Research and clinical interventions exist to support childhood trauma survivors; however, it remains unclear whether adolescent survivors will experience a rich identity development process. This proposed study will measure the impact of a new Protocol for Identity Development on adolescent identity formation.

Heather Rose Orrantia

Pepperdine University

(Developmental)

III-104 - Integrative Analysis of the Cognitive Triangle in Decision-Making and Anxiety: Effects of Learning, Preferences, and Sampling

The purpose of the project is to pinpoint the psychological mechanisms by which trait-anxiety levels are related to different decision-making facets. The focus is on psychological mechanisms that constitute a fundamental triangle of cognitive processes, mapping the roles of reinforcement learning, risk- and uncertainty preferences, and information sampling.

Philip Millroth

Uppsala University

Thomas Agren

Uppsala University

(Clinical Science)

III-105 - Parenting in the Context of Adversity: Parenting Practices As a Moderator on the Link between Early Exposure to Adversity and Child Mental Health Symptoms

Research has demonstrated the impact of parents on child resilience, yet the specific parenting behaviors underlying resilience are still relatively unclear. This study aims to understand how parenting operates within the context of adversity while considering several broader environmental factors to better inform parenting interventions.

Sierra N Walters

Florida International University

Adela C. Timmons

Florida International University

Jacqueline B Doung

Florida International University

Kayla E Carta

FIU

Natalia Simo Fiallo

Florida International University

Theodore Lee IV

Florida International University

Adriana M Dominguez

Florida International University

Rozeena J Taylor

Florida International University

(Clinical Science)

III-106 - The Moderating Effect of Cognitive Flexibility on the Relationship between Alcohol Consumption and Intimate Partner Violence

Current research regarding the factors involved in IPV perpetration to improve interventions is needed. This quantitative study explores the relationship between alcohol consumption and cognitive flexibility on IPV perpetration. Hypotheses, participant criteria, recruitment, and procedures will be provided. The plan for statistical analysis and expected results will be further examined.

Maria Isabel Ramos Martinez

University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Nayda Castillo

University of Texas Rio Grande Valley; University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Arthur Cantos

University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

(General)

III-107 - Charting a Course to Hopefulness: Combatting Hopelessness through Running in Touwsrante, South Africa

The proposed research will evaluate a novel running-based psychosocial intervention implemented by The Seven Passes Initiative in Touwsrante, George, South Africa. The intervention aims to combat hopelessness, improve future outlook, and aid in the facilitation of goalsetting. Participants are local youth and pre/post analysis will investigate changes experienced by participants.

Savannah Aslee Woods

The New School for Social Research

Allison Marshall

The New School

Wilmi Dippenaar

The Seven Passes Initiative

Miriam Steele

The New School for Social Research

(General)

III-108 - Exploring Betrayal Trauma in Sexual Minorities: The Impact of Minority Stress.

Betrayal trauma theory suggests interpersonal events categorized as high-betrayal trauma (HBT) (e.g., sexual/physical violence perpetrated by a close other) have particular deleterious effects. HBT events disproportionately impacts sexual minorities, however, this has yet to be explored. The current study aims to explore this association and potential moderators (i.e., minority stress).

Glenn Mazzone

Hofstra University

Mitchell Schare

Hofstra University

(Clinical Science)

III-109 - Non-Communicable Diseases(NCDs) Among Indian Adolescents : Evidence from Nfhs-5, 2019-21

India world's largest adolescents (300 millions) in 2021, it is demographic dividend for India's economic development. same chunk population has to disease free from all Non Communicable diseases. 12.4 % adolescents are high blood sugar level, 15 percent stress level and drug abuse is 18 percent which makes it worrisome

Bijaya kumar Malik

NCERT

(General)

III-110 - The Role of Psychopathic Characteristics in Adults with Diagnosed and Undiagnosed Autism

The structure and relationship of psychopathy in adults with autism is unclear. With no model or theory available, understanding of the shared pattern or etiology of these spectrum disorders is challenging. This dissertation proposal investigates a conceptual model using ESEM to offer diagnostic strategies in identifying autistic-psychopathy spectrum disorder (APSD).

Claire Denice Scott-Bacon

University of Notre Dame

(Clinical Science)

III-111 - How Much Can Children's Perspective Impact the Effect of Therapeutic Apologies from Parents?

Parents conduct therapeutic apology to children can show improvements within parent-child relationship. By collecting pre and post data from children also, throughout the apology process, this research proposal aimed at discussing what factors from children's perspective can influence the quality of apology.

Yu Li

Northwestern University Emotional Availability & Responsiveness Lab

(Developmental)

III-112 - Evaluating a Salience Nudge to Increase Uptake of the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

Effectiveness of a salience nudge encouraging participants to save the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline phone number in their cell phones will be examined. Findings aim to further suicide prevention research via investigating a technique to increase uptake and usage of the crisis line.

Kayla Wagler

Kayla Wagler

Tony T. Wells

Oklahoma State University

(Cognitive)

III-114 - Responding to Trauma: Exploring If Emotion Regulation Moderates the Relationship between Frequent Trauma History and Quality of Life in Individuals with Functional Neurological Disorder.

This study aims to explore if emotion regulation moderates the relationship between history of traumatic events and quality of life among individuals with functional neurological disorder (FND). Self-reported trauma history, Difficulties with Emotion Regulation Scale, and Quality of Life Scale will be collected from patients diagnosed with FND.

Michaela Moss

PGSP-Stanford Psy.D. Consortium; Palo Alto University

Kat Nameth

Stanford School of Medicine

Kim Bullock

Stanford School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

III-115 - Partners Now Parents: Examining Psychosocial, Behavioral, and Epigenetic Influences on the Transition to Parenthood

Research suggests that nearly 70% of couples experience a sharp decline in romantic satisfaction during the transition to parenthood, potentially because of strain on the couple's relationship. This study examines a couples' teletherapy intervention for psychological distress associated with the transition to parenthood using psychosocial, behavioral, and biological outcome indicators.

Shannon M. Savell

University of Virginia

Robert E. Emery

University of Virginia

Jessica Connelly

University of Virginia

(Clinical Science)

III-116 - The Relationship between the Flow Theory and Self-Efficacy on Student Math Anxiety

The problem to be addressed in this study is that it is unknown how or to what extent to flow theory variables or characteristics influence students' mathematics anxiety and self-efficacy to improve their academic performance among students enrolled in developmental mathematics .

Abduljabbar Samah

Andrews Univeristy

(General)

III-117 - Early Predictors: The Impact of Childhood Exposure to Interparental Conflict on Developmental Outcomes for Emotional Self-Regulation and Related Problem Behaviour.

The capacity to independently regulate emotions is central to children's physical, emotional, and mental wellbeing as they progress through development. This cross-sectional, quantitative study included 150 children aged 7-9 to explore the impact of exposure to interparental conflict during childhood on emotional development in a path model using regression analyses.

Katrina Abela

Wilfrid Laurier University

Danielle Law

Wilfrid Laurier University

(Developmental)

III-118 - Workplace Invisible Labor: A Proposed Definition and Measure for Education

Invisible labor includes tasks performed to maintain the status quo, though there is no recognition or compensation associated. This project proposes a measurement for assessing invisible labor performed by educators. It is important to understand what work is included in invisible labor, and why this labor is invisible.

Julia E Mace

Kutztown University of Pennsylvania

Michele C Baranczyk

Kutztown University

(Industrial/Organizational)

III-119 - Promoting Resilience through Blogging: Basis for a Blog-Based Digital Mental Health Intervention for Young People

This study aims to provide a framework to be considered in developing future blog-based digital mental health intervention for adolescents in low- and middle-income (LAMI) countries, through an exploration of their perception of resilience and blogging.

Dennis Relajo-Howell

Psychreg

(General)

III-120 - Brain-Region-Specific Exosomes As a Non-Invasive Biomarker for Mental Disorders

Exosomal contents could serve as a novel blood-based biomarker of brain function. Although existing methods have isolated 'neuronal' exosomes, we propose a method that could extract exosomes from specific neuronal subpopulations. In this poster, we describe a bioinformatics analysis of potential markers of brain-region-specific exosomes.

Evan Yang

Emory University

Andrew Neff

Emory

(Biological/Neuroscience)

III-121 - Implementation of Prolonged Exposure Therapy for PTSD in a Low Resource Context: A Hybrid-1 Effectiveness-Implementation Clinical Trial

Prolonged Exposure for Primary Care (PE-PC) was developed to improve access at a primary care level. However, the implementation of PE-PC is yet to be evaluated in a LMIC for PTSD. The study explores the effectiveness, acceptability, and feasibility of PE-PC for PTSD in a LMIC such as South Africa.

Duane Booyesen

Rhodes University

(Clinical Science)

III-122 - Ambient Assisted Living Framework for Multimodal Sensing and Classification for Generalized Anxiety Disorder

While qualitative tools have been developed to diagnose generalized anxiety disorder, their limitations lie in the integrity and reliability of a patient's answers to symptom intensity and frequency. The objective of this research is to improve existing models for mental health monitoring systems for GAD by implementation of multimodal sensing.

Geela Margo Ramos

University of Central Florida

(Methodology)

III-123 - Comorbid ARFID and ASD: Sensory Profiles and Presentations

This poster will explore the presentations and sensory profiles of children with co-occurring Avoidant Restrictive Food Intake Disorder and Autism Spectrum Disorder using two separate validated measures, the PARDI-AR-Q and Sensory Profile 2. The intersection between sensory feeding difficulties in ASD and sensory sensitivities in many ARFID cases necessitate research.

Lucy Wetherall

Saint Mary's College of California

James McCauley

Saint Mary's College of California

(Clinical Science)

III-124 - Illuminating an Intuitive-Analytical Paradox: Complex Decisions Stimulate Intuition and Simple Decisions Facilitate Analytics

Paradoxically, we assume that individuals who prefer analytical thinking are more successful when making simple decisions than their intuitive counterparts and that individuals who prefer intuitive thinking are more successful when deciding in complex real-world environments, taking both economic and social values into account.

Katharina Fellnhofer

ETH Zurich; Harvard University

Sornette Didier

ETH Zürich

(Industrial/Organizational)

III-125 - Can Transient Social Dominance Information Influence in-Group Bias?

This study aims to investigate the nature of the implicit attitude system in children by answering whether short-lived social dominance information can influence in-group bias in minimal groups. It is expected that transient social dominance information will influence implicit in-group bias, supporting an automatic account of the implicit attitude system.

Puneet Bhargava

University of British Columbia

(Developmental)

III-126 - ADHD: A Comparison of Mindfulness Meditation and Nature Exposure

Research into the use of mindfulness as a treatment for ADHD has produced mixed results. Research into ADHD and nature exposure is even more limited. This proposal aims to explore the influence of ADHD as a psychological trait on the ability to achieve attentional restorativeness through mindfulness and nature exposure.

Anthony Martinez

UTSA

(Clinical Science)

III-128 - How the Type of Relationship to an Individual with Dementia Impacts Our Motivation to Change Health Behaviors Measured By the Mclhb-Drr Scale

The MCLHB-DRR scale is based off of the health belief model and looks at the perceived susceptibility, benefits, barriers, and other areas of motivation for dementia risk reduction. Understanding how the type of relationship to someone with dementia plays on one's motivation to change behaviors is beneficial for clinical treatment.

Elizabeth Kaydanovsky

Angelina Witbeck

Illinois School of Professional Psychology

Evan Miller

National Louis University

(Cognitive)

Poster Session IV APS Exhibit Hall

FRIDAY MAY 27

5:00 - 6:00 PM

IV-1 - Structural Obstacles to Supporting Reading Development in Students with Visual Impairments: Teachers' Perspectives

Although children with visual impairments are underrepresented in the literature on reading development, they appear to have reading delays that cannot be entirely attributed to their visual disability. Qualitative analyses of survey responses provided by teachers of students with visual impairments suggested the delays may result from systemic educational inequities.

Nosheen Gul

Northern Illinois University

Molly Pasley

Northern Illinois University

Abdalmohsen Alomran

Lindsay N. Harris

Northern Illinois University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-2 - Validation of the Transnegativity Scale

This study examines the validation procedure for a scale measuring prejudice towards transgender individuals. Results suggest that the 12-item scale is psychometrically valid and distinct from other measures of Transphobia (Nagoshi, 2008) and Stigma Consciousness (Pinel, 1999).

Shane McKnight

Christina Cantu

Louisiana Tech University

Matthew Castillo

Louisiana Tech University

Reid LaBruyere

Louisiana Tech University

Frank P. Igou

Louisiana Tech University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-3 - Htks-Kids: A Tablet-Based Measure of Self-Regulation to Equitably Assess Preschoolers

We developed and pilot-tested a child-led tablet version, called HTKS-Kids, of the HTKS-R self-regulation assessment. Children (n=74) played HTKS-Kids with their teachers at preschool and completed the HTKS-R individually with researchers; teachers also rated children on classroom self-regulation. We found race-based differences in teacher ratings, but not HTKS-Kids or HTKS-R.

Claire E. Cameron

University at Buffalo, The State University of New York

Krystal Starke

University at Buffalo

Tammy Kwan

Cognitive Toybox

Megan McClelland

Oregon State University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-4 - The Effect of Cultural Mistrust on General and Race Related COVID Worries, and Vaccine Comfort in the Black Community

The study examined the impact of cultural mistrust on general and race-related COVID worries and vaccine comfort on in a cross-sectional sample of individuals from the Black community. Data were collected between January-March 2021. The findings showed that all three factors were significantly correlated with cultural mistrust.

Pamela D. Hall

Barry University

Latrisha Robinson

Barry University Department of Psychology

Brittini Thomas

Barry University

Massiel Pinales

Barry University

Tennille Crawford

Barry University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-5 - The Influence of Racial Indicators in the Media on Person Perception: An Unconscious Vs. Conscious Bias Comparison

The purpose of this study is to determine how racial indicators in the media influence conscious and unconscious bias for news text about Black, White, and racially unidentified people. We found a significant impact on person perception when including racial identifiers of Black and White individuals compared to unidentified individuals.

Emily Gleaton

Georgia Institute of Technology

Dania Ibrahim

UCSD

Kyle Walker

Richard Catrambone

Georgia Institute of Technology

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-6 - Representation Requires Intention: Centering Educators of Color through Innovative Paired Matched Design in Qualitative Analyses

Researchers' methodological decisions have significant consequences on the representation of diverse voices in research and policy decisions. This study illustrates this phenomena with an educator population and provides an analytic example of how to overcome methodological bias through intentionally centering participants of color in a majority white sample.

Tse Yen Tan

Yale University, Center for Emotional Intelligence

Morgan D Mannweiler

Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

Jennifer Seibyl

Yale University

Christina Cipriano

Yale University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-7 - An Epidemic of Stigma and Silence: Teacher Communication about Opioid Misuse

This study explored 22 middle school teachers' responses to teaching in a diverse, rural under-resourced community impacted by the opioid epidemic, a collective trauma. Thematic analysis of semi-structured interviews was used to examine three main themes that shaped teacher communication: misunderstandings and assumptions, topic avoidance, and topic integration.

Abby Lane Nance

University of North Carolina Pembroke

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-8 - Rethinking Classroom Management: Why Teacher-Student Relationship Research in Psychology Should Drive "Classroom Un-Management" for Traditionally Marginalized Students

Harsh punishments occur at higher rates for traditionally marginalized students and compromises teacher-student relationships. Classroom un-management holds students to high academic expectations while affirming their identity through caring relationships. Teachers' cultural responsiveness at the nexus of race/ethnicity must be examined to understand teacher-student relationships and outcomes for traditionally marginalized students.

Kathryn L. Fletcher

Ball State University

Kristin N. Cipollone

Ball State University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-9 - Owning White Privilege: Reducing Prejudice Qualitatively

Whiteness provides significant social, economic, educational, and health privileges. Using the consensual qualitative research (CQR) methodology, we explored White male perceptions' on race, culture, and cross-cultural interactions. Results illustrated a continuum in understanding and acknowledgment of systemic racism, emphasizing the need for systemic changes in education, policies, and individual awareness.

Katrina Spontak

Sebastián Del Corral Winder

Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center

Michael Poulakis

University of Indianapolis

Samantha Gray

University of Indianapolis

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-10 - Recognizing Whiteness: A Qualitative Exploration

Whiteness provides significant social, economic, educational, and health privileges. Using the consensual qualitative research (CQR) methodology, we explored White male perceptions' on race, culture, and cross-cultural interactions. Results illustrated a continuum in understanding and acknowledgment of systemic racism, emphasizing the need for systemic changes in education, policies, and individual awareness.

Katrina Spontak

Sebastián Del Corral Winder

Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center

Michael Poulakis

University of Indianapolis

Samantha Gray

University of Indianapolis

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-11 - The Power of Narratives: Historical Narratives of Psychological Disorder and the Construction of Asylums As the Foundation for 21st Century Marginalization of People with Mental Illness

Narratives situate thoughts and behaviors within complex societies while establishing a context in which people begin to understand actions and perceptions. This paper explores how narratives about mental illness historically serve as a tool to prohibit social mobility, consequently informing institutional stigmatization of people with mental illness recognized today.

Nia Mkela Henderson

Northwestern University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-13 - Stability of Anti-Black Sentiments As a Function of Presidential Politics

Racial attitudes towards Blacks were measured during President Trump's campaign, his presidency, and early in Biden's presidency. Results indicated that males were more likely to reinforce microaggressions against Blacks compared to females, and White/Asian males demonstrated the greatest variability in negative attitudes toward Black across the years studied.

Emily Kim

Neil M. Hauenstein

Virginia Tech

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-14 - Establishing the Potential Benefits of Passion Among Adults at-Risk for Suicide

The present study assessed a conceptual model linking the dualistic model of passion and the interpersonal theory of suicide, shedding light on the potential benefits associated with the pursuit of a passion activity among adults at elevated risk for suicide.

Julia Petrovic
McGill University

Devin J. Mills
Texas Tech University

Sean M. Mitchell
Texas Tech University

(General)

IV-15 - Trait Mindfulness Prospectively Predicts Meaning in Life during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The Mindfulness to Meaning Theory (MMT) suggests that mindfulness promotes a sense of meaning in the presence of adversity. Findings from this project supported MMT, such that higher trait mindfulness, assessed before COVID-19, prospectively predicted higher meaning and meaning salience during the early months of COVID-19 among healthy adults.

Caitlyn L Wilson
University of Colorado Denver

Jonathan A. Shaffer
University of Colorado Denver

Jennifer Boylan
University of Colorado Denver

Kaitlyn M. Vagnini
University of Colorado Denver

Monica Adams
University of Colorado Denver

Kevin S. Masters
University of Colorado Denver

(Clinical Science)

IV-16 - Mothers' Prenatal Sense of Purpose and Meaning Predicts Postpartum Infant Bonding and Parenting Behavior

The current study investigates associations between parents' prenatal sense of purpose and meaning (PM) and postpartum infant bonding (IB) and parenting behaviors (PB). An actor-partner interdependence model demonstrated a significant actor effect of mothers' prenatal PM on postpartum IB and PB, and an approaching significant partner effect for fathers' PB.

Pia Elizabeth Sellery
USC

Elizabeth Claire Aviv
University of Southern California

Darby Elizabeth Saxbe
University of Southern California

(Developmental)

IV-17 - Variation in Predictive Performance across Treatments of Ordinal Outcomes in Machine Learning

The present study investigates the performance of an ordinal regression approach for machine learning in new conditions, algorithms, and performance metrics beyond what has previously been evaluated. Findings reveal the need for careful and deliberate choices in the treatment of ordinal outcome variables in machine learning for optimal predictive performance.

Honoka Suzuki
University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill

(Methodology)

IV-18 - Support for the Stanford Integrated Psychosocial Assessment for Transplantation (SIPAT) As a Measure of Spinal Cord Stimulator (SCS) Candidacy

In this poster, we demonstrate concurrent validity between the two psychological screenings tools (e.g. the SIPAT and the PROMIS 43) in 234 patients screened for spinal cord stimulator (SCS) indicating that the SIPAT may be a good overall predictor of the SCS candidacy.

Do Hyung Kim
University of Kansas Medical Center

Jessica Hamilton
University of Kansas Medical Center

(Clinical Science)

IV-20 - How Implicit Image of Woman Changed in Japanese Children after Gender Equality Education: Follow-up Data Showed the Education Effect Was Maintained after Three Years

We administered group performance IAT (Mori, Uchida, and Imada, 2008) to assess the woman's image of 85 Japanese 9th-graders of the same cohort of the previous study (Akita & Mori, 2021). The follow-up data confirmed the effect of gender equality education was maintained three years after the initial research.

Kazuo Mori

Matsumoto University

Shin Akita

Matsumoto University

(Social)

IV-21 - Excessive Implicit Self-Esteem May be Harmful in Scholastic Performance of Girls: A Survey Report on Japanese Junior High School Students

We investigated the effects of self-esteem on academic performance in junior high school students. We assessed self-esteem levels immediately after entering school and followed their academic performances. We found that female students with intensely high implicit self-esteem tended to lower their academic ranks, especially in science, over the year.

Akitoshi Uchida

Oita University

Kazuo Mori

Matsumoto University

(Cognitive)

IV-22 - Cognitive Flexibility Predicts Adjustment through Behavioral Activation and Avoidance

Extending models of coping flexibility, the current study examined the ability to generate alternatives and controllability attributions in predicting behavioral flexibility and adjustment. Findings suggest greater alternative generation ability predicts increases in behavioral activation and avoidance and behavioral activation significantly explains the relationship between alternative generation ability and adjustment outcomes.

Brianna Preiser

University of Hawai i at Mānoa

Lauren Bradley

Anthony Papa

University of Hawai i at Mānoa

(Clinical Science)

IV-23 - The Role of Self-Compassion in the Relationship between Stress and Academic Achievement in Undergraduate Students

This study examined relationships between GPA, stress, and self-compassion among undergraduates ($N = 58$). GPA was negatively correlated with self-compassion ($r = -.37, p = .002$) and positively correlated with stress ($r = .34, p = .004$). Hypothesis that self-compassion mediates the relationship between stress and GPA was not supported.

Elizabeth Van Genderen

Pepperdine University

Steve V. Rouse

Pepperdine University

Janet P. Trammell

Pepperdine University

(Social)

IV-24 - Establishing Interpersonal Connections Online: Facilitators and Barriers for Online Learning Among a Diverse Cohort of Undergraduate Scholars

The current study analyzed qualitative responses of undergraduate STEM majors' experiences, barriers, and facilitators of online learning due to COVID-19. Students reported experiencing an overall smooth transition from in-person to online learning, however, identified several challenges including declined mental and physical health. Student recommendations include additional university support and programming.

Meghan N. Flynn

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Daliah Altal

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Ahmad S. Ndir

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Mariano R. Sto Domingo

UMBC

Kenneth I. Maton

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

(Social)

IV-25 - The Interaction between Pandemic Stress and Benefit Finding Predicts Anxiety and Depressive Symptoms Among College Students

An online, cross-sectional study of college students during the COVID-19 pandemic showed that pandemic stress interacted with benefit finding (BF) to predict anxiety and depressive symptoms. Students with low levels of BF had stronger positive relationships between stress and symptoms of anxiety and depression compared to those high in BF.

Anahi Ramirez

University of Missouri-Kansas City

Elizabeth J Wilson

VA Boston Healthcare System; University of Missouri-Kansas City

Kymberley K Bennett

University of Missouri-Kansas City

(General)

IV-26 - Ethnicity Moderates the Association of Rumination with Heart Rate Variability

The current study found a statistically significant negative association of rumination with resting heart rate variability (HRV), a biomarker of health. Results showed that rumination interacted with ethnic background to predict HRV. Specifically, greater rumination was associated with lower HRV for Black and Asian individuals, but not in White individuals.

Vida Pourmand

University of California, Irvine

Zoe Ta-Perez

University of California, Irvine

Cameron R. Wiley

University of California, Irvine

Darcianne Watanabe

University of California - Irvine (School of Social Ecology)

Julian F. Thayer

University of California, Irvine

DeWayne P. Williams

University of California, Irvine

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-27 - Latent Class Analysis of Emerging Adults Perceived Stress Scale Scores during COVID-19

Latent class analysis (LCA) was conducted to identify latent classes of undergraduate students (ages 18-24) (n = 265) Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) scores. Multinomial logistic regression examined if Negative Mood Regulation Expectancy (NMRE) scores predicted class membership. Three latent classes were identified and NMRE did not predict class membership.

J Benjamin Bitterman

Rosalind Franklin University

Steven A. Miller

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Rachel Greenley

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Joanna Buscemi

DePaul University

Susan T. Tran

DePaul University

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-28 - Calories Expended Moderates the Association between Daily Hassles and Anhedonic Depression Among College Students

College students experience a multitude of daily stressors that are associated with substantial risk for depression and anxiety. The current study examined whether physical activity moderated this relationship and found that, at low levels of average daily calories expended, daily hassles were positively associated with anhedonic depression.

Dylan Sagan

DePaul University

Alex O'Donnell

Steven A. Miller

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Rachel Greenley

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Susan T. Tran

DePaul University

Joanna Buscemi

DePaul University

(General)

IV-29 - What Helps the Helpers? Predictors of General and Profession-Specific Mental Health Problems in Psychology Professions during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Resilience, operationalized as low stress reactivity, has been associated with various psycho-social factors. However, generalisability to subgroups is uncertain. Using an international sample of psychology professionals, we investigate general and profession-specific stress reactivity. LASSO regression indicates neuroticism, perceived social support and over-identification as strongest predictors for both outcomes

Matthias Zerban

University Medical Center Mainz

Tobias Nolte

Anna Freud National Centre for Children and Families, London & Wellcome Department of Imaging Neuroscience, University College London, London

Read Montague

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Peter Fonagy

University College of London

Nicolas Lorenzini

University College London

Alex Desiatnik

Research Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London & The Anna Freud National Centre for Children and Families, London

Raffael Kalisch

Neuroimaging Center, Johannes Gutenberg University Medical Center, Mainz, Germany & Leibniz Institute for Resilience Research, Mainz, Germany

Lara Puhmann

Leibniz Institute for Resilience Research, Mainz, Germany & Research Group Social Stress and Family Health, Max Planck Institute for Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig, Germany

Dana Lassri

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

(Clinical Science)

IV-30 - The Importance of Sleep for Flexibly Coping with Daily Stressors

This study aimed to explore the importance of sleep in predicting one's ability to flexibly cope with daily stressors through a fourteen-day daily diary study. The results of multi-level modeling demonstrated that higher levels of sleep quality significantly predicted higher levels of coping flexibility.

Calissa J. Leslie-Miller

William & Mary

Rachel Li

Meghan E. Quinn

William & Mary

(General)

IV-31 - Do Perceived Loss, Rejection, Physical Threat, and Uncontrollability Differentiate Interpersonal from Non-Interpersonal Life Events or Relate to Event Severity in Emerging Adults?

Interpersonal events are salient for internalizing, but what distinguishes them from non-interpersonal events? In 128 emerging adults, using self-ratings and researcher-ratings of text-based event descriptions, perceptual variables were linked to event type as expected, but no pattern of specificity by event type emerged in correlations of perceptions and severity.

Julie Beck

UNCG

Cameron Sturgis

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Rachel Suresky

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Suzanne Vrshek-Schallhorn

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

(Clinical Science)

IV-32 - Self-Focused Versus Vicarious Stressful Events: Understanding the Effect of Event-Focus on Stress Perceptions

Stressor self-focus is understudied but potentially important. Emerging adults (N=300) provided descriptions of recent interpersonal, non-interpersonal, and discrimination events and rated each on perceptual outcomes (self-blame, rejection, severity, emotional impairment). Non-interpersonal events were higher in self-focus, but self-focus tended to be associated with adverse perceptions for interpersonal and discrimination events.

Branna Raybon

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Thyrah Buissereth

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Alessandra R. Grillo

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Suzanne Vrshek-Schallhorn

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

(Clinical Science)

IV-33 - Maximizing Limited Mental Health Services: Needs for and Interests in Digital Stress Management Tools for Oncology Wait Rooms

This study examines interest in potential digital stress management tools in oncology wait rooms. A questionnaire was distributed to 81 patients at a cancer center. Participants identified the need for stress management tools, demonstrated frequent use of technology, and interest in utilizing digital stress management tools in oncology wait rooms.

Clarisa Wijaya

Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University

Maia Lee Jacobs

Northwestern University

Emily Lattie

Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

IV-34 - COVID-19 Stress and Executive Functions: Differential Associations across Types of Stress Factors.

This research examines the relationship between COVID-19 Stress and executive functions using a latent variable approach. Structural equation models revealed that although COVID-19 Stress consistently showed negative associations with working memory updating, its associations with inhibitory control and task-switching ability varied across COVID-19-related stress factors.

Tina Ng

Singapore Management University

Nadyanna M Majeed

Singapore Management University

Andree Hartanto

Singapore Management University

(Cognitive)

IV-35 - The Effects of Various Learning Environments on College Student Well-Being during the COVID-19 Pandemic

We examined how classroom settings impacted undergraduates' psychological distress and perceived social support during the pandemic. Results revealed an especially deleterious effect of fully virtual education on first-year students' well-being. Classmate and peer social support improved mental health, but professor support was the most universal correlate of positive psychological outcomes.

Stephanie C. Smith

Butler University

Abbey N Collins

Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver

Butler University

(Clinical Science)

IV-36 - The Effect of Visualization on Sports-Related Anxiety and Overall Well-Being in Collegiate Athletes

This study investigates the effect of daily sports-related visualization practice on sports-related anxiety and general well-being in collegiate athletes. The experimental group engaged in a daily visualization with a one sentence reflection while the control group engaged in a word search. Future study will include larger sample size.

Jenna Morales Ledbetter

Pitzer College

Marcus Rodriguez

(Clinical Science)

IV-37 - Relationships between Parent Mental Health, COVID-19 Stress, and Child Behavior Problems during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This study investigated relationships between pandemic related stress, parent mental health, and behavior problems in preschool-aged children. Multiple regression, mediation, and moderation analyses were conducted. Results suggested that pandemic related stress acted as a mediator in the positive relationship between parent mental health and child behavior problems.

Evan Daldin

Concordia University Ann Arbor

McGee Brianna

Eastern Michigan University

Aidan P. Schmitt

Eastern Michigan University

Angela D. Staples

Eastern Michigan University

Jamie Lawler

Eastern Michigan University

(Clinical Science)

IV-38 - High Perceived Stress Due to COVID-19 Is Associated with Reduced Cognitive Flexibility

Perceptions of stress can impair cognitive flexibility, reducing the ability to flexibly adapt in the face of uncertainty. We examined how perceived stress due to COVID-19 may impact these skills. Results suggest that elevations in stress due to COVID-19 were related to impairments in two forms of cognitive flexibility.

Gabbie Addae
Miami University

Rylie Turner
Miami University

Jasmine Craine
Miami University

Emily Janssen
Miami University

Katherine M Knauft
Miami University

Vrinda Kalia
Miami University

(Cognitive)

IV-39 - Relationships Among Dimensions of Anxiety and Depression, Hassles, and Cortisol in Emerging-Adults

We investigated differences in cortisol and hassles across tripartite depression and anxiety dimensions. Daily data of undergraduates was analyzed using generalized-estimating equations and multilevel-models. Steeper cortisol slopes predicted more hassles. Positive affect predicted increased afternoon levels. Results provide neuroendocrine evidence for tripartite dimensions and indicate cortisol indices operate somewhat uniquely.

George Bate
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Sara Lampert-Okin
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Joanna Buscemi
DePaul University

Rachel Greenley
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Susan T. Tran
DePaul University

Steven A. Miller
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-40 - Oral Contraceptive Pills Blunt Salivary Cortisol Reactivity Relative to Naturally Cycling Females in Response to the Trier Social Stress Test

This poster will present findings from a meta-analysis which examined changes in salivary cortisol among oral contraceptive pill (OCP) using and naturally cycling (NC) females following a laboratory stressor. An analysis of 14 studies with 36 independent samples found that OCPs blunt cortisol relative to NC females.

Julia Gervasio
Ryerson University

Sally Zheng
Ryerson University

Cassandra Skrotzki
Ryerson University

Alexander Pachete
Ryerson University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-41 - Too Busy and Couldn't Care Less: Emerging Profile of Insufficient Effort Responders in the U.S.

Advancing the literature on careless/insufficient responders, we identified such responders in our study on parenting and procrastination in the U.S. and China. We found that in the U.S. (but not China) they reported lower parental income/wealth, education, more work hours, less closeness and greater psychological control from their influential parent.

Ranjana Dutta
Saginaw Valley State University

Tyler J. Saez
Wayne State University

Laurina A. Mandeville
Saginaw Valley State University

Laura A. Shearer
Saginaw Valley State University

(Developmental)

IV-42 - Traumatic Events and Family Support on College Students' Academic Achievement

College students exposed to trauma have lower grades, but perceived support may lessen trauma-related symptoms. Social support is typically provided through friends and family; however, rarely studied individually in relation to stress. This study examined the influence family support has on students' academic success after trauma exposure.

Kelsey Coulthard

Louisiana State University

Kristen Hollas

Louisiana State University

Mary Lou Kelley

Louisiana State University

(Clinical Science)

IV-43 - Minority Representation in STEM

The present study sought to better understand minority and gender gaps in STEM by evaluating science identity and sense of belonging in multiple HBCU samples. It was hypothesized that African-America men and students from urban schools would both demonstrate higher scores on both variables. Results confirmed both hypotheses.

Jennifer Gray Andrews

Morehouse College

(General)

IV-44 - Face Masks, Unmasked: Identifying Changes in Gaze Focus Toward Individuals Wearing Face Masks

Eye movement and gaze fixation patterns and emotion recognition were investigated across masked and unmasked faces. Fixations on the nose and mouth region were significantly shorter in masked faces, with additional attention shifted towards right eye regions. Masks reduced response confidence and emotion recognition accuracy, and increased reaction times.

Rachel Ellis

St. Olaf College

Jeremy Loebach

St. Olaf College

(Cognitive)

IV-44 - Test Anxiety: Associations with Maternal Care, Grit, and Perfectionism

The relationships of gender, maternal care, grit, and perfectionism on test anxiety were examined. Rumination increased anxiety while maternal care, one aspect of grit, and two other aspects of perfectionism decreased anxiety, supporting past research. Implications for the role of these variables in test anxiety exist.

Shaheen S. Munir

Wartburg College

Sabah S. Munir

Northwestern University

(Developmental)

IV-45 - A Longitudinal Analysis of Coping Strategies, Stress, and Anxiety in College Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The current study examined the relationships between coping styles, perceived stress, and anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic in college students. While avoidant coping was moderately associated with stress and anxiety levels at each timepoint, there was little evidence to suggest that coping style prospectively predicted future stress or anxiety.

Katherine Miller

California Polytechnic State University

Chelsie Benca-Bachman

Emory University

Rohan Palmer

Emory University

(Clinical Science)

IV-46 - Parental Stress, Coping, and Emotional Well-Being When Children Have Critical Congenital Heart Defects

Surgical advances have dramatically reduced mortality for critical congenital heart defects (CHD), yet significant gaps exist in what we know about the broader development of the growing number of long-term survivors. Our research investigates the related stress and emotional distress in parents of children with CHD.

Megan Kozak

The Research Institute at Nationwide Children's Hospital

Andrea Goard

Nationwide Children's Hospital

Abigail Decipeda

Nationwide Children's Hospital

May Ling Mah

Nationwide Children's Hospital; The Ohio State University, College of Medicine

Jamie L Jackson

Nationwide Children's Hospital; The Ohio State University, College of Medicine

Kathryn Vannatta

Nationwide Children's Hospital; The Ohio State University, College of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

IV-47 - Chronic Workplace Harassment Exacerbates Effects of COVID-19 Stressors on Mental Health for Low Income Individuals: Evidence for Stress Sensitization

Workplace harassment is a traumatic occupational stressor that is often chronic in nature. In line with stress sensitization and cumulative adversity models, results suggest that prior chronic exposure to workplace harassment heightens the relations among current stressors and internalizing symptomatology measured over a decade later, particularly for lower income individuals.

Meredith McGinley

University of Wisconsin-Parkside

Kathleen M. Rospenda

University of Illinois at Chicago

(General)

IV-48 - The Reliability of Diurnal Cortisol Metrics

Stress may contribute to negative health outcomes via dysregulation of the diurnal rhythm of cortisol. Measurement reliability has a strong influence on statistical power and effect size. We conducted a meta-analysis of existing diurnal cortisol reliability studies and estimated the reliability of diurnal cortisol features in two independent samples.

Sara A Norton

WUSTL

David AA Baranger

Washington University in St. Louis

Michaela Voss

Washington University in St. Louis

Ethan S Young

University of Minneapolis

Erin Bondy

Washington University in St. Louis

Isabella Hansen

Washington University in St. Louis

Sarah E Paul

Washington University in St. Louis

Elizabeth A Edershile

University of Pittsburgh

Thomas F Oltmanns

Washington University in St. Louis

Ryan Bogdan

Washington University in St. Louis

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-50 - Epigenome-Wide Meta-Analysis of Prenatal Maternal Stressful Life Events and Newborn DNA Methylation

This global meta-analysis analyzed epigenome-wide association studies between maternal prenatal exposure to stressful life events and DNA methylation in cord blood from 12 cohorts (N=5,496). Increased exposure to cumulative stress or specific life stressors during pregnancy can impact the epigenome of the developing fetus, as well as affect neurodevelopment.

Anna Ruehlmann

University of Cincinnati College of Medicine

Sara Sammallahti

University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital

Andrea P. Cortes Hidalgo

Erasmus MC, Sophia Children's Hospital

Jari Lahti

University of Helsinki, Faculty of Medicine

Kelly J. Brunst

University of Cincinnati College of Medicine

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-51 - Reduced Subgenual Anterior Cingulate Cortical Volume in Individuals with Childhood Physical Trauma

In this study, correlations between childhood trauma and subgenual anterior cingulate cortex (sgACC) volume were assessed using Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). Reduced left sgACC volume was associated with increased childhood trauma, especially physical neglect and abuse. The implication for these results is discussed.

Hideo Suzuki

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Zachary Short

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-52 - Stress, Gender, Social Support and COVID-19

This mixed-methods study examined stress, gender, and social support in 143 adults. Social support, COVID stress, and gender predicted stress. Results mostly replicate those from before the pandemic, however, previously found gender differences in stress were no longer present. Participants discussed stress related to routine disruption, remote communication, and separation.

Meredith Kneavel

LaSalle University

Julie Hill

La Salle University

Kelly McClure

La Salle University

(Social)

IV-53 - Online Stress Management Interventions Are Effective for Students during COVID, Especially If They Are More Stressed

This study evaluated an online stress management intervention (Control What You Can) during the pandemic in comparison to another intervention (following CDC stress management recommendations) and a wait-list condition. Both interventions were effective in reducing college student stress and boredom and were more effective for students with higher baseline scores.

Patricia A. Frazier

University of Minnesota

Yuchen Liu

University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Alicia Selvey

University of Minnesota

Liza Meredith

University of Minnesota

Viann N. Nguyen-Feng

University of Minnesota, Duluth

(Clinical Science)

IV-54 - Sources of Stress for Freshmen Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Thematic analysis of qualitative responses indicated that academic workload, interpersonal relationships, social isolation, transition to remote learning and anxiety were the primary sources of stress for first semester students during the COVID-19 pandemic. Educational institutions should provide targeted resources during uncertain times (e.g., COVID-19 pandemic) to promote students' overall wellbeing.

Vipanchi Mishra

West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Anthony Ferroni

West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Lydia Stone

West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Megan Nolan

Megan Nolan

Johnna Capitano

West Chester University of Pennsylvania

(General)

IV-55 - Korean Validation of Border Permeability and Flexibility in the Work/Family Border Theory

The Korean scale of permeability and flexibility of the work/family border was validated using 219 employees. Aligned with work/family border theory (Clark, 2000), demands of one domain were related to increased permeability whereas flexibility was related to increased satisfaction. The validated scale can be used to investigate work/home border characteristics.

Seunghee Lee

Sungkyunkwan University Graduate School

Hyung In Park

Sungkyunkwan University

(Industrial/Organizational)

IV-56 - Integrating Research in Work Anxiety: Development and Preliminary Validation of a Work Anxiety Scale (WAS)

To address conceptual discrepancies in work anxiety research, we describe efforts to develop and validate an integrative measure of affective job strain. Three factors emerged, generalized worry, affective discomfort, and performance unease that we illuminate by examining relations with job satisfaction, work engagement, turnover intentions, absenteeism, and four potential stressors.

Philip J. Moberg

Northern Kentucky University

Lynn Mackey

Northern Kentucky University

Jessica Sellers

Northern Kentucky University

Caroline Stegbauer

Northern Kentucky University

George Syrone

Northern Kentucky University

John Webber

Northern Kentucky University

(Industrial/Organizational)

IV-57 - Which Sources of Occupational Stress Are Associated with Increased Trait Anger in Firefighters?

As part of a larger study, 172 professional firefighters completed measures of sources of occupational stress and anger. While most sources of occupational stress significantly predicted anger, conflicts with co-workers, working with sub-standard co-workers, and not understanding how to use the latest technology were the greatest predictors of trait anger.

Jordan E. Smith

Baylor Scott and White Health

Katharine L. Thomas

Baylor Scott & White Research Institute

Emily Beattie

Warriors Research Institute, Baylor Scott and White Health

Michelle Pennington

Warriors Research Institute, Baylor Scott and White Health

Nathan Kimbrel

Duke University School of Medicine; Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center

Suzy Bird Gulliver

Warriors Research Institute, Baylor Scott and White Health; Texas A&M University Health Science Center

(Clinical Science)

IV-58 - Does a History of Personal Trauma Predict Secondary Traumatic Stress in Peer Advocates?

Peer support programs are a frequently used part of treatment to help those impacted by trauma. Contrary to expectations, our study found that peer advocates with their own history of trauma do not experience increased STS when helping others.

Catherine C. Wemette

Fielding Graduate University

Courtnee Clark-Evans

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

IV-59 - Human Insecurity Predicts Intimate Partner Violence Against Women

Determining predictors of intimate partner violence (IPV) can help reduce risk. Human insecurity may propel a chain of events that increases IPV. We examined human insecurity and IPV across 197 countries. Results showed IPV is highest in countries with more internally displaced persons and homelessness due to natural disasters.

Seema Sharma

Fielding Graduate University

Deja Joi Brewster

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

IV-60 - Fluid Reasoning and Resiliency Predict Perceived Stress

We used regression to examine emotional intelligence, crystallized intelligence, fluid reasoning, and resiliency as possible predictors of current stress. Resiliency and fluid reasoning best predicted perceived stress; both were negative predictors. The results suggest that fluid reasoning and resiliency protect against perceived stress.

Lilnetria Johnson

Fielding Graduate University

Anh Ho

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

IV-61 - Antianxiety Effect of Cannabidiol Oil in Rats

CBD oil was studied for its potential therapeutic effect in oxidative-stress induced anxiety in rats subjected to hydrogen peroxide treatment. CBD oil did not decrease anxiety levels in experimental animals compared to control animals not receiving the oil and should not be conclusively promoted as an anxiolytic agent.

Cyrilla Wideman

John Carroll University

Helen M. Murphy

John Carroll University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-62 - Maladaptive Schemas Predict PTSD Symptoms in Adulthood

Maladaptive schemas, developed throughout early life, cause dysfunction attributed to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Our research showed maladaptive schemas predict PTSD symptoms. Cognition associated with schemas strengthened PTSD symptoms. Likewise, PTSD symptoms triggered early perceptions accredited to early maladaptive schemas.

Patricia Douglas

Fielding Graduate University

Elizabeth Hopkins

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

IV-63 - Stress-Induced Changes in Salivary Cortisol and State Anxiety: The Role of the Menstrual Cycle

Changes in stress-induced salivary cortisol (sC) and state anxiety as a function of menstrual cycle phases were examined among 28 female college students. Increases in sC and state anxiety were obtained. Luteal cycle phase influenced sC increase. Findings point to the role of the menstrual cycle in sC stress response.

Sanah Munir

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-64 - Dispositional Mindfulness Mediates the Dispositional Serenity – Stress/Well-Being Relationships

This study addressed facets of dispositional mindfulness as mediators of the relationships between aspects of dispositional serenity and stress/well-being, in 506 undergraduates. Confirming hypotheses, mindful nonjudging, awareness, nonreacting, and describing differentially mediated the serenity–stress and serenity– well-being relationships. Findings suggested that mindfulness in the moment may contribute to enduring serenity.

Champika K. Soysa

Worcester State University

Fang Zhang

Assumption College

Maria Parmley

Assumption College

Benjamin Morin

Worcester State University

Rachel Marsh

Worcester State University

Sarah Stewart

Worcester State University

Ethan Guertin

Worcester State University

Wendy Fernandes

Worcester State University

(Clinical Science)

IV-65 - Is It Monday Yet?: An Investigation into Factors Related to Psychological Detachment from Home at Work

Using ESM daily diaries over five consecutive workdays, this study investigates the relationship between home demands and mood at work, as well as the mediating role of psychological detachment from home while at work. We found daily detachment served as an intervening variable between home demands and employees' moods.

Kahlil King

Northern Kentucky University

(Industrial/Organizational)

IV-67 - Sibling and Friend Conflict from Childhood to Adolescence

As part of a longitudinal study, we examined sibling and friend conflicts in semi-structured closed-field situations in early childhood, middle childhood, and adolescence. The pattern of similarities and differences between sibling and friend conflicts shifted over time, as sibling and friend relationships became increasingly similar in symmetry, intimacy, and familiarity.

Jasmine Haug

SUNY Geneseo

Marina Rabideau

Izzy Cook

Clara Rowles

Hailey Niles

Adele Beltrani

Trystan Melas

Ganie DeHart

SUNY Geneseo

(Developmental)

IV-68 - The Bright and the Dark Side of Being Subtyped

An experiment involving Korean undergraduates ($N = 259$) revealed conditional effects of being subtyped by an outgroup member. We found support for our hypothesis that the consequence of being subtyped depends on whether or not the outgroup member is an important source of evaluation about self.

OckA Jeong

Sungkyunkwan University

Hoon-Seok Choi

Sungkyunkwan University

(Social)

IV-69 - Big Five Personality Traits Differentially Predict Relationship and Task Conflict Asymmetry

We explored the role of Big 5 personality traits on relationship and task conflict asymmetry in student project teams. Agreeableness predicted low levels of conflict asymmetry and suggest shared perceptions of conflict levels, whereas Neuroticism predicted high levels of conflict asymmetry indicating perceptions of conflict not shared by the team.

Tara L'Heureux

University of New Haven

Joseph A Cataldo

University of New Haven

(Industrial/Organizational)

IV-70 - Psycho-Linguistic Features Underlying Dramatic Conflicts in TV Series

Classic drama theories emphasize the role of conflict, yet few empirical studies have examined its underlying psycho-linguistic features. The current research used LIWC to analyze dialogues from a popular TV series. Results highlighted key features in dramatic conflict: low positive to negative emotion ratio and the use of exclamation marks.

Lezhi Deng

UCLA Psychology Department

Xingyu Li

Stanford University

Shihan Chen

Yiyang Gu

Tsinghua University

Danyang Wang

University of Sheffield; University of Sheffield

(Social)

IV-71 - Females Feel More Hostile after Reading a Story Ending with Reconciliation Than Retaliation

MTurk workers were randomly assigned to read a story ending with violent retaliation or peaceful reconciliation between parties. Females reported significantly higher aggressive affect after reading the reconciliation story than both males and females who read the retaliation story. Patriarchal themes in the reconciliation story may have produced this effect.

Luke Hartvigsen

Brigham Young University

Robert D. Ridge

Brigham Young University

Christopher E. Hawk

DigiPen Institute of Technology

(Social)

IV-72 - Resting Heart Rate Variability Is Related to Multiple Facets of Emotion Regulation in Women Compared to Men

Resting high-frequency heart rate variability (HF-HRV) is a biomarker of emotion regulation (ER) abilities and overall health; we considered gender differences in the link between resting HF-HRV and self-reported facets of ER. Results showed a more multifaceted association between resting HF-HRV and self-reported ER difficulties in women compared to men.

Cameron R. Wiley

University of California, Irvine

Darcianne Watanabe

University of California, Irvine

Enoch S. Kwon

University of California, Irvine

Vida Pourmand

University of California, Irvine

DeWayne P. Williams

University of California, Irvine

Beatriz Lopez Galeana

University of California - Irvine (Department of Psychological Science)

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-73 - Identity Formation and Self-Objectification: The Mediating Role of Appearance-Based Self-Worth

We examined whether appearance-based self-worth mediates the relationship between identity formation and trait self-objectification in college women. Path analysis using structural equation modeling indicated support for a fully mediated pattern of relations. Contributions to the literature and implications for identity and/or body image interventions are discussed.

Jessica E. Hocking

University of Notre Dame, Indiana

Dawn M. Gondoli

University of Notre Dame

(Developmental)

IV-74 - Differences in Neuroplasticity between Women and Men: A Meta-Analysis

The current study investigated the differences in neuroplasticity between men and women after a TBI. A meta-analysis was performed with eight studies. There was a significant difference in attention, cognitive flexibility, and executive functioning with men scoring worse. There was no significant difference in level of consciousness or motor functioning.

Victoria A. Martin

Ouachita Baptist University

Randall D. Wight

Ouachita Baptist University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-75 - Kicking the Dog: Beliefs in Mascunility Predict the Endorsement of Aversive Dog Training Methods

Aversive training is a threat to companion animal welfare (AVSAB, 2007). We found that the endorsement of male role norms predicted the willingness to use aversive training methods, beliefs in Dominance Theory, less willingness to use science-based training methods, lower empathy towards companion animals, and beliefs in human supremacy.

Lindsay Palmer

Pennsylvania State University

Daniel N. Albohn

The University of Chicago

Jes L. Matsick

The Pennsylvania State University

(Social)

IV-76 - Think Manager, Think Male? Think Again: Racial Implications of the Think-Manager-Think-Male Effect

Examining how race moderates the *Think-Manager-Think-Male* phenomenon, we found that although reactions to men and women "in general" were consistent with *think-manager-think-male*, reactions to Black and Asian men and women were not, suggesting distinct interactions between their individual racial and gender stereotypes. This demonstrates important boundaries of the *think-manager-think-male* effect.

Fiona Adjei Boateng

New York University

Madeline E. Heilman

New York University

(Social)

IV-77 - Gender Difference on Direction Estimation Ability and Wayfinding Efficiency: Null Effect

Males and females are asked to learn novel environments in the real world, estimate the direction and walk to the goal location. The result shows that there is no significant gender difference on sense of direction and wayfinding abilities. Previous research on gender difference in navigation might be biased.

Mantong(Mable) Zhou

UCSB Psychological and Brain Sciences

(Cognitive)

IV-78 - The Link between Gender-Based Object Perception and Beliefs about Gender As a Social Category in Bilingual Spanish-and-English Speakers

This study investigated the link between bilingual Spanish-and-English speakers' use of grammatical gender in object perception, and their gender role and essentialist beliefs. Results indicated that although participants' object perception was influenced by grammatical gender, the extent which this occurred was independent of beliefs about gender as a social category.

Jonathan D Stander

Albion College

Holger B Elischberger

Albion College

Andrea P. Francis

Albion College

Perry W Myers

Albion College

(Cognitive)

IV-79 - Masculine Conformity and Externalizing Symptoms: Mediation through Distinct Thought Suppression Techniques

This study included 785 men who recently experienced a stressful life event. Analyses focused on the potential mediation of masculine conformity and externalizing symptoms through thought suppression strategies of distraction, worry, and punishment. Results indicate all three techniques as mediators, with punishment and worry proving the strongest mediators.

Hannah G Lacy

Boise State University

Matthew C Genuchi

Boise State University

(Cognitive)

IV-80 - The Effect of Angry and Sad Facial Expressions on the Perception of Warmth and Competence: Interactions with Gender and Race

This study tested whether counter-stereotypical emotional expressions (males expressing sadness and females expressing anger) were rated differently on warmth and competence. A three-way interaction among race, gender, and emotion suggested that gendered expectations about emotion expression depended on race; this interaction was replicated in a second study with different stimuli.

Rachel Day

Tennessee Technological University

Nicole E. Henniger

Tennessee Technological University

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-81 - The Effects of Face Masks on Perceptions of Personality and Sexuality-Related Traits

We examined whether personality and sexuality-related traits differ in targets presented in either a cloth, medical, or no mask condition and whether differences are influenced by perceiver and target gender. Results suggest that mask-wearing increases positive perceptions of targets, and that perception change is moderated by the type of occlusion.

Aidan Hooper

Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Cory Lynn Pedersen

Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Shelby Hughes

University of Alberta

(Social)

IV-82 - Evaluating the Moderating Effect of Gender on Adolescents' Internalizing Symptoms throughout COVID-19.

We examined the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on internalizing symptoms among a community sample of adolescents, cross-sectionally, at three time points: pre-pandemic, mid-first wave, and post-first wave. Symptoms were highest among Transgender/Gender Diverse adolescents at all time points. Girls showed a significant increase in symptoms after the pandemic started.

Naomi C. Curran

Lawrence University

Lori M. Hilt

Lawrence University

(Clinical Science)

IV-83 - Gender, Sexual Orientation, and Sexual Victimization: A Descriptive Analysis

In this study, cisgender women were more likely to report victimization than cisgender men or gender minorities; more bi/pansexual and asexual people reported victimization than did heterosexual or gay/lesbian participants. However, most bi/pansexual and all asexual participants were cisgender women, suggesting gender confers more risk than does sexual orientation.

Amy L. Brown

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Madeline M Jones

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Alondra Meraz

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Samantha Arbella

North Carolina State University

(Social)

IV-84 - The Invisible Gender Gap: Female Researcher's Underrepresentation in Chinese Psychological Journal

Our study explores whether there is a gender gap in the Chinese academic field and coded 12748 papers published in the top psychological journal in China. We found that only 31.5% of papers were written by female first authors, and this grew from 18.31% to 40.39% through 1956 to 2021.

Xiao Tan

Hubei University of Education

Ying Hu

Hubei University of Education

Bin Zuo

Sun Yat-sen University

(General)

IV-85 - How Do Our Gender Prototypes for Human Faces Account for Transgender and Nonbinary People?

Baudoin and Brochard (2011) observed evidence for binary gender prototypes for human faces. The current study replicated their research design, and expanded upon it by also including transgender and nonbinary gender identity categories. We found participants recognized transwomen's faces more accurately and more confidently than the other gender categories.

Hannah F. Barger

Tennessee Technological University

Stephanie A. Kazanas

Tennessee Technological University

(Cognitive)

IV-86 - "I Feel Free" Understanding Women's Experiences with Recreational Pole Dance

This study used a mixed-methods approach to examine associations between participation in recreational pole and mental health among women (n = 84). Pole dancing may have complex associations with mental health depending on if objectification or embodiment is emphasized. Women's perceptions were positive, centering on community support, and feminist ideologies.

Kelly Cuccolo

Alma College

Rachel Kramer

Behavioral Medicine and Clinical Psychology, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

Skylar Crisenbery

Alma College

Samuel Bjordahl

Alma College

(Social)

IV-87 - The Subtle Progression from Odd Behavior to Sexual Harassment in Workplace Settings

This poster reports results from an exploratory qualitative study, tracing "odd" behavior that women face in work settings; behavior that might be starting points for sexual harassment. The findings demonstrate workplace cultures where unethical behaviors were disguised and normalized. Only in hindsight were the systematic patterns of escalated transgressions detected.

Ingrid Zakrisson

Mid Sweden University

Emelie Miller

Mid Sweden University

(Industrial/Organizational)

IV-88 - Does Gender Moderate the Relationship between Self-Efficacy and Physical Activity in Private High School Students?

This study sought to investigate the relationship between self-efficacy and physical activity among private high school students. Although the study failed to find significant correlation between the primary variables, there were indications that a relationship may exist. Interestingly, the study did find that gender moderated self-efficacy and physical activity.

Pamela M Grice

Keiser University

Kelly L. Schmitt

Keiser University

(Social)

IV-90 - Gender Differences Among Emerging Adults in Willingness to Justify Acts of Deception and Desirable Job Characteristics

Do male and female university students endorse differing values regarding important life issues? Females were significantly less likely concerned with materialistic factors and more likely concerned with personal growth than males. Males were significantly more likely to justify acts of deception for their personal benefit as compared to females.

Jane Goodwin

Loyola Marymount University

Aminah Dabdoub

Loyola Marymount University

Ricardo Arturo Machón

Loyola Marymount University

(Developmental)

IV-92 - Market Sensitivity: Impact of Gender, Sexual Orientation, and Relationship Goal on Self-Presentation in Dating Profile Pictures

274 dating app pictures were rated on smiling, body prominence, and clothing. Women smiled more than men only when seeking long-term relationships. Body prominence and revealing dress were higher under "hook-up" dating goals. However, lesbian women broke this trend by dressing more conservatively than their straight counterparts.

Andrew P Talbot

Lock Haven University

Shanna Pretz

Lock Haven University

Brandon Shawver

Lock Haven University

Alana Masullo

Lock Haven University

Sydney Glossner

Lock Haven University

Joselin Dersham

Lock Haven University

Olivia Eckert

Lock Haven University

Daniel Milligan

Lock Haven University

Rachel Brown

Lock Haven University

Lindsay Murray

Lock Haven University

Taya Route-Machmer

Lock Haven University

Madison Goodwin

Lock Haven University

Clara Singer

Lock Haven University

Angela Capparelle

Lock Haven University

Benjamin Stout

Lock Haven University

(Social)

IV-92 - People's Faulty Lay Intuitions about Humor

People have limited insight into humor. They 1) erroneously expect to find jokes funnier in the evening than in the morning, and 2) mis-predict how funny others will find their jokes.

Drew Gorenz

University of Southern California

Norbert Schwarz

University of Southern California

(Social)

IV-93 - Gender Differences in Suppression Based on Type of Emotion

The study examined suppression in men and women for specific emotions. Participants watched happy, sad, and angry videos. Participants were assigned to a condition: suppress thoughts; suppress face; suppress thoughts and face; feel emotions; control. Regression analyses found that men showed more anger than women during sad and angry videos.

Rebecca M. Martin

South Dakota State University

Ethan Noble

South Dakota State University

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-94 - Perceptions of Leaders Depending on Gender and Leadership Style

This study examined perceptions of leaders based on their gender and behaviors. Participants read scenarios depicting male and female leaders with communal or agentic behaviors and rated the leaders' effectiveness. Perceptions of male and female leaders did not differ, but participants rated communal leaders as more effective than agentic leaders.

Cheryl Stenmark

Angelo State University

Maddison Burge

Angelo State University

Ieva Zimmerman

Angelo State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

IV-95 - The Mediating Effects of Civic Engagement on the Influence of Gender on Integrating Spirituality

This study examined the influence of gender on self-reported civic engagement and the importance of integrating spirituality into one's life. Scores for civic engagement and integrating spirituality differed by gender. Civic engagement mediated the influence of gender on the importance of integrating spirituality.

Jeffrey Miles

University of the Pacific

Stefanie E Naumann

University of the Pacific

(Social)

IV-96 - Religiosity and Gender: Attitudes Toward Mental Health Treatment Among University Students

University students were assessed based on their religiosity, gender, and attitudes toward mental health treatment. Results showed that religiosity did not act as a significant moderator for the relationship between gender and mental health attitudes among students. Findings are discussed with regards to mental health literacy and education.

John David Osamu Manier

Tennessee Technological University

Matthew J. Zagumny

Tennessee Technological University

(Clinical Science)

IV-97 - The Relationship between Test Item Format and Gender Performance Gaps on Statistics Tests Among Graduate Students in Saudi Arabia

This research examined the gender differences in test item format in statistical test performance. The study also provides theoretical and practical perspectives about the possible reasons for gender differences in test item format. Finally, it investigates this relationship between gender and test item format among graduate students of educational disciplines.

Rabab Abdulghani

Andrews University

(General)

IV-98 - System Justification and Perceived Inequality: Factors That Prevent Russians from Voting for Women

The mechanisms restraining the willingness of the Russian population to support female presidential candidates were studied. Two online studies were conducted to reveal negative indirect effect of system justification on support for female candidates and mediation by perceived gender inequality for both women and men.

Maria Tatarenko

HSE University

Olga Ananyeva

HSE University

(Social)

IV-99 - Beliefs about Humanity, Not Higher Power, Predict Extraordinary Altruism

We assessed belief in pure good, belief in pure evil, religiosity, and spirituality in a sample of altruistic kidney donors and controls. Altruistic kidney donors endorsed less belief in human malevolence (pure evil) than did controls. Belief in human benevolence (pure good) and religiosity/spirituality were not predictive of altruist status.

Paige Amormino

Georgetown University

Abby Marsh

Georgetown University

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-100 - The Relationship between Economic Inequality and Prosocial Behavior: A Meta-Analysis

How is economic inequality associated with prosocial behavior? In a meta-analysis of 192 samples and over 2.5 million participants, we find that economic inequality is negatively related to prosocial behavior overall, charitable giving, and volunteering. We test moderators, and suggest implications and future directions for this research question.

Yongzheng Yang

IUPUI

Sara Konrath

Indiana University

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-101 - Combatting Political Polarization: Civic Engagement, Political Ideologies, and Empathy in College Students

College students filled out surveys measuring self-reported empathy, political ideology, and amount and attitudes towards political, social, and community civic engagement. A hierarchical regression analysis found conservatism is associated with less empathy and that community (not political or social) engagement plays a large role in predicting empathy.

Meghan Krawczyk

Albion College

Andrea P. Francis

Albion College

Carrie Booth-Walling

Albion College

Suellyn Henke

Albion College

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-102 - The Development of Prosocial Intention Understanding: Prosocial Intentions Differential Impact Children's Predictions, Evaluations, and Emotional Understanding

Adults rely on outcomes and intentions behind prior cooperative actions to identify good cooperative partners, but little is known about children's sensitivity to prosocial intentions. This study found that beginning at four, children incorporate intentions into their predictions, but only by seven do intentions inform moral evaluations and emotional understanding.

Stefen Beeler-Duden

University of Virginia

Amrisha Vaish

University of Virginia

(Developmental)

IV-103 - Positive Outcomes of Pursuing Self-Esteem

This study examined the impact of pursuing self-esteem for achievement motivation, growth mindset, self-compassion, and interpersonal relationships. Results suggest that pursuing self-esteem increases self-compassion, compassionate goals and perceived regard within relationships, learning and mastery achievement goals, and a growth mindset regarding intellectual abilities.

Jolie Chaleff

University of Maryland, College Park

Sophia Kaidi

University of Maryland, College Park

Edward P. Lemay Jr.

University of Maryland, College Park

(Social)

IV-105 - Existential Quest Negatively Predicts Purpose Commitment

This study explores relationships between the search for purpose-in-life and "Existential Quest" (ExQ), the reevaluation of existential worldview. We assessed 152 emerging adults for their ExQ, Purpose Exploration (PE), and Commitment (PC) scores. Moderation analysis revealed that ExQ negatively predicts PC and does not moderate the PE-PC relationship.

Brian Ge

Pepperdine University

Steve V. Rouse

Pepperdine University

Janet P. Trammell

Pepperdine University

(Developmental)

IV-105 - Perceived Realism As a Moderator of the Association between Media Exposure and Beliefs about Sexual Interactions and Assault

Survey research with young adults ($N = 119$) examined the associations among media exposure, perceived realism of media, and beliefs about sexual interactions and assault. Viewers who reported higher perceived realism of media were more likely to endorse the heterosexual script and several rape myths, above and beyond media exposure.

Madison Aradine

Linfield University

Madelyn Foltz

Linfield University

Sofia Grace Nelson

Linfield University

Sophia Collins

Linfield University

McCall Bennion

Linfield University

Nissa Jensen

Linfield University

Melissa Gutierrez

Pacific University

Judith Zatzkin

Bemidji State University

Jennifer Ruh Linder

Linfield College

(Developmental)

IV-106 - Enhancing Self-Regulatory Skills through an Intervention Course Embedded in a Middle School Curriculum

The purpose of the study was to examine teachers' perceptions of the function, utility, and implementation of an intervention, namely "Innovation Hour," focusing on developing middle school student self-regulatory functioning. An inductive, thematic analysis identified themes showing that students were self-responsible for their own learning, engaged, and eager to learn.

Shannon King

Battelle for Kids

Beth Hosek

George Mason University

Anastasia Kitsantas

George Mason University

Roy Echeverria

George Mason University

Jerry Putt

George Mason University

Jack Belkin

George Mason University

Asuka Nuwera

George Mason University

(Cognitive)

IV-107 - Visual Conformity and Substance Abuse Among Transgender People: The Mediating Role of Discrimination and Gender Non-Affirmation

Discrimination and gender non-affirmation mediate the negative relationship between visual conformity and substance abuse among transgender/GNC people. This suggests that transgender/GNC people experience poor health outcomes due to mistreatment from others, and not because such outcomes are inherent to being transgender/GNC.

Anastasia V. Poponina

University of California - Irvine (Department of Psychological Science)

Cameron R. Wiley

University of California, Irvine

Darcianne Watanabe

University of California, Irvine

Vida Pourmand

University of California, Irvine

DeWayne P. Williams

University of California, Irvine

(Social)

IV-108 - Age of Onset of Self-Harm and Suicidality Varies across Sexual Minority Subgroups

Sexual minorities (SM) experience more self-harm and suicidality than heterosexuals (Oginni et al., 2019). Self-harm and suicidality vary between SM subgroups (Saewyc et al., 2007). This study compared 1507 SM participants across 4 SM subgroups. Bisexual and 'additional' SM participants reported younger ages of onset of self-harm and suicidality.

Jesse Jewell

University of Montana

Greg Machek

University of Montana

(Clinical Science)

IV-109 - Alienation, Resilience and Separatism – Ethnic Minority Non-Heterosexuals in LGBTQ+ Spaces

This poster reports results from an exploratory qualitative study on 25 ethnic minority non-heterosexuals and their experiences within different Swedish LGBTQ+ spaces. A thematic analysis resulted in three main themes: "Ingrained Ideals", "Revealing sites" and "Sadness and separatism", demonstrating experiences of discriminatory intersecting ideals, alienation, exotification, misrepresentation, resilience and separatism.

Emelie Louise Miller

Mid Sweden University

Ingrid Zakrisson

Mid Sweden University

(Social)

IV-110 - An Analysis of Everyday Conversations Among a Sample of LGBTQ+ Youth after in-Patient Care for Suicidality

An analysis employing the Electronically Activated Recorder (EAR) found that only 0.17% of the everyday conversations of sexual and gender minority youth post-hospitalization for suicidality were about aspects of their LGBTQ+ identity. Using thematic analysis, three topics (gender identity, sexual orientation, romantic relationship discourse) and 12 themes emerged within them.

Colin A. Tidwell

The University of Arizona

Deanna M. Kaplan

Brown University

Janine Galione

Brown University

Violeta Dominguez

The University of Arizona

Milena Le

The University of Arizona

Kashvi Mullick

The University of Arizona

Nicole R. Nugent

Brown University

Matthias Mehl

The University of Arizona

(Clinical Science)

IV-111 - Low Eating Disorder Prevalence in a Population of Insured Persons Under 65 Years Old Identified As Transgender in Insurance Claims

We sought to provide estimates of the prevalence of specific eating disorder diagnoses and describe patient-level characteristics associated with having any diagnosed eating disorder among commercially insured transgender people receiving gender-affirming medical interventions.

Katarina A Ferrucci

University of Massachusetts Chan Medical School

Kate L Lapane

University of Massachusetts Chan Medical School

Bill M Jesdale

University of Massachusetts Chan Medical School

(General)

IV-113 - Handholding across Sexuality & Mixed-Orientation Couples

Bisexuals in same-sex relationships & lesbian/gay couples exhibit egalitarianism in their handholding placement, regardless of who is taller, whereas males are more likely to have their hand on top among heterosexuals and bisexuals in opposite-sex relationships, even in rare couples where the male is shorter.

Laila Akhmetova

University of California San Diego

Jarryd Willis

UCSD

(Social)

IV-114 - Independent Parenthood: Women and Lesbian/Gay Adults Report More Positive Attitudes Toward Single-By-Choice Parenthood

In this exploratory study, attitudes toward independent parenthood were examined as a function of gender and sexual identity. Women and lesbian/gay adults reported more positive attitudes toward independent parenthood than did men and heterosexual adults, respectively, and gay men were more willing to consider pursuing independent parenthood than heterosexual men.

Doyle P. Tate

Pennsylvania State University, Scranton

(General)

IV-115 - Identifying as Christian and Coming Out as Transgender: Differential Associations based on the Timing of Religious Affiliation

The present study was conducted to determine whether religious identification was associated with coming out as transgender to a parent. Findings indicate that religious affiliation may serve both as a protective factor and as a challenge to transgender identity development, highlighting the need for future research on this topic.

Caleb Alexander Schlaupitz

University of California - Irvine (School of Social Ecology)

Jennifer Bohanek

University of Missouri at Columbia

Angela Lukowski

University of California Irvine - Department of Psychological science

(Social)

IV-116 - When the Pattern (of Early Biomarkers) Matters: Evidence for Biodevelopmental Subgroups of Male Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation is related to biodevelopmental factors. The present study employed the LPA using four markers—handedness, CGN, 2D:4D ratio, and FBO index—to distinguish sexual orientation subgroups of men. As some identified profiles differentiated the participants, our results suggest that sexual orientation is related to diverse biodevelopmental pathways.

Wojciech Ł. Dragan

University of Warsaw

Monika Folkierska-Żukowska

University of Warsaw

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-117 - The Protective Role of Sibling Closeness Against LGBT Family Reaction Stress

This study examined sibling closeness and sexual identity disclosure as predictors of LGBT family reaction stress. Findings showed that sibling closeness exhibited a unique protective role against LGBT family reaction stress when these individuals disclosed their sexual identity to their sibling, above and beyond closeness with parents and peers.

Christy Rae Rogers

Texas Tech University

Nicole Lemaster

Texas Tech University

Derek Daniel Morgan

Texas Tech University

(Social)

IV-118 - Identity Affirming Content and Coping Skills Delivered Via a Webapp Supports Sexual and Gender Minority Adolescents' Ability to Cope with Sexual and Gender Minority Stress.

We describe the results of a randomized controlled trial (N=270) of a webapp called *imi*, designed to improve sexual and gender minority adolescents' mental health by encouraging identity affirmation and strengthening coping skills. Intent-to-treat analyses provide evidence that *imi* supports coping with sexual and gender minority stress.

Emma Bruehlman-Senecal

HopeLab Foundation

Seul Ki Choi

University of Pennsylvania

Jesse Golinkoff

University of Pennsylvania

Arianna Taboada

Hopelab

Fred Dillon

Hopelab

Joshua Lavra

Hopelab

Jana Haritatos

Hopelab

José Bauermeister

University of Pennsylvania

(Clinical Science)

IV-119 - Measurement Invariance of the Heterosexist Harassment, Rejection, and Discrimination Scale in Groups That Differ By Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Race/Ethnicity

Measurement invariance assesses whether constructs have psychometric equivalent across groups. The present study examined the measurement invariance of the Heterosexist Harassment, Rejection, and Discrimination Scale (HHRDS) in groups that differed by sexual orientation, gender identity, and race/ethnicity. Results indicated that the HHRDS may function differently across groups.

Aaminah Khan

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Brian A Feinstein

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Cindy Chang

Rutgers University

Steven A. Miller

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

(Methodology)

IV-120 - A Strategic Mindset Inclines Students to Attribute Setbacks to Poor Strategy-Use Rather Than Low Ability

Individual differences in how students interpret and react to setbacks can shape their academic trajectories. Using two correlational studies and an experiment, we investigated how a strategic mindset oriented students toward more adaptive interpretations of setbacks—construing setbacks as a sign of poor strategy-use rather than lack of innate ability.

Xi Hui Chua

National University of Singapore

Xiang Ling Ong

National University of Singapore

Patricia Chen

National University of Singapore

(Social)

IV-121 - You Can Grow Laterally! an Expansive Growth Mindset Predicts Thriving in an Uncertain Job Market

An expansive growth mindset concerns people's belief about whether they can develop new skills across different fields (i.e., lateral growth). It predicted beneficial career-related outcomes, such as the preference for uncertain tasks, the tendency to keep up with market trends, and more positivity and less negativity toward brand new jobs.

Patricia Chen

National University of Singapore

Lining Sun

National University of Singapore

Bernard Tan

National University of Singapore

ChangJun Goh

National University of Singapore

Pradeep Krishnan

National University of Singapore

(Social)

IV-122 - Treat Life As an Experiment: An Experimental Mindset Predicts the Navigation of an Uncertain Job Market

An experimental mindset is an orientation towards approaching challenging or unfamiliar situations through iterative experimenting. This novel mindset predicts adaptive reactions to an uncertain job market, including the willingness to embrace uncertain work tasks, and positive feelings towards and willingness to start over in a brand-new field when facing retrenchment.

Lining Sun

National University of Singapore

Patricia Chen

National University of Singapore

Bernard Tan

National University of Singapore

Pradeep Krishnan

National University of Singapore

ChangJun Goh

National University of Singapore

(Industrial/Organizational)

IV-123 - Is Paying Taxes a Sign of Morality? the Self-Importance of Moral Identity, Civic Engagement and Motivational Postures Among Polish Taxpayers

Motivational postures toward taxes may be seen as external manifestation of a person's overall moral self-esteem related to functioning of an individual in the social area and the necessity of fulfilling civic duties. The study attempted to empirically verify the assumption on a sample of Polish taxpayers.

Kołodziej Sabina

Kozminski University

(General)

IV-124 - Student's Satisfaction Toward Online Education Under COVID-19 Pandemic

Limited studies examined students' satisfaction with online courses during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study examined the learner-content interaction, learner-instructor interaction, learner-learner interaction, and learner-technology interaction to explore college students' learning satisfaction of online courses during the COVID-19 pandemic. Results showed that learner-content interaction was primary construct in predicting satisfaction.

Zhipeng Wang

Miami University

Yanning He

Miami University

AnZhuo Wu

Miami University

(General)

IV-125 - Effect of Effort Mobilization on Pre-Ejection Period and High-Frequency Heart Rate Variability

K means cluster modeling for longitudinal data revealed three distinct projectories as task difficulty increased. Furthermore, the physiological profiles of three effort groups suggest that effort mobilization is primarily driven by sympathetic activities and grit, fatigue, and intrinsic motivation play an important role in effort mobilization as contributory factors.

Sungjin Im

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

Alex Wright

Jessica Maddox

Haven Romero

Gracie Vanderpool

Jacob Harris

Kelsey Washburn

Im Dain

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-126 - The Experience of Control: What Aspects of Personal Control Are Activated By Various Types of Mindset-Priming Procedures?

In three studies (N = 1252), we examined how people experience control or its lack when responding to memory-based control manipulations. We found that different aspects of the control experience (including specificity, emotionality etc.) are activated across conditions, which might account for difficulties in replicating experiments using mindset-priming procedures.

Marcin Bukowski

Jagiellonian University, Kraków

Anna Potoczek

Jagiellonian University

Krzysztof Barzykowski

Applied Memory Research Laboratory

Johannes Lautenbacher

Leipzig University

Michael Inzlicht

University of Toronto

(Social)

IV-127 - Examining English Language Learning Motivation of Early Childhood in Japan

This study examined relationships between gender, age, and academic motivation in English language learning for 235 Japanese primary school students from grades one and two. Participants completed a measure of English language learning motivation. Overall, seven-year-olds had higher overall motivation toward English learning than six-year-olds.

Akiko Watabe

Fukuoka Women's University; Fukuoka Women's University

David R. Hibbard

California State University, Chico

Gail E. Walton

California State University, Chico

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-128 - Does Psychoeducation Help People to Respond with Self-Compassion to Lapses in Goal Pursuit?

An experiment tested whether educating people about self-compassion can help them to respond self-compassionately to goal lapses. Participants received self-compassion psychoeducation (vs. control) and were instructed to respond self-compassionately to a recalled lapse. Self-compassion psychoeducation did not influence state self-compassion, suggesting that education alone is not sufficient to promote self-compassion.

Fuschia M. Sirois

Durham University

Marios Biskas

The University of Sheffield

Thomas L. Webb

University of Sheffield

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-129 - The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Sales Career Motives: The Moderating Roles of Gender and Job-Related Fears

A survey of sales employees assessed career motives. Results indicate the COVID-19 pandemic has had a greater impact on motives for women than men. Job-related fears also have a stronger relationship to certain motives since the pandemic started. Implications for theories of motivation and recommendations for sales managers are discussed.

Michael T. Parker

Viterbo University

Trelitha Bryant

Behavioral Sciences Research Press, Inc.

Suzanne Dudley

Behavioral Sciences Research Press, Inc.

(Industrial/Organizational)

IV-130 - The Effect of Social Comparison on Effort: Stronger Peers Mitigate Effort Intensity

We tested the effect of social comparison (manipulated by the presence of a peer while participants worked on a video game) on effort. Results showed that effort was higher when participants played in the presence of a similar or weaker peer, and lower when a stronger peer was present.

David Framorando

The University of Geneva

Yi Wang

University of Queensland

Alan J. Pegna

University of Queensland

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-131 - Craving Work? Development and Preliminary Validation of the Work Passion Scale

The present study integrates theoretical distinctions in definitions of work passion to describe initial efforts to develop and validate a generalizable, multi-dimensional measure. To evaluate construct validity, we examine internal structure and report factor relations with existing measures of positive affect, grit, conscientiousness, work effort, work engagement, and burnout.

Heather Han

Northern Kentucky University

Josh Whitis

Northern Kentucky University

Logan Ryle

Northern Kentucky University

Pam Fisher

Northern Kentucky University

Philip J. Moberg

Northern Kentucky University

(Industrial/Organizational)

IV-132 - Risk Factors for Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence

We examined the frequency of and risk factors for childhood exposure to domestic violence (CEDV) in 390 substantiated incidents of child neglect. History of spouse abuse, family conflict, and having one child in the family were uniquely associated with higher risk of CEDV compared to neglect types without CEDV.

Christin M Ogle

Uniformed Services University

Joscelyn E. Fisher

Uniformed Services University

Tasanee Walsh

Uniformed Services University

Jing Zhou

Uniformed Services University

Stephen J. Cozza

Uniformed Services University

(Developmental)

IV-133 - A Qualitative Analysis of the Servqual Model in Dental Office Social Media Comments

Customer service perceptions have an impact on dental office success. Qualitative data from social media were used to assess customer service quality using the SERVQUAL model. Results indicate that quality customer service is a primary driver of patient comments. 83% of comments referred to reliability as a key issue

Sayedul Islam

Farmingdale State College, The State University of New York

Sara Mir

Farmingdale State College

Haroon Pervez

University of Central Florida

Nick Vitale

Farmingdale State College

(Industrial/Organizational)

IV-134 - The Impact of Measurement-Based Care on Treatment Outcomes in a Technologically-Enabled Care System

Patients who were more adherent with measurement-based care (MBC) were more likely to stay in and complete treatment. Patients who did not adhere with MBC were more likely to cancel or not attend their appointments. These findings highlight the importance of engagement with MBC in improving treatment outcomes.

Victoria Bangieva

Mindstrong Health

Audrey Klein

Mindstrong Health

Xiao Yang

Mindstrong

Andrew Horton

Mindstrong Health

Vinayak Kambhampati

Mindstrong Health

Holly DuBois

Mindstrong Health

Jonathan Knights

Mindstrong Health

Justin Baker

Mindstrong Health

(Clinical Science)

IV-135 - Exposure to Firearms May Not Elicit Aggressive Reactions: Assessing the Weapons Effect Among Gun Show Patrons

Patrons at gun shows responded to a survey assessing aggressive cognition and hostile emotion. Results revealed that conceal-carry permit holders and target shooters scored lower on the aggressive cognition and hostile emotion measures, respectively. This suggests that prolonged exposure to weapons may reduce their impact as aggression eliciting environmental cues.

Robert D. Ridge
Brigham Young University

Christopher E. Hawk
DigiPen Institute of Technology

Logan D. McCombs
Brigham Young University

(Social)

IV-136 - Barriers to Change: Self-other Comparison Bias Perceptions of Health over Time

The intersection of social and temporal comparisons can evaluate whether better than average effect (BTAE) is related to people's perceptions of their past, present, and future health. Participants rated themselves as BTAE for mental health, depression, and physical health qualities. With current mental health being better than past mental health.

Juliana Sikorski

Angela Bell
Lafayette College

(Social)

IV-138 - The Mediating Role of Behavioral Disengagement in the Relationship between Adaptive Metacognition and Anxiety

The present study aims to advance the metacognitive-coping literature by investigating the mediating effect of behavioral disengagement coping between adaptive metacognition and anxiety symptoms. Mediation analysis revealed that the association between confidence extinguishing preservative thoughts and emotions and anxiety is partially mediated by behavior disengagement.

Arash Assar
Arash Assar

Jasmin Marie Humble
Ball State University

Chloe Woodling
Ball State University

Alexa Pellegrino
Ball State University

Krista Price
Ball State University

Allison Sederlund
Ball State University

Anjolie Diaz
Ball State University

(Clinical Science)

IV-139 - Problematic Drinking Was Lower for Students in Fall 2021 Compared to Pre-Pandemic Semesters

Previous research indicated decreased alcohol usage by college students in the early portion of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study found that problematic drinking remained lower in the Fall 2021 term when compared to multiple pre-pandemic semesters. Students reported fewer days drinking and fewer binge drinking episodes in Fall 2021.

Michael M. Knepp
University of Mount Union

(General)

IV-140 - Measuring Intuition with the Intuit Audio Synthesizer Task

In this paradigm, participants hear a target sound and are asked to replicate it through manipulating the settings of a synthesizer. Since the target tone is generated by a non-linear superposition of up to three oscillators, intuition is needed, which is operationalized by evaluating the adjustment of settings over time.

Martin J. Tomasik

University of Zurich; University of Zurich

Frederike Vogel

Helmut-Schmidt-University

Hana Minarik

University of Witten-Herdecke

Jona M. Tomasik

Technical University of Munich

(Methodology)

IV-141 - Trust in Time: Religiosity Influences Temporal Thought across Cultures

The present study shows that religiosity explain the negative relation between personal and cultural temporal focus and mediates their effects in both time discounting and temporal depth across cultures (in Spaniards, Chinese, Turks, Americans, Moroccans, Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs; $N = 1075$).

Carmen Callizo-Romero

University of California, Santa Barbara; University of Granada

Daniel Casasanto

Cornell University

Sobh Chahboun

Queen Maud University College

Tilbe Göksun

Koç University

Yan Gu

University College London

Sladjana Ilić

University of Tuzla

Alexander Kranjec

Duquesne University

Marc Ouellet

University of Granada

Maja Pandza

University of Mostar

Slavica Tutnjević

University of Banja Luka

Julio Santiago

University of Granada

(Cognitive)

Poster Session V APS Exhibit Hall

FRIDAY MAY 27

7:00 - 8:00 PM

V-1 - Getting COVID-19: Anticipated Negative Emotions Are Worse Than Experienced Negative Emotions

People often overestimate their feelings when thinking about the future. In two studies, we tested if people showed an impact bias for contracting COVID-19. Participants who had/never had COVID-19 reported their experienced/anticipated negative emotions. An impact bias emerged, and negative emotion was positively associated with vaccine status and booster intentions.

Amanda J. Dillard

Grand Valley State University

Brian P. Meier

Gettysburg College

(Personality/Emotion)

V-2 - The Mind Needs the Body: The Relationship between Low-Density Lipoproteins, Sleep Disruptions and Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors

Sleep and low-density lipoproteins (LDL) are often utilized as correlates of one's psychological stress. This study examines the relationship between sleep disruptions, LDL levels, and cardiovascular disease risk factors. Results indicate that LDL is positively related to sleep disruptions and cardiovascular disease risk factors.

Matthew Debany

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Ashley Soliwoda

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Kimberly S. Jaussi

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Eric Hoffman

Binghamton University (SUNY)

Paul Visich

University of New England

Rebecca Place

(General)

V-3 - The Importance of Child Physical Fitness: An Examination of Sleep Patterns and Cortisol Levels

This research considers exercise activity levels, cortisol levels, number of sleep awakenings, and average sleep. Literature indicates that exercise is linked to decreases in cortisol levels, which is attributed to a normal sleep pattern. Results of this study suggest a significant inverse relationship between exercise and number of sleep awakenings.

Angelin Tai

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Sara Ventrello

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Savanna Russiello-Tous

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Ashley Soliwoda

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Kimberly S. Jaussi

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Eric Hoffman

Binghamton University (SUNY)

Paul Visich

University of New England

Rebecca Place

(General)

V-4 - The Relationship between a Teacher's Understanding of Creativity and Students' Admiration for the Class

This study examines teacher self-efficacy in creative teaching and its relationship to adaptive and radical creativity. Results do not support the hypothesized relationships amongst the variables. Schools and teachers may need to consider factors outside the individual teachers in efforts to increase teacher creativity.

Ranali Ranasinghe

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Jacqueline Berkowitz

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Kimberly S. Jaussi

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Savanna Russiello-Tous

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

(General)

V-5 - The Relationship between Diversity Training and Value within an Institution and Individual Value of Diversity

Placing an emphasis on diversity in an organization has the potential to impact an individual's feelings regarding diversity, ultimately shaping their workplace behaviors. The results of this study indicate that institutional value of diversity and diversity training impact the extent to which individuals value diversity.

Alexandra Itty

Binghamton University, The State University of New York;

Taylor Allen

Binghamton University

Savanna Russiello-Tous

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Kimberly S. Jaussi

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Sara Reiter

Binghamton University

Dina Layish

Binghamton University

Thomas Kelly

Binghamton University

(Industrial/Organizational)

V-6 - Suppression Is More Strongly Linked to Poor Conflict Discussion Outcomes Among Younger Married Couples Than Older Ones

Among married couples, age moderated how emotion regulation predicted conversation outcomes. Use of suppression during conflict predicted worse emotional outcomes for both partners, especially among younger regulators who reported high habitual use of suppression. In contrast, trait reappraisal predicted more productive and emotionally gratifying interactions regardless of the regulator's age.

Judy J. Kwak

WUSTL

Claire M. Growney

Washington University in St. Louis

Tammy English

Washington University in St. Louis

(Personality/Emotion)

V-7 - Influence of Stereotype Threat and Age on the Stroop Effect

Inhibitory control is an essential part of one's ability to successfully perform tasks; this mental process declines with age as seen in the Stroop task. We examined the performance of a cross-sectional sample of adults to examine significant change in the Stroop effect when an age stereotype threat was shown.

Raquel Elizabeth McDonald

Natalie Lynn Homa

Thiel College

(Developmental)

V-8 - The Relation of Age to Level of Distress Among Adults Beginning Psychotherapy

There are unique challenges faced by younger (emerging) adults in their changing relationships and social roles. Using the subscales of the OQ-45 in a sample of 402 adults beginning psychotherapy we found that younger adults reported greater social role and general symptom distress, but not greater relationship distress.

Shannon E. Gasparro

St. John's University

Serah Narine

St. John's University

Margaret McDonald

St. John's University

William F. Chaplin

St. John's University

(Developmental)

V-9 - Racial Disparities in COVID Cognitive Experiences: The Case of Metro-Detroit

This study investigates disparities in cognitive resilience during the pandemic across Black, White, and Arab older adults aged 65+ in the metro-Detroit area. We discovered that presence of a chronic illness and COVID related stress affect each group differently, which gives insight on how vulnerable groups fare during the pandemic.

Jasmine Cooper

University of Michigan- Psychology

Toni C. Antonucci

University of Michigan

(Cognitive)

V-10 - Correlates of Cognitive Strategy Use Among Socioeconomically Diverse Older Adults

This study characterized life course determinants of strategy use during a verbal fluency test and examined links between strategy use and cognitive performance among older adults. Higher use of clustering and switching strategies was associated with better cognitive performance. Educational attainment, but not childhood socioeconomic status, predicted strategy use.

Morgan Palmer

University of Michigan

Laura Zahodne

University of Michigan

Afsara Zaheed

University of Michigan

(Cognitive)

V-11 - Age Effects of Goal Engagement Strategies across Older Adulthood: High Levels of Goal Engagement Buffers Increasing Depressive Symptoms in Early Old Age

Goal engagement (GE) can protect older adults' well-being in the context of age-related stressors. However, it is not known whether GE exerts age effects across older adulthood. Results from a 12-year longitudinal study show that GE buffered increasing depressive symptoms in early, but not advanced, old age.

Irene Giannis

Concordia University

Carsten Wrosch

Concordia University

(Developmental)

V-12 - Association between Sadness and Anger Intensity and Variability to Stress and Health Symptoms in Old Age: The Role of Perceived Control

Emotion theories postulate that sadness and anger exert unique consequences on older adults as control declines. Intensity and variability of emotion responses to daily stressors showed distinct associations. Low control ameliorated adverse effects of intense sadness on stress and health-related symptoms, whereas high control reduced symptoms associated with anger variability.

Parisa Sepehri

Concordia University

Carsten Wrosch

Concordia University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-13 - Understanding Information and Communication Technology Acceptance Among Elderly Users

The study is a qualitative inquiry to explore the factors that impact technology acceptance among elderly users. Thematic analysis of the interviews yielded four major themes, namely- Usability of ICT, Anxiety and privacy concerns, Self-perception of technology use, and Need for technology literacy and inclusive design.

Sharmili Mitra

Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Anshita Singh

Zakir Hussain Delhi College, University of Delhi

Sambath RD

Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

Manish Kumar Asthana

Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee

(Social)

V-14 - The Cleveland Adapted Personality Questionnaire and Aging

Several studies have shown that age seems to influence how people answer self reported scales of psychopathology. In this study we show that endorsement of psychopathology across the lifespan, which could reflect a cohort effect, seems to decrease while the tendency to present one's self seems to increase.

Makayla Miller

Makayla Miller

Essence Baker

Cleveland State University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-15 - "I'm Confused." "I'm Confused." Dementia-Related Confusion and Repetitiveness Improve Most after Music Listening

We evaluated whether treating cerumen impaction in adults with dementia (either living in nursing homes or enrolled in adult-day-services programs) affects their responses to personalized music listening. Although treating cerumen had no effect, music positively influenced sundowning, with some symptoms (confusion and repetitiveness) improving more than others (unresponsiveness and restlessness).

Marissa Joy Ward

Butler University

Nicole Alexandra Hagen

Butler University

Madeline Joy Sersic

Butler University

Chandler Paul Swain

Butler University

Sophia Demerdjian

Butler University

Tonya Bergeson

Butler University

Tim Brimmer

Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver

Butler University

(Clinical Science)

V-16 - Same Goals, but Different Outcomes: Present-Focused Versus Future-Focused Memory Beliefs Differentially Predict Young and Older Adults' Everyday Use of Memory Strategies

We investigated whether beliefs about current vs future effectiveness of memory strategies predict young and older adults' everyday strategy use. Both groups equally valued current and future memory goals. Current effectiveness beliefs solely predicted young adults' strategy use; older adults considered both current and future effectiveness when selecting memory strategies.

Abbey N Collins

Butler University

Stephanie C. Smith

Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver

Butler University

Jessica Crumley-Branyon

Michelle Horhota

Furman University

(Cognitive)

V-17 - Examining the Impact of Heart Disease and Diabetes on the Mental Health of Minority Older Adults

This study examines how minority versus non-minority aging older adults' mental health (anxiety and depression) is affected by chronic medical illnesses, (cardiovascular illnesses and diabetes) using data from the National Health and Aging Trends Study (NHATS). The findings indicated that group-based differences exist for minority older adults.

Sree Saroj Sainath Panchagnula

Jackson State University

Bryman Williams

Jackson State University

Melvin Davis

Jackson State University

(Clinical Science)

V-18 - Examining the Effect of Family-to-Work Interface on Older Workers' Subjective Well-Being and Perceived Ability to Work: The Mediating Role of Personal Sense of Control

Drawing on spillover theory, we examined the impact of work-family interface on older workers' well-being and perceived efficacy. Findings from a three-wave longitudinal data (N = 1,701) showed that personal sense of control mediated the links between family-to-work enrichment and life satisfaction as well as perceived ability to work.

Yeeun Choi

University of Central Florida

Shiyang Su

University of Central Florida

Steve Jex

University of Central Florida

Min Hanyi

The Pennsylvania State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

V-19 - Investigating the Mechanism Underlying Iadl Limitations and Depressive Symptoms in Older Adults: A Serial Mediation Model

Limited research has examined the mechanism underlying the negative association between IADL limitations and depressive symptoms in older adults. Drawing on the stress process model and resilience framework, we recruited 111 cognitively healthy community-dwelling older adults and found that purpose in life and resilience fully and serially mediated this relationship.

Wee Qin Ng

Singapore Management University

Hwajin Yang

Singapore Management University

(Developmental)

V-20 - A Multi-Group Analysis in Racial Differences in Verbal and Non-Verbal Memory on Planning for Future Care Needs Among Older Adults

A multi-group SEM approach was used to compare Blacks and White older adults on the relationships between verbal (VM) and non-verbal memory (NVM) and concrete planning for future needs. Results indicated higher NVM was related to less concrete planning and higher VM predicted more concrete planning activities only for Blacks.

Jamil M Lane

University of Rochester; University of Rochester

Alexis Zimmer

University of Rochester

Silvia Sörensen

University of Rochester

(Cognitive)

V-21 - Well-Being from 40 Years to 95 Years of Age: Patterns of Changes Are Seen for a Significant Proportion of Adults

This study examines changes in well-being with 5,728 individuals (41 to 95 years old) over 8 year. A "high", a "moderate" and a "low" well-being classes were found. A significant minority of the sample transitioned from a lower to a higher well-being class, with gender and education explaining the transitions.

Arielle Bonneville-Roussy

UQAM

(Developmental)

V-23 - Differential Effects of White Matter Hyperintensities and Regional Amyloid Deposition on Regional Cortical Thickness

In 794 individuals across the Alzheimer's disease spectrum, we show that the independent effects of global white matter hyperintensities and regional A β burden on regional cortical thickness are spatially different as a function of clinical diagnosis, converging in temporal regions in mild cognitively impaired individuals. No regional interactions were found.

Chin Hong Tan

Nanyang Technological University

Justin Chew

Tan Tock Seng Hospital

Liwen Zhang

University of California, San Francisco

Balázs Gulyás

Nanyang Technological University

Christopher Chen

National University of Singapore

(Biological/Neuroscience)

V-24 - Life Satisfaction Associations with Self-Reported Pain, Positive Affect, and Executive Functioning after Traumatic Brain Injury

To examine the relationship between TBI patient's self reported overall satisfaction as measured by the Traumatic Brain Injury – Quality of Life (TBI-QOL) with remaining TBI QOL subtests.

Stephanie Neaves

Stephanie Neaves

Linda S. Hynan

UT Southwestern Medical Center

Shannon Juengst

TIRR Memorial Hermann

Tri Pham

UT Southwestern Medical Center

Kathleen Bell

UT Southwestern Medical Center

Rong Zhang

Texas Health Resources

Kan Ding

UT Southwestern Medical Center

(Social)

V-25 - Relationships between Dispositional Mindfulness, Anxiety, Aging, and Language Production

The present study tested for relationships between self-reported dispositional mindfulness, anxiety, and language production in a sample of participants aged 18 – 80. Results revealed some relationships between successful word retrieval, age, and self-reported dispositional mindfulness and anxiety, but speech fluency measures were unrelated to mindfulness or anxiety.

Lori E. James

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Hannah Levitt

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Octavio Bustos-Penalzo

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Lily Herlihy

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Tylor Ghaffari

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

(Cognitive)

V-26 - Happy Alone? Older Adults with Positive Motivations for Solitude Exhibit Greater Well-Being

Cluster analyses of 397 older adults' data revealed four distinct profiles of motivations for solitude: Low, Positive, Negative, and Dual. Participants with Positive or Low Motivations displayed significantly greater well-being than those with Negative or Dual Motivations. In particular, the Positive profile exhibited significantly greater psychological richness and personal growth.

Jennifer L. Smith

Mather Institute

Virginia Thomas

Middlebury College

Margarita Azmitia

UC Santa Cruz

(Developmental)

V-27 - Aging Differences to Subtypes of Sadness and Anger: A Qualitative Analysis

In our study, older and younger adults were asked to relive and describe an emotional memory associated with discrete emotion subtypes: loss-based vs failure-based sadness and frustration-based vs violation-based anger. Results from qualitative analysis supported our predictions that age differences would emerge in frequencies of themes within each emotion subtype.

Ryan Muskin

Cleveland State University

Eric S Allard

Cleveland State University

Meghan Paulo

Cleveland State University

Summer Stearns

Cleveland State University

(Cognitive)

V-28 - Younger and Older Adults' Cognitive and Physical Functioning after Activating Self-Related Age Stereotypes in Virtual Reality

In three studies, we activated age stereotypes by manipulating the avatars' age in a virtual reality setup and measure the effect if this manipulation on cognitive and physical performance. Younger participants are more susceptible to this manipulation than older one and being virtually older deteriorates performance but not vice versa.

Martin J. Tomasik

University of Zurich; University of Zurich

Nils M. Vahle

University of Witten/Herdecke

(Developmental)

V-29 - Where Age Matters in Appreciating Humor Among Southeast Asians

Given the heterogeneity and complexity of humor, it is unknown if the age-related positivity effect applies to various types of humor in a culture that is ambivalent toward humor. We found Singapore-Chinese older-adults displayed a greater appreciation of humor than younger-adults across 4 major types of humor, despite preference differences.

Zoe Ziyi Ng

Raffles Institution

W. Quin Yow

Singapore University of Technology

(Cognitive)

V-30 - Life History Speed Predicts College Academic Performance

Life History Speed Predicts College Academic Performance

Stephanie M. Witherell

The University of Texas at San Antonio

Tyler L. Minnigh

UTSA

Thomas Coyle

The University of Texas at San Antonio

(Personality/Emotion)

V-31 - You Can't Handle the Transition: The Impact of Perseverant Veteran Identity on Transition to Civilian Life.

We examined the strength of veterans' military identity and coping with separation from service. Narrow and strong identity beliefs have been linked to worse outcomes in life, particularly when the identity is under threat. We hypothesized that veterans who separated would report poorer outcomes than civilians faced with job loss.

Drew Robertson

Bridgewater State University

Elizabeth R. Spievak

Bridgewater State University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-32 - The Association between Leadership Styles, Trait Mindfulness, and Empathy

Past researchers have examined how certain leadership styles are more empathic than others. However, few have examined how mindfulness could play a role in fostering empathic leadership. Therefore, in our current work, we examined how different leadership styles are predictive of mindfulness-mediated empathy at a trait level.

Arina Malekanfard

Adelphi University

Daniel Lim

Adelphi University

(Industrial/Organizational)

V-33 - Social Media Addiction in Relation to Personality

This study researched how an individual's level of social media addiction is related to the Big Five personality traits. We found that higher levels of social media use is positively correlated with the Withdrawal and Volatility aspects of Neuroticism, and that social media addiction is negatively associated with Industriousness.

Maria Esposito

Julia Patras

Sara Hammerle

Scott R. Ross

DePauw University

Robert L. West

DePauw University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-34 - Mapping Short-Form Personality Inventory for DSM-5 Facets to the Big Five Inventory-2

A principal components analysis determined whether personality facets from the short-form Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) assessed similar personality traits as normal-range facets from the Big Five Inventory-2 (BFI-2). Results indicate that four of the five big personality traits are similar, with discrepancies in facet loadings of open-mindedness and psychoticism.

Brendan Mark Whitney

University of Iowa

Molly Nikolas

University of Iowa

(Personality/Emotion)

V-35 - Dogmatism, Moral Foundations, and Psychedelic Use

Psychedelics are gaining popularity for clinical, research, and recreational applications. They are thought to increase empathy, to promote open-mindedness, and to enhance certain therapies. In line with these claims, the current study found that past use of psychedelics is associated with differences in moral foundations and in levels of dogmatism.

David E. G. Moore

Student

Zachariah Moore

Fairmont State University

Nina Slota

Fairmont State University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-36 - Social-Dominance Orientation Predicts Emergent Leadership Behaviors in an Experimental Team Task

This project investigated individual trait differences (sociable- and aggressive-dominance) and their influence on emergent leadership behaviors (task- and relationship-oriented). We then investigated the subsequent influence of these behaviors on team-level performance and affect. Results suggest that sociable-dominance is related to relationship-oriented leadership. All other results are insignificant.

Cooper Drose

Georgia Institute of Technology

Spencer Garcia

Georgia Institute of Technology

Fletcher A Keaton

Georgia Institute of Technology

Burnett Claire

Georgia Institute of Technology

(Industrial/Organizational)

V-37 - Social Network Quality Affects Romantic Relationship Satisfaction in Couples with Personality Disorder Symptoms

Individuals with personality disorders often experience problematic romantic relationships, which are embedded in broader social networks. We found that in couples affected by personality disorder symptoms, social network quality of the non-patients (partners) was positively associated with their own romantic relationship functioning but was negatively associated with the patient's.

Ruofan Ma

Alison M Schreiber

Nathan T Hall

Paul A Pilkonis

Michael N. Hallquist

(Clinical Science)

V-38 - Gender Interactions in the Relationship between Extraversion and Neuroticism and Psychopathy

Relationships between neuroticism and extraversion and psychopathy were tested to determine whether borderline or histrionic traits reflect a female phenotype of psychopathy. Higher extraversion predicted greater fearless dominance in men and women, and positively predicted impulsive antisociality in men. Gender did not moderate the relationship between neuroticism and psychopathy dimensions.

Abbey L. Robbins

Palo Alto University - Palo Alto, CA

Madison E. Wright

Palo Alto University

Stacie L. Warren

Palo Alto University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-39 - The Forced Choice Five Factor Markers: A Comprehensive Cross-Cultural Validation in Three Diverse Samples.

We examined the validity of The Forced Choice Five Factor Markers using three samples, one from the US and two from China. The reliability, factor structure, and overall validity of the test were examined. It was found to be psychometrically sound and we recommend to use this test more often.

Mathew Neuman

Texas A&M University- College Station

Bo Zhang

Texas A&M University - College Station

Jian Li

Beijing Normal University

Tuo Liu

Tianjin Normal University

(Industrial/Organizational)

V-40 - Gender Differences in Self-Efficacy Partially Explain the Female Underprediction Effect

Women perform better in college than test scores predict, an effect known as the female underprediction effect (FUE). Prior research found gender differences in Conscientiousness explain some of the FUE. The current study examined effects of facets of Conscientiousness. The results show the FUE is mediated by the Self-efficacy facet.

Tyler L. Minnigh

UTSA

Thomas Coyle

The University of Texas at San Antonio

(Personality/Emotion)

V-41 - Class Half Empty: Increased Neuroticism Relates to Worsened Zoom Fatigue

This study aims to observe the relationship between neuroticism and Zoom Fatigue. University students were recruited to fill out measures of in-person meeting fatigue, virtual meeting fatigue, and personality measures for neuroticism. The results demonstrate that increased levels of neuroticism was positively correlated with reported severity of Zoom Fatigue.

Ruby Lyn Lucin

Lauren E. Knox

California State University, Northridge

Casey A. McGinnis

California State University, Northridge

Justin A. Gluck

California State University, Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew

California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

V-42 - Extroversion Related to Higher Well-Being during the COVID-19 Pandemic, Regardless of Number of Household Members

The present study explores how factors of introversion and extraversion are related to well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. Results indicate that introverts experienced a lower degree of well-being than extraverts and that the number of persons an individual lives with has no moderating effect on this relationship.

Bianca J. Pirotina

University of North Texas

Megan E Kelly

University of North Texas

Anthony Ryals

University of North Texas

(Personality/Emotion)

V-43 - Emotion Regulation Motives Predict Emotion Regulation Strategies in Athletes and Non-Athletes

This study explored the impact of athlete status on the relationship between emotion regulation motives and strategies. We found that athletes with low motives for using positive emotions for instrumental reasons tended to use dismissive emotion regulation strategies more so than non-athletes.

Kaitlyn Diane Chamberlain

University of Arkansas

Jennifer C. Veilleux

University of Arkansas

(Personality/Emotion)

V-44 - Meaningfulness of Effort: A Trait-Level Measure of Effort Valuation

Through an iterative process, we have developed a scale to assess the meaning people derive from their own efforts. We call it the Meaningfulness of Effort Scale. The measure predicts a wide-range of positive psychological, organizational, and achievement outcomes (e.g., well-being, job satisfaction, and job status) beyond theoretically similar constructs.

Aidan Vern Campbell

University of Toronto

Joanne M. Chung

University of Toronto

Michael Inzlicht

University of Toronto

(Personality/Emotion)

V-45 - Coping Skills and Grit Predict Sport Anxiety in Youth Athletes

We examined the effects of grit and self-regulatory skills on sport anxiety among youth athletes. Findings suggest that youth athletes who have both strong self-regulatory skills and more grit, will experience less sport anxiety during competition than those who have either one on their own.

Teona Velehorschi

University of Toledo

Noelle A. Warfford

University of Toledo

Hannah C. Herc

University of Toledo

Peter G. Mezo

University of Toledo

(Personality/Emotion)

V-46 - Avoidant Personality: Emotions, Cognitions, and Interpersonal Dynamics

This study aimed to form a broader understanding of avoidant personality using the PID-5, IIP-SC, and TAT. It was hypothesized that more avoidant characteristics would be indicative of more socially avoidant interpersonal problems and that this relationship would be mediated by disturbed object relations.

Tess Power

Soo Hyun Cho Lee

Philip Wong

(Personality/Emotion)

V-47 - Examining the Validity and Factor Structure of the Triarchic Model of Psychopathy

The Triarchic Model of Psychopathy (TriPM) is posited to capture psychopathy using three domains: Boldness, Meanness, and Disinhibition. Previous work has generally not supported three-factors as the ideal structure of the TriPM. Using a factor analytic approach, we find the optimal factor structure to consist of six factors.

Kaela Van Til

Purdue University, West Lafayette

Brinkley Sharpe

University of Georgia

Josh Miller

University of Georgia

Donald R. Lynam

Purdue University

(Clinical Science)

V-49 - Exploring Differential Associations between Optimism and Pessimism with Caregiver Burden: The Role of Subjective Well-Being

Optimism and pessimism may have differential effects on stress and well-being. In a sample of caregivers, we found that pessimism was a stronger predictor than optimism of caregiver burden and depressive symptoms. Further, there was an indirect effect of depressive symptoms in the association between pessimism and caregiver burden.

James Borenstein-Laurie

Concordia University

Carsten Wrosch

Concordia University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-50 - Truth Beyond Measure: Examining the Content Validity of the Hexaco-PI-R Honesty-Humility Scale and the Truthful Communication Scale

We examined the content validity of the widely-used HEXACO-PI-R Honesty-Humility scale (HHS) and the new Truthful Communication Scale (TCS) as reflecting "truthfulness." Participants judged HHS items as reflecting: a) other constructs *more* robustly than truthfulness, b) truthfulness *less* clearly than TCS items. The TCS appears more content-valid as reflecting truthfulness.

Ryan Wheat

Wake Forest University

R. Michael Furr

Wake Forest University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-51 - Evaluation of the Relationship Profile Test's Measurement Invariance: Revisiting Test Score Differences Based on Sex and Location of Residence

Research has observed trait dependency test score differences in terms of individuals' sex and location (northern/southern USA). We evaluated the measurement invariance of the most common dependency measure with regard to sex and location, separately. Full scalar invariance was supported for both, and several significant latent mean differences emerged.

Payton Scalf

Sam Houston State University

Shannon Thomson

Adelphi University

Adam P. Natoli

Sam Houston State University

Robert F. Bornstein

Adelphi University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-52 - The Better-Than-Average Effect Demonstrated with Critical Thinking Dispositions

We tested whether the better-than-average effect would occur with critical thinking dispositions. We found that students rated themselves as significantly more open-minded, fair-minded, intellectually engaged and generally more disposed to think critically than the average student. For negative dispositions, they rated themselves as significantly less close-minded, gullible, biased, and prejudiced.

Alexis Layton

Frostburg State University

Alethea X Green

Frostburg State University

D. Alan Bensley

Frostburg State University

Cody T Watkins

Frostburg State University

(Cognitive)

V-53 - The Mediating Role of Rumination, Catastrophizing, and Self-Blame on the Relationship between Socially Prescribed Perfectionism and Self-Esteem.

493 primarily white, female participants completed a series of questionnaires measuring self-esteem, perfectionism, and emotion regulation. Socially prescribed perfectionism was negatively related to 1) self-liking through the mediators of self-blame and catastrophizing, and 2) self-competence through the mediators of self-blame, rumination, and catastrophizing.

Hollie Minichiello

Paul Fuglestad

University of North Florida

(Social)

V-54 - The Effect of Grit on Academic Performance: Not Much More Than Conscientiousness

Prior research suggests grit is a predictor of academic performance. Concepts of grit overlap theoretically with conscientiousness. The current study examined the effects of grit on GPA after removing the effects of conscientiousness. A structural equation model found that facets of grit did not predict GPA after controlling for conscientiousness.

Jennifer Sanders

UTSA

Tyler L. Minnigh

UTSA

Thomas Coyle

The University of Texas at San Antonio

(Personality/Emotion)

V-55 - Interpersonal Need Satisfaction and Frustration Explains the Association between the Dark Triad and Passion for Video Gaming

Findings reveal that dark traits (i.e., narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism) are positively associated with both an adaptive and maladaptive passion for video gaming. However, both experiences of basic need frustration from others and perceptions that one actively frustrates the needs of others appear to mediate these associations.

Kelly Michelle Chrobak

Texas Tech University

Devin J. Mills

Texas Tech University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-56 - The Big-Five and Psychological Entitlement As Predictors of Perceived Employability in Minority Emerging Adults

The current study explored the relation between the Big Five personality traits, psychological entitlement, and perceptions of employability among minority emerging adults. Results suggest that among women, extraversion and psychological entitlement predict perceptions of employability, whereas in men, only conscientiousness was related to perceptions of employability.

Marien Gonzalez

Barry University

Guillermo Wated

Barry University

Sabrina Des Rosiers

Barry University

(General)

V-57 - Describing Me Today: The Person-Specificity of Relations between Cognition and Personality over 75 Days

Cognition and personality, often thought to be stable, in fact vary across daily life and potentially covary with each other. This study uses 75 days of measurements for 122 adults and behavioural network mapping to detect the notable heterogeneity or *person-specificity* of these covariations.

Dominic Kelly

University of Michigan

Adriene M. Beltz

University of Michigan

(Personality/Emotion)

V-58 - Neuroticism, State-Trait Anxiety, and Fear of Missing (FoMO) Predict Negative Affect

This study aimed to examine the notion of fear of missing out (FoMO) and its affective and behavioral correlates. FoMO, state-trait anxiety, and neuroticism best predicted negative affect scores. The impact of FoMO on social connections and its influences on internal affective states is discussed.

Yasmine Nabulsi

Anchor Neuroscience

Katelyn Haschke

Old Dominion University

Marnee McCellan

Norfolk State University

Scott M. Debb

Norfolk State University

Destiny Beatty

Norfolk State University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-59 - Narcissism and Emotion Recognition: Agentic and Communal Narcissism Predict Noise, but Not Signal, Perception.

We investigated the emotion recognition ability of individuals with high (vs. low) levels of grandiose narcissism. We addressed both components of emotion recognition: signal and noise perception.

Roksana R. Zdunek

Jagiellonian University

Anna Z. Czarna

Jagiellonian University

Heidi Mauersbeger

Humboldt University

Till Martin Kastendieck

Humboldt University

Constantine Sedikides

University of Southampton

Ursula Hess

Humboldt University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-60 - The Use of Screen Time Via Facebook Compounded By Stress in Correlation with Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety

The characteristics of an individual who continually uses Facebook was explored, as the link to depression and anxiety was supported. The addition this current study produced was the specific result confirming the hypothesis that Facebook use predicts stress and therefore predicts depression and anxiety.

Christina Meditz

Lynn University

Rachel E. Pauletti

Lynn University

Patrick J. Cooper

Lynn University

(Developmental)

V-62 - Maladaptive Correlates of Prefrontal Functioning: The Frsbe and PID-5

The Frontal Systems and Behavior Scale assesses three areas of functioning associated with specific prefrontal circuits. Using the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 to examine maladaptive personality, we found PID-5 Disinhibition, followed by Psychoticism and Negative Affectivity were related to all FrSBe subscales and total score ($r_s = .45$ to $.67$).

Lily Fuchs

DePauw University

Scott R. Ross

DePauw University

Sydney Majka

Ball State University

(Clinical Science)

V-63 - Social Personality Traits Predict Anhedonia and Depression: The Role of the Big Five, Autonomy, and Sociotropy

An empirical study conducted with undergraduate students ($N = 134$) examined how social personality traits relate to anhedonia and other symptoms of depression. Analyses suggest unique roles for the Big Five personality traits and the social personality trait sociotropy in predicting anhedonia and depression more generally.

Stephen J Perkovic

Ingrid G Pechenkov

York University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-64 - Careful What You Say: The Moderating Role of Apology on the Relation between the Dark Triad and Unforgiveness

This research examined the Dark Triad, which promotes victims' motivation toward revenge and avoidance, but not forgiveness, following transgressions. It shows that transgressors' apology can, counterintuitively, exacerbate unforgiveness, rather than forgiveness, in victims who exhibit characteristics associated with the Dark Triad. The mediational role of victims' indignation was not supported.

Dmytro O. Rebrov

York University

C. Ward Struthers

York University

Jingyuan Li

Ontario Tech University; York University

Ariel Shoikhedbrod

York University

Joshua R. Guilfoyle

York University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-65 - The Big Six: Dominance Emerged in Ratings of Reality Television People

Dominance emerged as a sixth factor of personality in observer ratings of reality television people. Ratings of targets observed in situations that afford opportunities for dominance-related behaviors more closely parallel the methods employed by primatologists with chimpanzees who are rated in situ who consistently find Dominance plus the Big Five.

Laura M Sinnett

Grinnell College

(Personality/Emotion)

V-66 - High-Resolution Person Perception: Using Unconstrained Linguistic Responses to Naturalistic Stimuli Adds Depth and Nuance to Models of Person Perception

We used a data-driven approach to explore the latent dimensions underlying 300,000 unconstrained free-text descriptors of 1000 Facebook profile pictures. Results suggested that tapping into the breadth and diversity of linguistic responses to complex, naturalistic social stimuli may facilitate modelling person perception in greater resolution than has previously been possible.

Paul ROBERT Connor

Columbia University

(Social)

V-67 - Delay Discounting Predicts Academic Behaviors and Outcomes in College Students

Academic success often requires avoiding immediate gratification (e.g., hanging out with friends) in an effort to achieve long-term goals (e.g., GPA, career). We found that the extent college students discount future rewards predicts academic behaviors (e.g., procrastination, resourcefulness) which go on to predict academic outcomes (e.g., semester GPA).

Michael Bixter

Montclair State University

(General)

V-68 - Associations between Fat Talk and Perfectionistic Traits, Cognitions and Self-Presentations, Personality and Depression

Analyses confirmed that fat talk was positively correlated with self-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism, perfectionistic self-presentation, and perfectionistic cognitions. Additionally, emotionality and socially prescribed perfectionism predicted fat talk over and above the broad personality dimensions. Lastly, the measure of fat talk mediated the link between perfectionistic self-presentation and depression.

Gordon L. Flett

York University

Riana Fisher

Taryn Nepon

York University

Paul L. Hewitt

The University of British Columbia-Vancouver

(Personality/Emotion)

V-69 - Personality Traits, Alexithymia, and Psychological Predictors of Health-Related Quality of Life

A series of multiple regressions were conducted to examine the combined and unique influence of personality traits, psychological states, and alexithymia on health-related quality of life scores within a sample of 235 undergraduate students. Analyses showed that neuroticism, conscientiousness, alexithymia, and somatization significantly predicted general health perceptions.

Kelly L. Curtis

High Point University

Kirsten T. Li-Barber

High Point University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-70 - Psychopathic Traits Predict Reasons for Engaging in COVID-19 Prevention Behavior

The unique prediction of COVID-19 prevention behavior and reasons for engaging in such behavior by different psychopathic traits were examined using aggregated data from two direct replication studies (N = 291). Psychopathic traits reflecting callousness and impulsivity were negatively associated with other-focused reasons for engaging in COVID-19 prevention behavior.

Luke J. Tacke

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Ben R. Saltigerald

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Haley A. Jacquez

Vanessa C. Hillman

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Nicole M. Satterlund

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Mackenzie J. Meendering

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Brittany L. Burgess

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Allison L. Smith

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

David A. Lishner

University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

(Personality/Emotion)

V-71 - Unique Trait-Specific Associations between Psychopathy and Self-Constraint

Data from three direct replication studies (N = 446) were aggregated to examine the unique prediction of independent, relational, and collective self-construal by different psychopathic traits. Results revealed that associations between psychopathy and self-construal were specific to individual psychopathic traits and different types of self-construal, and sometimes in opposing ways.

Haley A. Jacquez

Luke J. Tacke

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Nicole M. Satterlund

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Ben R. Saltigerald

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Vanessa C. Hillman

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Brittany L. Burgess

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Mackenzie J. Meendering

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Allison L. Smith

University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

David A. Lishner

University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

(Personality/Emotion)

V-72 - Societal Concerns of Cognitive Ability Tests Predict Perceptions of Unfairness

This project examines beliefs about cognitive ability and perceptions of fairness of cognitive testing. Graduate students responded to questions adapted from Murphy et al. (2003) on their beliefs about cognitive testing as well as on their perceptions of cognitive ability tests and the Dweck (2000) Implicit Theories of Intelligence Scale.

Patrick J. Nebl

Elmhurst College

Jessica J. Sim

Elmhurst College

Catherine Gaze

Elmhurst College

Thomas Sawyer

Elmhurst College

(General)

V-74 - Resiliency Mediates the Relationship between Childhood Physical Neglect and Adult Fearlessness

Childhood maltreatment is a worldwide problem. Previous research examined the relationship between childhood maltreatment, resiliency, and psychopathy in general. Our study examined the relationship between childhood maltreatment, resiliency, and fearlessness, a trait of psychopathy. We found that childhood maltreatment, especially physical neglect, predicts adult fearlessness and resiliency mediates this relationship.

Sydney Keller

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-75 - Cognitive and Emotional Intelligence Predict Cluster B Personality Disorder Characteristics

This study sought to understand how cognitive and emotional intelligence are linked to cluster B personality disorder characteristics. We found that higher cognitive and emotional intelligence generally predicted fewer personality disorder characteristics. Fluid reasoning was the strongest predictor of all four personality disorders.

Priyadarshini Shirahatti

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

V-76 - Big 5 Personality Characteristics As Predictors of the Components of Psychopathy

Psychopathic personality is an important predictor of criminal behaviors. Our research examined the relationship between the Big 5 personality traits and the components of psychopathy. Results revealed emotional stability, conscientiousness, and agreeableness were negatively correlated with components of psychopathy, and extraversion positively correlated with one aspect of psychopathy.

Leigh Pino

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-77 - COVID-19 Job Burnout: The Influence of Personality and Depressive Symptoms

Individual personality directly correlates with job stress and burnout. Job burnout was examined, exploring the relationship between personality traits, job burnout, and nonclinical depression. Results show extraversion and conscientiousness personality traits negatively predicted job burnout, while neuroticism positively predicted job burnout. Additionally, a regression between neuroticism and depression shows significance.

Jisook Park

Fort Hays State University

Brett Bieberle

Fort Hays State University

Maja Persa

Fort Hays State University

Tou Lee

Fort Hays State University

Brooke Mann

Fort Hays State University

Sarah Rooney

Fort Hays State University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-78 - Measuring the Impact of Ego Strength Among Type 2 Diabetes

Diabetes is the paradigm of a condition that necessitates a multidisciplinary and holistic approach in its care management and treatment. Considering this significant points this research is conducted between diabetic and non diabetic subjects by applying scientific parameters best suited to the nature of the problem. Outcome explained in poster.

Charanpreet Singh

Chandigarh University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-79 - Exploring Gender Differences in Adaptive and Maladaptive Perfectionism and Personality Traits

This study examined gender differences in perfectionism, and explored patterns of association between adaptive and maladaptive perfectionism and personality traits. Results indicated males reported higher parental criticism and pressure from others to be perfect, whereas females reported more self-oriented perfectionism. Patterns of association were similar for males and females.

David R. Hibbard

California State University, Chico

Gail E. Walton

California State University, Chico

Akiko Watabe

Kindai university

(Personality/Emotion)

V-80 - Predicting Rebellion to Morally Compromising Situations

The present study examined the extent to which a new measure assessing individual differences in the tendency to be a moral rebel predicts participants' actual principled resistance to morally problematic situations. Individuals' scores on the new measure uniquely predicted their principled refusal to comply with the morally problematic situations.

Taylor W. Wadian

University of Cincinnati Blue Ash College

Tammy L. Sonnentag

Xavier University

(General)

V-81 - Age-Related Trends in Adults' Tendency for Principled Resistance to Morally Compromising Situations

We examined the age-related trends in adults' tendency for principled resistance to morally compromising situations. Young adults' tendency for principled resistance was lower than their middle- and older-adult counterparts, whereas middle- and older-adult participants did not differ.

Tammy L. Sonnentag

Xavier University

Taylor W. Wadian

University of Cincinnati Blue Ash College

(General)

V-82 - The Kids Are Alright: The Decline, then Rise, of Empathy in Young Americans over Time

Empathy declined among American young adults from 1979-2009. We use three datasets to update this research to 2018: a cross-temporal meta-analysis of the IRI, and the American Freshman and Monitoring the Future surveys. We find that although empathy declined up until 2008, it began to increase after the Great Recession.

Sara Konrath

Indiana University

Mark Davis

Eckerd College; Eckerd College

Alison Jane Martingano

The National Institutes of Health

Fritz Breithaupt

Indiana University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-83 - Changes over Time in Attachment Styles in American College Students: An Update until 2019

How have college students' attachment styles changed over time in the US? We update previous research tracking these changes between 1988 and 2011. In 118 samples of American college students (N=31,622) with data collected between 1988 and 2019, we find decreases in Secure attachment and increases in Fearful attachment.

William J Chopik

Michigan State University

Sara Konrath

Indiana University

Alison Jane Martingano

The National Institutes of Health

Sunil Iyer

Indiana University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-84 - Better-Than-Average Estimates of Critical Thinking Dispositions Bias Scores on Dispositional Measures

We tested whether better-than-average estimates of the self-possession of critical thinking dispositions predicted scores on self-report measures of people's dispositions. When students judged themselves as better than the average student on three different critical thinking dispositions, these better-than-average bias scores positively predicted scores on multi-item scales, measuring those respective dispositions.

D. Alan Bensley
Frostburg State University

Cody T Watkins
Frostburg State University

Kathleen A Jocoy
Frostburg State University

Qianli Chen
Frostburg State University

Alethea X Green
Frostburg State University

(Cognitive)

V-85 - What, If Anything, Does a Test of Word Association Say about Personality?

In academic circles, the idea that tests of word association are also tests of personality is generally dismissed. However, the frequency with which people produce common pairings for verbal prompts is, in fact, a reliable individual difference. Here, we investigate the nature of said difference in a sample of 335.

Ashley Danielle Brown
Johnson O'Connor Research Foundation

(Personality/Emotion)

V-86 - Resilience Moderates the Relationship between Childhood Emotional Neglect and Stress Immunity

Research has shown that childhood maltreatment may contribute to the development of personality pathology, including psychopathy. Resilience may reduce such risks. Our research found that childhood maltreatment predicts stress immunity, a component of psychopathy. Additionally, resilience moderates the relationship between childhood emotional neglect and stress immunity.

Kimberly Keiser
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

V-87 - Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Machiavellian Egocentricity

Previous literature showed that childhood maltreatment is related to the development of psychopathy later in life; however, the literature had not investigated specific traits of psychopathy. Our study examined Machiavellian egocentricity and found that childhood maltreatment but not resiliency predicts the development of this psychopathy trait.

Erica Nagy
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

V-88 - Psychological Resiliency Predictors

This study examines the relationship between extraversion, age, race/ethnicity, gender, and resiliency through a sample of 398 participants aged 18 to 80 years. Findings suggest that extraversion is the strongest predictor of resiliency. The relationship between extraversion and resiliency was strongest among mixed race participants.

LaTanya Tolan
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-89 - Agreeable and Conscientious, but Not Open-Minded: Breadth and Intensity of User's Impressions of an Artificially Intelligent Chatbot

Real-world users of a digital intervention rated the intervention's chatbot on the Big Five personality traits or indicated when they could not make a judgment. Overall, the breadth of participants' impressions was significantly poorer for open-mindedness and judgments about open-mindedness and extraversion were significantly more neutral than for other traits.

Eliane M. Boucher

Happify Health

Ryan D. Honomichl

Happify Health

Haley Ward

Happify Health

Sarah Elizabeth Stoeckl

Happify Health

Ran Zilca

Happify Health

(Personality/Emotion)

V-90 - Development of a Brazilian Portuguese Dark Triad Scale for Organizational Contexts.

Dark Triad is a trending subject in scientific research, but its use in organizational contexts in Brazil is still incipient. The main reason is the lack of an instrument for individual assessment in organizations, a problem this project tried to solve by developing a Brazilian Portuguese Dark Triad Scale.

Luiz Victorino

Clave Consultoria

Débora Giacomet

Clave Consultoria

Debora Dayse

Centro Universitário IESB

Andreza Araujo

Centro Universitário IESB

Gabriela Campos

Centro Universitário IESB

(Industrial/Organizational)

V-91 - Cognitive Function and Emotional Intelligence Predict Resilience

Prior researchers found that resilient individuals show better mental health outcomes. Cognitive and emotional intelligence are related to resilience. Our study examined the relationship of emotional, crystallized, and fluid intelligence and resilience. The three forms of intelligence significantly predicted resilience; emotional intelligence was the strongest predictor.

Priyanka Sunder

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

V-92 - Support for BLM, Blue Lives Matter, All Lives Matter Is a Matter of Personality (and Politics)

Participants (n = 97) completed measures (Right Wing Authoritarianism, Social Dominance Orientation, Belief in a Just World, and the Big 5 personality inventory). Support for Black, Blue, and All Lives Matter correlated with the measures. Those high in RWA, SDO, BJW supported Blue Lives Matter, but not Black Lives Matter.

Andrew Knapp

Monroe Community College

(Personality/Emotion)

V-93 - Basic Personality Traits Largely Account for the Relations between Personality Disorder Symptoms and Intimate Partner Violence

Using hierarchical regression, this study evaluated the extent to which relations between personality disorder (PD) symptoms and intimate partner violence (IPV) could be explained by basic (five-factor model) and pathological (PID-5) personality traits. Relations between PD symptoms and IPV were largely accounted for by both basic and pathological personality traits.

Katherine Collison

The Family Institute at Northwestern University

Donald R. Lynam

Purdue University

(Clinical Science)

V-94 - Advancing the Understanding of Phenotypic Mimicry in Men's Conspicuous Consumption

Four pre-registered survey advance the understanding of phenotypic mimicry in consumer products. Product features mimicking more prominent male secondary sexual characteristics are associated with higher mating effort and lower in paternal investment in offspring by owners, in parallel with reproductive strategies across species and within the human population.

Daniel J. Kruger

University of Michigan

(Personality/Emotion)

V-95 - Measuring Symptom Distress in Psychotherapy Patients: A Comparison of Sum Scoring and Symptom Count Models

We consider the limitations of diagnostic scales based on sum scoring as measures of symptomatology. We illustrate conceptually how sum scores may underestimate patient distress and provide an empirical illustration of this in a sample of 405 patients using the OQ-45. Alternative symptom count scoring may overcome these limitations.

Margaret McDonald

St. John's University

Raquel Alicea

St. John's University

Emely Sanchez

St. John's University

Shannon E. Gasparro

St. John's University

William F. Chaplin

St. John's University

(Clinical Science)

V-96 - Hostility Mediates Aggression Among Young Adults Exposed to School Violence during Childhood

Childhood exposure to violence correlates with increased rates of hostility which are associated with heightened reports of aggressive behavior. The current study found that hostility fully mediated the relationships between witnessing and experiencing school violence during childhood and aggression in young adulthood.

Casey J Altomaro

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-97 - The Moderating Effects of Neuroticism on Prosocial Behaviors in Sexual Violence Prevention.

In a large survey (n=6954), we found that bystander attitude predicted greater bystander intervention and greater likelihood of volunteering in participants. For both outcomes, neuroticism moderated these relationships such that the relationship between bystander attitude and the outcomes were stronger when neuroticism was high as opposed to low.

Eugene Tay

National University of Singapore (NUS)

Sandy Lim

National University of Singapore

E-yang Goh

National University of Singapore

Yew Kwan Tong

National University of Singapore

(Personality/Emotion)

V-98 - Are You an Impostor? the Impostor Self-Concept in Relation to Personality Traits and Biological and Cultural Gender - an International Comparative Study between Kenya and Germany.

This study focuses on the effects of the impostor self-concept internationally and how it is related to personality and gender factors. There were 77 subjects from Kenya and 81 from Germany who completed following questionnaires - BFI-10, HEXACO-PI-R, BSRI, ISF. There are correlations with personality and differences in social gender.

Claudia M. Quaiser-Pohl

University of Koblenz-Landau

Lea-Christin Wickord

Universität Koblenz Landau

(Personality/Emotion)

V-99 - You Are Measuring Moral Foundations Wrong, and It Makes a Big Di!ference

Moral foundations theory is hugely influential in moral psychology, and its associated measure has been used on literally millions of participants. We show modeling method factors for judgment vs. relevance items greatly improves model fit. We also show this makes a big difference in predicting outcomes like political attitudes.

Alexandra Wormley

Arizona State University

Kevin Grimm

Arizona State University

Mohammad Atari

University of Southern California

Adam B. Cohen

Arizona State University

(Social)

V-100 - Gender Differences and Similarities Identified across Dimensions of Psychopathic Traits Among Undergraduates

To address the relative lack of data on psychopathic traits among females, undergraduates were compared on psychopathic trait dimensions. Females scored lower on primary psychopathy, disinhibition, and meanness but were equivalent on secondary psychopathy and boldness. Test-retest reliability and internal consistency were examined but did not reveal gender-related measurement problems.

Bryan D. Neighbors

Southwestern University

Camryn Clegg

Southwestern University

Kaylee White

Southwestern University

Katie Eisenhower

Southwestern University

Miranda Yannon

Bowling Green State University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-101 - What Is Intellectual Humility – the Understanding of Owning Intellectual Limitation

Intellectual humility has been defined in 18 different ways in the literature. The current study aims to identify the core concepts of intellectual humility. Using psychological network analysis, we identify the core components of intellectual humility (e.g., limitation owning and recognizing others' strengths).

Haifei Zhou

New York University

Wanchen Gao

New York University

Cole Aydar

New York University

Jung Jiin

New York University

Irmak Okten

New York University

Gabriele Oettingen

New York University

Anton Gollwitzer

Yale University

(Social)

V-102 - Frustration Tolerance Mediates the Relationship between Grit and Machiavellianism

The current study examined the relationship between grit and Machiavellianism, as well as the mediating influence of frustration discomfort. Regressions revealed a negative association between grit and Machiavellianism; however, frustration tolerance significantly moderated this relationship. These results provide insight on why some individuals resort to unethical behavior when pursuing goals.

Luke Vargo

Texas State University Psychology Department

Reiko Graham

Texas State University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-103 - Mediating Mechanisms of the Relation between Anxiety and Cognitive Control in Spanish-Speaking Young Adults

We used two-step SEM modeling to test a partially latent parallel mediation model of trait anxiety and cognitive control. The patterns of results observed suggest that there are some processes associated with emotional regulation that are interrelated, but that did not demonstrate a significant relation with purely cognitive aspects.

José A. Maldonado-Martínez

University of Puerto Rico

Dariana Gil-Hernández

University of Puerto Rico

María Cruz-Ortiz

University of Puerto Rico

Thyara Vega-Rondón

University of Puerto Rico

José Figueroa-González

University of Puerto Rico

Janelle Marrero-Rivera

University of Puerto Rico

Ricardo Rosa-Enríquez

University of Puerto Rico

Ilanis Rodríguez-Torres

University of Puerto Rico

Alejandra Rodríguez-Castro

University of Puerto Rico

Paola Febres-Del Valle

University of Puerto Rico

Joyce Prado-Román

University of Puerto Rico

Paola Jiménez-Santiago,

University of Puerto Rico

Giovanni Tirado-Santiago

University of Puerto Rico

(Cognitive)

V-104 - Personality, Personal Values, and Psychopathology in Children

Personality traits, personal values, and psychopathology were assessed across a diverse child sample. Results indicated very small to large associations between values and psychopathology. Values incremented the prediction of externalizing psychopathology beyond personality traits. This study highlights the importance of examining both values and traits when investigating children's psychopathology behaviors.

Raul A. Espana

Northwestern University

Cassandra Brandes

Northwestern University

Allison Shields

Northwestern University

Cheyenne M. Bates

Northwestern University

Avante J. Smack

Northwestern University

Jennifer L. Tackett

Northwestern University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-105 - Anorexia, Vitamins, and Executive Dysfunction: Relationships in Daily-Life Experiences of Behavioral Regulation Difficulties.

The present study employed an online survey to examine associations between anorexia nervosa, vitamin supplementation, and executive function deficits. Anorexic status positively correlated with both inhibitory control and set-shifting deficits. Vitamin supplementation negatively correlated with inhibitory control deficits, and an interaction effect of anorexic status and multivitamin supplementation was found.

Natalie Noebel

Texas State University

Crystal Oberle

Texas State University

(Clinical Science)

V-106 - Perfectionism Is Associated with Enhanced Symptoms of Orthorexia Nervosa in Community Adults

Perfectionism enhances disordered eating. Orthorexia nervosa is an eating disorder, characterized by a preoccupation with eating clean/healthy food. The association between facets of perfectionism and orthorexia symptoms were examined in community adults. Data show that perfectionism predicts symptoms of orthorexia nervosa, after controlling for age, gender, income, and BMI levels.

Niki Hayatbini

Miami University

Noelle Geisler

Miami University

Vrinda Kalia

Miami University

(Clinical Science)

V-107 - Body Dissatisfaction, Negative Affect, and Disordered Eating: Investigating the Moderating Effects of Specific Negative Coping Factors.

The present study examines the role that negative coping has on moderating the relationship between body dissatisfaction and disordered eating. Results suggest avoidant coping, but not preoccupied coping, to be implicated in disordered eating behaviors. Specifically, avoidant coping may moderate the effect of body dissatisfaction on external eating.

Maisy Seale

Eastern Michigan University

Warner Myntti

Eastern Michigan University

Valerie Valledor

Eastern Michigan University

Chong Man Chow

Eastern Michigan University

(Developmental)

V-108 - Moderating Role of Neuroticism on Body Dissatisfaction and Disordered Eating Behavior

This study investigated the moderating effect of neuroticism on variables that influence disordered eating behavior. Our data suggests that neuroticism directly moderates body dissatisfaction's relationship to emotional eating but does not demonstrate the same effects with restrained or external eating.

Valerie Valledor

Eastern Michigan University

Warner Myntti

Eastern Michigan University

Chong Man Chow

Eastern Michigan University

(Clinical Science)

V-109 - Moderating Role of Anxious Attachment on Body Dissatisfaction and Disordered Eating Behavior

This study investigated the moderating effect of insecure attachment on variables that contribute to disordered eating. Our data suggests that anxious attachment positively moderates body dissatisfaction's association with restrictive eating, but negatively moderates negative affect's impact on restrictive eating behaviors.

Jenna Walters

Eastern Michigan University

Warner Myntti

Eastern Michigan University

Valerie Valledor

Eastern Michigan University

Chong Man Chow

Eastern Michigan University

(Developmental)

V-110 - "Real Men Eat Meat?": Gender and Food Preferences

Researchers have suggested gender stereotypes may contribute to the gender differences in meat and vegetable preferences. The current study examined the relationship between gender, masculine traits/attitudes, and food preferences. Results found mixed support for the hypothesis that masculine traits/attitudes predicted food preferences after controlling for gender.

Tyler Dallas White

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Sasha Nicole Freedland

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Shanhong Luo

University of North Carolina Wilmington

(Social)

V-111 - Learning to like Vegetables and Donuts: Early Feeding Practices Predict a Preference for All Types of Food

This study examined the effect of childhood feeding practices on adult eating. Results of the survey indicated that family meals impact the liking for both healthy and unhealthy foods. These findings suggest that feeding practices influence the liking of food in general rather than instill a preference to eat healthy.

Aidan Finegan

University of Mary Washington

Chloe Billy

University of Mary Washington

Grace Nicolai

University of Mary Washington

Linda Dick

University of Mary Washington

Laura String

University of Mary Washington

Christine A. McBride

University of Mary Washington

(Social)

V-112 - Ostracism Evokes Distress and Depletes Self-Regulation in Restricted Eaters

We investigated the effect of social exclusion on self-regulatory capacity using the Food Choice Task and Social Media Ostracism Paradigm. Excluded participants reported higher distress and some excluded restricted eaters demonstrated diminished ability to regulate despite motivation to avoid high-calorie foods.

Lucia Herrero

Boise State University

Cindy E McCrea

Boise State University

(Social)

V-113 - Feeling Insecure about Popularity Status Is Related to Restrained Eating through Body Dissatisfaction

Body dissatisfaction mediates the concurrent association between feelings of insecurity about popularity status and restrained eating behaviors in Chinese high-school adolescents.

Mingqi Li

DePaul University Psychology Department

Yan Li

DePaul University

(Developmental)

V-114 - Rethinking Constructs on Eating Disorders Measures: Disordered Attitudes and Behaviours Vary By Gender in a Canadian Community Sample

Psychometrics of the Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire were examined among 753 community females and 563 males aged 15 to 71. Confirmatory analyses were not supported, whereas exploratory analyses revealed varying disordered eating patterns by gender, implicating caution should be used of this commonly used measure.

Alyssa J. Smith

University of Calgary

Kristin M. von Ranson

University of Calgary

(Clinical Science)

V-115 - Longitudinal Measurement Invariance Testing of the Power of Food Scale during Pregnancy

Measurement invariance testing using confirmatory factor analysis indicates that when the Power of Food scale is used to measure hedonic hunger during pregnancy, it should be reflected as a weighted composite or full structural equation model to accommodate differential relevance of items within the measure and across time.

Jan T. Mooney

Leah M. Lipsky

Unice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Jennifer B. Webb

University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Tonja R. Nansel

Unice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

(Methodology)

V-116 - Disordered Eating: Common Triggers Among College Students

The primary purpose of this study was to identify whether there are common triggers for undergraduate and graduate students. Participants responded to survey questions regarding triggers as they relate to a university setting. I hypothesized that there will be common triggers in a university setting among students with eating disorders.

Aric Martin

Northern Kentucky University

(Clinical Science)

V-117 - Sense of Self Moderates Effects of Partner's Use of Sexually Explicit Material on Women's Restricted Eating

The current study replicates past research examining effects of perceived partner use of sexually explicit materials on body-image-related outcomes and extends these findings to incorporate possible moderation. We discuss evidence suggesting that sense of self moderates the effects of perceived partner use of sexually explicit material on restricted eating.

Erin Hillard

University of Wisconsin, Parkside

Megan Markowski

University of Wisconsin Parkside

(General)

V-118 - Depression, Rumination, and Mother-Daughter Relationship Quality: A Dyadic Analysis

The current study examined the effects of depressive symptoms and rumination on perceived relationship quality within the mother-daughter relationship. Results suggested that mothers' and daughters' own depressive symptoms and rumination impact their own perception of mother-daughter relationship closeness and discord. Additionally, daughters' depressive symptoms impacted mothers' perceptions of relationship closeness.

Lucas Parnell

Eastern Michigan University

Kaiya Haywood

Eastern Michigan University

Rana Aabed

Eastern Michigan University

Chong Man Chow

Eastern Michigan University

(Social)

V-119 - The Strength of Four Predictors on Engagement in Weight Control Strategies

This study evaluated the relative strength of body regard, anxiety, social support, and socialization of the thin ideal on the use of weight control strategies within a sample of college students. Thin ideal socialization had the strongest effect and should be the focus of preventive interventions.

Emily Wagner

University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

Kayla Weinberger

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Jennifer J. Muehlenkamp

University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire

(Social)

V-120 - Subjective Socioeconomic Disadvantage Indirectly Predicts Increased Food Portion Selection through Perceived Disruption of Personal Resources during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Subjective socioeconomic status (SSES) is linked to increased calorie consumption. We present 2 studies (in USA and Singapore) demonstrating that lower SSES during the COVID-19 pandemic/lockdowns predicts intentions to consume larger food portions through the mediating effect of greater perceived disruptions to personal/financial resources caused by the pandemic.

Bobby K. Cheon

National Institutes of Health

Li Ling Lee

Nanyang Technological University

Aimee E. Pink

*A*STAR*

(Social)

V-121 - Linkages between Childhood Abuse and Neglect and Eating Disorders in Women with and without ADHD

A high proportion of those with eating-related symptoms report having experienced childhood maltreatment. In a longitudinal sample of girls with/without ADHD, participants who experienced sexual abuse, physical neglect, or emotional neglect before reaching 18 had more eating disorder symptoms in emerging adulthood and young adulthood than those without such histories.

Allison Ahn

University of California, Berkeley

Elizabeth H. McBride

University of California, Berkeley

Yasmeen Faisal

University of California, Berkeley

Phuc T Nyugen

University of California, Berkeley

Stephen P. Hinshaw

University of California, Berkeley

(Clinical Science)

V-122 - Pandemic Stress and Social Media Use Influence Body Image, Eating Attitudes and Mental Health of Women

This web study of urban college women found increased social media use and body image concerns during the COVID-19 pandemic. Disordered eating attitudes were predicted by COVID stress levels and specific SM content, not overall screen time. COVID stress and SM use were both positively related to psychological distress symptoms.

Roselle Cacio

Adler University

Rebecca Farmer Huselid

Hunter College, The City University of New York

(Clinical Science)

V-123 - Teachers' Perspectives about Sugar Intake in Portuguese Children

The current study aimed to explore the perceptions of Portuguese basic education teachers about their students' eating habits, as well as their role in promoting healthy eating habits and reducing sugar intake. Teachers considered that they can have an important role to improve their students' eating habits.

Marília Prada

Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Mariana Brazão

Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Magda Saraiva

Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Margarida Garrido

Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

(General)

V-124 - Consumers Perceptions about Sugar Content in Breakfast Cereals

Breakfast cereals are among the food groups that most contribute to the daily intake of free sugars in Portugal. In two studies, we asked participants to evaluate the front-of-package of products available in the marketplace and observed that they were able to recognize the sugar content of the products.

Magda Saraiva

Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Marília Prada

Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Claúdia Viegas

Instituto Politécnico de Lisboa

Bernardo Cavalheiro

Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Margarida Garrido

Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

(General)

V-125 - Biased and Inflexible Interpretations of Ambiguous Social Situations: Associations with Eating Disorder Symptoms and Socioemotional Functioning

We used causal discovery analysis to probe relations between eating disorder symptoms, interpretation bias and inflexibility, and socioemotional functioning markers. Results suggest that less accurate (biased, inflexible) interpretations of social information contribute to anxious anticipation of rejection and down-regulation of positive social emotion, which are thought to encourage disordered eating.

Michael Bronstein

University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

Jonas Everaert

Tilburg School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Tilburg University

Erich Kummerfeld

University of Minnesota

Ann Haynos

University of Minnesota

Sophia Vinogradov

University of Minnesota

(Clinical Science)

V-126 - The Impact of Eating Disorder and Mood Symptoms on Outpatient Eating Disorder Treatment Adherence

Eating disorders can affect any age and arise from an interaction of multiple risk factors. Some factors (trauma history and poor body image) impact eating disorder treatment adherence. Results suggest that supports for treatment adherence for should be considered to help patients attend consistently to get maximum benefit.

Afton Koball

Gundersen Health System

Sarah Long

Gundersen Health System

Alec Fitzsimmons

Gundersen Health System

Claire Curtis

Gundersen Health System

Andrew Borgert

Gundersen health system

(Clinical Science)

V-127 - Gender Differences in Video Games Is Linked to Different Moral Themes and Message

A content analysis of most popular video games was conducted to examine differences in the prevalence of moral themes and messages based on gender of the moral messengers and guided by Moral Foundation and Morality as Cooperation theories. Video games with fewer female characters contained more male-stereotypical themes and messages.

Gaillot Andre Jr.

Marina Klimenko

University of Florida

(General)

V-128 - U.S. College Student Voters: Differences in Midterm and Presidential Voters' Activities and Intentions

Voter turnout among young adults has been increasing in the past decade, but midterm voting remains low. The present study examines college student voting behaviors during midterm and presidential elections, examining different factors, such as university involvement and classroom conversations, that may motivate college students to vote in midterms.

Anusha Natarajan

Arizona State University

Stacy Lynn Morris

CSUSB

(Social)

V-129 - Which Specific Parenting Factors Contribute to Lower Levels of Aggression for College Students?

The current study is aimed at looking at the relationship between parental involvement and positive parenting techniques and aggressive tendencies in college students. Results indicated that parental involvement is a stronger predictor of aggression and that involvement of the mother is a stronger predictor than involvement of the father.

Caroline E. Boyer

William Woods University

Taylor N. Bell

William Woods University

(Developmental)

V-130 - Extrinsic Emotion Regulation Choice in Depression

Forty-eight depressed women read texts that described negative emotional situations, then required to provide help in writing. Results indicated that when the participants estimated the other person's feelings as more negative, they used more distraction when providing support. This effect was mediated by their motivation to help the other person.

Atheer Odah Massarwe

Department of Special Education, Faculty of Education, University of Haifa

Noga Cohen

University of Haifa

(Personality/Emotion)

V-132 - Virtual Social and Emotional Learning Interventions: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Through implementing social and emotional learning (SEL) interventions at the universal or preventative level and infusing technology, more youth can have the opportunity to benefit and have their social-emotional needs met. In this study, findings from a systematic review and meta-analysis of 21 RCTs evaluating virtual SEL interventions are presented.

Natalie Nordlund

The Chicago School of Professional Psychology

Evan R. Harrington

The Chicago School of Professional Psychology

Rachel Losoff

The Chicago School of Professional Psychology

(Developmental)

V-133 - Children and Adults Solve Pure Coordination Games Via Alignment of Intuitions

Understanding how people solve pure coordination games is challenging. Twenty-five 5-year-olds, 30 7-year-olds, and 25 adults played coordination games where they sought to give the same "obvious" answer as others, without conferring. All groups performed above-chance adults showed higher performance; and children and adults sometimes coordinated on different "obvious answers".

Daniel Ivan Perez-Zapata

University of Birmingham

Xavia McKenzie-Smart

University of Birmingham

Ian Charest

University of Montreal

Ian Apperly

University of Birmingham

(Cognitive)

V-134 - Impression Management in Leadership: We Choose Self-Promoting Candidates As Leaders Among the Incompetent Ones

This study analyzes the effect of impression management tactics (i.e., self-promotion and modesty) on leader selection for candidates who are portrayed as having low vs. high managerial competency. We found that self-promoting candidates were more likely to be selected as leaders than modest ones when their managerial competency was low.

Elif Gizem Demirag Burak

Koc University

Zeynep Aycan

Koc University

(Industrial/Organizational)

V-135 - One Factor, Three Factors, Four: Which One Fits the Trait Meta-Mood Scale More?

The Trait Meta-Mood Scale has three subscales: Attention, Clarity, and Repair. However, among 202 undergraduates, a four-factor model fits best when accounting for data point censoring. Factor 4, Fortitude, measures one's resilience to emotional influence on their outlook. TMMS scoring should include a subscale based upon this factor.

Eden K. Thiess

LaShawn Tith

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Steven J. Glover

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Orei Z. Odents

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Fitsum A. Ayele

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Kimberly A. Barchard

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

(Personality/Emotion)

V-136 - The Effect of Viewing Appearance-Based and Self-Compassion Social Media Content on Body Image

The present study investigated the impact of viewing appearance-focused body positive content versus appearance-neutral self-compassion content on a person's self-image. The study found that both conditions demonstrated a significant increase in measures of body self esteem compared to control groups, with internalization factors acting as a significant covariate.

Emma J Sullivan

Pepperdine University

Jennifer A Harriger

Pepperdine University

Janet P. Trammell

Pepperdine University

(General)

V-137 - Self Uncertainty: Psychophysiological Consequences Resulting from Aversiveness

Self-uncertainty has been described as aversive, but few studies have measured its aversive qualities. We assessed physiological responses related to self-uncertainty's aversiveness. Participants were randomly assigned to high/low uncertainty conditions in a mixed methods design. High uncertainty participants had significantly higher heart rates than low uncertainty participants.

Dana Benavides

Texas Tech University

Sarah Musa

Texas Tech University

Joshua Brown

Texas Tech University

Zachary Hohman

Texas Tech University

(Social)

V-138 - Social Distance As a Strategy of Pathogen Avoidance By Women in the First Trimester of Pregnancy - the Mediating Role of Disgust Propensity

Insert Abstract Here

Natalia Frankowska

SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

Aleksandra Szymkow

SWPS University

Aleksandra Tolopilo

SWPS University

Katarzyna Galasinska

SWPS University

(Social)

V-139 - Emotional Intelligence and Its Relationship to Self-Perceived Performance in the Customer Service FIELD - NSA, 2/9/22

The study examined the relationship between emotional intelligence levels of customer service professionals and their self-perceived job performance in a call center environment in the United States. The results supported a relationship between emotional intelligence levels and the work performance of customer service professionals in the call center environment.

Dr. Carole Wynette Ingram, PhD.

Member

Dr. Richard Mendelson, PhD.

Keiser University

Kelly Schmitt

Keiser University Graduate School

Christopher Stabile

Keiser University

(General)

V-140 - Higher Rejection Sensitivity Predicts Less Relationship Satisfaction

People who are sensitive to social rejection expect being rejected and report less satisfaction with their personal relationships. On a sample of couples who had been in the intimate relationship we found that higher rejection sensitivity levels of members of the couples were associated with lower levels of relationship satisfaction.

Marianna Baykina

Georgia Southwestern State University

(General)

V-141 - Perceived Emotional Invalidation and Borderline Personality Features: The Mediating Role Self-Reflection

We examined self-reflection as a mediator between emotional invalidation and borderline personality disorder (BPD), cross-sectionally. Recent invalidation was associated with greater self-reflection, which in turn was associated with higher BPD symptom severity. Self-insight did not moderate the relations between self-reflection and BPD, nor the direct effect of invalidation on BPD.

Jason J. Chung

Western University

Erin A. Kaufman

University of Western Ontario

(Clinical Science)

V-142 - Cynicism Is a Better Predictor of Conspiracy Theory Belief Than Subclinical Paranoia

Believers of conspiracy theories have been said to be more cynical, paranoid, and distrustful, but seldom have these variables been examined together in the same study. We found that a new cynicism scale was a better predictor of belief in conspiracy theories than a measure of subclinical paranoia and distrust.

Cody T Watkins

Frostburg State University

Alexis Layton

Frostburg State University

D. Alan Bensley

Frostburg State University

Alethea X Green

Frostburg State University

Qianli Chen

Frostburg State University

(Cognitive)

Poster Session VI APS Exhibit Hall

SATURDAY MAY 28

11:00 AM - 12:00 PM

VI-1 - Sexual Orientation Moderates the Relationship between Parental Discipline Strategies and Total Psychological Problems in Emerging Adult Men

Results of the current study revealed that parent discipline behaviors and sexual orientations significantly predicted total psychological problems in emerging adults. A moderation model found that heterosexual and gay men report less psychological problems as parenting discipline behaviors increased; additionally, this effect is more pronounced in heterosexual men.

Richard K. Nelson

Mississippi State University

Cliff McKinney

Mississippi State University

(Clinical Science)

VI-2 - University Racial Campus Climate and Mental Well-Being Among College Students: The Role of Feeling Valued, Sense of Belonging, and Racial Saliency

Limited research has examined factors associated with campus racial climate and student mental outcomes. The current study found that, among students reporting negative racial campus climate, those who felt valued and a sense of belonging at school reported significantly lower levels of depression, anxiety, as well as greater mental well-being.

Raksha Kandlur

Old Dominion University

Catherine R. Glenn

Old Dominion University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

VI-3 - Profiles of Risk for Self-Injurious Thoughts and Behaviors Among Justice-Involved Female Youth of Color

Suicide is a leading cause of death among youth in custodial settings. The current study identifies profiles of risk for suicide among justice involved youth of color. Our findings reveal three distinct profiles varying on indicators of risk including, trauma, mental health symptoms, risky behaviors and experiences of discrimination.

Ana Sheehan

University of Delaware

Nadia Bounoua

University of Delaware

Shabnam Javdani

Naomi Sadeh

University of Delaware

(Clinical Science)

VI-4 - Depression, Anxiety and Stress Symptomatology As Predictors of Specific Outcomes of Problematic Online Gaming Behaviors

In a sample of ninety-three undergraduate students, anxiety, depression, and stress symptomatology significantly predicted problematic online gaming behaviors. Depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms were all predictive of interpersonal conflict stemming from online gaming behaviors. Furthermore, depressive symptoms were significantly associated with the most subtypes of problematic online gaming behaviors.

Mairin Cotter

University of Southern Mississippi

Zachary Wilde

University of Southern Mississippi

Tiffany Harris

University of Southern Mississippi

Fayth Walbridge

University of Southern Mississippi

Stephanie Smith

University of Southern Mississippi

(General)

VI-5 - Sport-Related Concussions Impact on Anxiety on Academic Performance

Sports-related concussions (SRC) cause emotional and cognitive impacts. Among a sample of collegiate athletes, it was found that SRC correlated to greater academic difficulty and anxiety. Athletes that reported lower grades also reported more concussions. More research is needed to understand how institutions can support student-athletes who sustain an SRC.

Jasmine Morigney

Eastern Michigan University

Rusty McIntyre

Eastern Michigan University

(Clinical Science)

VI-6 - Identity in Context: Black Girls Making Sense of Intersectional Oppression

In this in-depth qualitative analysis, we ask: In what ways are adolescent Black girls aware of racial and gender oppression and how do they make sense of it in their racial and gender identities? We used open coding to determine themes of how Black girls exhibited awareness of oppression.

Sohini Das

NYU Steinhardt

Chiara Dorsi

Northwestern University

Joelle Moore

Northwestern University

Rogers Onnie

Northwestern University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

VI-7 - Impacts of COVID-Related Loss: The Moderating Effect of Meaning in Life and Marital Status on Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety

The pandemic has resulted in numerous losses for individuals and couples, with downstream impacts on mental health. This study investigates the buffering role of meaning in life and marriage, and finds that greater meaning and being married are both protective when considering the association between loss and anxiety and depression.

Alaina I. Gold

USC

Yana Ryjova

University of Southern California

Geoffrey W. Corner

University of Southern California

Hannah F. Rasmussen

University of Southern California

Yehsong Kim

University of Southern California

Zaharah Zaidi

USC

Gayla Margolin

University of Southern California

(Clinical Science)

VI-8 - Associations between Suicide Attempt Status and Brain Gray Matter Volumes

We compared gray matter volumes between participants who reported a history of suicide attempt(s) ($n = 593$) to those with a history of ideation without attempt ($n = 3,613$). Those who reported a history of suicide attempt(s) had lower total gray matter volume, and larger right frontal medial cortex volumes.

Matthew Thompson

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

Marjan Ghahramanlou-Holloway

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

Chelsie Benca-Bachman

Emory University

Rohan Palmer

Emory University

Joshua Gray

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

(Clinical Science)

VI-9 - Depression and Suicide Ideation: The Role of Self-Acceptance for Black Young Adults

The current study examined the association between depression and suicide ideation among Black young adults, and the moderating role of self-acceptance. Analyses revealed that self-acceptance moderated the association between depressive symptomatology and suicide ideation. Findings suggest self-acceptance may be an important treatment target for reducing suicide vulnerability among Black adults.

Jasmin R. Brooks

University of Houston

Ijeoma Madubata

University of Houston

Rebecca D. Jewell

University of Houston

David Ortiz Jr.

University of Houston

Rheeda L. Walker

University of Houston

(Clinical Science)

VI-10 - Do Laypeople Have the Same Concept of Mental Disorder?

The concepts of "mental illness", mental disorder", "mental health issue" overlapped each other, while "psychological issue" was a significantly broader concept, encompassing more conditions. Four dimensions, namely distress and impairment, social norm, rarity, and cause, significantly predicted people's judgement in whether a person has a mental disorder.

Sum Yee Jesse Tse

University of Melbourne

Nick Haslam

University of Melbourne

(Clinical Science)

VI-13 - Asian and European Americans Differ in the Link between Resting Heart-Rate Variability and Self-Reported Emotion Regulation Difficulties

We investigated if the link between perceptions of emotion regulation (ER) difficulties and resting heart rate variability (HRV), a biomarker of well-being and ER abilities, might differ between Asian (AA) and European (EA) Americans. Significant moderation showed resting HRV was more strongly associated with ER-difficulties in AAs compared to EAs.

Darcianne Watanabe

University of California - Irvine (School of Social Ecology)

Cameron R. Wiley

University of California, Irvine

Christopher Contreras

University of Massachusetts, Boston

Julian F. Thayer

University of California, Irvine

Vida Pourmand

University of California, Irvine

DeWayne P. Williams

University of California, Irvine

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-15 - Social Affective Forecasting and the Default Mode Network in Schizophrenia: A Daily Diary and fMRI Study

In an effort to elucidate how DMN functioning relates to social pleasure, we examined the relationship between DMN connectivity and affective forecasting accuracy, or the difference between positive and negative anticipatory/consummatory emotion ratings for social interactions using a daily diary method, in individuals with SSDs.

Bridget Shovestul

University of Rochester

Emily Dudek

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

Stephanie Reda

University of Rochester

Abhishek Saxena

University of Rochester

J. Lamberti

University of Rochester Medical Center

David Dodell-Feder

University of Rochester Medical Center

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VI-16 - Stress Accumulation and Depressive Symptoms Among Black Women in the Rural South

This study examines multisystemic stress accumulation by testing univariate and multivariate effects of neighborhood stress, financial strain, and interpersonal experiences of racial discrimination on Black women's depressive symptoms over time. Findings indicate additive effects, such that adverse effects of different stressors independently accumulate to impact depressive symptoms.

Olutosin Adesogan

University of Georgia

Justin A. Lavner

University of Georgia

Sierra E. Carter

Georgia State University

Steven R.H. Beach

University of Georgia

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VI-17 - Perceived Control over Future Assaults after Sexual Trauma: The Role of Self-Blame, Posttraumatic Stress, and Cardiovascular Reactivity

Among sexual trauma survivors, higher perceived control over preventing future assaults mediates the relationship between high self-blame and high posttraumatic stress, particularly among individuals with heightened cardiovascular reactions to trauma reminders. This is likely due to feeling more "on-guard" to prevent assaults when one believes prevention is within one's control.

Sinead M. Sinnott

University of Connecticut

Crystal L. Park

University of Connecticut

Zachary Magin

University of Connecticut

(Clinical Science)

VI-18 - COVID-Related Stress and Internalizing Symptoms in College Students Returning to Campus

Analysis from a short-term longitudinal study with 148 college students found that pandemic-related stress significantly predicted subsequent generalized anxiety symptoms and depressive symptoms. Depressive symptoms also significantly predicted subsequent pandemic-related stress. However, generalized anxiety symptoms did not significantly predict subsequent pandemic-related stress.

Barunie Kim

The George Washington University

Vicky Ho

The George Washington University

Maya N. Cook

The George Washington University

Yi Rebecca Liu

Christina B. Gee

The George Washington University

(Clinical Science)

VI-19 - Borderline Personality Disorder Traits and Functions of Romantic Relationships: Importance of Anxious Attachment and Obsessive Passion

The current study examined associations between various romantic relationship (RR) constructs and borderline personality disorder (BPD) traits. Our findings suggest that anxious attachment and obsessive passion best predict BPD traits, thus functioning as salient underpinnings related to frantic efforts to avoid abandonment, which is a core characteristic of BPD.

Melina Sneesby

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Jong Won Lee

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Jake King

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Rosemary Nelson Gray

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-20 - Affective Acuity in Generalized Anxiety: The Impact of Alexithymia, Emotion Regulation, and Contrast Avoidance

A parallel mediation model was run to clarify whether contrast avoidance and difficulties with emotion regulation can differentially account for the relation between alexithymia and generalized anxiety symptoms. Findings indicate that difficulties with emotion regulation and contrast avoidance partially explain the relation between alexithymia and generalized anxiety symptoms.

Alicia L. Milam

Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology

Nathan M. Hager

Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology

Laura B. Kenneally

(Clinical Science)

VI-21 - Childhood Maltreatment and Emotion Regulation in the Context of Parenting: Utilization of a Novel Measure of Parental Emotion Regulation

We investigated relations among parents' retrospective reports of childhood maltreatment, general emotion regulation, and parenting-specific emotion regulation. Results reveal significant associations between childhood maltreatment and parenting-specific emotion regulation. Associations differed by maltreatment subtype and emotion regulation context. This study demonstrates the importance of assessing how maltreatment influences parenting-specific emotion regulation.

Miriam C Zegarac

The University of Georgia

Violeta J Rodriguez

University of Georgia

Anne E Shaffer

University of Georgia

(Clinical Science)

VI-22 - Differential Effects of Types of Sexual Assault on Depression, Anxiety, and Stress

This empirical study examined differential outcomes of sexual assault experiences on depression, anxiety, and stress among college women. Results indicated significant overall models for all three outcomes. Significant predictors included unwanted sexual contact by verbal coercion on depression and stress, and unwanted sexual contact by physical force on anxiety.

Katelyn M Bindbeutel

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Kelly E Dixon

UCCS

Colin T Mahoney

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

(Clinical Science)

VI-23 - More Authentic and Less Confident Language Use in #Hodgkinslymphoma Following COVID-19 Pandemic Onset

Tweets using "#HodgkinsLymphoma" were analyzed to better understand how COVID-19 impacted social media use among adolescent and young adult cancer patients/caregivers. Tweets pre- and post- onset of the COVID-19 pandemic showed significant differences in confidence and authenticity word use. Level of analytic thinking and emotional tone did not significantly differ.

Erin Michelle Gandelman

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Rosaleen Bloom

Texas State University

J Benjamin Bitterman

Rosalind Franklin University

Erin T. Kaseda

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Steven A. Miller

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

(Social)

VI-24 - Lasting Impacts of Racism: An Examination of the Link between Experiences of Racism and Trauma-Related Outcomes

The purpose of this study was to understand the relationship between experiences of racism and mental health outcomes such as posttraumatic stress symptomology, anxiety, depression, and general distress, as well as how patterns in close relationships (i.e., attachment style) may impact the effects of racism on mental health outcomes.

Donica Harper

Fielding Graduate University

Katharine Shaffer

University of Baltimore

John J. Donahue

University of Baltimore

(General)

VI-25 - Measurement Invariance of the Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 in Asian and Multiracial Populations

The current study examines measurement invariance of the PID-5 when used to assess psychopathological symptoms across cultural groups. Results suggest that all scales display configural and metric invariance; however, the lack of scalar invariance for some scales suggests that mean comparisons should be interpreted with caution for these domains.

Megan M. Hricovec

University of North Texas

Thomas A. Bart

University of North Texas

Charlie C. Su

University of North Texas

Jonathan R. Cohn

University of North Texas

David C. Cicero

University of North Texas

(Clinical Science)

VI-26 - Validity Evidence for the Polish Negative Mood Regulation Scale

The Negative Mood Regulation (NMR) scale assesses one's belief that behavior or cognition will alleviate emotional distress. We investigated the validity of the Polish NMR scale scores using a general population sample. Regressions of several constructs onto one and two-factor solutions are discussed.

Karolina Grotkowski

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Aneta Przepiórka

John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin

Steven A. Miller

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-27 - Adults with More Severe Childhood Maltreatment Show Blunted Neural Response to and Greater Difficulty Learning from Facial Affect

Adults with more severe maltreatment in childhood show decreased neural response to ambiguous facial affect, as well as decreased learning following this type of social feedback. These results suggest that childhood maltreatment contributes to long-term adaptations in socioemotional processing, effects that may increase risk for psychopathology.

Aislinn Sandre

McGill University

Ross Otto

McGill University

Anna Weinberg

McGill University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VI-28 - Streaming Media Habits in Emerging Adulthood: Stress and Immersion Influence Escapist Motivation, Leading to Poor Sleep Quality and Wellbeing

While online media streaming is highly prevalent among emerging adults, its psychosocial effects are under-researched. Here, stress and immersive tendencies were found to influence escapist or coping-motivated streaming ($R^2=.317$). In turn, escapism predicted problematic viewing habits ($\beta = .861, p < .001$), which predicted worse sleep quality ($\beta = .334, p < .001$) and overall wellbeing ($\beta = .307, p < .001$).

Alena Rogojina

California State University Northridge; California State University, Northridge

Justin Kantner

California State University, Northridge

(Social)

VI-29 - Residence in High Violent Crime Neighborhoods Is Associated with Lower Monetary Reward Anticipation in Nucleus Accumbens in Emerging Adulthood

Living in high crime neighborhoods is associated with chronic stress, depression, and deficits in neural reward processing. We hypothesized that adolescents living in high crime neighborhoods would exhibit blunted reward-related neural activation. Results show lower nucleus accumbens activation, $B = -.226, SE = .096, t = -2.347, p = .022, \Delta R^2 = .056$ during reward anticipation, but not reward outcome.

Zoe Adogli

Temple University

Iris Ka-Yi Chat

Temple University

Andrew Gepty

George Washington University

Ann L. Carroll

Northwestern University

Katherine S.F. Damme

Northwestern University

Robin Nusslock

Northwestern University

Lauren B. Alloy

Temple University

(Clinical Science)

VI-30 - How Often Should I Meditate? Massed and Distributed Practice Are Equally Effective When Total Amount of Practice Is Held Constant

It is important to determine optimal dosage protocols of smartphone-based mental health interventions to maximize their potential. We report results from a randomized trial testing feasibility, acceptability, efficacy, and effects of massed versus distributed practice in a two-week meditation-based smartphone intervention in a sample of distressed undergraduates ($N = 351$).

Kevin M. Riordan

University of Wisconsin - Madison

Otto Simonsson

University of Oxford

Simon B. Goldberg

University of Wisconsin - Madison

(Clinical Science)

VI-31 - Training Volitional Control of the Theory of Mind Network with Real-Time fMRI Neurofeedback

Theory of mind (ToM) is critical to successful social interactions. Utilizing real-time fMRI neurofeedback, we show that individuals can learn volitional control of regions of the ToM neural network, namely the left tempo-parietal junction, precuneus, and medial prefrontal cortices. These findings carry clinical implications for conditions that involve social-cognitive impairment.

Abhishek Saxena

University of Rochester

Emily Dudek

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

Stephanie Reda

University of Rochester

Arun Venkataraman

University of Rochester Medical Center

J. Lamberti

University of Rochester Medical Center

David Dodell-Feder

University of Rochester Medical Center; University of Rochester

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VI-32 - Parental Acceptance Moderates the Association between Caregivers' and Children's Internalizing Psychopathology in Boys but Not Girls

In 10,942 9- and-10-year-old children, parental acceptance and warmth moderated the relationship between caregiver's and children's internalizing psychopathology in male but not female children. Analyses revealed a weaker positive association between caregiver's and male offspring's internalizing psychopathology when parental acceptance was high compared to low parental acceptance.

Kaitlyn Tobin

Georgia State University

Erin M. McDonald

Georgia State University

Erin Tully

Georgia State University

(Developmental)

VI-33 - Personal Dependence: Examining the Relationship between Personality Traits and Technology Dependence

The present study examines personality traits, defined by the Big Five Inventory, and level of dependence on technology. We hypothesized that neuroticism is inversely related to dependence on technology while extroversion is positively related. Our findings imply that those with greater extraversion and neuroticism show greater technology dependence.

Arianna Roby

California State University Northridge

Lauren E. Knox

California State University, Northridge

Zabrina Legarda

California State University Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew

California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

VI-34 - Distinct Neurocognitive Fingerprints Reflect Differential Associations with Problematic Substance Use

Substantial research links neurocognitive processes to substance misuse. Using a Bayesian non-parametric dimensionality reduction approach, we identified several neurocognitive fingerprints that represented person-specific variability in cognitive functioning. Individuals with a fingerprint characterized by poorer overall cognitive functioning across 11 different domains showed higher rates of substance misuse.

Sonia Ruiz

Yale University

Inti Brazil

Radboud University

Arielle Baskin-Sommers

Yale University

(Clinical Science)

VI-35 - Associations between Pre-Pandemic Coping Strategies and Frontolimbic Circuitry with Depression and Anxiety Symptoms during the COVID-19 Pandemic

We examined whether coping strategy engagement and frontolimbic functional connectivity (FC) prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and their interactions, would predict depression and anxiety symptoms during the pandemic in a young adult sample (n=85). We found that the interaction between coping and frontolimbic FC predicted depression symptoms during the pandemic.

Bailey Holt-Gosselin

Yale University

Emily Cohodes

Yale University

Sarah McCauley

Yale University

Jordan Foster

Yale University

Paola Odriozola

Yale University

Sadie Zacharek

Yale University

Sahana Kribakaran

Yale University

Jason Haberman

Yale University

H.R. Hodges

Yale University

Dylan G. Gee

Yale University

(Clinical Science)

VI-36 - Person-Centered Profiles of Multicontextual Perceived Threat Show Distinct Patterns of Neural Activation during an Emotional Working Memory Task

Perceived threat in youth's social contexts can elevate risk for adverse outcomes spanning multiple domains. We investigated the relationship between profiles of multicontextual perceived threat and neural activation during an emotional working-memory task. Profiles characterized by elevated perceived neighborhood threat showed decreased neural activation in areas related to working memory.

May I. Conley

Yale University

Kristina M. Rapuano

Yale University

Callie Benson-Williams

Yale University

Monica D. Rosenberg

University of Chicago

Richard Watts

Yale University

Cassandra Bell

Yale University

Bj Casey

Yale University

Arielle Baskin-Sommers

Yale University

(Developmental)

VI-37 - Preschool Sleep Problems: Longitudinal Associations with Parenting Style & Parental Psychopathology

Negative parenting behavior and parental psychopathology may contribute to young children's sleep problems. In a longitudinal study with a large community sample of preschool-aged children, parents' mood and anxiety disorders and less authoritative parenting when children were three contributed to children's sleep problems at age six.

Alyssa M. Rodriguez
University of Louisville

Akira Isaac
The University of Louisville (Kentucky)

Lea Dougherty
University of Maryland, College Park

Daniel N. Klein
Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Sara Bufferd
University of Louisville

(Clinical Science)

VI-39 - Perspectives of Perinatal Women Participating in BA Therapy for Anxiety and Depression: Results from a Client Satisfaction Questionnaire

Qualitative responses to a client satisfaction questionnaire were explored among perinatal patients who received behavioural activation (BA). Our results found that the majority of patients liked their provider's delivery style and the content and usefulness of BA, while a minority reported that more sessions or continued treatment was needed.

Amelia J. Ridout

Sabrina Hossain
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Nicole Andrejek
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Nour Schoueri-Mychasiw
Sinai Health

Daisy R. Singla
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

(Clinical Science)

VI-40 - PTSD, Obesity and Oxytocin: A Network Biology of Metabolic Response to Stress

Automated text mining of peer-reviewed literature extracted documented regulatory pathways linking metabolic response to stress with PTSD and obesity. One third of pathways involving two metabolic mediators jointly affected both conditions. While NPY and cortisol imparted divergent effects, oxytocin emerged as a promising therapeutic target for both PTSD and Obesity.

Thomas Chacko

Center for Clinical Systems Biology, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester NY

Spencer Richman

Center for Clinical Systems Biology, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester NY

Michelle Costanzo

Department of Veterans Affairs- DC

Jonathan Tory Toole

College of Health Sciences and Technology, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester NY

Gordon Broderick

Center for Clinical Systems Biology, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester NY

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VI-41 - The Protective Role of Coping Flexibility: Link between COVID-Related Stress and Internalizing Symptoms in Caregivers

COVID-related stress was linked to higher levels of internalizing symptoms in caregivers of young children; however, caregiver coping flexibility moderated this association. Specifically, parents who endorsed high levels of stress related to physical health experienced lower levels of depression and anxiety symptoms when they endorsed high levels of coping flexibility.

Ei (Crystal) Thinzar

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Meredith Gruhn

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Summer Motton

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Laura Machlin

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Adam B. Miller

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Margaret A. Sheridan

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

(Clinical Science)

VI-42 - Rose Colored Glasses: We Appraise Our Daily Events to be More Pleasant after Better Sleep

The effects of sleep on event appraisal remains understudied in ecological longitudinal settings despite its importance as a key determinant of affective functioning. The present study found that while poorer sleep predicted more unpleasant event appraisal, it did not moderate the relationship between event appraisal and affect.

Jiyoung Song

University of California, Berkeley

Bertus F. Jeronimus

University of Groningen

Aaron J. Fisher

University of California, Berkeley

(Clinical Science)

VI-43 - Cognitive Flexibility Reduces the Association between Emotion Dysregulation and Intimacy

Emotional intimacy is critical in romantic relationships. Examining a discrepancy between intimacy experienced and desired may serve to contextualize experienced intimacy. In 782 undergraduate students, a positive association between emotion dysregulation intimacy dissatisfaction was evidenced. Cognitive flexibility significantly moderated this association such that it became non-significant as cognitive flexibility increased.

Laura B. Kenneally

Alicia L. Milam

Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology

James F. Paulson

Old Dominion University

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-44 - Pathways to Depression in Women and Girls: Understanding Neural Correlates of Intergenerational Transmission of Major Depressive Disorder and the Role of Early-Onset Maternal Depression

Maternal depression history increases risk in offspring, but depression is heterogeneous, suggesting the need to study specific phenotypes (e.g., early-onset). Our results showed that early-onset maternal depression predicted blunted neural reward response—a marker of depression risk—in mothers and daughters, suggesting that this phenotype has implications for depression transmissibility.

Grace Allison

McGill University

Clara Freeman

McGill University

Helena Renault

McGill University

Iulia Banica

McGill University

Paige Ethridge

McGill University

Aislinn Sandre

McGill University

Anna Weinberg

McGill University

(Clinical Science)

VI-45 - A Psychometric Evaluation of the Future Orientation Scale in Three Health-Vulnerable Samples

Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses of the 6-item Future Orientation Scale among fibromyalgia patients, LGBTQ+ individuals, and ethnoracially diverse college students indicated a unidimensional factor structure. Full configural and metric invariance and partial scalar invariance were found via multigroup CFA, demonstrating measurement invariance. Convergent and discriminant validity were also supported.

Heather R. Altier

East Tennessee State University

Jameson K. Hirsch

East Tennessee State University

Fuschia M. Sirois

Durham University

Elizabeth L. Jeglic

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

(Methodology)

VI-46 - Examining the Structure of Distress Tolerance: Are Behavioral and Self-Report Indicators Assessing the Same Construct?

Distress tolerance (DT), or the ability to tolerate aversive experiences, is assessed with different behavioral tasks (BTs) and self-report (SR) measures. This study tested theoretically viable structural models of DT and found that BTs and SR measures do not assess the same underlying construct, nor two separate measurement-based constructs.

Ti Hsu

University of Iowa

Emily B.K. Thomas

University of Iowa

Emma E. Welch

U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners

Michael W. O'Hara

University of Iowa

Jennifer A. McCabe

Western Washington University

(Clinical Science)

VI-47 - Comparing Measures of Ego Dissolution

Ego dissolution is a complex phenomenon to measure. The Ego Dissolution Inventory quantifies drug-induced experiences of self-loss. In contrast, the Ego Dissolution Scale measures trait-like propensities towards self-loss experiences without reference to antecedent experiences. Here, we examine both scales, their psychometric properties, and their relations with other constructs of interest.

Fiona G. Sleight

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Steven J. Lynn

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

(General)

VI-48 - Profiles of Latino Adolescents' Ethnic Racial Identity: Implications for Mental Health

Using a cultural adaptation framework, four profiles of ethnic racial identity (ERI) among Latino adolescents were identified and differentially predicted internalizing symptoms. Profiles marked by greater ERI affirmation particularly promoted mental health. Findings suggest the importance of positive identity affirmation for Latino youth well-being in clinical or educational contexts.

Michaela S. Gusman

Arizona State University (Tempe Campus)

Nicholas M. Morelli

San Diego State University/University of California, San Diego Joint Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology

Leah D. Doane

Arizona State University

(Clinical Science)

VI-49 - Beyond Negativity: Granularity in Positive Emotional Experience Buffers Against Effects of Stress on Psychological Health

Emotion differentiation (ED; ability to discriminate between emotional states) is important for psychological health. However, little is known regarding benefits of positive ED. We found that stress predicted greater psychological symptoms for individuals reporting low (but not high) positive ED. Results suggest positive ED may be an important clinical target.

Stanley Seah

Kent State University

Karin G. Coifman

Kent State University

(Clinical Science)

VI-50 - The Expression of Satanist Identity: The Relationship between Visible Identifiers of Religion, Discrimination, and Depression

The current research examines the relationship between visible identification of religion, experiences of discrimination, and depression in a sample of modern Satanists. Findings indicate a negative relationship between expression of Satanism and discrimination, expression of Satanism and depressive symptoms, and in-group ties and discrimination.

Ally Dudley

Minnesota State University Mankato

Eric Sprankle

Minnesota State University Mankato

(Clinical Science)

VI-51 - Symptoms of Major Depressive Disorder and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Veterans with Mild Traumatic Brain Injury: A Network Analysis

Depression and Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) are common mental health problems following concussion and are strong contributors to the persistent post-concussion symptoms. The objective of this poster is to investigate the symptom structure of post-concussion PTSD and depression to identify targets for mental health interventions through a network approach.

Shuyuan Shi

University of British Columbia-Vancouver

Erin Almklov

Veterans Affairs San Diego Healthcare System

James Pittman

Veterans Affairs San Diego Healthcare System

(Clinical Science)

VI-52 - Prospective Trajectory of Depression Predict Mortality in Cancer Patients

Latent Growth Mixture Modeling was used to identify prospective trajectories of depression in 2,342 patients diagnosed with cancer. Demographic correlates of trajectories were examined, and trajectories were used to predict mortality. Four trajectories were identified: resilient, chronic, emerging, and recovery. Resilient patients had the lowest mortality rate four years post-cancer.

Drishti Sanghvi

Teachers College, Columbia University

Shuquan Chen

Teachers College, Columbia University

George A. Bonanno

Teachers College, Columbia University

(General)

VI-53 - Distilling Models of Dissociation: Clarifying Correlates and Mediators of Dissociation

This project seeks to clarify important correlates and mediators of dissociation while statistically controlling for other potentially explanatory variables. Results from forward multiple regression analyses and mediational analyses support the unified theoretical model of dissociation and suggest that sociocognitive variables may associate reciprocally with sleep to engender dissociative experiences.

Craig P. Polizzi

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Damla E. Aksen

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Fiona G. Sleight

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Steven J. Lynn

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

(Clinical Science)

VI-54 - Recovery, Support, & Understanding: Breaking Down the Responses to Self-Injury on Reddit

The project used latent Dirichlet allocation to identify prominent themes in responses to self-injury in the largest self-injury group on Reddit (85,000+ members). Identified themes included: 1) positive recovery; 2) wound care/concealment; 3) perspectives on healing and living; and 4) professional help-seeking. These results can inform professional responding to self-injury.

Emma G Preston

USC

Amy West

Children's Hospital of Los Angeles

(Clinical Science)

VI-55 - The Role of Empowerment in Facilitating Successful Treatment and Retention Rates for Pregnant and Postpartum Women Seeking and Receiving Treatment for Co-Occurring IPV and OUD

Pregnant and postpartum women who experience IPV and opioid misuse experience complex barriers and facilitators to treatment. Qualitative analysis of 43-semi structured interviews of IPV and opioid misuse providers, show strength-based approaches create greater sense of control and competence and increased trust resulting in improved retention rates.

Emily Yourish

Chatham University

(General)

VI-56 - Unhappy or Unsatisfied: Distinguishing the Role of Negative Affect and Need Frustration on Depression over the Academic Year and during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Are negative affect and basic psychological need frustration antecedents or concomitants of depression? Students ($N_{\text{study1}}=379$; $N_{\text{study2}}=235$) completed measures over a year and the pandemic. Fully cross-lagged models were used. Need frustration predicted negative affect and depression over time. These results highlight the relative importance of need frustration in predicting depression.

Shelby Levine

McGill University

Claire Brabander

McGill University

Amanda Moore

McGill University

Koestner Richard

McGill University

(Clinical Science)

VI-57 - The Ego Dissolution Scale: A Novel Measure for Quantifying Experiences of Self-Loss

This project extends the study of ego dissolution through the development and validation of a new measure, the Ego Dissolution Scale, for quantifying trait-like propensities towards self-loss experiences. This two-factor scale exhibited adequate reliability and validity. Further, this project postulates that ego dissolution and dissociation, although related, are independent constructs.

Fiona G. Sleight

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Steven J. Lynn

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

(Clinical Science)

VI-58 - I Think You like Me More Now: Contact with Outgroup Members in an Academic Setting Promotes Positive Meta-Perceptions over Time

Academic settings are promising contexts for intergroup contact that may reduce outgroup bias. However, worries about how others perceive oneself (meta-perceptions) may be a barrier to change. Across a semester of intergroup contact in a service-learning course, students reported more positive perceptions and meta-perceptions of racial and socioeconomic outgroup members.

Christina Steele

University of Pennsylvania/Research Facilitation Laboratory; University of Pennsylvania

Rista Plate

University of Pennsylvania

Theodor Lenz

University of Pennsylvania

Violet Tu

University of Pennsylvania

Adrianna C Jenkins

University of Pennsylvania

Loretta Flanagan-Cato

University of Pennsylvania

(Social)

VI-59 - Peer Independent and Interactive Associations with Conduct Problems in Girls

Given increasing prevalence and burden of conduct problems, we examined correlates of conduct problems in school-age girls, a significantly underrepresented population in the literature. Peer risk factors (victim of relational/physical aggression) were positively associated with multidimensional conduct problems (self-, teacher-, parent-report) and elevated peer support significantly attenuated these associations.

Sara Jordan Schiff

UCLA Psychology Department

Steve S. Lee

University of California, Los Angeles

(Clinical Science)

VI-60 - Stronger Together: Family and Peer Support for Black Young Adults during the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Black Lives Matter Movement

This study investigated how perceiving support from family or peers differentially impacted Black young adults' psychological adjustment during the COVID-19 pandemic and the Black Lives Matter (BLM) protests. Results proposes that family support relating to the pandemic, and peer support relating to the BLM, were associated with heightened psychological adjustment.

Élodie Audet

McGill University

Julie Leboeuf

McGill University

Anne Holding

New York University

John Davids

Black Community Resource Centre (BCRC)

Xiaoyan Fang

Black Community Resource Centre (BCRC)

Koestner Richard

McGill University

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-61 - A Remarkable Alliance: Sibling Autonomy Support and Goal Progress in Emerging Adulthood

This study investigates whether sibling autonomy support enhanced goal progress, psychological need satisfaction, and subjective well-being. A five-wave prospective longitudinal study was conducted. The effects of sibling support demonstrated high goal progress, need satisfaction, and well-being. The beneficial effect on well-being was mediated by enhanced goal progress and need satisfaction.

Élodie Audet

McGill University

Shelby Levine

McGill University

Holding Anne

New York University

Theodore Powers

University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth

Richard Koestner

McGill University

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-62 - Examination of Existing Treatments for Patients Suffering from Misophonia

This project's purpose was to identify and assess treatments for misophonia using data from randomized controlled trials that fit predetermined inclusion criteria. Only one randomized controlled trial was discovered, which showed effectiveness for cognitive behavioral and psychomotor therapies. Suggestions for future research and current clinical practice are discussed.

Samantha Levy

Columbia University

Bailey Walters

Columbia University

Shayna Feuer

Columbia University

(Clinical Science)

VI-63 - Seeing Is Believing: Racialized Exclusion Impacts Acceptability Scores

This study explored racialized preferential language (RPL) use on dating apps among men who have sex with men. Analyses of 561 participant surveys elucidated relationships among openness to multicultural experiences, RPL use, acceptability ratings, and racial identity. Implications of RPL as a manifestation of racism or sexual liberty are discussed.

Lorenz Angeles

Illinois School of Professional Psychology

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

VI-64 - Contributing Factors of Adolescent Mental Health in Indonesia

We map determinants of Indonesian adolescents' emotional problems, suicidal behaviours, problem behaviours, and wellbeing using GSHS 2015 and Surabaya school-survey 2017. Findings suggest a comprehensive health-promoting school strategy should be implemented in improving students' mental health, particularly optimizing socio-protective relationships, reducing risk behaviours, managing school bullying and cultivating health behaviours.

Margaretha Margaretha

Utrecht University

(Clinical Science)

VI-66 - Race and Ethnicity Moderate the Protective Associations between Psychedelic Use (MDMA/ecstasy and psilocybin) and Major Depressive Episodes (MDEs)

MDMA and psilocybin are psychedelic compounds that are receiving increased attention within clinical research for their potentially powerful therapeutic effects. This study demonstrates that race and ethnicity significantly moderate the protective associations that MDMA/ecstasy use and psilocybin use share with major depressive episodes (MDEs).

Grant Jones

Harvard University

(Clinical Science)

VI-67 - The Impact of Childhood Trauma and Insecure Attachments on Emotional Regulation in Indian Immigrant Mothers.

Our study explores the role of insecure attachments and maternal childhood trauma on emotional regulation in immigrant Indian mothers. The insecure attachment was a significant moderator for childhood trauma history and emotional regulation. The results show that emotional regulation capacity improved if the mother's attachment style is more avoidant.

Pavithra Viswanath

Adelphi-Derner

Kate Szymanski

Adelphi University

Carolyn M Springer

Adelphi University

(Clinical Science)

VI-68 - Poverty, Unemployment, Depression and Anxiety in COVID-19: Interaction with Race and Gender

This study examined the effects of 1) gender, 2) race, 3) COVID-related consequences on depression and anxiety symptoms among individuals with substance use disorder and also explored the interaction effects. Results showed that financial hardship and unemployment due to COVID-19 had a significant adverse impact on depression and anxiety.

Aijia Yao

Johns Hopkins School of Medicine

Jennifer D Ellis

Johns Hopkins University

Andrew S Huhn

Johns Hopkins University

(Clinical Science)

VI-69 - The Interaction between Recent Reward-Relevant Life Event Exposure and Trait Reward Sensitivity in Neural Activation to Reward Cues

This study tested the reward-hypersensitivity model, which posits that trait reward hypersensitivity should elicit hyper/hypo-approach motivation following life events that activate or deactivate the reward system, respectively. Results showed that reward-hypersensitive participants exhibited distinct neural (fMRI) activation to reward cues following exposure to reward-relevant events, with implications for understanding psychopathology.

Iris Ka-Yi Chat

Temple University

Erin Dunning

Temple University

Corinne P. Bart

Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Ann L. Carroll

Northwestern University

Mora M. Grehl

Temple University

Katherine S.F. Damme

Northwestern University

Lyn Y. Abramson

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Robin Nusslock

Northwestern University

Lauren B. Alloy

Temple University

(Clinical Science)

VI-70 - Clarifying the Relations between Intellectual Humility and Misinformation: Pseudoscience, Conspiracy Theories, and Fake News

We examined whether intellectual humility (IH) was related to less misinformation (pseudoscience, conspiracy theories, fake news). We examined these relations in three samples. Although IH tended to be negatively associated with misinformation, there were differences across IH and misinformation measures. Research should examine whether IH interventions lessen endorsement of misinformation.

Shauna Marie Bowes

Emory University

Arber Tasimi

Emory University

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-71 - What Do Emotion and Attention Tell Us about Vulnerability to Depression Among University Students?

Depression is the third leading cause of disability worldwide. Given that individuals in depression display specific errors at the level of emotional experience and attention networks, this study taps into these cognitive faculties to understand vulnerability to depression among youths. Findings suggest visible cognitive differences between healthy and subclinical population.

Nidhi Sinha

Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad

Priyanka Srivastava

International Institute of Information Technology Hyderabad

Ganesh M P

Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India

(Clinical Science)

VI-72 - People See Algorithms As More Sexist Than Humans

Do people see algorithms as more or less prejudiced than humans? In contrast to prior work, we find in 4 studies ($N=1,252$) that for the same discriminatory action, people see algorithms as more motivated by sexism than a human. Importantly, this motivational perception mediates our social cognition.

Nicholas Surdel

Yale University

Yochanan Bigman

Yale University

Melissa Ferguson

Yale University

(Social)

VI-73 - An Addition to the Sacramento Area Latino Study of Aging (SALSA): Factors Associated with Cognitive Health and Aging in Hispanic Older Adults

In an effort to understand how to support Hispanic/Latinx older individuals with cognitive impairments, we examined the associations among cognitive function and various factors and found that depression, activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, age, acculturation, and head injury were significantly associated with cognitive function.

Brittany Heuchert

Krithika Sivaramakrishnan

Dorothy Schmidt

Sruthi Swami

(Cognitive)

VI-74 - Crisis Line Workers Experience Strains but Also Positives in Their Work during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

This study examined 102 crisis line workers' feelings and experiences related to their work during the COVID-19 pandemic. There was a slight tendency for participants to feel strains (e.g., stress, pressure) in their work, but a moderate tendency to experience positives (e.g., sense of community, appreciation) due to their work.

Katie Lysakowski

Simon Fraser University

Ma Zhu

University of British Columbia

Anita M. Hubley

University of British Columbia

(General)

VI-75 - Minority Stress and Mental Health Among Diverse Gender Minority Youth

A nationwide online cross-sectional survey of 1,943 14- to 18-year-old gender minority (GM) adolescents in the US found that GM stressors (prejudice events, expectations of rejection, internalized transnegativity, and concealment) mediated the relationship between identity (race/ethnicity and GM subgroups) and depressive and anxiety symptoms.

Ej Jardas

University of Pittsburgh

Annie Maheux

University of Delaware

Sophia Choukas-Bradley

University of Delaware

Brian Thoma

University of Pittsburgh

(Clinical Science)

VI-76 - Positive Concurrent and Prospective Associations between Well-Being and Self-Esteem in the Context of Father- and Mother-Child Closeness in Adolescence: A Random-Intercept Cross-Lagged Panel Model

Consistent with the scar model of self-esteem(SE), analyses of data from 4 waves of adolescents (N=350) suggested that wellbeing (WB) prospectively predicts SE after accounting for parental closeness. Findings also indicated that concurrent relations exist between SE, WB, and perceived closeness to father (PCF).

Tiffany Tran

Qimin Liu

Vanderbilt University

David A. Cole

Vanderbilt University

(Clinical Science)

VI-77 - Is Development of Trauma Symptoms Following Exposure to Racial Discrimination Moderated By Adverse Childhood Experiences?

Adverse childhood experiences have been shown to moderate perceived discrimination and psychological stress. The current study evaluated an ethnically-diverse sample of young adults (n = 118) to show that racial discrimination may produce trauma symptoms, with a higher impact for those with no or low experience of childhood maltreatment.

Kaela Farrise

San Francisco State University

Emily Wu

Stress, Trauma, and Resilience Lab

Melissa J. Hagan

San Francisco State University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VI-78 - Attachment, Peer Relations, and Delinquency: The Developmental Initiation of the School-to-Prison Pipeline

Synthesis of prior research suggests attachment may initiate socioemotional processes leading to poor educational outcomes. This study examined the association between attachment and peer insecurity in adjudicated adolescents. Parent communication and alienation was associated with higher levels of peer insecurity and peer insecurity was negatively associated with school suspension status.

Taylor Gusler

Auburn University

Elena Gagliano

Auburn University

Kelli R. Thompson

Auburn University

(Developmental)

VI-80 - Exploring Differential Relationships between Objective and Subjective Measures of SES and Alcohol and Cannabis Use

The current study explores the variation in commonly reported measures of socioeconomic status (SES) across studies and their differential relationships to alcohol and cannabis measures. We seek to demonstrate key differences between subjective versus objective indicators of SES, and how they relate to alcohol and cannabis use and problems.

Emily A. Levine

University of California, Berkeley

Danielle Jones

Florida State University

Keanan Joyner

University of California, Berkeley

(Clinical Science)

VI-81 - Receiving Social Support Moderates the Association between Healthcare Access during the COVID-19 Pandemic and Anxiety in at-Risk Adolescents

Social support moderates the relationship between healthcare access during the COVID-19 pandemic and anxiety such that at-risk adolescents who received lower social support presented a stronger association between healthcare insecurity and anxiety symptoms. Our findings illuminate the potential role healthcare policy has in promoting adolescent mental health during medical crises.

Ashley P.T. Tran

UCLA Psychology Department

Emma L. Rodgers

University of California, Irvine

Nazly Restrepo

Project Youth OCBF

Kate R. Kuhlman

University of California, Irvine; University of California, Los Angeles

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

VI-82 - An Examination of the Associations between COVID-Related Distress and Disordered Eating

The present study examined whether COVID-related distress contributes to risk for engaging in patterns related to disordered eating in a diverse sample of undergraduate students. Results indicated that, even after controlling for demographic variables and general stress, COVID-related distress accounted for unique variance in this deleterious outcome.

Cherish R. Wilson

San Francisco State University

Frances A. Lauten

San Francisco State University

Natalie E. Wong

San Francisco State University

Sarah R. Holley

San Francisco State University

(General)

VI-83 - Rejected Vs. Ignored: Understanding Social Exclusion in Girls with ADHD

Rates of peer rejection and peer neglect were evaluated from childhood to adolescence among a sample of girls with and without ADHD. Girls with ADHD, but not those without, experienced increased peer rejection over time as well as greater severity in overall rates of social exclusion.

Meryum Syeda

UC Berkeley

Phuc T. Nguyen

University of California, Berkeley

Ashley Halkett

University of California, Berkeley

Stephen P. Hinshaw

University of California, Berkeley

(Clinical Science)

VI-84 - Implications of Parental and Peer Attachment on Readiness to Change in a Sample of Male Adolescents Adjudicated for Illegal Sexual Behavior

Levels of parental and peer attachment were measured and compared to scores on a readiness to change for assessment in a sample of male youth offenders. Results show peer attachment, but not parent attachment, were associated with readiness for change. Peer communication was the best predictor.

Elena Gagliano

Auburn University

Taylor Gusler

Auburn University

Kelli R. Thompson

Auburn University

(Clinical Science)

VI-85 - Children's Self-Blame for Mothers' Sadness Predicts Lower Reparative Behaviors during Middle Childhood

In this longitudinal study, child-reported self-blame for mother's sadness and parent ratings of children's use of reparative behaviors were assessed during early and middle childhood. Higher self-blame predicted lower reparative behaviors during middle but not early childhood. Self-blame may impede mending relationships during middle childhood when moral emotions are prominent.

Katherine French

Georgia State University

Kyrsten A. Buote

Georgia State University

Erin M. McDonald

Georgia State University

Erin C. Tully

Georgia State University

(Developmental)

VI-86 - Differences in the Association between Religious Coping Styles and Psychological Well-Being Among Christian and Muslim Young Adults

In a sample of 111 emerging adults (58 Christians and 53 Muslims), the deferring coping style was negatively associated with anxiety and positively associated with life satisfaction among Muslims, whereas there were no significant associations between religious coping and well-being among Christians.

Tasmiah Basher

Derner School of Psychology, Adelphi University

Amna Khan

Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University

Katherine Leigh Fiori

Adelphi University

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-87 - Applying the Illness Identity Model to Mental Health

With 626 undergraduate students, we adopted an illness identity measure to the mental health domain and found a reliable factor structure. We found that one aspect of identity (engulfment) predicts several stigmatizing attitudes, including perceived alienation, perceived discrimination, social withdrawal, stigma resistance, and stereotype endorsement even after controlling for depression.

Max G. Hernand

Stefanie Russman Block

University of Michigan Medical School

Hans S. Schroder

McLean Hospital

(Clinical Science)

VI-88 - Effect of Visuospatial Interference on Memory Consolidation for Familiar or Unfamiliar Environments

Examined the effect of visuospatial interference (Tetris) on memory for familiar (own campus) or unfamiliar (novel campus) environments. Results showed main effects for familiarity on free recall, cued recall, and recognition. Primary details were retained; the only effect of visuospatial interference was seen for minor peripheral details.

Sofia Herrera

Muhlenberg College

Joseph Neeh

Muhlenberg College

Kyra Schmidt

Muhlenberg College

Gretchen Hanson Gotthard

Muhlenberg College

(Cognitive)

VI-89 - Indirect Effects of Parent-Child Relationship Quality on Internalizing/Externalizing Problems Via Empathy in Emerging Adult Women and Men

Prior research has found a relationship between parenting and empathy in children. The current study surveyed 470 college-attending emerging adults regarding their parental environment, empathy, and psychopathology to measure relations among empathy, parent-child relationship, and internalizing/externalizing problems. Various direct and indirect effects were found between the variables.

Khirsten J. Wilson

Mississippi State University

Tram Nguyen

Mississippi State University

Cliff McKinney

Mississippi State University

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-90 - Perceived Occupational Social Support from Developmental Networks: Who Is Most Important for Occupational Goal Engagement and Satisfaction?

This multi-sample study of emerging adults tested the unique contributions of occupational support from parents, nonparental adults, and romantic partners for occupational development via indirect effects of goal engagement. We found that support from nonparental adults and romantic partners had unique effects on occupational development relative to mothers and fathers.

Ha Bui

Soka University of America

Esther S. Chang

Soka University of America

(Developmental)

VI-91 - Interaction between Socially Constructed Views of Gender and Gender Identity in Parents' Attitudes Towards Psychological Services for Their Children.

Limited research has been conducted relating to parents' attitudes towards psychological services for their children and the reasoning behind gender differences. This study shows there may be a significant interaction between socially constructed views of gender and gender identity, with female caregivers reporting more positive attitudes towards child psychological services.

Kaylena Rose Mann

California State University, Channel Islands

Argero Zerr

California State University, Channel Islands

(Developmental)

VI-92 - Gender As a Moderator in the Relationship between COVID-19 Impact and Anhedonia

The current study investigated gender as a moderator in the link between COVID-19 impact and anhedonia in a historically underrepresented sample of adolescents. Contrary to our hypothesis, there was no significant difference in this association between girls and boys. This could have important implications for the transdiagnostic treatment of anhedonia.

Elizabeth Antici

University of California, Irvine

Emma L. Rodgers

University of California, Irvine

Nazly Restrepo

Project Youth OCBF

Kate R. Kuhlman

University of California, Irvine

(Clinical Science)

VI-93 - Sexual Education and the LGBT+ Community: The Impact of Information Sources on Sexual Outcomes

LGBT+ individuals (N=23) participated in an interview and questionnaire assessing how sexual education sources affected sexual outcomes. Overall, traditional sources provided little relevant information to participants and had more negative impacts on sexual outcomes, while alternative sources that provided more comprehensive information had mixed impacts on sexual outcomes.

Raven Burton

University of California, Merced

Ross Avilla

UC Merced

(Social)

VI-94 - Hidden Grievors: Bereaved College Students Experience Greater Instances of Unsupportive Social Interactions and Decreased Levels of Well-Being Compared to Their Peers

While in college, 30% of U.S. undergraduates lose a loved one (Balk, 2008). I investigated the effects of unsupportive social interactions on the well-being of students who did versus did not lose a loved one within the past year. Bereaved students' needs differed from those of the general college population.

Alexandra Marie Stookey

Webster University

(Developmental)

2:00 PM - 3:00 PM

Poster Session VII APS Exhibit Hall

SATURDAY MAY 28

2:00 - 3:00 PM

VII-1 - A Preliminary Study of the Predictive Values of Drift and Working Memory on Inattention/Hyperactivity Symptomology

Performance was compared between a measure of spatial working memory and a visuospatial n-back computer task in a participant sample (ages 8-12 years old) enriched for attention problems. Rate of information accumulation on n-back decisions predicted hyperactivity level, while more standard measures (i.e., RT, accuracy) did not.

Alexandra L. Roule

The Pennsylvania State University

Elsie Xu Yan

The Pennsylvania State University

Cynthia L. Huang-Pollock

The Pennsylvania State University

(Cognitive)

VII-2 - Evidence for Proprioceptive Ability Related to Working Memory and Executive Function in Dancers Versus Non-Dancers Using the Novel Proprioceptive Trail-Making Task

We designed a novel ecologically valid version of the trail-making test to determine if cognitive performance differed as a function of proprioception involved in dance training. Results indicated that dancers exhibited significantly faster reaction time and suggest a pattern for dancers exhibiting fewer errors in part B of both tasks.

Madison R Card

University of North Texas

Kathryn Phan

University of North Texas

Luke Boyce

University of North Texas

Anthony Ryals

University of North Texas

(Cognitive)

VII-3 - Examining the Effectiveness of Social Media Nudges in Altering Stereotypes and Memories for Public Events

We examined whether social media nudges were effective in altering the perceptions and memory recall of a largely liberal sample of 216 college students. Results suggest these nudges may be effective in changing participants' stereotypic beliefs towards out-group members, but not as effective in impacting memory recall.

Madalyn Prince

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Angelina N. Vasquez

Brooklyn College The City University of New York

Charles Stone

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

(Cognitive)

VII-4 - Efficient Organization of Secondary Memory and Semantic Word Retrieval Networks in Individuals with High Vs. Low Working Memory Capacity

This investigation examined semantic network differences between high vs. low working memory capacity (WMC) individuals. High WMC networks had lower average shortest path length, higher clustering coefficient, and lower modularity. These data suggest the organization of semantic long-term memory may contribute to individual differences in WMC.

Sophia Lall

Montclair State University

Sabrina Lopez

Montclair State University

Joshua Sandry

Montclair State University

(Cognitive)

VII-5 - Investigating the Metacognitive Mechanisms Underlying the Internet Fixation Effect

Previous research has found that searching for information online can increase the likelihood of searching for other information online—a phenomenon known as the Internet Fixation Effect. The results of four experiments failed to find evidence that this effect is driven by participants' metacognitive under-confidence in their internal memory

Dana-Lis Bittner

University of California, Santa Cruz

Benjamin C. Storm

University of California, Santa Cruz

(Cognitive)

VII-6 - Priming with an Image of COVID-19 Is Associated with Time-Based Memory Distortions for the Previous Year

During the lockdowns associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, people have reported altered experience of time. This experimental study determined that after priming participants with an image of the SAR-CoV-2 virus (versus a neutral control image), they had altered and more distorted memory of time increments for the last year.

Megan E Kelly

University of North Texas

Bianca J Pirotina

University of North Texas

Luke Boyce

University of North Texas

Kara Stuart

Kathryn Workman

University of North Texas

Anthony Ryals

University of North Texas

(Cognitive)

VII-7 - On or Off? Investigating the Effects of Webcams in Synchronous Online Lectures

Webcam use is a controversial topic in synchronous online learning. If webcam use improves online learning by promoting social presence, interpolated quizzing during a lecture may provide similar benefits. An experiment was conducted to examine the effects of webcam use and interpolated quizzing on learning after a synchronous lecture.

Oscar Ramirez Perez

Mississippi State University

Annie S. Ditta

University of California, Riverside

Julia S. Soares

Mississippi State University

(Cognitive)

VII-8 - Memories in Retrospect: Anxious Partners Remember More Intense Negative Memories While Avoidant Partners Ignore Positive Ones

We examined the relationships between attachment (anxiety and avoidance) and characteristics of autobiographical memory that involve their romantic partners. Higher anxiety predicted heightened emotional intensity, more negative valence, and more able to relive negative memories. Higher avoidance predicted more negative valence, lower confidence, and less ability to relive positive memories.

Cristian Alejandro Valencia

California State University, Sacramento

Jianjian Qin

California State University, Sacramento

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-9 - Romantic Rejection: Effect on Memory and Desire to Belong

700 Participants used a dating app simulator and requested a date and experienced different rejection conditions (comparative – rejected for another, inadequate – not good enough, and chance - busy that night). Inadequate rejections resulted in the strongest retrograde recall, and increased likelihood to seek another relationship.

Allan Raymond Schneider

Butler University

Reyna Carrillo

Butler University

Joseph Price

Butler University

Amanda C. G. Hall

Butler University

(Cognitive)

VII-10 - Generative Retrieval, Not Direct Retrieval, Supports the Retrieval Mechanism of Music-Evoked Autobiographical Memory

We dissociated lyrics and melodies and combined the interference paradigm to examine the retrieval mechanism of music-evoked autobiographical memories (MEAMs) based on the Self-memory System Model. Results showed that the retrieval mechanism of MEAM might be a generative retrieval process relying on both lyrics and melodies.

Siyu Li

Fudan University

Haibin Yu

Fudan University

Jianqin Wang

Fudan University

(Cognitive)

VII-11 - The Effect of Manipulating Time Spent in an Offline Waking State on Memory

Two experiments aimed to manipulate the amount of time spent in an offline waking state following declarative memory encoding. Study 1 demonstrated that offline time can be manipulated by changing cognitive load. However, manipulating cognitive load did not affect either offline time or memory retention in Study 2.

Bridget Scalia

Furman University

Justin Barron

Furman University

Lauren Omotosho

Furman University

Erin J. Wamsley

Furman University

(Cognitive)

VII-12 - Is There a Temporal Gradient of Nonspecific Retroactive Interference?

In two experiments, we hypothesized that nonspecific interference would be more deleterious to memory when it occurred immediately after learning, rather than when it followed a short rest period. We found partial support for this hypothesis, consistent with a role for post-learning rest in memory stabilization.

Justin Barron

Furman University

Lauren Omotosho

Furman University

Megan Collins

Furman University

Erin J. Wamsley

Furman University

(Cognitive)

VII-13 - The White Christmas Study

This study examines how different psychological factors (e.g., nostalgia, anchoring bias) impact one's memory of the number of past white Christmases (WCs) experienced and influence their predictions of future WCs. Participants tended to estimate a decline in WCs over time. Future WC guesses were also related to climate change attitudes.

Katherine C Tuzzolino

Clinton Merck

(Cognitive)

VII-14 - The Enactment Effect: A Meta-Analytic Review of Behavioral, Neuroimaging, and Patient Studies

The enactment effect refers to better memory for words acted out rather than read. This meta-analytic review integrates behavioral, neuroimaging, and patient studies to highlight the potency of multimodal encoding to enhance later memory. Enactment was found to be a highly effective mnemonic tool for neurotypical and patient populations.

Brady R. T. Roberts

University of Waterloo

Colin M. MacLeod

University of Waterloo

Myra A. Fernandes

University of Waterloo

(Cognitive)

VII-15 - Expanded Mnemonic Discrimination Task: Using ERPs to Evidence Naturalistic Memory Discrimination Processes

The current study examined patterns of brain activity while students performed a new episodic memory task that utilizes emotionally laden naturalistic stimuli during encoding (i.e., a series of videos including everyday life experiences) in order to assess this task's applicability in an event-related potential framework.

Jasmin Marie Humble

Ball State University

Krista Price

Ball State University

Grace Ericson

Ball State University

Ann Ramsey

Ball State University

Alexa Pellegrino

Ball State University

Arash Assar

Arash Assar

Stephanie L. Simon-Dack

Ball State University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VII-16 - Face Masks Degrade Memory Performance for Face-Name Associations More Than Predicted

Face-name pairs were presented with or without a face mask. Face masks degraded participants' ability to recall proper names. Interestingly, the face mask deficit was larger for actual memory than for memory predictions. Results support theories of holistic face processing and indicate that face masks impair memory more than predicted.

Alexandra M. Rodriguez

University of Tampa

Sara B. Festini

University of Tampa

(Cognitive)

VII-18 - Do More Guesses Lead to More Benefits? on the Consequences of Multiple Attempts in the Pretesting Effect

Across two experiments, we compare the benefits of pretesting with a single guess versus multiple guesses, and we consider the role competition may play in the pretesting effect. We find consistent benefits of pretesting, but no significant difference between the single guess and multiple guess conditions.

Kelsey K. James

University of California, Santa Cruz

Benjamin C. Storm

University of California, Santa Cruz

(Cognitive)

VII-19 - Effect of Tiktok As a Visuospatial Interference Task in Episodic Memory Consolidation

Effectiveness of visuospatial interference (computer game Tetris or TikTok app) on virtual reality memory was tested. TikTok produced lower free recall scores and words generated than Tetris, with no differences on cued recall or recognition. TikTok interfered with memory recall more than Tetris, perhaps due to the app's personalized nature.

Victoria Schaffer Retterholt

Muhlenberg College

Caroline H. Armknecht

Muhlenberg College

Abigail Wilson

Muhlenberg College

Gretchen Hanson Gotthard

Muhlenberg College

(Cognitive)

VII-20 - Parent Sex Moderates the Associations between Feeding Coparenting and Food Parenting

Little is known about how parent sex moderates the relationship between feeding coparenting and food parenting. This study revealed that male parents use more autonomy-promoting feeding when they are more actively engaged in feeding with their partner and more coercive control feeding when they take on more solo feeding responsibilities.

Adelyn Sherrard

The University of Toledo

Deborah Wong

The University of Toledo

Michael Vang

The University of Toledo

Cin Cin Tan

The University of Toledo

(Developmental)

VII-21 - Misdirecting Memory: How Magicians Use Misinformation to Create False Memories

Our results show that magicians can alter participants' memories of which agent (i.e., the magician or spectator) performed different actions (i.e., shuffling and cutting playing cards). Experiment 2 also suggests that the magician's verbal misinformation impacts participants' confidence in their memories of the trick and the different agents' actions.

Alice Pailhes

Goldsmiths University of London

Kole Lee

Goldsmiths University of London

Gustav Kuhn

Goldsmiths University of London

(Cognitive)

VII-22 - Memory Suppression: The Importance of Baseline Learning for the Think/No-Think Task

This study investigated the optimal baseline for word-pairs learnt in the Think/No-Think paradigm. The goals were finding the effect that learning-baseline has on suppression-induced forgetting and whether the TNT paradigm could be replicated online. The TNT paradigm was replicated online and a 50% learning-baseline was optimal compared to 75% learning-baseline.

Curtis Rogers

College of William and Mary

Christopher Ball

College of William & Mary, VA

(Cognitive)

VII-23 - Creativity Predicts Cryptomnesia Memory Errors in a Word Puzzle Paradigm

We investigated whether certain personality traits predict cryptomnesia, a memory error in which individuals misattribute the source of an idea to themselves or they mistakenly believe that a previously encountered idea is original. Our findings suggest that creativity significantly predicts the likelihood of making both types of cryptomnesia errors.

Tyler Outlaw-Bradley

Butler University

Emma Keicher

Butler University

Amanda C. G. Hall

Butler University

(Cognitive)

VII-24 - Dietary Glycomacropeptide Effects on Cognition and Neuropathology in an Alzheimer's Model

Glycomacropeptide (GMP) is a food additive in infant formulas, whey proteins, etc. GMP in mouse chow improved memory and reduced neuropathology in a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. Over-the-counter whey protein containing GMP administered in the water bottles did not improve cognition or neuropathology.

David Delotterie

University of Tennessee Health Science Center

Mike McDonald

University of Tennessee Health Science Center

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VII-26 - Cognitive Load during Reconsolidation of Traumatic Memories – a Method to Decrease Symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress.

A novel one-session intervention for decreasing distressing symptoms related to trauma memories has been evaluated in two pilot studies, one performed in the laboratory and one via video-link. Results show large effects in decreasing symptoms of posttraumatic stress, as well as improvement in symptoms of depression, anxiety, and daily functioning.

Anna Bjärtå

Midsweden University

(Clinical Science)

VII-27 - Context Manipulations Influence Illusory Recollection

Two experiments demonstrated illusory recollection increases when the study modality is more transient. Both investigations manipulated background details to influence the likelihood subjects would report details for items they never saw or heard. We conclude illusory recollection is based on both strategy as well as an inheritance of related details.

Josh Woods

Grand View University

(Cognitive)

VII-28 - Partisan Bias in False Memories for Fake News Stories of the 2021 U.S. Capitol Riot

This study examined memory for false stories about the 2021 U.S. Capitol riot. As predicted, Democrats falsely remembered more pro-Democrat stories than did Republicans, whereas Republicans falsely remembered more pro-Republican stories than did Democrats. These results demonstrate that people of different political parties have different memories of a political event.

Dustin P. Calvillo

California State University, San Marcos

Justin D Harris

California State University San Marcos

Whitney C Hawkins

California State University San Marcos

(Cognitive)

VII-29 - Higher ACEs Scores Predict Poorer Working, but Not Semantic Memory

This study explores the correlations between adverse childhood experiences, depression, working memory, and semantic memory. Participants completed the ACEs questionnaire, Beck's Depression Inventory, digit span task, and a 30-question general knowledge test. Results show a significant relationship between ACEs and working memory span.

Madison Michelle Sendek

Tennessee Technological University

Stephanie A. Kazanas

Tennessee Technological University

(Clinical Science)

VII-30 - Distracted Listeners Reduce Detail Shared in Personal Memories and Recall One Month Later

This study examined how listener responsiveness affects the telling of personal negative memories and its effects on conversational recall in the moment and after one month. Speakers told more factual and interpretive information to an attentive listener, and effects of attentive listening were evident one month later.

Melanie Baime

Dickinson College

Ethan Cantor

Dickinson College

Andrea Alvarez

Dickinson College

Hanna Riley

Dickinson College

Azriel Grysman

Dickinson College

(Cognitive)

VII-31 - Estimating the True Associations between Verbal and Nonverbal Declarative Memory Abilities

We address a methodological problem in individual differences research by examining verbal and nonverbal declarative memory abilities within a single task, which permits better estimation of the true correlation between the two while keeping memory and task demands identical. Results reveal large correlations, modulated by stimulus, but not task, features.

Yin Zhang

Kent State University

Daniel Byrnes

Kent State University

Christopher A. Was

Kent State University

Phillip Hamrick

Georgetown University

(Cognitive)

VII-32 - Depression, but Not Fear of Dementia, Predicts the Subjective Memory of First-Degree Relatives and Care Providers of Individuals with Dementia

We investigated how fear of dementia and depression affect older adults' subjective memory and whether these relationships differ for care providers versus first-degree relatives of dementia patients. Dementia worry and depression correlated significantly, but depression was the strongest predictor of subjective memory in both groups of aging adults.

Cassidy Marie Tiberi

Butler University

Sophia N Demerdjian

Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver

Butler University

(Cognitive)

VII-33 - Implicit Learning of Melodic Structure

Evidence suggests that pitch influences musical processing, with melodic processing being enhanced in higher and rhythmic processing being enhanced in lower pitches. As such, pitch may constitute a constraint on musical learning mechanisms. One such learning mechanism is implicit learning. We investigated implicit learning of melodies under varying pitch conditions.

Daniel Byrnes

Kent State University

Christopher A. Was

Kent State University

Phillip Hamrick

Kent State University

(Cognitive)

VII-34 - Collaborative Recall Improves Post-Collaborative Memory

The current study examines how differential expertise influences whether participants benefit from collaboration on a memory task. Participants memorized pairs of names and faces, and either collaborated or recalled separately on the second of three recall trials. Collaborating participants experienced post-collaborative benefits when compared to those who recalled separately.

Azriel Grysman

Dickinson College

Jessica J Scarlett

Dickinson College

Meredith Franchini

Dickinson College

Celia B. Harris

Western Sydney University

(Cognitive)

VII-35 - Lying Creates Persistent False Memories

Participants (N=1003) wrote false stories about a subset of childhood events, embellished with plausible sensory and autobiographical details. Later, they reported only their sincere memories for those and other control events. Writing about the events increased the likelihood of subsequent memories, and those memories persisted one month later.

Steven J. Frenda

California State University, Los Angeles

Chenxin Yu

Oklahoma State University

Demi J. Hart

California State University, Los Angeles

Alexis A. Hogan

California State University, Los Angeles

Elizabeth F. Loftus

University of California, Irvine

(Cognitive)

VII-36 - The Effect of Compatibility between Observed and Executed Serial Body Movements

I conducted three experiments in which participants observed the movements of a model and executed a compatible (similar) action or incompatible (different) action involving the hand or the foot. The participants consistently executed a compatible action more quickly than they executed an incompatible action.

Hiroshi Ito

Faculty of Letters, Aichi University

(Cognitive)

VII-37 - Using Phenomenological Variant Ecological Systems Theory to Describe, Explain, and Predict African American Academic Performance

Using a sample of 669 African American college STEM students, preliminary results suggest that the impact of future time perspective on STEM performance decreases over time. A conditional process analysis determines what personal factors that impact academic behaviors mediates and moderates this relationship.

Victoria Davis

Virginia State University

Cheryl Talley

Virginia State University

(Developmental)

VII-38 - Objectivity of Secondary Tasks in Cognitive Load Measurement during Complex Learning

The current study investigates the objective measure of two secondary tasks, rhythmic tapping method (RTM) and tactile detection response task (TDRT), by looking at their sensitivity to cognitive load measurement. Results revealed TDRT was more sensitive to levels of cognitive processing than RTM as measured by reaction time and accuracy.

Kevin Greenberg

University of Utah

Robert Zheng

The University of Utah

(Cognitive)

VII-39 - Older Psychology Majors Have a More Accurate Mental Model of Their Academic Degree Plan Than Younger Majors.

This study investigates the factors that effect a psychology major's memory for their psychology major. Participants wrote three short essays regarding their psychology major classes. Results showed a significant positive relationship between a student's age and the accuracy of their mental model for a portion of their degree plan.

Robert J. Hines

University of Arkansas at Little Rock

(Cognitive)

VII-40 - Instructions Promote Self-Testing in a Difficult Task

Simple instructions can get students to use repeated retrieval as a study strategy. Would instruction fail when task difficulty was increased? We found that students given instruction tested more frequently than those in the control condition. We conclude instruction can lead to better study choices even with difficult material.

Patti Simone

Santa Clara University

Lisa C. Whitfield

Santa Clara University

Matthew Bell

Santa Clara University

(Cognitive)

VII-41 - Combining Clustering Retrieval with Self-Generated Cues: Developing New Strategies to Enhance Eyewitness Memory

This poster reports an experimental study using a between-subjects design to test if clustering retrieval can be used in conjunction with self-generated cues to enhance eyewitness memory. The results support clustering retrieval can be crucial for obtaining detailed accounts from eyewitnesses, with self-generated cues having practical advantages in police investigations.

Rui Paulo

Liverpool John Moores University

Bárbara Pinto

University of Minho

Delfina Fernandes

University of Minho

Pedro B. Albuquerque

University of Minho

(Cognitive)

VII-42 - Bullshit Can be More Persuasive Than Lies: A Sleeper Effect Test of the Insidious Bullshit Hypothesis

Frankfurt's (1986) insidious bullshit hypothesis (i.e., bullshit is evaluated less negatively than lies but more harmful to society than lies) is examined within a sleeper effect procedural paradigm. Compared to a dishonest discounting cue, bullshit cues resulted in more extreme immediate and delayed attitudes in line with a persuasive message.

John V. Petrocelli

Wake Forest University

Catherine E. Seta

Wake Forest University

John J. Seta

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

(Social)

VII-43 - Collaborating on Recall Enhances Accuracy for Auditorily-Experienced, but Not Visually-Experienced Witnessed Events

Format of recall and type of stimuli on recall accuracy of a witnessed event was examined. Results demonstrated significantly better recall for collaborative over individual groups, and for visual-only as opposed to auditory-only stimuli. A significant interaction showing a collaborative advantage in the auditory-only but not visual-only condition also occurred.

Mercedes Stanek

Ohio Northern University

Cunisha Fluitt

Ohio Northern University

Noah Stamper

Ohio Northern University

Kristie E. Payment

Ohio Northern University

(Cognitive)

VII-44 - Factors and Networks of Well-Being in Emerging Adults: Comparing Subjective Well-Being and Perma

Two analytic approaches are conducted to investigate measures of well-being (PERMA and SWB) in a sample of emerging adult students. First, through traditional CFA and SEM approaches, PERMA and SWB were found to be highly correlated with each other. Second, networking approaches demonstrated that PERMA and SWB formed separate networks.

Jaymes Paolo Rombaoa

Claremont Graduate University

(Methodology)

VII-45 - The Interplay between Emotional Well-Being, Social Support, and Upper Respiratory Illness Severity: Evidence of Ethnic Differences

We examined if emotional and social well-being were differentially related to illness severity between 271 African (AA) and 700 European Americans (EA) across several viral exposure studies. Positive affect, psychological well-being, and interpersonal support significantly predicted lower illness severity in EAs, but only positive affect predicted lower severity in AAs.

Cameron R. Wiley

University of California, Irvine

Darcianne Watanabe

University of California - Irvine (School of Social Ecology)

Barbara Adade

University of California - Irvine (Department of Psychological Science)

Vida Pourmand

University of California, Irvine

DeWayne P. Williams

University of California, Irvine

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-46 - Romantic Attachment, Emotion Regulation, and Subjective Happiness in Emerging Adults

Our study shows that difficulties with emotion regulation of negative emotions explain the relations between four out of five insecure romantic attachment styles and subjective happiness in young adults ($N = 161$). Findings are relevant for more insecurely attached individuals who experience greater difficulty regulating emotions and thus, less subjective happiness.

Nathalia Ayala Aguilera

Adelphi-Derner

Stephanie M Waslin

Adelphi University

Joanna Hurley

Adelphi University

Laura E Brumariu

Adelphi University

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-47 - Positively Satisfied with My Future: The Relationship between Life Satisfaction, Attitudes Towards the Future, and Spirituality in Emerging Adults

This study looks at the relationship between life satisfaction, attitudes towards the future, and spirituality in emerging adults. As hypothesized, life satisfaction is found to have a positive correlation with attitudes towards the future ($r = .356, p = .0001$), while spirituality showed no significant relationship with either variable.

Laurel Mooney

Cal Lutheran University

Ricardo Arturo Machón

Loyola Marymount University

Chloé Colbert

Pepperdine University

Lindsey Peterson

Loyola Marymount University

(Developmental)

VII-48 - Adaptation of the Emotion Regulation Skills Questionnaire for Adolescents Using Cognitive Interviewing

We adapted the Emotion Regulation Strategies Questionnaire for adolescent self-report using qualitative methodological strategies. Results indicate that use of qualitative methods can improve interpretability of measures prior to validation and that youth utilize a wider range of strategies to maintain their positive emotions than what is represented in current measures.

Jennifer Renee McCullen
Montana State University

Shelby Wuertz
Montana State University

Kaleb Gara

Brandon G Scott
Montana State University

(Methodology)

VII-49 - Feeling Poor or Feeling Poorer: Comparing Subjective Measures of Economic Status in Predicting Health and Well-Being

The present study compared the effects of two distinct, subjective measures of economic status on health and well-being outcomes. Results indicated that subjectively appraising one's income in relation to basic needs had a more positive effect on self-reported health and well-being than appraising one's income in relation to others.

Karen Gilbert
University of Rochester

David Weissman
University of Rochester

Andrew Elliot
University of Rochester

Nicolas Sommet
University of Lausanne

(Social)

VII-50 - Valuing Time over Money Brings Happiness to Other-Focused People: Evidence from a Cross-Cultural Comparison

The current research was conducted in China and America to examine cultural differences in valuing time over money and the impact on happiness. Results demonstrate that American value time more than money than Chinese and individuals who are more other-focused tend to value time more are happier, especially for Chinese.

Danjun Wang
Tsinghua University

Xiaoyu Zhou
Tsinghua University

Kaipeng Peng
Tsinghua University

(General)

VII-51 - The Importance of Meaning for Natural Spaces and Wellbeing

How do natural places influence wellbeing? We argue that meaning people attach to places influences wellbeing. We found that oceanic spaces in participant-provided photos of a personally meaningful place were deemed most meaningful, but greenspaces predicted wellbeing. Exploring sources of meaning, social motives were most salient across all place categories.

Emma Fahey
Victoria University of Wellington (NZ)

Johannes Alfons Karl
Victoria University of Wellington

Ronald Fischer
Victoria University of Wellington

(Social)

VII-52 - It Is Meaningful to Go Beyond Duty: Relations between Moral Expectations and Perceptions of Meaning

Does going beyond moral duty benefit the actor? Three pre-registered studies ($N=498$), examine how varying the moral expectations of prosocial acts as supererogatory (beyond moral duty) and obligatory (moral duty) impacts perceived meaning and happiness. We find that supererogation predicts significantly greater perceived meaning and happiness, than obligation.

Ishita Singhal

The University of Chicago

Fan Yang

The University of Chicago

(Social)

VII-53 - Growth Mindset Alone Does Not Guarantee Well-Being! Both Growth and Fixed Mindsets in Talent Contribute to Perceived Physical and Mental Health Outcomes

This study explores the association of implicit beliefs in talent with subjective well-being, academic buoyancy, and general health among Filipino adolescents. Results indicate that whereas incremental theory was more strongly correlated with buoyancy, connectedness, and joy of learning, entity theory was more strongly associated with educational purpose and general health.

Jana Patricia Millonado Valdez

Jesus Alfonso Daep Datu

The Education University of Hong Kong

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-54 - The Contribution of Mindfulness, Social Support, and Spirituality Towards the Well-Being and Life Satisfaction of African Americans: A Path Model

We explored the mediating role of mindfulness, social support, and spirituality between age and gender, and psychological well-being and life satisfaction among African Americans. We tested a path model, based on previous research with Latinos, on a community sample of 394 African Americans. The model was supported.

Alejandro Leguizamo

Roger Williams University

Jesse Sands

Roger Williams University

(Clinical Science)

VII-55 - Adolescents' Daily Purpose Predicts Daily Subjective Well-Being and Autistic Traits Fail to Moderate Benefits

Using over 70 days of observation, we show that when adolescents ($N=204$) feel more purposeful than usual, they tend to experience greater same-day subjective well-being. Individual differences in autistic traits fail to moderate these benefits, suggesting support of daily purpose opportunities may stand to advantage an inclusive range of youth.

Kaylin Ratner

Cornell University

Qingyi Li

Cornell

Gaoxia Zhu

Academy of Postdiplomata Education

Melody Estevez

GripTape

Anthony L. Burrow

Cornell University

(Developmental)

VII-56 - The Functional Brain Anatomy of Self-Reflection during Emerging Adulthood: A Neuroimaging Meta-Analysis

Applying neuroimaging meta-analysis to the neuroimaging literature on self-reflection, we found several brain regions consistently preferentially associated with the period of emerging adulthood (ages 18-24 years) compared to adolescence and adulthood. Emerging adulthood was associated with more reliable activation within specific regions of the medial prefrontal cortex and anterior insula.

Elijah Gragas

University of California, Los Angeles

Michael Parrish

University of California, Los Angeles

Lea Chamoun

University of California, Los Angeles

Matthew D. Lieberman

University of California, Los Angeles

Leah H Somerville

Harvard University

Naomi I. Eisenberger

University of California, Los Angeles

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VII-57 - Self-Reflection during Adolescence and Adulthood: A Neuroimaging Meta-Analysis

This neuroimaging meta-analysis revealed preferential activation in the DMPFC, TPJ, primary motor cortex, and rostral ACC in adolescents during self-referential processing. Adults had consistent activation in the PCC, precuneus, MPFC, and dorsal ACC compared to adolescents. Results suggest self-reflection relies upon multiple distinct neural regions dependent upon developmental stage.

Lea Chamoun

University of California, Los Angeles

Michael Parrish

University of California, Los Angeles

Elijah Gragas

University of California, Los Angeles

Matthew D. Lieberman

University of California, Los Angeles

Leah H Somerville

Harvard University

Naomi I. Eisenberger

University of California, Los Angeles

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VII-58 - Co-Rumination and Developing a Social Network in First Year University

Individuals who co-ruminate (intensively discuss interpersonal problems) tend to report depression and social difficulties. Our research shows that while co-rumination does not have immediate social consequences during the transition to university, people who excessively co-ruminate experience more depressive symptoms. Co-rumination may therefore put people at risk for later social difficulties.

Samantha M. Jones

University of Western Ontario

Erin Heerey

University of Western Ontario

(Social)

VII-59 - Why Are You Single? Contradicting Self-Esteem Levels Influence on Relationship Status in Emerging Adults

Contrary to research investigating correlations between self-esteem and relationship status, there is no statistically significant correlation between the two variables. By examining the dependence between relationship status and self-esteem scores, results revealed those in romantic relationships have no statistically significant differences in low self-esteem (35.9%) and combined medium-high self-esteem (48.2%).

Saloni Dangoria

Loyola Marymount University

Serena Short

Loyola Marymount University

Jonathan Au

Loyola Marymount University

Ricardo Arturo A. Machón

Loyola Marymount University

(Social)

VII-60 - Emotion and Age: Younger and Older Adults Recover Faster from Fear Compared to Sadness and Disgust

The current study examined age-related differences in emotional reactivity and recovery in response to discrete negative states that vary both on their arousal and relevance in old age. Results suggest that older adults do demonstrate a similar recovery relative to reactivity profiles within a variety of discrete effective contexts.

Amber Finley

Cleveland State University

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-61 - The Association between Relaxation Methods / Stress Management Techniques and Chronic Pain

Unlike acute pain, chronic pain can affect an individual for over 6 months and be detrimental in their effort to go about everyday life. This study uses quantitative measures to determine whether stress management techniques / relaxation methods and an individual's mindfulness help relieve chronic pain in mostly college-aged students.

James Richard Gilbert Jr.

Thiel College

Kristel M. Gallagher

Thiel College

(General)

VII-62 - Mixed Findings for the Validity and Clinical Relevance of Mindfulness Language in a Digital Mindfulness-Based Intervention

Participants in online Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT) wrote reflections in the final online program module. We calculated their use of mindfulness language and other language-derived metrics. Mindfulness language demonstrated some indication of convergent validity, but no language-derived metric was associated with self-reported mindfulness at post-intervention or depression-free days during follow-up.

Joseph Levy

University of Colorado Boulder

Robert Gallop

West Chester University

Zindel V. Segal

University of Toronto - Scarborough

Arne Beck

Kaiser Permanente Colorado

Sona Dimidjian

University of Colorado Boulder

(Clinical Science)

VII-63 - Online Self-Compassion Intervention Reduces Self-Coldness and Anxiety Among Indian College Students

A randomized controlled trial was conducted with 85 Indian undergraduate students to examine the efficacy of a 3-week online self-compassion intervention, consisting of a weekly meditation and writing practice. The intervention, as compared to the control, reduced self-coldness and anxiety. Reduction in self-coldness partially mediated the intervention's effect on anxiety.

Kriti Jain

Teachers College, Columbia University

Avantika Bhatia

Ashoka University

Nivedita Nandakumar

Monash University

(Clinical Science)

VII-64 - The Compassion Approach to Learning Meditation (CALM): A New Intervention for Youth in Short-Term Detention

The Compassionate Approach to Learning Meditation (CALM), a manualized 5-day program that incorporates mindfulness training and compassion meditation, was implemented in a forensic setting with incarcerated juveniles (ages 12-18) in short-term detention. Results found the CALM program to be associated with significant reductions in anger and anxiety.

Maria Elena Canini

The University of Toledo

Jeremy D Jewell

Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Wesley A Bullock

The University of Toledo

(Clinical Science)

VII-65 - Examining Dose-Response in a Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction Program in a Forensic Population: Sex- and Age-Specific Factors

The current study examined the dose-response relationship for a Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction program for forensic participants with additional analyses conducted on age- and sex-specific factors. Significant improvements were found after eight weeks of MBSR treatment, and all participants benefitted equally from the intervention regardless of age- or sex-specific factors.

Kirsten Buckingham

The University of Toledo

Wesley Bullock

University of Toledo

(Clinical Science)

VII-66 - Brief Mindfulness Program for College Students Associated with Improved Emotion Regulation

A brief, four-week mindfulness-based stress reduction program specifically designed for college students evaluated mindfulness outcomes and program effects on emotion regulation. The program was delivered through two different formats: an in-person group and an online, self-guided app group. Significant improvements in emotion regulation were found for both groups.

Leah Kehler

University of Toledo

Wesley Bullock

University of Toledo

(Clinical Science)

VII-67 - Equivalent Benefits Found for a Brief Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction Program for College Students Delivered Either in-Person or Digitally

In-person and digitally-delivered (online) mindfulness-based intervention (MBI) programs have independently shown effectiveness; however, the two approaches have not been directly compared. A randomized trial, using a college sample, investigated and directly compared a 4-week in-person versus digitally-delivered MBI program with regard to promoting improvements in well-being, emotional regulation, and stress.

Raegan Cupp

The University of Toledo

Wesley Bullock

University of Toledo

Leah Kehler

University of Toledo

Maria Elena Canini

University of Toledo

Kirsten Buckingham

The University of Toledo

(Clinical Science)

VII-68 - Vicious Cycles: Self-Criticism Hinders the Ability of People with Disabilities to be Mindful and Seek Mindfulness-Based Practices

The present study examined whether a diagnosed disability impacts one's level of dispositional mindfulness, tendency to self-criticize, and the willingness to partake in mindfulness-based practices. Compared with a non-disabled sample, disabled participants showed higher levels of self-criticism, lower levels of mindfulness, and a decreased willingness to partake in mindfulness practices.

Carrisma Nicole Jackson

Ball State University

Nilou Lueke

Ball State University

Adam Lueke

Ball State University

(General)

VII-69 - The Predictive Role of Trait Mindfulness on Attention Systems during Negative Moods.

Trait-mindfulness is the disposition toward non-judgmental present-moment awareness and curiosity. Cognitive benefits of mindfulness have been demonstrated. Mechanisms underlying these benefits were explored by assessing executive-control following mood-induction procedures. Among mood-induction responders, trait-mindfulness predicted sensitivity to negative mood-induction in executive-control measures.

Gayathri Batchalli Maruthy

The University of Texas at Dallas

Lyndahl Himes

Shalika Padhi

Bart Rypma

(Cognitive)

VII-70 - An Examination of Mindfulness in Healthcare Workers during the COVID-19 Pandemic According to Monitor and Acceptance Theory: Both Present-Centered Awareness and Experiential Avoidance Protect Mental Health

Greater present-centered awareness and lower experiential avoidance independently contributed to the mental health of healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. This suggests that mindfulness training that has a dual emphasis on both awareness and acceptance may be beneficial for healthcare workers in high-stress situations such as the pandemic.

Mollie McDonald

University of Nevada, Reno

Mary Smirnova

University of Nevada, Reno

Kylie Baer

University of Nevada, Reno

Cynthia Lancaster

University of Nevada, Reno

(Clinical Science)

VII-72 - Evaluation of a Scale Assessing Perceived Benefits of Church Attendance

A brief scale was designed based on perceived reasons for attending organized religious services. The scale was based on benefits gained by individuals through attendance at religious functions. The 11-item scale showed good internal consistency ($\alpha = .97$) and revealed relations with perceptions of personal faith and perceived religiosity.

Troy Bitson

Kellogg Community College

(Social)

VII-73 - Relativity in Stream of Consciousness Writing Is Associated with Dispositional Mindfulness and Psychological Well-Being

We examined whether relativity in stream-of-consciousness writing is related to dispositional mindfulness and well-being. Use of relativity words was positively related to the nonjudging acceptance dimension of mindfulness and negatively related to struggling with and becoming entangled in thoughts and emotions. Relativity language was also positively related to psychological well-being.

Christine Wilson-Mendenhall

University of Wisconsin, Madison

Richard J. Davidson

University of Wisconsin-Madison

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-74 - A Mindful Breathing Exercise Improves Word Retrieval

We tested whether a 10-min mindful breathing exercise could improve subsequent word retrieval during a definition-naming task. Participants who did a guided breathing exercise produced more correct responses than participants in a control condition. This simple method might be used to improve speech production in stressful speaking conditions.

Lori E. James

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

David Van Wagenen

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

(Cognitive)

VII-75 - Mindfulness and Religious Beliefs: Evangelical and Fundamental Beliefs Associated with Lower Levels of Mindfulness and Compassion

MTurk survey methodology investigated the relationship between evangelical and fundamentalist religious beliefs with commonly measured outcomes of mindfulness practices. Higher self-reported levels of fundamental religious beliefs, evangelicalism, religious commitment, and religious and spiritual struggles were associated with significantly lower levels of mindful attention and awareness, openness, and compassion for others.

Wesley Bullock

University of Toledo

Raegan Cupp

University of Toledo

Leah Kehler

University of Toledo

(Clinical Science)

VII-76 - Upward Spirals of the Heart: The Role of Positive Emotions in Middle-Aged People in the US

This study provided evidence that experiencing positive emotions, such as a sense of control may facilitate mindfulness and sympathy, promote communication, and increase life satisfaction and well-being. This study found that the two roles and mechanisms of sympathy and mindfulness were influenced by a sense of control.

Ayano Yamaguchi

Rikkyo University in Japan

Min-Sun Kim

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Atsushi Oshio

Waseda University

Satoshi Akutsu

Hitotsubashi University

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-77 - Conscious Growth Belief of Feelings Mediates the Positive Relationship between Trait Mindfulness and Acceptance

We found that males with higher trait mindfulness are more likely to adopt a growth belief of feelings which thereby leads to better general acceptance. Furthermore, regardless of the level of trait mindfulness, all people can benefit from a brief mindfulness acceptance training in reducing their negative affectivity.

Hsin-Tung Hsieh

Higher Education

Rongrong Chen

BNU-HKBU United International College

(General)

VII-78 - Brief Mindfulness Improves Free Throw Shooting Among Collegiate Basketball Players

We found that a brief mindfulness intervention significantly improved the free throw shooting of 18 collegiate male basketball players whereas no such improvement was observed after a brief relaxation. Though both interventions were effective in alleviating the negative affect, participants receiving mindfulness showed higher stability in their positive affect.

Junchi Chen

BNU-HKBU United International College

Kaili Chen

BNU-HKBU United International College

Weidong Li

BNU-HKBU United International College

Rongrong Chen

BNU-HKBU United International College

(General)

VII-79 - The Modern Meditation: The Effect of Casual Video Game Play and Yoga on Mindfulness Scores

Previous research has shown significantly higher mindfulness scores from both casual video games and yoga when compared to a control. This study was designed to compare casual video game play and yoga specifically. The results from the State Mindfulness Scale indicate significant differences between mindfulness of the body and mind.

Brian Ray

Northeastern Illinois University

(Clinical Science)

VII-80 - Brief App-Based Mindfulness and Mood Monitoring Interventions Reduce Symptoms of Depression, Anxiety, and Urges to Self-Injure in First-Year College Students: A Randomized Controlled Trial

This RCT investigated the effects of a 3-week mindfulness mobile-app intervention compared to mood monitoring on first-year students' psychological distress. Both groups showed large, significant reductions in depressive and anxiety symptoms and urges to self-injure that were not seen in an external control group and lasted throughout the 12-week follow-up.

Shreeja S. Vachhani

Lawrence University

Nupur Vaghasia

Lawrence University

Lori M. Hilt

Lawrence University

(Clinical Science)

VII-81 - Social Mindfulness: An Examination of the Relationship between Mindfulness, Social Co-Presence, and the Mediating Factors

This study explores the relationship between trait mindfulness, social co-presence, and mediating factors (anxiety, depression, stress, and burnout), through the analysis of online survey responses. Results supported our hypothesis that greater trait mindfulness relates to increased co-presence. However, we found that negative mental health factors do not mediate this relationship.

Sanjiti Sharma

California State University Northridge

Lauren E. Knox

California State University, Northridge

Hyunbum Issac Kim

California State University Northridge

Justin S. Jackson

California State University Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew

California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

VII-82 - A Cross-Sectional Study on the Effect of Heartfulness Meditation on EEG and HRV.

The experienced meditators showed better cardiac function and EEG activity in the frontal region compared to the non-meditators. HM meditators with higher duration of HM practice have better internalized focused attention with a relaxed state of mind simultaneously.

Krishna Dwivedi

Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (S-VYASA)

Deepeshwar Singh

Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (S-VYASA)

(Cognitive)

VII-83 - The Association between Emotional States and Negative Urgency: The Moderating Role of Experiential Avoidance

The present study aimed to clarify the moderating role of experiential avoidance in the association between negative affect and negative urgency controlling for gender and positive affect. The results suggest that experiential avoidance may act as a protective factor in the association between negative affect and impulsivity.

Surabhi Swaminath

University of South Dakota

Mahsa Mojallal

University of South Dakota

Raluca M. Simons

University of South Dakota

Jeffrey S. Simons

University of South Dakota

(Clinical Science)

VII-84 - A One-Week Self-Guided Self-Compassion Intervention for College Students in the U.S. and China

Novel solutions are necessary to help increase access to mental health care in under-resourced settings. Two studies examine the efficacy of a 1-week online self-compassion training to examine its effects on various mental health outcomes, utilizing college student samples at four-year universities in the U.S. and China.

Alison Cary

Pitzer College

Yilin Li

Pitzer College

Marcus Rodriguez

Pitzer College

Juliana Hwang

Pitzer College

Danika Petit

Pitzer College

(Clinical Science)

VII-85 - Emotional Clarity Moderates Distress Associated with Emotion Regulation Deployment

Via Ecological Momentary Assessment, moderating effects of adolescent's emotional clarity on the association between distress and Emotion Regulation (ER) efforts were examined. Distress predicted using ineffective ER responses, an effect that emotional clarity moderated. Clinical implications will be discussed.

Emma Church

Cleveland State University

Ilya Yaroslavsky

Cleveland State University

(Developmental)

VII-86 - Emotional Reactivity in Response to Sad Film Clips and Depressive Symptoms in Late Life

The present laboratory-based study of healthy older adults showed that depressive symptoms were linked with blunted negative reactivity and nuanced alterations in positive emotional reactivity in response to sad film clips. These results contribute to our understanding of emotional reactivity and depressive symptoms in late life.

Anika Arora

Northwestern University

Jacquelyn E. Stephens

Claudia M. Haase

Northwestern University

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-87 - The Death Qualification Process Results in Different Capital Trial Outcomes with a Defendant with Autism Spectrum Disorder

The current research compared trial outcomes with death qualified and non-death qualified mock jurors in a capital trial involving a defendant with autism spectrum disorder. The results showed that trial outcomes depended on how the death qualification process was performed.

Sirocco Floe

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

VII-88 - Relationship between Digital Behavior and Severity of Depression

We examined one year of depressive symptoms from 145 individuals with serious mental illness against moment-to-moment digital behavior and identified significant relations with the variability of typing speed, session duration, app count, and app entropy. This work supports the growing importance and utility of digital phenotyping in psychological science.

Xiao Yang

Mindstrong

Jonathan Knights

Mindstrong Health

Audrey Klein

Mindstrong Health

Victoria Bangieva

Mindstrong Health

Holly DuBois

Mindstrong Health

Justin Baker

Mindstrong Health

(Clinical Science)

VII-89 - Identity Versus Safety Concerns with Antidepressant Use: Effects of Age and Gender

Antidepressants may be clinically effective, but their use is accompanied by both safety and identity concerns. Medication was rated as least acceptable for children, and concern with altered identity was higher for adults than children. Medication was seen as increasing social compliance more for women than men.

Megan A Bruhn

Muhlenberg College

Rebecca L Grunberger

Muhlenberg College

Jeffrey M. Rudski

Muhlenberg College

(Clinical Science)

VII-90 - An Emotion Belief Intervention Promotes Active Emotion Regulation and Emotion Recovery Among Individuals with Current Depressive Symptoms

Individuals with current depressive symptoms who received a brief intervention promoting a malleable view of emotion were more likely to use cognitive reappraisal in the moment when faced with negative affect. These individuals also had greater negative affect, yet experienced greater emotional recovery.

Elizabeth T. Kneeland

Amherst College

Lauren Simpson

University of Nebraska, Lincoln

(Clinical Science)

VII-91 - Depression Is Associated with Habitual and Laboratory Emotion Regulation Strategy Use Only in the Absence of Instructed Emotional Goals

This study examined how depression was associated with emotion regulation strategy use assessed in three ways. Depression was similarly associated with strategy use at the trait-level and in a laboratory task under instructions to view stimuli naturally, but depression was not associated with laboratory strategy use under instructions to regulate.

Claire M. Growney

Washington University in St. Louis

Renee J. Thompson

Washington University in St. Louis

Tammy English

Washington University in St. Louis

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-92 - Neurophysiological Indices of Cognitive Control in Adolescents with Bipolar Disorders: An ERP Study

In this event-related potential study of response inhibition in adolescents with bipolar disorders (BDs) versus controls using a Go/No-Go task, there were limited group differences; adolescents with BDs had earlier N200 peak latencies for Go-trials. Prior research's task and age effects were replicated. Sex-specific neurodevelopment of cognitive control was observed.

Kasey Stack

Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Health Care System

Joshua J Stim

Minneapolis VA Health Care System; University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

Valerie Santarriaga

UMN

Scott R. Sponheim

University of Minnesota - Twin Cities; Minneapolis VA Health Care System

Monica Luciana

University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

Snezana Urosevic

Minneapolis VA Health Care System

(Clinical Science)

VII-93 - Dynamics of Depressive Symptoms, Psychopathological Processes, and Stressors in Parents during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This intensive longitudinal study on the general parental population during the COVID-19 pandemic revealed that psychopathological processes (helplessness, rumination) were mostly interwoven with feeling worthless and depressed across days. Within-day and within-person effects revealed that emotion regulation difficulties tied the cluster of depressive symptoms and parenting stress symptoms together.

Nora Skjerdingsstad

University of Oslo

Miriam S. Johnson

Sverre Urnes Johnson

Asle Hoffart

Modum Bad Psychiatric Hospital

Omid V. Ebrahimi

University of Oslo

(Clinical Science)

VII-95 - Relations between Resting Heart Rate Variability and Control Beliefs in College Students.

This research investigated the relations between resting heart rate variability and both anxiety control beliefs and locus of control in college students. Results suggest that young adults with physiological dysregulation tend to perceive less control over themselves and the environment.

Karsen Bradley Kelly

Montana State University;

Keegan J Diehl

Texas Tech University

Dianna C. Brown

Montana State University

Jennifer Renee McCullen

Montana State University

Brandon G Scott

Montana State University

(Clinical Science)

VII-96 - Examining Inconsistent Parenting As a Moderator of the Relation between Maternal Anxiety and Child Executive Function Outcomes

Findings from the current study revealed that inconsistent parenting moderated the association between maternal anxiety and child emotional control and inhibitory self-control at age 5. Consistent parenting may serve as a protective factor and should be considered as a potential target for parenting interventions that promote child executive function skills.

Jessica L. Hruschak

Wayne State University

Alexis Taylor

Wayne State University

Ava C. Palopoli

Wayne State University

Anna Rushing

Wayne State University

Moriah E. Thomason

New York University Medical Center

Christopher J. Trentacosta

Wayne State University

(Clinical Science)

VII-97 - Digital Technologies in Psychological Assessment: How We Use Log Data from a Computer-Based Supermarket Simulation to Assess Children's Self-Control

Children often struggle with self-control, which is an important trait when it comes to making purchase decisions. In this study, we designed a computer-based supermarket in which we analyzed children's behavior using complex log data. Based on theoretical assumptions about self-control, we extracted behavioral indicators and confirmed their association factor-analytically.

Philine Lioba Drake

DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Johannes Hartig

DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

(Methodology)

VII-98 - Gender Attitudes Fully Account for Gender Differences in Impulsivity

Previous theorizing suggests that gender differences in impulsivity are related to how men and women are socialized. We examined the association among gender, gender attitudes, and impulsivity in a large sample. We found that gender was a significant predictor of impulsivity but became non-significant after accounting for gender attitudes.

Sasha Nicole Freedland

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Tyler Dallas White

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Shanhong Luo

University of North Carolina Wilmington

(Social)

VII-99 - Network Centrality of Frontal Pole and Cingulate Is Related to Inhibitory Control

Graph theory analysis was employed to identify how the structural position of control-related regions support inhibitory control ability. Network centrality of control-related regions was related to performance on an inhibitory control task. Specifically, network centrality of right polar BA10, rostral BA10, and posterior BA32 was associated with better inhibitory control.

Melanie Matyi

University of Delaware

Jeffrey M. Spielberg

University of Delaware

(Cognitive)

VII-100 - Ignoring a Cellphone Uses Self-Control and Leads to Worse Subsequent Self-Control Performance

People are frequently told to ignore their cellphone while performing a wide range of tasks (e.g., while driving). Here, in two experiments, we found that ignoring a cellphone used self-control while completing a simple Go/No-Go task and lead to worse self-control performance on a subsequent task relative to control.

Kristen Lott

Trent University

Michael G. Reynolds

Trent University

(Social)

VII-101 - Differential Patterns of Change in Intentional Self-Regulation: A Latent Growth Curve Analysis

The present study is conceptualized within Baltes' Selection, Optimization, Compensation tripartite model to evaluate longitudinal change in intentional self-regulation. Results indicate differing patterns of change in selection, optimization, and compensation across 6 time points. Findings suggest selection, optimization and compensation may change at different rates among recently immigrated Hispanic adolescents.

Sabrina Des Rosiers

Barry University

Guillermo Wated

Barry University

Jennifer Unger, Ph.D.

Keck School of Medicine University of Southern California

Tae Kyoung Lee, Ph.D.

Sungkyunkwan University

Seth J. Schwartz, Ph.D.

University of Texas at Austin

(Developmental)

VII-102 - Assessing the Efficacy of a Novel Online Platform for Emotional Skill Development

Emotional literacy is known to support psychological wellbeing. This study evaluated the effects of the Affectifi web application, which employs training with film and TV clips to boost emotional literacy. After two weeks, the experimental groups showed significantly better emotion regulation strategy use compared to a control. Results are discussed.

Ilya Alex Lyashevsky

Columbia Teachers College

Melissa Cesarano

Columbia Teachers College

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-103 - Self-Talk MAY Contribute to Perseverance As Opposed to Performance

This study investigated styles self-talk as they contribute to performance on an executive function task of cued task-switching in different feedback conditions. Results found components of self-talk to make small, but significant, contribution to preventing timeout error, but not performance. Suggesting self-talk is more influential in perseverance than performance.

John Woodman

Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University

(Social)

VII-104 - Do Conversation Disruptions in Early Childhood Predict Executive Functioning and Externalizing Psychopathology?

Frequent disruptions in conversations may inhibit a child's ability to practice cognitively complex turn-taking. In a longitudinal study of 275 families, contrary to hypotheses, *greater* conversational disruptions were associated with better executive functioning performance and marginally with lower externalizing symptoms. Future directions will differentiate between cooperative and interruptive conversational overlaps.

Amy E. Carolus

Unc chapel hill

Margaret A. Sheridan

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Liliana J. Lengua

University of Washington

Katie A. McLaughlin

Harvard University

Rachel R. Romeo

UMD

(Developmental)

VII-105 - Presentism and Its Relation to Self-Control

A scale was created to quantify presentism, the degree to which thinking about the future is tied to one's present situation. This scale had sub-constructs Future Orientation, Prospective Memory, Fear of Future, and Conservatism. This presentism scale was highly related to a measure of self-control.

Jay Brown

Texas Wesleyan University

(Cognitive)

VII-106 - Confirming a Hierarchical Model of Regulation

A confirmatory factor analysis revealed a hierarchical model of regulatory behavior. A single general regulatory factor is comprised of self and social regulatory sub-factors. These in turn are comprised of internal and external sub-factors. Under these are sub-factors related to more specific regulatory behavior.

Jay Brown

Texas Wesleyan University

(Cognitive)

VII-107 - Poverty and Preschoolers' Attentional and Behavioral Regulation: Differential Pathways through Material Hardship and Family Chaos

Path analyses were examined longitudinal patterns from age 1 to 5 within the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (N = 1,965). Bootstrapping results suggested that material hardship fully mediated the association between poverty ratio and behavioral self-regulation. Household chaos partially mediated the association between poverty ratio and attention self-regulation.

Qingyang Liu

Syracuse University

Ying Zhang

Clarkson University

Rachel A. Razza

Syracuse University

(Developmental)

VII-108 - How Should Reflection be Supported in Higher Education? —a Meta-Analysis of Reflection Interventions

The present study adopted a meta-analytic approach to evaluate reflective interventions, using controlled experimental designs. The results showed a positive and significant medium-sized effect ($g=0.56$, $SE=0.06$) on learning outcomes. The moderator analyses revealed that the effect varied as a function of intervention duration, peer interaction and reflective activities.

Lin Guo

Syracuse University

(General)

VII-109 - Specificity of Perceived Executive Function Domains on Resilience

The study of resilience is nascent, and the cognitive contributions are underspecified. Global and component measures of executive function were tested to distinguish which best contribute to resilience. Hierarchical linear regression analyses indicated that better cognitive flexibility and emotional control are significant contributors of resilience.

Vanesa Bedregal Barboza

Palo Alto University

Levi A. Cole

Palo Alto University

Stacie L. Warren

Palo Alto University

(Cognitive)

VII-110 - With Great Power Comes Great Moral Volatility: People Render More Extreme Moral Judgments As Others' Power Increases

Three observational studies and two experiments show that people see high-power groups and individuals as more moral than low-power targets when their ideological beliefs are similar to their own beliefs. In contrast, people see high-power (vs. low-power) targets as less moral when their beliefs are different to their own beliefs.

Russell Roberts

The University of Chicago Booth School of Business

Alex Koch

University of Chicago Booth School of Business

(Social)

VII-111 - Institutional Trust within the American Healthcare System: A Comparison between African-American and White Patients

Institutional trust in healthcare is critically important in both delivery and reception of medical treatment. African-American's lack of trust in the healthcare system can lead to avoiding seeking out medical treatment. We examined racial differences in trust in the healthcare system as a function of perceived racial bias in healthcare.

Jeremy Jagers

DePaul University

Grevelin Ulerio

DePaul University

Christine Reyna

DePaul University

(Social)

VII-112 - Does Source (un) Trustworthiness Moderate the Effects of Repetition and Contradiction on Information's Truth-Value?

We manipulated trustworthiness through the facial features of information-sources and presented participants with messages repeating vs. contradicting previous information. We tested the potential of source-trustworthiness to counteract the rejection of contradictory messages, and of source-untrustworthiness to counteract the intuitive acceptance of repeated false messages as a potential information correction strategy.

Rita R. Silva

ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon

Margarida V. Garrido

ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon

(Social)

VII-113 - Back Depressive Inventory (BDI) Scores Were Negatively Associated with Identification of Trustful Faces at Low Spatial Frequency (LSF)

The current study examined whether trait anxiety and/or depressive symptoms—measured by the Beck Depressive Inventory (BDI)—were associated with the ability to discriminate trustworthiness of faces at different spatial frequencies. The result showed that BDI scores were negatively correlated with accuracy of identifying trustworthiness of faces at low spatial frequency (LSF).

Gewnhi Park

Westmont College

Lydia Grenko

(Cognitive)

VII-114 - When Perception Becomes Reality: The Nuanced Relationship between Attractiveness and Trustworthiness

99 adolescents participated in research examining the relationship between attractiveness, typicality and trustworthiness. A stimulus-based, 10-question survey asked subjects to choose the more trustworthy target between two female faces. Regression analyses with DFT (distance-from-typical-face) and judgement type as x-variables suggest that typicality predicts trustworthiness. However, the attractiveness-trustworthiness relationship is nuanced.

Caroline Brucella

Sacred Heart Academy

(Cognitive)

VII-115 - Visual Cues of Trustworthiness: Unique Effects of Social Vs. Nonsocial Cues on Trust-Related Behavior and Memory

We conducted a novel adaptation of the Multi-Round Trust Game using valenced visual cues in a nonsocial comparison condition. Results revealed that even when social and nonsocial visual cues similarly influence subjective impressions of trustworthiness, social cues exert a stronger impact on behavioral interactions and associative memory for visual cues.

Jordan Schotz

University of Central Florida

Nichole R Lighthall

University of Central Florida

Natalie C. Ebner

University of Florida

(Cognitive)

VII-116 - Do I Belong? Development and Validation of a New Workgroup Integration Scale

The present study describes initial efforts to develop and validate a new measure designed to assess workgroup integration, an employee's perception that s/he is an integral part of the workgroup. Internal factor structure is examined and dimensional relations with existing measures of group inclusion, psychological safety, and exclusion are reported.

Onyinye Miriam Uwolloh

Northern Kentucky University

Molly Diamon

Northern Kentucky University

Jordan Holmes

Northern Kentucky University

Jason Midkiff

Northern Kentucky University

Philip J. Moberg

Northern Kentucky University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VII-117 - Cultural Values: Moderators of the Emotion Suppression to Strain Relationship

Using MLM to examine the mitigating effect of individual-level collectivism on the relationship between emotion regulation and employee strain, I found that inauthenticity and emotional exhaustion were significant mediating mechanisms. Furthermore, culture moderated such that individuals with high levels of collectivism reported low levels of inauthenticity, but not emotional exhaustion.

Roxanne Lawrence
University of South Florida
(Industrial/Organizational)

VII-118 - Cognitive Flexibility and Compensation Fairness: An Assessment of Turnover Intentions of Bank Employees in the Public and Private Sectors.

Study was conducted to examine the role of cognitive flexibility, compensation fairness and turnover intention of employees. A total of 195 bank employees were given standardised scales to measure the association. Differences were tested for significance using t-test, regression analysis was conducted to model the effects of predictor on criterion.

Prashant DAS
Vishwakarma University, Pune

Tushar Singh
Banaras Hindu University
(Industrial/Organizational)

VII-119 - Facilitators and Obstacles at the Lowest Rung in Leadership Journey

Recent studies show that the perception and practice of leadership by men and women is not significantly different. Nonetheless self-rating scores of women as effective leaders have been reported to be low in various studies The purpose of this paper is to compare men and women at the entry level.

Shubhra Prateek Gaur
MICA, Ahmedabad, India
(Industrial/Organizational)

VII-120 - Bear Bridge Mentoring Program: Theory-Informed, Data-Driven, and Faculty-Focused

Reports on a new approach to supporting diverse faculty and the data beginning to shape its evolution. Connecting senior and junior faculty members across disciplinary boundaries may facilitate tenure-track success and retention. Data from two cohorts highlight shared concerns and facilitate refinement of an optimism scale tuned to academic work.

Timothy K. Daugherty
Missouri State University

Judith Martinez
Missouri State University
(General)

VII-121 - Bspower: The Efficacy of Resampling Methods in Power Analysis

We conducted a simulation study exploring the efficacy of the bootstrap in accounting for the uncertainty from sampling variability attached to effect size estimates used in power calculations. Although the classical, contemporary, and bootstrap approaches produced widely variable power estimates, bootstrapping is a flexible and viable alternative to power analysis.

Jacob J. Coutts
The Ohio State University

Jolynn Pek
The Ohio State University
(Methodology)

VII-122 - Interventions to Improve the Accuracy of References: Accounting for Some Inaccuracies

We examined the effects of two novel interventions for improving the accuracy of referees' personality ratings of job candidates. A monetary incentive did not affect rating accuracy, whereas a reason giving manipulation had unintended negative consequences. This finding suggests a noteworthy avenue for addressing certain inaccuracies found in references.

Cullen W. D. McCurrach
Fanshawe College/UWO

Richard D. Goffin
University of Western Ontario
(Industrial/Organizational)

VII-123 - Social Perceptions of Emotionally-Attributed Deviant Behavior: The Influence of Boredom and Anger

We explored the effect of state and trait emotion on perceptions of emotionally-attributed behavior. We predicted that individuals would judge deviant actions less harshly if attributed to their own current emotional state. Our findings suggest that boredom and anger may have similarly influential effects on social perceptions of deviant behavior.

Sally McHugh

The New School for Social Research

Claire Walsh

The New School for Social Research

Ali Revill

The New School for Social Research

Isabel Glusman

The New School for Social Research

Emily R. Weiss

The New School for Social Research

McWelling Todman

The New School for Social Research

(Clinical Science)

VII-124 - Examining the Relationship between Interpretation Bias, Racial and/or Ethnic Identity, and COVID-19 Anxiety

We examined whether negative interpretation bias, racial and ethnic identity, and their interaction would be associated with COVID-19 anxiety. Negative interpretation bias had a significant, positive association with COVID-19 anxiety. Individuals' racial or ethnic identity were not associated with COVID-19 anxiety, nor was the interaction.

Tylar N. Schmitt

University of Virginia

María A. Larrazabal

University of Virginia

Jeremy W. Eberle

University of Virginia

Bethany A. Teachman

University of Virginia

(Clinical Science)

VII-125 - Examining Response Styles Using Funnel Items

Response styles influence the interpretability of scores by introducing construct-irrelevant variance. In the current study, we re-design traditional Likert items into items mimicking the hypothesized decision process respondents use. Results suggest this design can illuminate the presence of extreme response style and, potentially, mitigate effects of midpoint response style.

Stephanie LeRoy

James Madison University

Brian C Leventhal

James Madison University

Allison Boykin

University of Arkansas

Deborah L. Bandalos

James Madison University

(Methodology)

VII-126 - When Time Is Not on Your Side: Subjective Experience of Slowed Time Predicts Sustained Negative Affect

Colloquially and empirically, time perception and affective states are intrinsically linked. However, time perception has been relatively ignored in clinical applications. The present study tested whether experimentally manipulated distorted time perception predicted sustained negative affect in an online paradigm. Results confirm that perceived time distortion leads to higher negative affect.

Skye Napolitano

Purdue University

Sean P Lane

Purdue University

(Clinical Science)

VII-127 - Performance of Bayesian Model Fit Indices for Knot Specification in Piecewise Growth Curve Modeling

Bayesian piecewise linear growth modeling is a flexible tool for capturing nonlinear change. It breaks the overall growth trajectory into connected linear segments. In this study, we evaluated Bayesian model indices for specifying change points. Our results suggest the BIC and DIC have decent selection rates for the true model.

Lydia Marvin

University of California, Merced

Haiyan Liu

University of California, Merced

Sarah Depaoli

University of California, Merced

(Methodology)

VII-128 - A Substantive Basis for Conceptualizing Oq-45 Items As Causal and Effect Indicators Based on Clinical Judgment

We asked a sample of 41 clinical psychologists to indicate among the symptoms on the OQ-45 whether the symptom was the result or cause of psychological distress. These data provide a substantive basis for identifying items as causal or effect indicators. The results are discussed in terms of item content.

Lindsay Arader

St. John's University

William Chaplin

St. John's University

(Methodology)

VII-129 - The Complex Relationship between Curiosity and Empathy

We investigated the relationship between curiosity and empathy towards politically similar and dissimilar others. Our results indicate that the relationship between curiosity and empathy is complex and multidirectional. Curiosity is positively related to cognitive empathy, but is negatively or unrelated to emotional empathy.

Victoria Lagrange

Indiana University Bloomington

Jasmine Litton

Indiana University

Alison Jane Martingano

The National Institutes of Health

Sara Konrath

Indiana University

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-130 - Infrequency Items As Measures of Careless Responding: Item Flag Rate and Standard Deviation Predict an Infrequency Item's Construct Validity

It's unclear why some infrequency items seem to assess careless responding more effectively than do others. In a sample of undergraduate students ($N = 387$) we found that an item's flag rate and standard deviation of responses accounted for 83.6% of variance in the construct validity of 51 infrequency items.

Mark Christopher Ramsey

Wright State University

Nathan A. Bowling

Wright State University

Alec Drabish

Wright State University

Bragg Caleb

Central Connecticut State University

(Methodology)

VII-131 - Effects of Social Support on College Students' Adherence to Daily Routines

It is not known whether social support leads to greater routine adherence in college students, and vice versa. Greater social support positively impacted college students' daily routines. The more social support a college student perceives, the more likely their routines will stay consistent.

JoHannah Smith

Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College

Kelsey Coulthard

Louisiana State University

Mary Lou Kelley

Louisiana State University

(Social)

VII-132 - Impact of Number of Groups and Predictors in Dyadic Research: Practical Guidelines

This study addressed two primary research questions: 1) What are the changes in AIC, bias, and power for the number of dyads and level-1/level-2 predictors included when ignoring multilevel structure? and 2) What are reasonable guidelines for the number of dyads and number of predictors in dyadic multilevel research?

Alison Winiarski

Azusa Pacific University

Jocelyn Bolin

Ball State University

(Methodology)

VII-133 - Scrutinizing Stereotypes about Scientists: Social Evaluations of Scientists and Their Impact on Prototypicality and Trust

Across four studies, we found that all scientific occupations we investigated (over 30) are seen as competent, relatively moral, and averagely sociable, though differences between occupations form several clusters. Scientific prototypicality of an occupation is based on perceptions of competence, while trust is based on perceptions of competence and morality.

Vukašin Gligorić

Uva

Bastiaan T. Rutjens

University of Amsterdam

Gerben A. van Kleef

University of Amsterdam

(Social)

VII-135 - Does Incivility Hurt? Evidence from Trauma Patient Resuscitations

Our observational study of trauma resuscitations examined whether (in)civility among medical team members affects the pain experienced by patients under their treatment. Results showed that incivility was associated with increased patient pain, whereas civility was associated with reduced patient pain, and engaging in support-seeking behaviour buffered against incivility's negative effects.

Sandy Lim

National University of Singapore

E-yang Goh

National University of Singapore

Yew Kwan Tong

National University of Singapore

Jeremy Choon Peng Wee

Singapore General Hospital

Jeremy Chung Fai Ng

Singapore General Hospital

Ting Hway Wong

Singapore General Hospital

Marcus Eng Hock Ong

Singapore General Hospital

Seo Kiat Goh

Singapore General Hospital

(Industrial/Organizational)

VII-136 - Orthographic Knowledge Predicts Reading on Word-, Sentence-, and Text-Level for German Elementary School Children over and Above Vocabulary Knowledge

This study examined the relation between vocabulary and orthographic knowledge and their contribution to reading on word-, sentence, and text-level in German elementary school children. Analyses showed that the two predictor variables did not correlate. Orthographic knowledge predicted reading on all levels, while vocabulary knowledge contributed only to text-level reading.

Jelena Zarić

Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Fenke Pascale Kachisi

Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Alexandra Schmitterer

DIPF Leibniz Institute for Research and information in Education; Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA)

Telse Nagler

Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

(Developmental)

VII-137 - German Children with Reading Difficulties Adapt Their Reading Strategy Behavior over Time and Depending on the Presented Material's Characteristics

The present study investigated reading strategy behavior of German third graders with reading difficulties implementing an oral word and pseudoword reading task. Results indicate that children adapt their reading strategies depending on the reading material's characteristics and proceed to more efficient retrieval strategies over time when reading familiar reading material.

Telse Nagler

Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Jelena Zarić

Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Fenke Pascale Kachisi

Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

(Developmental)

VII-138 - Mixed Method: Investigation of Flow in E-Learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic from Students' and Teachers' Perspectives

The purpose of this mixed-method study was to investigate fourth and fifth grade students' flow experience in e-learning during the Covid-19 outbreak and teachers' perspective regarding flow as model of students' engagement in e-learning. The results have shown that although students experience flow, the teachers couldn't acknowledge the flow experience as a concept.

Jehan Abduljabbar

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-139 - Self-Regulated Learning Skills in Talented Students: Within-Group Heterogeneity

Through a person-centered approach, this study proposes identifying profiles of self-regulated learning based on effort regulation towards academic challenges, critical thinking towards new learning, and metacognitive self-regulation in a sample of 287 talented Chilean students. We used latent profiles analysis, choosing the four-profile solution as the best fitting model.

Fabiola Gómez

Pontificia Universidad Católica, Chile

M. Loreto Martínez

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Patricio Cumsille

Pontificia Universidad Católica, Chile

(General)

VII-140 - Using Online Learning Platform Improves Students' Academic Growth? It Depends.

The current study provides informative evidence that using online learning platform could have a significant positive impact on students' mathematical reasoning ability when students didn't experience strong learning anxiety and stress. Students' interests in math and academic self-efficacy could facilitate the development of math achievement.

Manjie WANG

17 Education & Technology Group

Qinghong Luo

Chengdu Research Institute of Education Science

(Developmental)

VII-141 - Learning By (Wrong) Example

Science learning is challenging because it requires comprehending complex diagrams. In math, research has found that explaining incorrect worked examples can support learning. This study explored the effectiveness of explaining errors in conceptual diagrams for supporting text comprehension. Results showed that explaining errors supported comprehension compared to a control condition.

Cynthia Johnson

St. John's University

Nahal Heydari

St. John's University

Allison J Jaeger

St. John's University

(Cognitive)

VII-142 - Family Caregiving during a Pandemic: Well-Being Is Multifaceted

Family caregivers in Wisconsin (n=230) completed online surveys about their experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic. A multivariable tree analysis indicated family caregivers had increased depressive symptoms when they expressed a complex interaction between emotional loneliness, reported more impact of COVID-19, conveyed less resilience, or cared for someone with medical conditions.

Lauren M Beverung

Milwaukee School of Engineering

Jessica Schnell

Medical College of Wisconsin

Laura Brusky

Medical College of Wisconsin

Abiola Keller

Marquette University

Robyn Hardt Schultz

Wisconsin Family Ties

W. Hobart Davies

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Abir Bekhet

Marquette University

Colleen Galambos

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Louann Sullivan

Clinical and Translational Science Institute (CTSI) of Southeastern Wisconsin

(Social)

VII-143 - I'm so Humble, Let Me Brag: Humility's Counterintuitive Effect on the Memory Self-Efficacy of Young, but Not Older, Adults

We compared how young and older adults' self-reported memory self-efficacy (MSE) relates to humility, depression, and item framing. Inconsistent with past research, depression related broadly to MSE regardless of item framing. Additionally, humility affected the memory self-reports of young, but not older adults, particularly on positively- and neutrally-worded items.

Rachel Shay Henderson

Butler University

Zoe Streppek

Butler University

Keegan G. Sawin

Butler University

Thomas P. Hermsen

Butler University

Emily M. Flandermeyer

Butler University

Shelby J. Eaton

Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver

Butler University

(Cognitive)

VII-144 - Social Desirability Mediates the Relationship between Objective Memory Ability and Memory Self-Efficacy in Young and Older Adults

This study investigated the influence of social desirability, depression, and objective memory on memory self-efficacy in young and older adults. Social desirability was higher in older adults but shared a stronger relationship with memory self-efficacy in young adults. Additionally, social desirability mediated the relationship between objective memory and memory self-efficacy.

Keegan Sawin

Butler University

Rachel Shay Henderson

Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver

Butler University

(Cognitive)

Poster Session VIII APS Exhibit Hall

SATURDAY MAY 28

5:00 - 6:00 PM

VIII-1 - Pressing Reset: Advancing Health Equity for Populations of African Descent

Some scholars have considered a twindemic to be racism and coronavirus, which affect the health of people of African descent. We examined the relationships among racial discrimination, Covid-19, and Black people in psychology databases and examined their suggestions for improving health equity. Implications and future research directions are noted.

Marilyn D Lovett

Valdosta State University

Shaneen Dials-Corujo

Benedict College

Shanadrien Lewis

Valdosta State University

Daniel Brent

University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-2 - Racial Disparities in Mental Health during the COVID-19 Pandemic Depend on How Mental Health Is Measured

The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated a decade-long decline in U.S. undergraduates' mental health. With a 61% BIPOC college sample (N=451), we found robust racial disparities in mental health during the pandemic using social health indicators (e.g., loneliness, social connectedness). Emotional health indicators (e.g., anxiety, depression), however, showed notably fewer racial differences.

James L. Floman

Yale University

Megan Kirk Chang

Yale University, Center for Emotional Intelligence

Peihao Luo

Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

Dana Kim

Yale University

Julia Sulkowski

Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-3 - Survival of the Fittest? Assessing Bias in Compliance to Ecological Momentary Assessment Protocols

Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) is increasingly popular, yet concerns remain about participant burden leading to biased missing data. In our 12-week EMA study (352 timepoints, N=450), we predict non-compliance via a wide range of variables, including passive activity tracking, retrospective mood assessments, and qualitative accounts for missing data by participants.

Ricarda Proppert

Leiden University

Carlotta L Rieble

Leiden University

Eiko Fried

Leiden University

(Methodology)

VIII-4 - A peer-to-peer education model to de-stigmatize adolescent mental health

Mental Health for Every Adolescent educates students about mental health and seeks to understand the need for community-based, youth mental health intervention. We completed 74 workshops globally and reached over 3100 students. Here, we describe a successful implementation of programmatic materials that can be disseminated and incorporated into school curriculums.

Sairandri Sathyanarayanan

McGovern Medical School at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston

Brooke Thimmig

University of Washington

Aniruddh Saxena

University of Washington

Ed van Bruggen

University of Massachusetts Amherst

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-5 - The Link between Intergenerational Social Mobility of Cohorts and Individual Self-Rated Health: A Multi-Country Analysis

A multilevel analysis of data on social mobility of cohorts and individual self-rated health across 44 countries (N = 86,006) revealed that individuals born to cohorts of higher upward and relative mobility reported lower self-rated health overall. This negative link was primarily driven by low income and low GDP countries.

Jacinth J. X. Tan

Singapore Management University

Bek Wuay Tang

Singapore Management University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-6 - Black and Latinx Students' Experiences of Everyday Discrimination and Well-Being at a Hispanic-Serving Institution.

The present study examined potential differences in everyday discrimination and psychosocial and physical well-being among Black and Latinx students. Results revealed that Black students reported more everyday discrimination, but greater physical and psycho-social well-being than Latinx students.

Jarschire Christian Dennis

University of California, Merced

William Meese

University of California, Merced

Jennifer L. Howell

University of California, Merced

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-7 - Best Practices for English to Spanish Translation of Psychological Measures

There is currently a lack of consensus regarding the process of translating psychological measures from English to Spanish. Equivalent translations are necessary to ensure research in Spanish-speaking populations is valid. We review current translation strategies, and identify best practices for accuracy. Suggested guidelines are presented for researchers to follow.

Solange I Roussetzki

Binghamton University - State University of New York

Thomas Dylan Castro Ovalle

Binghamton University - State University of New York

Gabriela Canaverall

Binghamton University - State University of New York

Quinn E. Hendershot

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-8 - LGBTQ Wellbeing & Telomere Length: The Role of Political Salience

The LGBTQ population disproportionately experiences negative physical and mental health outcomes. The current study examined the impact of internalized homophobia, sense of belonging, and political salience on health. Given the underexplored nature of political salience, a measure was developed. Participants' health was examined using telomere length to assess cellular aging.

Kasey Klimo

Colorado State University

Libby Poulin

Colorado State University

Kelley Quirk

Colorado State University

Natalia Sanchez

Colorado State University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-9 - When Recalling a Stressful Event, Youth with Autism Receive Lower Credibility Ratings Than Neurotypical Youth

Autistic youth are at increased risk of adversity. Yet they can provide accurate eyewitness testimony. How do adults judge the credibility of youth with autism? Adults watched videos of autistic and neurotypical adolescents recalling a stressful (Trier) experience. Autistic youth were rated as less credible, even with accuracy statistically controlled.

Rayna Enriquez

University of California, Davis

Jonni Johnson

California Department of Public Health

Peter C. Mundy

University of California, Davis

Gail S. Goodman

University of California, Davis

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-11 - Measurement Invariance of Commonly Used Psychosis Screening Scales in U.S. Spanish and English Speaking Latinx

Latinx English speakers, non-Latinx English speakers, and Spanish speakers completed several measures of psychosis symptoms and social determinants of health. The scales displayed configural invariance, but some lacked scalar invariance. Psychosis scores were associated with social determinants of health including acculturative stress, discrimination, and ethnic identity in the Latinx samples.

Thomas A. Bart

University of North Texas

Charlie C. Su

University of North Texas

Jonathan R. Cohn

University of North Texas

Deisy P. Gonzalez Zapata

University of North Texas

Megan M. Hricovec

University of North Texas

Clare Alsup

Jennifer L. Callahan

University of North Texas

Camilo J. Ruggero

University of North Texas

David C. Cicero

University of North Texas

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-12 - Anti-Homosexuality Law and Bio-Psychosocial Crises Among Sexually and Gender Diverse Individuals

The poster presents an exploratory (using sequential mixed-methods) study that examined the biological, psychological and social (biopsychosocial) crises that emanated due to the enactment of same-sex marriage prohibition act (SSMPA) in Nigeria as there are paucity of studies that serve similar purpose in the African continent.

Abayomi Oladele Olaseni

University of South Africa

Juan A Nel

University of South Africa

Rotimi Oguntayo

Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Psychology, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-13 - Black Pregnant Women Have Higher Rates of Postpartum Depression; Benefits of a Pilot Prenatal Psychoeducational Support Group Series

The rate of postpartum depression risk is doubled in Black women compared to White women in a one-year period. Medical discrimination is an important factor to investigate. This pilot study tested the benefits of a prenatal psychoeducational support group series and found reduced levels of perceived medical discrimination after participation.

Erica Sauro

Cedars Sinai Medical Center

Samira Torna

Cedars-Sinai Medical Center

Wenonah Valentine

iDREAM for Racial Health Equity

Kacie C.A. Blackman

California State University, Northridge

Wyconda Cotton-Curtis

California State University, Northridge

Ellen Branch

iDREAM for Racial Health Equity

Kelly O'Connor Kay

Maternal Mental Health NOW

Eynav Elgavish Accortt

Cedars-Sinai Medical Center

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-15 - Everyday Discrimination, Internalized Racism and COVID-19: Its Impact to Asians and Latinx Individuals

We examined the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on internalized racism and racial microaggressions impacting Asian compared to Latinx people. Results suggested that Asian experienced more internalized racism and microaggressions during the COVID-19 pandemic compared to Latinxs. Furthermore, microaggressions operated as a mediator for the race effect on internalized racism

Aldo M Barrita

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Janelle Ferraris

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Ting Tong

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Anthony King

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Gloria Wong-Padoongpatt

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-16 - Belongingness of Transgender Students on College Campuses: The Impact of Professors Mentioning Personal Pronouns When Introducing Themselves in the Classroom Setting

Victimization of gender-diverse students contributes to the higher suicidality of the gender-diverse community, but belongingness mediates these two factors (Hatchel et al., 2018). The present study examined whether professors stating their pronouns and asking students to state theirs when introducing themselves impacts belongingness and perceptions of faculty's diversity acceptance.

Mia Shelton

Meredith College

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-18 - Do Relational Resources Moderate Cycles of Abuse? a Preliminary Glance at the Impact of Social Support on the Pathway between Maternal Childhood Trauma and Child Abuse Potential

The intergenerational transmission hypothesis suggests abusive parents were traumatized during their childhood. Social support may be a key protective factor against this relationship. This study's goal is to examine whether social support from various sources influences the relationship between maternal childhood trauma and parental child abuse.

Regan Moss

Auburn University

Jessica Norton

Auburn University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-19 - Health Inequities Among Indian Transgender Persons: Exploration through Intersectional Lens.

Indian transgender persons experience inequities. We explored the role of intersectionality in health inequities faced by Indian transgender persons. Narrative analysis suggests age, socio-economic status, education, caste, colour and family support serve role in health inequities, which results in the development of 'pervasive trans phobia' in the Indian healthcare system.

Harleen Kaur

Banaras Hindu University

Tushar Singh

Banaras Hindu University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-20 - Jurors' Decisions in a Capital Trial with a Defendant with Autism Spectrum Disorder Differ across Genders

We examined whether juror gender predicted decision-making in a capital murder trial with an autistic defendant. Men were more likely than women to find the defendant guilty and vote for the death penalty. Women were more sympathetic towards the defendant and victim. There were no gender differences for victim blameworthiness.

Divina Fernandez

Fielding Graduate University

Chelsea Wessel Sloan

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-21 - Treating Pediatric Pain: Massage and Acupuncture Increases Quality of Life for Chronic Pain

Despite the pervasiveness of pediatric pain, it's frequently overshadowed by the spotlight on adults. Alternative treatments are oftentimes omitted from pediatric care exacerbating this lapse in research. Data collected from pediatric patients seeking treatment reflected changes in pain intensity and an increase in quality of life for all treatment groups.

Rika M.L. Meyer

California State University, Northridge

Marie Page

CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER

Rosalia Rojas

Yale School of Medicine

Nallely De La Rosa

CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER

Cristina Carrera

CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER

Lara Villavicencio

Marlborough School

(Clinical Science)

VIII-22 - Influence of Family Cohesion, Expression, and Conflict on Emerging Adult Risky Sex Behavior and Substance Abuse

Risky sex behavior (RSB) and substance use in emerging adults are associated with various outcomes, many of which are related to familial upbringing. Using AMOS 28.0, results of the current study revealed that parental conflict, cohesion, and expression associated with RSB and substance use in emerging adults.

Brooklyn Marie Moudy

Bailey Whitmore

Assistant Researcher - Student

Richard K. Nelson

Mississippi State University

Cliff McKinney

Mississippi State University

(Developmental)

VIII-23 - Relationship between History of Physical Abuse and White Matter Tract Integrity in the Brain

This study examined the association between white matter microstructure integrity in the brain and a history of childhood trauma due to physical abuse. As trauma experience increased, the integrity in white matter tracts around the limbic system decreased. These findings may have implications for behavioral outcomes of traumatic physical abuse.

Keyoor Joshi

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Brooks Matthew

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Maurizio Bergamino

Barrow Neurological Institute

Hideo Suzuki

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VIII-24 - Cultural Differences on Child Abuse and Neglect in White-American Families and Hispanic-American Families

The purpose of this study was to determine if there is a significant difference between Hispanics and Caucasians when it comes to Child Abuse and Neglect. Results show that there are significant differences in emotional abuse and physical neglect with Hispanics reporting less emotional abuse and physical neglect than Caucasians.

Michelle Lozada

Barry University

Linda Bacheller

Barry University

(Developmental)

VIII-25 - Exploring Multidimensional Profiles of Childhood Trauma Experiences in Active-Duty U.S. Military Members

Using latent profile analysis, five distinct subgroups of childhood trauma history were uncovered in a sample of 4,200 active-duty military personnel. The groups differed meaningfully on constructs including PTSD, depression, social support, and psychological resilience. Results underscore the importance of assessing qualitatively unique trauma histories in treatment and military settings.

Sarah Vacek

UTSA

Willie Hale

UTSA

(Clinical Science)

VIII-26 - The Buffering Effects of Resilience on Childhood Trauma and Depression

Data from 663 college students showed resilience may play a buffering role in the effect of childhood trauma on depressive symptoms beyond demographic, sociopsychological, and physical health factors. These findings are relevant to the association between depression symptoms and childhood trauma and have implications for interventions targeting college students' resilience.

Kathie Li

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Jaci Philliber

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Danielle Barnes

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Hung-Chu Lin

University of Louisiana Lafayette

(Developmental)

VIII-27 - A Dyadic Relationship to Internalizing Symptoms of Children between Negative Emotion and Marital Conflicts Using Panel Data

This study investigated the mutual influence between negative emotions and marital conflicts at each time point using a panel study of Korean Children. Moreover, we explore whether dyadic relationship predicts internalizing symptoms. The findings suggest marital conflicts influence negative emotion, and both negative emotion and marital conflicts predict internalizing symptoms.

Hasom Moon

Sungkyunkwan University Graduate School

Soobeen Cha

Sungkyunkwan University

Kyuli Lee

Sungkyunkwan University

Youngshin Ju

Sungkyunkwan University

Hyungeun Oh

Sungkyunkwan University

Sohee Park

Sungkyunkwan University

Seungryeol Lee

Sungkyunkwan University

Hyein Chang

Sungkyunkwan University

(Developmental)

VIII-28 - Emotional Abuse and Internalizing Problems: The Role of Personal Protective Factors

This study investigated the role protective factors have on the effects of emotional abuse on depression and anxiety. College students reported on childhood emotional abuse, mental health outcomes, and protective factors. Personal protective factors, but not family or social, were found to moderate the effects of emotional abuse on depression.

Jiana J. Ejbara

California State University Northridge

Sara R Berzenski

California State University Northridge

(Developmental)

VIII-29 - Self-Efficacy and Problem-Focused Coping Mediate the Association between Childhood Neglect and Depression

Moderated mediation revealed that childhood neglect was negatively associated with self-efficacy and problem-focused coping, leading to increased young-adult depression. This model was stronger among families high in cohesion and low in conflict. Higher levels of cohesion in neglectful families may impact development of future problem-focused coping skills and initiative taking.

Julia A Salcedo

California State University Northridge

Sara R Berzenski

California State University Northridge

(Developmental)

VIII-30 - An Examination of Parenting, School Connectedness, and Self-Esteem As Protective Factors Against Adverse Outcomes Following Exposure to Childhood Trauma

Associations between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and outcomes like depression, delinquency, and substance use are established. This study investigated potential factors (i.e. parent support, school connection, and self-esteem) that may reduce risk for these outcomes. Results suggested that effects of parental support on substance use varied according to ACE exposure.

Abby Albrinck

University of Dayton

Courtney Gibson

University of Dayton

Jackson A. Goodnight

University of Dayton

(Clinical Science)

VIII-31 - The Social Scars of Childhood Maltreatment

Childhood maltreatment may predict lowered effects on social competence in adulthood. In a longitudinal sample of women with/without childhood ADHD, we found associations between emotional maltreatment (abuse and neglect) in childhood and lower rates of adult social competence (initiation of relationships, personal information disclosure, conflict management, and assertion of displeasure).

Elizabeth H. McBride

University of California, Berkeley

Phuc T. Nguyen

University of California, Berkeley

Stephen P. Hinshaw

University of California, Berkeley; University of California, San Francisco

(Clinical Science)

VIII-32 - Parental Resilience Moderates the Association between Parental Adverse Childhood Experiences and Child Executive Functioning

To date, there is minimal research examining the association between parental ACE exposure and youth executive functioning (EF). This study found parental ACE exposure to be negatively associated with child EF. Further, parental resilience was found to significantly moderate the relationship between parental ACE exposure and child EF.

Tucker Short

Texas Technical University

Gabriela Lelakowska

Texas Tech University

Amber J. Morrow

Texas Tech University

Emily Ambs

Texas Tech University

Joaquín P. Borrego Jr.

Pacific University

Jason Van Allen

Texas Tech University

Adam T. Schmidt

Texas Tech University

(Developmental)

VIII-33 - Peer Aggression and Prosocial Behavior in Child Witnesses of Intimate Partner Violence

We assessed how witnessing IPV and provocation affected decisions to engage in prosocial or aggressive behavior during peer interaction in children ages seven to 13. Children who had witnessed IPV chose to aggress more, regardless of provocation status. Treatment implications for child witnesses of IPV are explored.

Emma Turton

UNCW

Brittanie Carol Moore

The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Jessica Leigh Glenn

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Gabby Bruia

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Abigail Braa

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Bailey Lowry

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Emily Tango

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Sydney Broadway

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Caroline Clements

University of North Carolina Wilmington

(Clinical Science)

VIII-34 - Current Life Stress Interacts with Childhood Adversity to Selectively Increase Facets of Reward Processing

Low levels of current life stress were associated with increased sensitivity and motivation for reward. In the latter case, however, the relationship varied in a non-linear manner based on experiences of childhood adversity; i.e., the relationship held in cases of 'mild', but not 'no' or 'severe' childhood adversity.

Cynthia Tao

University of Toronto

Olivia Tiberio

University of Toronto, Scarborough

Suzanne Erb

University of Toronto

(General)

VIII-35 - Adolescents Who Have Experienced Sexual Abuse: Non-Supportive Responses, Self-Blame, and Trauma Symptoms

This study examines non-supportive responses to adolescents who disclosed sexual abuse—from caregivers, friends, and other adults—as correlates of adolescent adjustment. Such responses from caregivers and friends contribute to adolescent trauma symptoms, with responses from caregivers appearing to relate to trauma symptoms by increasing adolescent self-blame for the abuse.

Melissa Sifton

Southern Methodist University

Adrianna Adams

Southern Methodist University

Mindy Jackson

Dallas Children's Advocacy Center

Renee McDonald

Southern Methodist University

Ernest N. Jouriles

Southern Methodist University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-36 - Understanding Resilience: The Impact of ACE, Self-Discipline Domains, and Locus of Control on Resilience

Exposure to childhood traumas (Adverse Child Experiences; ACEs) impact several key areas of life. ACEs influence resilience; this study aims to further understand this relationship. Significant hierarchical regression analyses show ACEs positively predict resilience in adulthood and this model is strengthened when adding in the other factors, in particular self-regulation.

Allen Zollinger

Fort Hays State University

Brett Bieberle

Fort Hays State University

Jisook Park

Fort Hays State University

Brooke Mann

Fort Hays State University

(General)

VIII-37 - Men Who Have Experienced Maltreatment Report Greater Perceived Threat of COVID-19

Experience with early life adversity is associated with higher levels of perceived COVID-19 threat. We investigated whether there were gender differences in the relation between early life adversity and perceived COVID-19 threat. Men who had experienced maltreatment in early development, but not women, showed greater perceived threat from COVID-19.

Ian Dennis

Miami University

Katherine M Knauff

Miami University

Vrinda Kalia

Miami University

(Personality/Emotion)

VIII-38 - Development of Cognitive Control during Adolescence: The Integrative Effects of Family Socioeconomic Status and Parenting Behaviors

Latent growth modeling was used to examine the direct, indirect, and interaction effects of family SES via parenting behaviors in predicting developmental trajectories of cognitive control. We found higher SES was associated with higher intercept and steeper decreases in fronto-parietal activation during cognitive control at high levels of parental monitoring.

Morgan Lindenmuth

Mengjiao Li

University of Massachusetts Amherst

Kathryn Tarnai

Virginia Tech

Sarah Gellert

Virginia Tech

Jacob Lee

Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute

Brooks King-Casas

Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute

Jungmeen Kim-Spoon

Virginia Tech

Kirby Deater-Deckard

University of Massachusetts Amherst

(Developmental)

VIII-39 - Profiles of Maternal Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms in Early Childhood Longitudinally Predict Children's Mental Health Outcomes in Middle Childhood

Parents' history of trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) elevate risk for mental health problems in their offspring. Using a longitudinal design, this study found that profiles of parental PTSD during early childhood (i.e., repeatedly elevated PTSD symptoms) predicted children's internalizing and externalizing behavior in middle childhood.

Christopher Khudari

Stony Brook University

Kristin Bernard

Stony Brook University

Mary Dozier

University of Delaware

(Clinical Science)

VIII-40 - Affects of ACEs on Health Behaviors Partially Mediated By Protective Childhood Experiences

Protective childhood experiences partially mediated the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and health-risk behaviors, indicating that a portion of the participation in health-risk behaviors was attributable to lacking protective experiences. Thus, childhood adversity predicts a lower likelihood of receiving experiences which contribute to the prevention of health-risk behaviors.

Hannah Moore

Fairmont State University

Zachariah Moore

Fairmont State University

Nina Slota

Fairmont State University

(Developmental)

VIII-41 - Parenting Sense of Competence Mediates COVID Stress and Child Behavior in the Presence of the Moderation of High Parental ACEs

This study looked at the relations between parenting sense of competence (PSOC), COVID-19 stress, and child behavior problems and the moderation of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) on those associations. For parents with high ACEs but not low, PSOC significantly mediated the association between COVID-19 stress and child behavior problems.

Madison Hannapel

Eastern Michigan University

Sarah E. Freeman

Eastern Michigan University

Jeffrey Lock

Eastern Michigan University

Myranda Ivey

Eastern Michigan University

Kazia Kelly

Angela D. Staples

Eastern Michigan University

Jamie Lawler

Eastern Michigan University

(General)

VIII-42 - Effects of Mental Health and Educational Needs on Children within Emergency Shelter Care

This study found that children in foster care placed in emergency shelters at entry into the system had higher needs in attention deficit/impulse control and substance abuse compared to children without shelter placements.

Lydia Simms

Emily Manko

Loyola University Chicago

Sargent Elizabeth

Loyola University Chicago

Leon Scott

Loyola University Chicago

(Clinical Science)

VIII-43 - Effects of Adverse Childhood Experience on Physiological Regulation Are Moderated By Evolved Developmental Niche History

Evolved Developmental Niche (EDN) in childhood supported women's (N=113) physiological regulation/cardiac vagal adaptability (RSA) even in the presence of ACEs (adverse childhood experiences), buffering effects of trauma and promoting healthy functioning. The EDN may be a key ecological component that not only ameliorates adversity but promotes health across the lifespan.

Mary Tarsha

University of Notre Dame

Darcia Narvaez

University of Notre Dame

(Developmental)

VIII-44 - Investigating the Influence of Reward-Related Processes in the Relationship between Childhood Adversity and Problems Associated with Substance Use

Childhood adversity predicts substance use problems in young adulthood. The present study assessed whether impairments in the anticipation, consumption, and learning of rewards influence this relationship. Childhood adversity predicted reward anticipation, but no mediating role of different reward-related processes was found, thereby highlighting that reward-related processes contribute to distinct outcomes.

Nayani Ramakrishnan

University of Toronto

Cinthia Tao

University of Toronto

Sujaiya Tiba

University of Toronto

Farhat Ullah

University of Toronto

Abby Goldstein

University of Toronto

Suzanne Erb

University of Toronto

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VIII-45 - Meaning in Life in Emerging Adulthood: Links to Trauma History, Disorganized Attachment Stances, and Social Support.

We found that young adults' greater trauma history, greater disorganization/disorientation with fathers, less social support, and less affective caregiving with mothers were associated with less meaning presence. Disorganization/disorientation with fathers and social support mediated trauma and meaning's relations. Results highlight disorganization/disorientation and social support's importance for trauma and meaning-related research.

Travis K. Nair

Adelphi University

Jessica L Wang

Adelphi University

Naa-Adjeley A Kuma

Adelphi University

Yaasameen Rhiman

Adelphi University

Laura E Brumariu

Adelphi University

(Developmental)

VIII-46 - Intimate Partner Violence Exposure and Self-Regulation in Children and Adolescents: A Systematic Review

This study systematically reviewed 10 peer-reviewed studies that quantitatively examined the effects of intimate partner violence (IPV) exposure on self-regulation in children and adolescents. Of those, nine studies identified significant negative effects of IPV exposure on aspects of self-regulation, and two studies identified indirect pathways through parenting and maternal depression.

Ying Zhang

Clarkson University

Samantha Cannata

Clarkson University

(Developmental)

VIII-47 - Lived Experiences of Working Mothers during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Obstacles and Paths Forward

The current study presents experiences of working mothers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Findings suggest working mothers faced obstacles because of the pandemic (e.g., loss of hours and wages, childcare stressors, strained relationships). Mothers also expressed their desires for future trainings to advance their careers in light of these challenges.

Lisa Helene Rosen

Texas Womans University

Shannon R. Scott

Texas Woman's University

Rebekah Urban

Oklahoma State University

Shazia Ahmed

Texas Woman's University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-48 - Understanding Neighborhood Risk Effects on Childhood Aggression and Anxiety

This study evaluated mediators of neighborhood risks on aggression and anxiety in childhood. Results revealed an indirect effect from neighborhood risk to child aggression through heightened community violence exposure and to child anxiety through both community violence exposure and insensitive parenting. These findings underscore community- and parent-level interventions.

Gilberto Torres

University of California, Riverside

Amanda Sadri

University of California, Riverside

Tuppett Yates

University Of California, Riverside

(Developmental)

VIII-49 - History of Parental Incarceration Increases Risk of Developing Early Maladaptive Schemas

Our research examined whether parental incarceration increased risk of early maladaptive schemas (EMSs) in young adults. Young adults with a history of parental incarceration showed significantly higher EMS scores overall and in 8 of 13 EMSs. These results accentuate the need to develop support for children affected by parental incarceration.

Tamara Meister

Fielding Graduate University

Danielle Litz

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-50 - Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Somatic Symptoms and Chronic Health Problems in Adulthood

Childhood maltreatment has been found to predict somatic symptoms and chronic health problems in adults. Our research found emotional abuse and physical neglect the strongest predictors of somatic symptoms, while emotional neglect the best predictor of IBS. Results suggest complex relationships between types of childhood maltreatment and specific health outcomes.

Anh Ho

Fielding Graduate University

Kimberly Keiser

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-51 - Emotional Intelligence and Exposure to Childhood Trauma Predict Resilience in Adulthood

This research examined whether emotional intelligence (EI) and exposure to childhood trauma predict resilience in adulthood. Our results revealed that EI and emotional neglect were strong predictors of resilience. However, contrary to expectations, EI did not moderate the relationship between emotional neglect and resilience.

Abigail Langham

Fielding Graduate University

Anh Ho

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-52 - Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Difficulties with Emotion Regulation in Adulthood

Our research examined the relationship between childhood maltreatment and emotion dysregulation in adulthood. We found that the strongest risk factors for emotion dysregulation in adulthood were childhood emotional abuse, physical neglect, and physical abuse.

Fernanda Covert

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-53 - Exposure to Childhood Trauma and Cognitive Intelligence Predict Resilience

In response to gaps in literature, our research examined whether childhood trauma predicts resilience, and if cognitive intelligence moderates that relationship. Emotional neglect, physical neglect, physical abuse, crystallized intelligence, and fluid reasoning predicted resilience, but cognitive intelligence did not moderate the relationships between childhood trauma and resilience.

Ying Kalin Mo

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

VIII-54 - Emotional Intelligence Moderates the Relationship between Childhood Maltreatment and Adult Sexual Perpetration in Men

Past research found childhood maltreatment, emotional intelligence, and gender predicted sexual perpetration. However, it had not been determined if emotional intelligence moderates these relationships. We found that emotional intelligence negatively moderates the relationship between physical abuse and neglect and sexual perpetration in men.

Kasey Connors-Beron

Fielding Graduate University

Jessica M. Hargreaves

Fielding Graduate University

Dawn Y. Lanaville

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

VIII-55 - Familial Incarceration and ACEs Predict Illegal Behavior for African Americans

Research shows that individuals who experience familial incarceration are at risk for participation in unlawful behavior. Similarly, adverse childhood experiences have been shown to predict negative consequences in adulthood. Our research found that familial incarceration and adverse experiences during childhood predicted illegal behavior in African American adults.

Amanda Abbie-Hall

Fielding Graduate University

LaTanya Tolan

Fielding Graduate University

Latrease R. Moore

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

VIII-56 - Stressful Life Events Mediate the Relationship between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Insomnia

We hypothesized that the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and insomnia severity would be mediated by recent stressful life events. Data from 2108 undergraduates was collected via an online survey using standardized scales. Our mediation hypothesis was supported. Overall, our model accounted for 32% of the variance in insomnia severity.

Grant Benham

The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Joceline Mena Teran

The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Ruby Charak

The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Jordan Kenemore

The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

(Clinical Science)

VIII-57 - Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Difficulty Coping with Chronic Pain during Adulthood

The purpose of this study was to determine if childhood maltreatment predicts challenges in coping with chronic pain during adulthood. Four hundred twenty-five adults participated in this anonymous online study. The best predictors of difficulties coping with chronic pain in adulthood were childhood emotional abuse and physical neglect.

Sydney D. Mitchell

Fielding Graduate University

Ashley K. Dorsey

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-58 - Giving Social Support Moderates the Association between Childhood Adversity and Proactive Aggression

Social support may be protective against aggression among adolescents with early life adversity. Adolescents completed surveys for measurements of early life adversity, aggression and social support. Giving social support was a protective against proactive aggression among adolescents with ELA.

Negin Ghaffari

Zahra Mousavi

University of California, Irvine

Nazly Restrepo

Project Youth OCBF

Kate Ryan Kuhlman

University of California, Irvine

(Developmental)

VIII-59 - Childhood Trauma Exposure and Trauma Integration Predict Emotional Intelligence in Adults

American adults were recruited from Prolific to examine if childhood maltreatment would predict emotional intelligence, and trauma integration would act as a moderator for emotional intelligence. The results supported our hypothesis that childhood trauma predicts emotional intelligence, but trauma integration was not a moderator for emotional intelligence.

Colleen M. H. Kocik

Fielding Graduate University

Lisa R. Kromer

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-60 - Early Maladaptive Schemas Predict Emotion Dysregulation in Adulthood

Our research examined the predictive value of early childhood maladaptive schemas on adult emotion dysregulation. Maladaptive schemas explained a large portion of the variance in emotion dysregulation. The best predictors were incompetence, abandonment, insufficient self-control, fear of losing control, dependency, and vulnerability schemas.

Brian Jayakumar

Fielding Graduate University

Fernanda Covert

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-61 - Experiencing Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Being Physically and Sexually Abused As an Adult

This research explores the relationship between childhood maltreatment and adult abuse. We expected that childhood maltreatment would be associated with experiencing adult physical and sexual abuse. Results showed that childhood maltreatment predicted adult maltreatment, and type of adult abuse was best predicted by the same type of childhood abuse.

Stephanie Ioannou

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

VIII-62 - Experiencing Childhood Maltreatment Increases Risk of Aggressive Behavior in Adulthood

The study examined the relationship between childhood maltreatment and aggression as adults. Results revealed that childhood physical abuse, emotional abuse, and physical neglect predicted higher aggression while emotional neglect predicted lower aggression in adults.

Xaviera Gadpaille

Fielding Graduate University

Ashima Saigal

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

VIII-63 - Childhood Emotional Abuse As a Predictor of Early Maladaptive Schemas

Young's schema model suggested that childhood adversity may contribute to the development of maladaptive schemas. Our research confirmed that childhood emotional abuse was a strong predictor of early maladaptive schemas in adults. The schemas most strongly related to childhood emotional abuse were incompetence, defectiveness, and emotional deprivation.

Sheila Turner

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-64 - Trauma Integration Moderates the Relationship between Childhood Physical Abuse and Adult Resilience

This study examined the relationship between childhood maltreatment, resilience, and trauma integration. Physical abuse predicted high resilience; conversely, emotional neglect predicted low resilience. Trauma integration moderated the relationship between physical mistreatment and resilience. These results suggest that integration of trauma may increase resilience in victims of physical abuse.

Lisa R. Kromer

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-65 - Race As a Marginal Moderator between Parental Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Child Emotional Lability

Authors examined the relationship between a parent's own adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and his or her child's emotional lability/negativity as moderated by parent race. Results revealed a significant relation between ACEs and child emotional lability with a trend toward a stronger association in Black/African American families.

Rachael Les

Eastern Michigan University

Kristin Aho

Eastern Michigan University

Coreena Forstner

Eastern Michigan University SEED Lab

Jamie Lawler

Eastern Michigan University

Angela D. Staples

Eastern Michigan University

(Developmental)

VIII-66 - Modeling Latent Interactions Using the Product Indicator Approach: An Applied Example with Clinical Data in R

Researchers are often interested in interaction effects. When the variables involved in the interaction are not directly observed, latent methods should be used. This poster gives an applied example of a latent method called the Product Indicator approach programmed in R with a sample of rural Latinx adolescents.

Jessica L. Fossum

University of California, Los Angeles

Amanda K. Montoya

University of California, Los Angeles

(Methodology)

VIII-67 - The Interaction between Gender Expression and Sexual Orientation on Social Distance: Distance Greatest Against Straight, Conforming Man

This study examined college students' social distances against male vignette targets that varied by conformity of gender expression and sexual orientation. Participants reported the greatest social distance against the straight target with conforming gender expression. Social distance did not differ in all three other combinations, suggesting acceptance.

Madeline M Jones

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Hung-Chu Lin

University of Louisiana Lafayette

(Social)

VIII-68 - Moderation Effects of Pandemic Impact on the Association between Self-Care and Stress Among Undergraduate Students

Self-care has a negative effect on stress among undergraduate students. There is a significant interaction of self-care and psychological impact on stress such that self-care is more effect at reducing stress for those in the higher psychological impact group.

May D Xiao

DePaul University Psychology Department

Yan Li

DePaul University

(General)

VIII-69 - Natural Mentors: The Impact of Mentor-Mentee Similarities on the Adverse Effects of Discrimination in Underrepresented Students

The current study investigates the buffering effect of mentor-mentee similarities on social belonging due to discrimination. Participants included 109 underrepresented students and results show that the negative impact of discrimination was lessened when participants reported higher similarities to their natural mentor.

Jasmine Cosby
Fordham University

Ariana DeJesus-Rodriguez

Nicola Forbes
Fordham University

Tripat Rihal

Elizabeth B Raposa
Fordham University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-70 - Impact of COVID-19 News Coverage on Stereotypes Used for Asians on Twitter

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has led to increase in anti-Asian racism. This increase has been attributed to rhetoric around the pandemic. We will use 12 million tweets from before and during COVID-19 to analyze changes in stereotypes used for Asians as a function of COVID-19 news coverage.

Richa Gautam
University of Delaware

Jennifer T. Kubota
University of Delaware

Jasmin Cloutier
University of Delaware

(Social)

VIII-71 - Racial Essentialism Predicts Outgroup Social Comfort

Racial essentialism predicts negative outcomes like stereotyping and discrimination. Social comfort varies with social distance and in-group comfort has been found to be stronger than out-group comfort. Our results suggest that essentialism, specifically perceiving categories as cohesive, is associated with less social comfort in interactions where social distance is low.

Lauryn Lu
Northeastern University

Alec Rutherford
Northeastern University

Jessica S. Leffers
Eckerd College

John D Coley
Northeastern University

(Cognitive)

VIII-72 - Discrimination and Distress in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic Among Emerging Adults

Discrimination and distress in an emerging adult sample is assessed within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic across three timepoints. Results demonstrate differences in peer and institutional discrimination based on timepoint and racial identity. Findings add nuance to literature demonstrating a relationship between racial identity and pandemic related impacts.

Keely H Bieniak
DePaul University

Rebekah Sheih
DePaul University

Amanda Barry
DePaul University Psychology Department

Jacquelyn N Raftery-Helmer
Worcester State University

Alison M Stoner
Reliant Medical Group, UMass Medical School

Susan T. Tran
DePaul University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-74 - The Influence of Racial Socialization and Racial Identity on Internalizing Symptoms Amongst Black Emerging Adults Experiencing Racial Discrimination

Racial socialization and racial identity are known to play a role in Black people's experiences of discrimination. However, these variables are often investigated amongst Black youth. Using a sample of 1,654 Black emerging adults, this study focused on the influence of racial socialization messages on racial identity and mental health.

Taleesa Peck

Howard University

GiShawn Mance

Howard University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-75 - A Content Analysis of Teen Media: Portrayals of Characters of Color

The study aims to examine how race and racism are depicted in popular media by examining whether and how various facets of color consciousness and color-blind racial attitudes are portrayed in teen television shows.

Janelle Ferraris

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Lindsay Denecker

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Kristin Vierra

University Nevada Las Vegas

(Social)

VIII-76 - Sexual Orientation and Gender Stereotypes of Asian Individuals

The purpose of the current study is to examine stereotype application at the intersection of gender, sexual orientation, and ethnicity/race, with a focus on queer Asian individuals. Results suggest that Asian identity (relative to White identity) influences perceptions of gender and sexuality.

Madeline Young

Flora Oswald

The Pennsylvania State University

Cory Lynn Pedersen

Kwantlen Polytechnic University

(Social)

VIII-77 - The Gendered Link between Depression and Passive Coping Styles for Ethnic Discrimination

The purpose of this study was to examine how depression, resilience, and coping with ethnic discrimination are related, with implications to help guide tailored support/intervention. Depression and resilience had a strong, inverse relationship. Depression had a significant positive correlation with passive coping for women; this relationship had a small-medium effect.

Lauren Strickland

The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Tomorrow Arnold

University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

(General)

VIII-78 - #Blackintheivory: An Examination of Black Scholars' Tweets of Racial Discrimination in Academia

In our study, we explore the narrative experiences of being Black in academia as recounted by Black individuals. We conducted a content analysis on 1,000 random tweets using the hashtag #Blackintheivory using the social media analytics manager Sysomos. Black scholars reported experiences of discrimination in the workplace.

Le'Elle Davis

University of Michigan

Arianna McClellan

(Personality/Emotion)

VIII-80 - Understanding Underrepresented Students' Experiences with Microaggressions on a Predominantly White College Campus

In-depth interviews examined underrepresented students' experiences with campus climate and microaggressions. Different patterns reflecting types of microaggressions, outcomes of experiencing microaggressions, and factors buffering against microaggressions by identity were identified. Implications of patterns for support and change regarding microaggressions on college campuses are discussed.

Monica E. Schneider

State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Katrina Saylor

State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Joelmy Acevedo

State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Abigail George

State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Xiara Colon

Isabella Higgins

Quaana Lake

Dr. Sasha Eloi-Evans

University of Rochester

(Social)

VIII-81 - Asian-American Undergraduate Students' Experience during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Eighty-nine undergraduate Asian-American students responded to an online survey on their experiences during the pandemic. Participants reported experiencing resource challenges (primarily, space), anxiety, depression, and concern about discrimination due to their country of origin. Respondents who reported higher levels of concern regarding discrimination did not differ significantly on collectivism scores.

Anjoo Sikka

The State University of New York, Geneseo

Jacob D Houseman

State University of New York - Geneseo

Tucker P Landwehr

State University of New York - Geneseo

Sean McBride

State University of New York - Geneseo

Ashley M Romano

State University of New York - Geneseo

William J Widarsono

State University of New York - Geneseo

(General)

VIII-82 - Abortion Stigma Measure Finds Older People Less Stigmatizing

Who is more likely to hold stigmatizing attitudes toward people who have had an abortion? This study tested a new measure of Abortion Stigma, finding that greater religiosity and conservatism predicted the tendency to stigmatize. Older people were less likely to engage in abortion stigmatizing compared to younger people.

Patricia L. Waters

Colorado College

Emma Cardin

Colorado College

(Social)

VIII-83 - When Skinfolk Are Kinfolk: Higher Perceived Support and Acceptance Characterize Close Same-Race Relationships for People of Color

In two national ($n = 1618$) and weekly-diary ($n = 103$) studies, young Black, Latin, and Asian adults received more support and acceptance from close same-race (vs. interracial) relationships. In turn, greater same-race support and acceptance predicted greater well-being, both in terms of flourishing and in terms of depressive affect.

Regine Debrosse

McGill University

Sabrina J. Thai

Brock University

Tess Brieva

University of Michigan

(Social)

VIII-84 - Microaggressions and Cannabis Use and Related Problems Among Black Adults: The Roles of Cannabis Use Motives

Among 106 Black current cannabis users, microaggressions (MA) were related to cannabis problems ($r=.30$), not cannabis frequency ($r=.03$). MAs were related to cannabis problems indirectly via coping, $b=.014$, and conformity, $b=.002$, motives; and via the sequential effects of coping motives and cannabis frequency, $b=.003$.

Julia D. Buckner

Louisiana State University

Michael J. Zvolensky

University of Houston

Caroline Scherzer

Louisiana State University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-85 - The Relationship between Racial Essentialism & Inhibitory Control

Racial essentialism, the belief that racial group membership is determined by a causal essence, leads people to view racial groups as naturally occurring and members within them as highly cohesive. Essentialist beliefs about race were negatively related to inhibitory control, where reduced essentialism is associated with greater inhibitory control.

Jessica S. Leffers

Eckerd College

John D Coley

Northeastern University

(Cognitive)

VIII-86 - Political Lenses Influence Our Perceptions of Racism

This experiment aimed to examine the effects of politics on an ability to identify racist statements. We found Democrats were more likely than Republicans to label a racially charged statement as "racist." However, this difference was eliminated when subjects did not know who made the statement.

Josh Woods

Grand View University

(Social)

VIII-87 - Discrimination and Social Isolation Among African Americans: The Moderating Role of Skin Tone

This study investigated the relationships between discrimination, skin tone, and objective and subjective social isolation among African Americans using data from the National Survey of American Life. The analyses indicated that discrimination was positively associated with subjective and objective isolation. Skin tone moderated the association between discrimination and subjective isolation.

Ann W. Nguyen

Case Western Reserve University

Harry Owen Taylor

University of Toronto

Verna M Keith

Weidi Qin

Uchechi A Mitchell

(Social)

VIII-88 - The Joint Impact of Collectivistic Value Orientation and Independent Self-Concept on Ally Behaviors for Disadvantaged Outgroups

This research examined the relationship between group members' individualistic-collectivistic cultural orientation and allyship. In four studies (one experiment and three surveys), we found that a combination of a collectivistic value orientation and an independent self-concept led to allyship intentions to improve the status of disadvantaged outgroups.

Hayeon Lee

SKKU

Hoon-Seok Choi

Sungkyunkwan University

(Social)

VIII-89 - Moving Morality Beyond the in-Group: Liberals and Conservatives Show Differences on Group-Framed Moral Foundations and These Differences Mediate Perceived Bias and Threat.

Few studies have examined the functioning of moral foundations on attitudes at the intergroup level; the present research demonstrated that the moral foundations associated with political ideologies vary with specific- and abstract-groups, and show different relationships with prejudice and threat toward immigrants, which provides avenues for improving political dialogues.

Brandon D. Stewart

University of Birmingham

David S. M. Morris

University of Birmingham

(Social)

VIII-90 - Pathogen Threat, Tourist Negative Stereotype and Resident Hospitality: The Boundary Condition of COVID-19 Origin Belief

We examined the effect of pathogen disgust (PD) on residents' hospitality (RH). Further, we assessed mediating and moderating roles of tourist negative stereotype (NS) and COVID-19 origin belief (OB). We found PD to facilitate RP, with NS mediating negatively. OB strengthened the direct and indirect effects of PD on RH.

Collins Opoku Antwi

Zhejiang Normal University

Michelle Allyshia Belle

Zhejiang Normal University

Asante Adom Eric

Hong Kong Metropolitan University

Jun Ren

Zhejiang Normal University

(Social)

VIII-91 - Heart Rate Variability Modulates Task Performance on Identifying Negative Words Superimposed on Racially in-Group Faces.

We presented positive or negative words superimposed on either racially out-group or in-group faces. White participants were less accurate in trials where negative words were superimposed on in-group faces. However, people with higher cardiac vagal tone were more accurate in trials where negative words were superimposed on in-group faces.

Gewnhi Park

Westmont College

Carli Roberson

(Social)

VIII-92 - Childhood Racism and Oppositional Behavior: Examining the Moderating Roles of Child Skin Color and Gender

Utilizing a longitudinal study of 250 child-caregiver dyads, we evaluated a moderation model wherein we discovered a positive relationship between children's experiences of racism at age 10 and their oppositional behavior problems at age 12 as moderated by child gender and skin color.

Oretioluwasefunmi Agbelusi

University of California Riverside

Jessie Bridgewater

University of California, Riverside

Tuppett Yates

University Of California, Riverside

(Developmental)

VIII-93 - Rebels or Racists? Beliefs about the Confederate Flag's Symbolism and Their Associations with Racism and Discrimination

We examined perceptions that the Confederate flag symbolizes racism, heritage, or rebellion. Study 1 found that heritage and rebellion beliefs were associated with negative racial attitudes. In Study 2, participants who disagreed with arguments that the flag stands for racism were more likely to discriminate in an interracial helping situation.

Jessica McManus

Hood College

Sarah Harmon

Carroll College

Anna Wurzer

Northern Illinois University

Cameron Herriges

Arizona State University

(Social)

VIII-94 - Underlying Factors Predict Attitudes Toward Latino Immigrants Among Latinos and Caucasian Whites

We examined how Right-wing authoritarianism and Social dominance in Latinos and Caucasian whites predicted attitudes toward Latino immigrants. Latino participants held more favorable views toward Latino immigrants, but both factors were linked with less favorable attitudes toward Latino immigrants in both groups. Shared beliefs inform us of prejudices toward immigrants.

Roque V. Mendez

Texas State University

Alessandra Rizzo Esposito

Texas State University

(Social)

VIII-95 - The Difference in Avoidance and Approach Tendency for the Asian Victim Vs. the Black Victim Following the Exposure to the Hate Crime and the Systemic Racism

Participants exposed to a hate crime toward an Asian victim, of which systemic racism was suggested as a reason, showed avoidance tendency towards Asian facial photos compared to the photos of Black and White. The other group exposed to a Black victim showed an avoidance tendency towards White facial photos.

Jihye Choi

The College of William and Mary

Cheryl L. Dickter

The College of William and Mary

(Social)

VIII-96 - The Associations of Racism-Related Stressors to Well-Being Among Asian Americans during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The Asian American Attitudes Study surveyed 305 Asian American adults about their experiences with racism related stressors and their overall well-being. Asian Americans who experienced high levels of varying racism-related stressors such as vicarious racism, microaggressions, and discrimination during COVID-19 experienced heightened levels of depression, anxiety, and body image concerns.

Christine Chang

Chapman University

David Frederick

Chapman University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-97 - Perception of Classroom Assessment: The Impact of Personal Experience on Pre-Service Teachers Future Use of Classroom Assessment

The current study uses a qualitative approach to examine the preconceptions of pre-service teachers within one year of their student teaching experience. Data was analyzed using a thematic analysis, within a critical realist framework. Results indicted substantial inner-connected themes among the preconceptions of pre-service teachers and their lived experience.

Robyn Fisher

Ball State University;

(General)

VIII-98 - Metaphorically Teaching: Framing the Teacher and Student Relationship with Metaphors

Metaphors that frame the relationship between teachers and students may help communicate requirements and expectations. Students were asked to consider seven (e.g. teacher as gardener, student as plant), and indicate whether they reflected actual or ideal experiences. Scores were compared to measures of student engagement and entitlement.

Noah B Wasserman

Bridgewater State University

Elizabeth R. Spievak

Bridgewater State University

(General)

VIII-99 - Optimal Remote Learning Environment

To determine the optimal remote learning environment, students were assigned conditions based on camera requirements, background requirements, and break requirements. Mandatory cameras and breaks resulted in lower levels of anxiety and higher levels of mindfulness. When compared to in-person classes, the difference in levels of anxiety and mindfulness negligible.

Carmine Velez

New York Institute of Technology

Melissa Huey

New York Institute of Technology

Anna Shumskaya

New York Institute of Technology

(Cognitive)

VIII-100 - Practicing Connections: Videos That Highlight Core Concepts Enhance Student Learning in Undergraduate Statistics

In two random-assignment studies, we examine whether embedding a 24-video core-concept instructional intervention within students' online textbook improves learning. Across both studies (N=471), students watch videos at rates lower than anticipated, but students who watch more intervention video perform better on end-of-textbook assessments when controlling for prior performance.

Laura Fries

University of California, Los Angeles

Ji Y. Son

California State University, Los Angeles

James Stigler

UCLA

(Developmental)

VIII-101 - Exploratory Learning Improves Knowledge Transfer in Undergraduate Physics Learning

Providing a novel activity prior to lecture can improve students' conceptual understanding. Participants completed a novel physics activity either before (explore-first condition) or after instruction (instruct-first condition). Exploratory learning led to greater knowledge transfer to other physics concepts.

Derek McClellan

The University of Louisville (Kentucky)

Raymond J. Chastain

University of Louisville

Marci S. DeCaro

University of Louisville

(Cognitive)

VIII-102 - Quantitative Comparisons of Virtual Vs. in-Person Instruction: Implications for Teaching and Learning Psychological Science

We found significant differences in learning between virtual and in-person instruction. Scores on exams that assessed the learning of facts decreased significantly after a transition to in-person instruction, whereas scores on exams that assessed applications of facts increased significantly after this transition. Implications for both education and psychotherapy were revealed.

Samuel L Browning

E. Scott Geller

Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University

(General)

VIII-103 - Findings from a Mixed-Methods Study of Educators of Students with Learning Differences in the 2020-2021 School Year

The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted how educators are supporting students, especially students with learning differences. Researchers conducted an exploratory mixed-methods longitudinal study with educators of students with learning differences during the 2020-21 school year. The study explored educators' affective experiences, challenges faced, and social emotional learning as a protective factor.

Miranda Wood

Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

Kaveri Sehgal

Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

Lauren Naples

Yale University

Abigail Eveleigh

Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

Amanda Cook

EdTogether

Gabrielle Schlichtmann

EdTogether

Christina Cipriano

Yale University; Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

(Social)

VIII-104 - Analyzing Adolescent Development of Self-Reflection Using Narrative Structures: Plot, Symbol, Theme, and Perspective

Developmental/narrative research using *Tree of Meaning*© protocol, shows that self-perspective may develop between ages 11 and 19 ($p < .026$). Levels of narrative comprehension develop sequentially: 1) Plot; 2) Narrative Symbol; 3) Story Theme; 4) Self-Perspective. Students may develop Self-Perspective by 11, but most achieve this level by 19.

Julia Penn Shaw

Empire State College, The State University of New York

(Developmental)

VIII-106 - Transferable Skills Gained By Underrepresented Minority Groups from Peer Leader Service

We examined transferable skills gained by women and underrepresented minority (URM) individuals who were peer leaders in peer-led team learning programs. Compared to non-URM leaders, URM leaders experienced higher gains in leadership, collaboration, confidence, and problem-solving. These results have positive implications for diversity in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics courses.

Danka Maric

IUPUI

Tony Chase

Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

Anusha Rao

Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

Gabrielle Kline

Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

Pratibha Varma-Nelson

Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

(General)

VIII-107 - The Application of the Perusall Platform, an Alternative to Traditional Text, Provides Documentation of Reading, While Allowing Student Connectedness and Satisfaction in on-Line Instruction

We examined students' feelings of connectedness, reading assignment completion, pleasure and satisfaction with the textbook using the Perusall platform. Analysis of students' survey responses and course evaluations suggest that Perusall is effective at alleviating some documented challenges faced by students in online learning with no negative impact on instructor evaluations.

Melanie Lemanski

University of Houston - Victoria

Sandy S. Venneman

University of Houston, Victoria

(General)

VIII-108 - Exercise Increase Student Liking of Statistics - If It's Greek to Me I Don't like It

A quick instructional activity significantly increased student self-measured "liking" of common symbols used in statistics. The exercise also produced robust data usable for the semester on topics such as scales, measures of central tendency, variability, inter-rater reliability, hypothesis testing for repeated measures, and correlation.

Sandy S. Venneman

University of Houston, Victoria

(General)

VIII-110 - Putting the Professor into the Technology Acceptance Model Applied to Higher Education: Student Reactions to Remote Learning

Combining the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and instructor contribution from the literature regarding online pedagogy, we examined instructors' contribution to student satisfaction with remote course technology and with courses overall. Findings indicate instructor contribution related directly and indirectly, via TAM's perceived usefulness and ease of use variables, to both outcomes.

Gary A. Adams

Marquette University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

VIII-112 - Gender Bias in Student Evaluations of Teaching

A virtual storytelling analog was used to represent the instruction of an online collegiate course. The construct produced null results that we believe are conceptually significant. We believe these outcomes are concomitant to widespread academic misconceptions leading to our off-base but comprehensively constructive instituted methods.

Kiyan Irani

Columbia University

Audree Britte

Utah State University

(Social)

VIII-113 - The Neural Mechanisms of Parallel Individuation and Numerical Approximation

This EEG study investigated the neural basis of perceiving small (1~3) and large-numbers (4+). Participants viewed stimuli containing 1~6 dots, pressing a key whenever they detect a change. Parietal-occipital-temporal junction analyses revealed that cardinality modulated the N170. A later positivity (LP) linked to change detection was modulated by numerical ratio.

Jean Tang-Lonardo

Teachers College, Columbia University

Nick Bisbee

Johns Hopkins University

Maitri Jain

Teachers College, Columbia University

Erin Kirby

Teachers College, Columbia University

Sadra Gerami

Teachers College, Columbia University

Melissa Coffel

Teachers College, Columbia University

Daniela Sezcon-Cepeda

Teachers College, Columbia University

Kai Gilchrist

Teachers College, Columbia University

Samah Abdelrahim

Teachers College, Columbia University

Sungbong Kim

ICESCO (Islamic World Educational, Scientific, and Culture Organization)

Peter Gordon

Teachers College, Columbia University

(Cognitive)

VIII-114 - Head-Vision Synchronization Affects on Contrast Discrimination

Current study manipulating head-vision synchronization has revealed that the contrast discrimination ability was enhanced when the visual field was synchronized with head movement as in a natural circumstance, compared to the unsynchronized condition. This suggests that the physical constraints on vision are appropriately compensated and reflected in the visual function.

Leo Takahashi

Kyoko Hine

Toyohashi University of Technology

Yuma Taniyama

Toyohashi University of Technology

Shigeki Nakauchi

Toyohashi University of Technology

(Cognitive)

VIII-116 - Color Discriminability at Extreme Peripheral Vision

This study measured color discrimination ability in extreme periphery at a viewing angle of 94.85 degrees using monochromatic LEDs. We found that red/green LEDs were discriminated with $d' = 1.57$ when stimulus intensity was large enough.

Kazumitsu Sawamoto

Toyohashi University of Technology

Kyoko Hine

Toyohashi University of Technology

Shigeki Nakauchi

Toyohashi University of Technology

(Cognitive)

VIII-117 - Eye Spy an Error: Comparing Psychometric and Psychophisic Ocular Strain

We investigated the association between observable and theoretical attributes; measures of accommodative lag and self-reports of blurred vision were recorded pre-and-post participant virtual reality immersion. We hypothesized that self-reported blurred vision had a significant negative correlation with accommodative lag. Our results indicated that blurred vision may not influence accommodative lag.

Hyunbum Issac Kim

California State University Northridge

Cynthia Y. Delgado

California State University, Northridge

Breana Aceituno

Zabrina Legarda

California State University Northridge

DeVere A. Vidamuerte

California State University, Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew

California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

VIII-118 - Keep Scrolling! : Tiktok Potentially Sharpening Sustained Attention

With the COVID-19 pandemic, the social-media app TikTok grew in popularity. We examined the relationship between TikTok usage and sustained attention. Participants completed the OddBall task before and after either scrolling on TikTok, online window shopping, or reading. Results indicated the TikTok group had better-sustained attention than the reading group.

Nidah Mohammed

Zabrina Legarda

California State University Northridge

Justin S. Jackson

California State University Northridge

Catherine Khajadourian

Alfredo Santiago

CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER

Lauren E. Knox

California State University, Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew

California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

VIII-119 - Turning the Virtual Page: Accommodative Lag and Cognitive Load of Virtual Reality Reading

This pilot study investigated the relationship between accommodative lag and cognitive load when reading in a virtual environment. Our results indicated that cognitive load may not influence an individual's oculomotor strain after reading in virtual reality. Examination of additional data is needed to support this relationship.

Olivia Ramos Jacquez

California State University Northridge

Cynthia Y. Delgado

California State University, Northridge

Hyunbum Kim

Alfredo Santiago

CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER

Gabrielle Bien Tupaz

CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER

Stefanie A. Drew

California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

IX-120 - The Relationship between Telework and Counterproductive Work Behavior

We conducted an experience-sampling study and found that telework (vs. in-person work) was associated with less interpersonally-directed but not organizationally-directed counterproductive work behavior (CWB). Telework was also associated with less performance monitoring and interpersonal contact, and with more work flexibility, but these constructs did not mediate the telework-CWB relationship.

Julia I. Baines

George Mason University

John A. Aitken

George Mason University

JeongJin Kim

George Mason University

Jordan Hassani

George Mason University

Ze Zhu

University of Nebraska Omaha

Seth A. Kaplan

George Mason University

Reeshad S. Dalal

George Mason University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-120 - APS Abstract: Socially Unavailable: Having Your Camera on Increases Your Social Co-Presence

This study investigated the relationships between gender identity and camera usage with social presence and co-presence in online environments. The results support our hypothesis that those with cameras on more often experienced greater social co-presence. However, we found that women experienced the more social presence in virtual meetings than men.

Carlos A. Couzin

California State University Northridge

Lauren E. Knox

California State University, Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew

California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

VIII-122 - A New Measure of Emotional Prosody Recognition: Reliability and Validity of the Emotional Prosody Assessment

We evaluated the reliability and validity of a new emotional prosody recognition measure, the Emotional Prosody Assessment (EPA). The EPA had good internal consistency without suffering from significant floor or ceiling effects. EPA scores correlated with but did not duplicate scores on an emotional facial recognition measure.

Ashrey N Burley

Butler University

Allison Devedjian

Butler University

Colleen Frank

University of Texas at Dallas

Tara T. Lineweaver

Butler University

(Personality/Emotion)

VIII-123 - Qualitative Data on Participant Experiences with a Virtual Personalized (N-of-1) Trial of in-Home Yoga and Massage for Chronic Lower Back Pain

The study utilized follow-up interviews to evaluate the acceptability and satisfaction of a series of personalized (N-of-1) trials for delivery of massage and yoga treatment in participants with CLBP. Participants were highly satisfied with in-home treatment, though considerations of individual needs are necessary to ensure an inclusive and equitable experience.

Danielle Miller

Northwell Health

Melissa Kaplan

Northwell Health

Alexandra Perrin

Northwell Health

Stefani D'Angelo

Northwell Health

Mark Butler

Northwell Health

Karina Davidson

Northwell Health

(Clinical Science)

VIII-124 - Overall and Individual Level Associations between Retrospective Pain Ratings and Ecological Momentary Assessment of Pain in Participants with Chronic Lower Back Pain Presenter: Lindsay Arader

Among participants with chronic lower back pain (CLBP), we assessed the relation between Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) summaries and retrospective pain ratings. EMA ratings were associated with retrospective pain ratings but with substantial variation among individual participants, providing support for the EMA assessments for treatments of CLBP.

Lindsay Arader

St. John's University

Mark Butler

Northwell Health

Stefani D'Angelo

Northwell Health

Danielle Miller

Northwell Health

Melissa Kaplan

Northwell Health

Zarrin Tashnim

Alexandra Perrin

Northwell Health

Thevaa Chandereng

Columbia University

Ken Cheung

Columbia University

Karina Davidson

Northwell Health

(Clinical Science)

VIII-125 - Hybrid Work Has Not Affected Employees' Work-Related Sense of Coherence

During COVID-19, we investigated the effects of hybrid work on employees' work-related Sense of Coherence (Work-SoC). Results reveal that although employees worked remotely, it did not affect their experience of Work-SoC compared to office work.

Ingela Eng

Michaela Tjernberg

Mid Sweden University

Marie-France Champoux-Larsson

Mid Sweden University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-126 - Hybrid Work Increases Work-Life Balance and Improves Health

During the Covid-19 pandemic, we investigated the effects of hybrid work on employees' Work-Life Balance (WLB) and health. Results reveal that employees used the increased work-flexibility and reduced commute time for health-promoting behaviors and enhancement of WLB. Most participants wanted their organizations to implement the hybrid work model permanently.

Michaela Tjernberg

Mid Sweden University

Ingela Eng

Marie-France Champoux Larsson

Mid-Sweden University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-127 - Bayesian Model Fit and Selection Indices for Detecting Misspecification: The Case of Bayesian Piecewise Growth Modeling

We examined the performance of Bayesian model fit and selection indices (CFI, TLI, BIC, DIC, RMSEA, and posterior predictive p -value) to detect model misspecification in Bayesian piecewise growth models. The indices produced disparate performance from one another across various conditions of growth trajectory, sample size, knot location, and prior specification.

Ihnwhi Heo

University of California, Merced

Fan Jia

University of California, Merced

Sarah Depaoli

University of California, Merced

(Methodology)

VIII-128 - Gc at Its Boundaries: Cultural Variables Predict Regional Variations in the Composition and Nature of Declarative Knowledge

We investigated the properties of a comprehensive declarative knowledge test when applied in representative samples from three countries. The results confirm the important role of item sampling in knowledge assessment and empirically demonstrate the influence of cultural variables on the composition and nature of crystallized intelligence.

Luc Watrin

Ulm University

Ulrich Schroeders

University of Kassel

Oliver Wilhelm

Ulm University

(Cognitive)

VIII-130 - Alterations in White Matter Microstructure for Youths with Chronic Pain Relate to Pain Catastrophizing: An Evaluation of Diffusion MRI Data Using Multi-Compartment Modelling

In this study, we examined white matter microstructure in a pediatric pain population, and explored how this microstructure relates to key individual differences, namely the level of experienced disability and pain-related catastrophic thinking. We implemented the multi-compartment modeling approach neurite orientation dispersion and density imaging (NODDI), deriving more biologically informative indices.

Alexandra G. Tremblay-McGaw

Stanford University

Emma E. Biggs

Stanford University School of Medicine

Laura E. Simons

Stanford University School of Medicine

Inge Timmers

Stanford University School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

VIII-131 - Why be Kind When They Are Toxic? Strategies Employed By Benevolent Repliers to Toxicity Online

In Young Reusser et al. (2021), 39% of replies to machine-learning-classified toxic Reddit comments from January 2016 were rated as benevolent. Our coders rated the extent to which the top 669 most-benevolent replies appeared to be correcting vs. going along with each toxic comment. Correcting was a more common strategy.

Alison I. Young Reusser

Houghton College

Kristian Veit

Olivet Nazarene University

Elizabeth Gassin

Olivet Nazarene University

Jonathan Case

Houghton College

(Social)

VIII-132 - A Classroom Visiting Scientist Program Impacts Teachers' Plans for Using Reform-Based Pedagogy

A popular enrichment activity in the K-12 classroom is to invite a visiting scientist to present a lesson, however, little information is available regarding the impact on the classroom teacher. Results revealed teachers reported learning content information and were enthusiastic about moving towards using reform-based pedagogy after the classroom visit.

Karen L. Yanowitz

Arkansas State University

Kevin D. Phelan

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Noor Akhter

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Mohsin Syed

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Billy R. Thomas

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Gregory R. Snead

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

(General)

VIII-133 - A Panel Study of the Relationship between Psychological Health and Job Performance: Serenity at Work Increases Proactive Performance and Poor Task Performance Increases Irritability

Based on a two-wave panel design and a three-month time lag, we mainly found evidences of auto-regressive predictions for psychological health and for job performance dimensions. Yet, we found that serenity at work increases subsequent proactive performance and that a poor task performance increases subsequent irritability.

Jean-Sébastien Boudrias

Université de Montréal

Vincent Roberge

Université de Montréal

Alexandre J.S. Morin

Concordia University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-134 - Student Perceptions of Instructor Teaching Effectiveness: Determining the Minimal Meaningful Difference on 5-Point Rating Scales

In the current investigation, anchor-based and distribution-based approaches were used to determine a minimally meaningful difference on 5-point rating scales of perceived teaching effectiveness. Results suggest that this difference may vary depending on the quality of the instructor, but overall lies between .75 and .84.

Catherine Marie Bain

The University of Oklahoma

Raymond Brian Giesler

Butler University

(General)

VIII-135 - Role of Workplace Ostracism and Workplace Alienation in Organizational Commitment: Understanding Psychological Capital As Moderator

The sample of this study included 250 employees. To carry out this study, correlational research design was used and correlation analysis, hierarchical regression analysis and moderated regression analysis was performed. It was reported that both the variables negatively impacted commitment and psychological capital played the significant role as moderator.

Dr Nitu Singhi

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-136 - Social Writing and Cognition: A Study on the Development of Critical Thinking Among Adolescents

Study examines the writings of adolescents in social writing and how critical thinking is constructed through them. An intervention study based on longitudinal quasi-experimental design was conducted among 15 students from a rural government school. Results unfold a dialectical interplay between the human mediators, cultural tools, motives and critical thinking.

Sunaina K

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Delhi

(Cognitive)

VIII-137 - Heat and Collective Violence in 20th Century India: Curvilinear Effects on Hindu-Muslim Riots

We analyze a geocoded dataset of Hindu-Muslim riots in Uttar Pradesh from 1902 to 1995 to test whether the effect of temperature on collective violence is curvilinear. Multivariate results find that collective violence increases with increasing temperature but that at very high temperatures the odds decrease.

Barry Ruback

Penn State University

Abdul Basit Adeel

Penn State University

(Social)

VIII-138 - Development of an “Attitudes Toward Errors Scale” for Aviation

Scale development results are reported for a measure of Attitudes Toward Errors for use in aviation. Cognitive components of the scale were significantly correlated with behavioral intentions to report errors, while Affective-Cognitive Consistency moderated the relationship. Error reporting is crucially related to safety in aviation and high-risk industries.

Kahea Chang

Saint Louis University

Edward J. Sabin

Saint Louis University

Erin E. Bowen

University of Texas at Arlington

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-139 - The Flexible Impact of Member Affect on Group Creativity

We examined whether the effect of affective states on group creativity depends on the currently dominant attentional focus (global vs. local). As expected, when a global focus is currently dominated, happy groups are more creative than sad groups. But when a local focus is currently dominated, this pattern reversed.

Young-Jae Yoon

Loyola University Chicago

James R. Larson Jr.

Loyola University Chicago

Jeffrey R. Huntsinger

Loyola University Chicago

Gabriela Paiz Palma

Loyola University Chicago

(Social)

VIII-140 - Moral or Not? the Morality of Everyday Behaviors and Individual Differences in Moral Detection

In this study, we explored people's judgments about the morality of everyday behaviors (e.g., ignoring a sign not to walk on the grass). Initial results suggest that many everyday behaviors are indeed viewed as carrying moral weight and that there is wide variation in people's tendency to make such judgments.

J. Dean Elmore

Benedictine College

Jerome A. Lewis

Bellevue University

Zachary M. Himmelberger

Maryville College

Jefferson A. Sherwood

The University of Southern Mississippi

(Social)

Poster Session IX APS Exhibit Hall

SATURDAY MAY 28

7:00 - 8:00 PM

IX-1 - Parenting Stress and Child Outcomes: The Role of Parenting Behaviors and Coparenting during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This longitudinal study completed during the COVID-19 pandemic found a significant indirect effect between parenting stress and child total behavioral problems operating through parental overreactivity. Additionally, higher levels of positive coparenting practices attenuated the negative association between parenting stress and parental acceptance.

Joanna N. Keane
Northern Illinois University

Sophie K. Zolinski
Northern Illinois University

Jill R. Caradec
Northern Illinois University

Elizabeth C. Shelleby
Northern Illinois University

Laura D. Pittman
Northern Illinois University

David J. Bridgett
Northern Illinois University

(Developmental)

IX-2 - The Propensity to Experience Negative Events on Peak Negative Affect

Via Electronically Activated Recording (EAR), a robust naturalistic sampling methodology, moderating effects of adolescent's perception of their caregivers' parenting practices on the relationship between home environment's affective tone and youths' affective states were investigated. Negative-valenced environmental contexts and poor parental supervision independently predicted youths' distress. Clinical implications will be discussed.

Emma Church
Cleveland State University

Caitlin Tytler
Cleveland State University

Ilya Yaroslavsky
Cleveland State University

(Developmental)

IX-3 - Familial Transmission of Maladaptive Emotion Regulation

The present study investigated the relationship between emotion regulation (ER) transmission from parent to offspring, and whether discrepant child-parent perception of parenting practices moderate this transmission. ER transmission was moderated by discrepant positive parenting discrepancies. Clinical implications will be discussed.

Emma Church
Cleveland State University

Caitlin Tytler
Cleveland State University

Ilya Yaroslavsky
Cleveland State University

(Developmental)

IX-4 - Chinese-American Sibling Relationships: The Role of Age, Culture, and Responsibilities on Identity Development

This qualitative study examines the sibling relationships of Chinese-American college students. A thematic analysis led to the emergence of three themes. The findings revealed the unique role of age in sibling relationships and the distinct sibling-specific responsibilities influencing identity development within Chinese-American culture.

Terry Lei

State University of New York at Geneseo

Qing Li

State University of New York at Geneseo

Elena Cheung

State University of New York at Geneseo

Katharine Martin

State University of New York at Geneseo

Nicholas P. Palumbo

State University of New York at Geneseo; University of Rochester

Ganie DeHart

The State University of New York, Geneseo

(Developmental)

IX-5 - Maternal Behavioral Sensitivity and Childhood Emotional Abuse Predict Latent Growth Curves of Infant Negative Affect in the Still-Face Paradigm

A latent growth curve model of Still-Face Paradigm data from a longitudinal study of 119 mother-child dyads obtained good fit. Hypotheses received mixed support. Maternal sensitivity and childhood emotional abuse predicted the intercept and slope of infant negative affect, respectively, but were not associated with later externalizing behaviors.

Daniel J. Mulligan

Wayne State University

Marjorie Beeghly

Wayne State University

Moriah E. Thomason

New York University Medical Center

Christopher J. Trentacosta

Wayne State University

(Developmental)

IX-8 - Acculturation, Cultural Preservation, and Identity Development: An Analysis of African Immigrant Sibling Dynamics

This research examines African Immigrant emerging adults' concepts of sibling relationships to contextualize the nature and relevance in cultural preservation, identity development, and acculturation. Thematic analysis revealed salient themes regarding identity development, cultural transition and acculturation experiences, and cultural preservation.

Luiza Perez Ortiz

The State University of New York, Geneseo

Elise Miller

The State University of New York at Geneseo

Beula Akande

The State University of New York at Geneseo

Selena Pham

The State University of New York at Geneseo

Jacqueline Johnson

The State University of New York at Geneseo

Ganie DeHart

The State University of New York, Geneseo; SUNY Geneseo

Nicholas P. Palumbo

State University of New York at Geneseo; University of Rochester

(Developmental)

IX-9 - A Perceived Negative Parenting Style Was Not Associated with Eating Disorder Risk in a Female Caucasian and Hispanic/Latinx College Sample

The current confirmatory study examined whether Hispanic/Latinx and Caucasian participants differed in parent-child attachment, parent protectiveness/overcontrol, low care-high protection parenting style, eating disorder risk, and body dissatisfaction. The moderating role of race/ethnicity between the relationship of parental influences and eating disorder risk and body dissatisfaction was also investigated.

Alisandra Macias

San Diego State University

Matthew Withers

California State University Chico

May Yeh

Child and Adolescent Services Research Center; University of California, San Diego; San Diego State University

Argero Zerr

California State University, Channel Islands

Kristen McCabe

University of San Diego; Child and Adolescent Services Research Center (CASRC)

(General)

IX-10 - Forgiveness and Reflective Functioning in the Mother-Child Relationship in Early Adolescence

This study examined the role of forgiveness within the mother-child relationship ($N=77$, M child age=12.01) and its relation to mothers' reflective functioning capacity. Our findings showed that forgiveness levels within the mother-child dyad were not related, but maternal reflective functioning was associated with mothers' forgiveness towards children.

Gabriela A. Rodrigues

Adelphi University

Christina Kiernan

Adelphi University

Dominic Fareri

Adelphi University

Laura E Brumariu

Adelphi University

(Developmental)

IX-12 - Maternal Child-Directed Language in Toddlerhood Predicts Communicative Development Outcomes at 30 Months in a Very Preterm Sample

In this longitudinal study of children born very preterm (< 32 gestational weeks) and children born full-term, the amount and quality of maternal child-directed language at 18 months corrected age accounted for unique variance in communicative developmental outcomes (expressive vocabulary, word combinations, and communicative gestures) at 30 months corrected age.

Georgina Drury

Wayne State University

Marjorie Beeghly

Wayne State University

Melissa Maye

Henry Ford Health System

Karen Olson

Harvard Medical School

(Developmental)

IX-13 - Co-Parenting Relationship Quality and Conflict during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This study found that higher co-parenting relationship quality was associated with lower pandemic-related co-parental conflict. Analysis of qualitative responses regarding co-parenting challenges during the pandemic found that disagreements regarding safety and leaving the home during stay-at-home orders were salient sources of conflict.

Maya N. Cook

The George Washington University

Vicky Ho

The George Washington University

Barunie Kim

The George Washington University

Christina B. Gee

The George Washington University

(Developmental)

IX-14 - Improvements in Parent Problem-Solving and Family Functioning Following an Intervention to Improve Adherence to IBD Medications

Parent- and family-level outcomes are understudied in the context of interventions to improve self-management skills in youth with chronic health conditions. After participating in a brief problem-solving skills intervention, parents reported improvements in select parent and family functioning domains.

Lindsay Durkin

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Stacy Kahn

Boston Children's Hospital

Rachel Greenley

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

(Clinical Science)

IX-15 - Parenting and Callous-Unemotional Traits in Emerging Adults: Moderation By Negative Affect and Gender

Prior research has found that parent-child relationship quality has an impact on children's callous-unemotional traits. The present study examined negative affect as a moderator of the relation between parent-child relationship quality and callous-unemotional traits. Various moderation effects were found between the variables.

Bryce Tucker

Tram Nguyen

Mississippi State University

Cliff McKinney

Mississippi State University

(Personality/Emotion)

IX-16 - Mother-Child Dyadic Cooperation during Difficult Tasks Moderates the Negative Association between Family Conflict and Preschool-Aged Children's Executive Functioning

This study investigated the connection between mother-reported family conflict at age 3 and children's executive functioning at age 5 and whether it is moderated by observed mother-child dyadic cooperation at age 3. Dyadic cooperation attenuated the negative association between family conflict and children's later shifting, emotion control, and planning/organizing abilities.

Anna Rushing

Wayne State University

Marjorie Beeghly

Wayne State University

Chris Trentacosta

Wayne State University

Moriah E. Thomason

New York University Medical Center

(Developmental)

IX-17 - Social Influences on Emerging Adults' Depressive Symptoms: The Role of Parents, Friends, and Siblings

We examined links between emerging adults' social relationships and depressive symptoms utilizing Add Health data. Closeness with mothers and with fathers each predicted lower depressive symptoms, whereas more interaction with mothers was associated with higher depressive symptoms. These associations were not moderated by the number of one's friends or siblings.

Nicole Zikopoulos

Adelphi University

Christina M. Marini

Adelphi University

(Social)

IX-18 - An Intergeneration Study on Parental Bonding, the Perceptions of Parental and Spousal Criticism and Marital Relationship Quality

Path analysis found that participants' perceptions of parental criticism significantly predicted perceptions of spousal criticism ($p < .001$) and how critical participants' children perceived them ($p < .001$). The more critical participants rated their mothers, the more critical they rated their spouses and the more critical their children rated them.

Michelle Jin Yee Neoh

Nanyang Technological University

An An Lieu

Nanyang Technological University

Hilda Nah

Nanyang Technological University

Jan Paolo Balagtas

National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University Singapore

Albert Lee

Nanyang Technological University

Gianluca Esposito

Nanyang Technological University

(Social)

IX-19 - The Role of Pediatric Diabetes Routines in Diabetes Family Behaviors and Treatment Adherence

This study aimed to explore the role that pediatric diabetes routines (PDR) played in the association between both supportive and non-supportive diabetes family behaviors (DFB) and treatment adherence. These findings have implications for targeting PDR for intervention, despite supportive or non-supportive family behaviors, to increase treatment adherence.

Audrey Ambrosio

Maddison Knott

University of Southern Mississippi

Jessica Pierce

Nemours Children's Hospital

Lauren Short

University of Southern Mississippi

Sara Jordan

University of Southern Mississippi

(Clinical Science)

IX-20 - Parent and Dating Aggression Predict Negative Expectancies before Romantic Partner Discussions

To understand how exposure to aggression relates to adult relationship problems, we investigated whether parent, peer, and dating partner aggression are associated with young adults' negative expectancies before emotion-evoking discussions. Negative expectations were linked to parent and dating partner but not peer aggression. Direct links were mediated by rejection sensitivity.

Alexis Beale

University of Southern California

Marie-Ève Daspe

University of Montreal

Yehsong Kim

University of Southern California

Gayla Margolin

University of Southern California

(Clinical Science)

IX-21 - Parent Impulsivity in Child Emotion Regulation: The Moderating Role of Age

This study explored the relationship between parent impulsivity and child emotion regulation (ER) moderated by parent age. Findings suggest that parent impulsivity is associated with poorer child ER and greater lability/negativity, however parent age did not moderate the relationship. Implementing interventions for parents with high impulsivity may improve child ER.

Joely Drew Reznik

Eastern Michigan University SEED Lab

Amanda M Hicks

Eastern Michigan University

Krysten Schultz

Eastern Michigan University SEED Lab

Josie Uerling

Hayley Nur

Gabrielle Bryant

Jamie Lawler

Eastern Michigan University

Angela D. Staples

Eastern Michigan University

(Developmental)

IX-22 - Maternal Depression and Expressive Language Development during Early Childhood: The Mediating Role of Mutual Engagement

Children in Early Head Start experienced greater expressive language development when the mother-child dyad shared more mutual engagement. However, mutual engagement did not mediate the relationship between maternal depression and expressive language development. The impact of clinically significant maternal depression is explored to better understand its role on expressive language

Haley Ringenry

University of Missouri, St. Louis

Emily D. Gerstein

University of Missouri-St Louis

(Developmental)

IX-23 - Adjustment to Remote Work during COVID-19

In a sample of remote workers during the COVID-19 pandemic (N = 126), individual differences such as segmentation preferences, trait mindfulness and psychological detachment were found to be associated with worker outcomes such as psychological well-being, work-to-family conflict and family-to-work conflict.

Nicholas P. Carruth

DePaul University Psychology Department

Mounica Reddy

DePaul University

Jane Halpert

(Industrial/Organizational)

IX-24 - Caribbean College Students' Perceptions of Sibling Relationships: The Role of Family and Culture in Identity Development

This qualitative research examines the sibling relationships and cultural identity processes of Caribbean college students. Emergent themes were examined using thematic analysis. The findings revealed that Caribbean culture influences sibling relationships and identity through parenting styles, familial values, and differential sibling expectations.

Ganie DeHart

The State University of New York, Geneseo

Nicholas P. Palumbo

State University of New York at Geneseo

Rachel Green

SUNY Geneseo

Taresa Crimi

Maxcine Finley

Leia Dombroske

(Developmental)

IX-25 - Coping during Lockdown: Common Dyadic Coping Buffered the Impact of Financial Strain on Relationship Satisfaction during COVID-19 Lockdown

This study examined changes in relationship satisfaction during the first lockdown period of the COVID-19 pandemic and the moderating roles of financial strain, perceived threat of COVID-19, and dyadic coping. Dyadic coping moderated the negative impact of financial strain, but not perceived threat of COVID-19, on relationship satisfaction over time.

Emily Carrese-Chacra

Concordia University

Kayla Hollett

Concordia University

Gizem Erdem

Koç University

Jean-Philippe Gouin

Concordia University

(Social)

IX-26 - The Role of Family in Latinx College Students' Developing Identities

This phenomenological research examined the interaction between sibling relationships and culture in Latinx college students. Thematic analysis revealed participants identifying strongly with Latinx culture describe the importance of inter-familial dialogue and roles in their identity development, while parental expectations and values drove identity development in participants with less cultural exposure.

Cassidy Jones Goucher

The State University of New York, Geneseo

Daniella Quiroz

State University of New York at Geneseo

Jillian DeMaria

State University of New York at Geneseo

Soleil Rivera

State University of New York at Geneseo

Annabella Vargas

State University of New York at Geneseo

Nicholas P. Palumbo

State University of New York at Geneseo; University of Rochester

Ganie DeHart

The State University of New York, Geneseo

(Developmental)

IX-27 - Maternal Gatekeeping As a Function of Relationship Stability and Child Negative Reactivity

Relationship instability and child negative reactivity were used as predictors of maternal gatekeeping behaviors. In a study of 89 mothers of children under the age of six, relationship stability and child reactivity predicted maternal gatekeeping using the Maternal Gatekeeping Measure and Gate Closing behaviors using the Parental Regulation Inventory.

Theah Vasquez-O'Brien

Eastern Connecticut State University

Elizabeth Rellinger Zettler

Illinois College

Allison Woosley

Illinois College

Jacob Fedderke

Illinois College

(Developmental)

IX-28 - Intergenerational Transmission of Maternal Gatekeeping: Avoidant Attachment As a Mediator between Grandmothers' and Mothers' Gatekeeping

We hypothesized that grandmothers engagement in gatekeeping behaviors would foster an avoidant attachment in their daughters, who would later engage in higher rates of gatekeeping. Using survey data from 89 mothers, a model in which avoidant attachment mediated the relation between grandmothers' and mothers' gate closing behaviors was supported.

Allison Woosley

Illinois College

Elizabeth Rellinger Zettler

Illinois College

Theah Vasquez-O'Brien

Eastern Connecticut State University

(Developmental)

IX-29 - College Students' Opinions about Parents, Parenting Behaviors, and Feelings of Autonomy, Competence, and Relatedness

To investigate the relationship between opinions about one's parents and their feelings of psychological needs satisfaction, college students completed a series of surveys. Results suggest that one's parental opinions were more related to personal autonomy, competence, and relatedness than the types of parental behavior they experienced.

Viktoria M Carr

Albion College

Andrea P. Francis

Albion College

Mareike B. Wieth

Albion College

Shanti M Brown

Albion College

Meghan F Webb

Albion College

(Developmental)

IX-30 - Adolescents' Vs. Parents' Perceptions of Parenting Style: Comparable Reliability and Validity or Not?

We reworded items in the PAQ to create a Parent Version (PAQ-PV). Reliability and validity tests of the PAQ with students and PAQ-PV with parents revealed divergent results. While the PAQ had psychometric properties comparable to Buri's study, the PAQ-PV had good reliability and criterion validity but questionable discriminant validity.

Sarah L. Hutson-Comeaux

Denison University

Andrea Lourie

Cara Bodary

Denison University

Josh Vens

Denison University

Stella Boeckman

Denison University

(Developmental)

IX-31 - Parent Reports: Parenting Style and Technology Use By Gender Dyad

We examined relationships between parents' reports (rather than students' reports) of parenting styles and technology use. Parents of students ages 14-18 reported on parenting styles, satisfaction with communication, and technology control. Technology control was associated with parenting style. Relationships differed for daughters and sons and by gender dyad.

Andrea Lourie

Sarah L. Hutson-Comeaux

Denison University

Blake Glatley

Denison University

Abrham Gelan

Denison University

(Developmental)

IX-33 - Preschoolers' Secure Base Script Knowledge: How and with Whom Do Secure Children Problem Solve?

Secure base script knowledge reflects our caregiving history and serves as a framework for understanding relationships. This study examines themes among preschoolers' secure base scripts to identify problem solving strategies, use of attachment figures to problem solve, and whether parent-child affection is common among scripts at this age.

Jill M. Trumbell

University of New Hampshire

Colette Merchant

University of New Hampshire

Rebecca Proulx

(Cognitive)

IX-34 - Parental Emotional Availability and Attitudes of Emotional Expression Predict College Student Symptoms of Alexithymia and Susceptibility to Stress

Study examined the relationship between student perceptions of parental emotional availability as well student attitudes about emotional expressions in predicting symptoms of alexithymia and susceptibility to stress. Maternal emotional availability, attitudes about emotional expression predicted alexithymia and these three factors in turn predicted student susceptibility to stress.

Kirsten Li-Barber

High Point University

Kelly L. Curtis

High Point University

(Developmental)

IX-35 - Parenting, Internalizing Symptoms, and Alcohol Use over the Latinx Transition to College: Do Associations Differ between Sexual Minority and Majority Groups?

Greater parental monitoring and support were associated with reductions in internalizing symptoms and alcohol use among sexual minority Latinx adolescents, compared with their heterosexual Latinx peers. Findings highlight the importance of positive parental behaviors for multiply-marginalized youth, with implications for mental health interventions.

Joseph M. Green

Arizona State University

Michaela S. Gusman

Arizona State University (Tempe Campus)

Jeri Sasser

Arizona State University, Tempe

Leah D. Doane

Arizona State University

(Developmental)

IX-38 - We Were Just Playing: Differences in College Students' IPV Frequency By Perceptions of Context

Differences in IPV frequency and type by perceived context were examined in 279 college students. More women than men described the context of last IPV experience as playful or sexual. Perpetration and victimization frequency for physical IPV and threats was higher for those reporting any playful or sexual context.

Rebecca Weston

The University of Texas at San Antonio

Taylor M. Rush

The University of Texas at San Antonio

Margaret A. DiCocco

The University of Texas at San Antonio

(Social)

IX-39 - Congruence in Marital and Parenting Behaviors: Implications for Later Parent-Child Relationships

This study investigated whether parents' marital relationships during the young adulthood years indirectly predict later older parent-adult child relationships through congruence in parents' marital and parenting behaviors over time. We found that parents' marital hostility covaried with parents' parenting hostility over time, which predicted later parent-adult child relationship quality.

Florensia F. F. Surjadi

Northern Illinois University

Kandauda (K. A. S.) Wickrama

The University of Georgia

(Developmental)

IX-40 - Maternal Choices and Outcomes in International Adoption

We examined choices made by 473 internationally adopting parents. Parents that specified a choice in age, sex of child, and ethnicity of child reported less satisfaction a year after they adopted. Some level of regret was reported by those adopting non-special needs children. Support for most families decreased post-adoption.

Breanna Barfield

Kennesaw State University

Moriah G. Boynton

Kennesaw State University

Rachel K. F. Zimmerman

Kennesaw State University

Lexi G. Kinard

Kennesaw State University

Danielle G. Podolin

Kennesaw State University

Nicole G. Martin

Kennesaw State University

(Developmental)

IX-41 - Nature in the Balance: Symmetry in Perceived Human-Nature Relations Predicts Pro-Environmental Attitudes

Understanding how people perceive the relationship between humans and nature is important in encouraging pro-environmental behavior. We show that the human-nature relationship is perceived asymmetrically and anthropocentrically, and that the degree of asymmetry predicts environmental values, nature relatedness, and even conceptions of what constitutes “nature.”

Jo Hyun Kim

Northeastern University

Nicole Betz

Northeastern University

Kyleigh Watson

Northeastern University

Kelly Marchese

Northeastern University

Keith Ellenbogen

Steven Scyphers

Northeastern University

Brian Helmuth

Northeastern University

John D Coley

Northeastern University

(Cognitive)

IX-42 - Social Dominance Orientation and Climate Information Processing: Threat to Self-Esteem

Social dominance orientation (SDO) has been identified as a predictor of environmental attitudes. The current study explores how those high in SDO interpret climate change information. The results support an identity-protective goal, as evidenced by negative change in self-esteem following the presentation of climate information.

Allison Graham

David P. Valentiner

Northern Illinois University

Kae Heroldt

Northern Illinois University

Kenna Ebert

Cornell College

Nina S. Mounts

Northern Illinois University

Holly Jones

Northern Illinois University

(General)

IX-43 - Fertility Preservation: Climate Change and Environmental Factors Impact Decisions to Store Sperm and Eggs

Environmental uncertainty is influencing fertility preservation (FP) decisions. Of 124 participants studied, over 16% reported serious consideration of fertility preservation. Parents wishing to freeze their sperm or eggs were more likely to cite factors such as climate change, environmental catastrophes, and the current pandemic for their decision than non-parents.

Franklin Aucapina

Baruch College & The Graduate Center, CUNY

Suzy Hernandez

Baruch College - City University of New York

Jenna F Tipaldo

Hunter College - City University of New York; Macaulay Honors College; Baruch College - City University of New York

Alexander Rubin

Queens College - City University of New York

Mahira Zaman

City College - City University of New York

Mindy Engle-Friedman

Baruch College - City University of New York

(Social)

IX-44 - Dispositional Coping Styles Predict Coping with Climate Change

Features of a stressful situation influence coping strategies used, but dispositional coping style also has a role. We explored the relationship between dispositional and situational coping in the context of climate change, finding that they are related. When dealing with stress related to climate change, people use habitual coping strategies.

Andrea Mah

UMass Amherst

Brian Lickel

UMass Amherst

(Clinical Science)

IX-45 - Gender Differences in Climate Worry and Parental Role

Using a mixed methods design, this exploratory study evaluates if gender differences exist in climate worry and parental role in terms of educating and caring for one's child(ren) during a climate crisis. Preliminary results between gender and climate worry have been insignificant, but further analysis is to be completed.

Kyra Simons

Terra Léger-Goodes

Université de Sherbrooke

Catharine Malboeuf-Hurtubise

Bishop's University

Courtney Plante

Bishop's University

(Personality/Emotion)

IX-46 - Attention Bias Variability in a Dot-Probe Task of Attentional Bias to Climate Change Images: Link to General Reaction Time Variability

Attentional bias to climate change information can be measured with the dot-probe task, but the traditional index has reliability concerns. Attention bias variability captures shifts in attention, but its reliability weakens when reaction time variability is controlled, indicating it is unsuitable for assessing individual differences in attention to climate change.

Caleb Coughtry-Carpenter

Northern Michigan University

John Foley

Northern Michigan University

Lin Fang

Northern Michigan University

Josh Carlson

Northern Michigan University

(Cognitive)

IX-47 - Attention Bias Modification Training Enhances Attention to Climate Change Information

We aimed to determine the degree to which the allocation of attentional resources to climate change relevant information could be enhanced through attention bias modification training. We found that training led to increased attention to climate change information, and in certain training conditions led to increased concern about climate change.

Madeline Voltz

Northern Michigan University

John Foley

Northern Michigan University

Lisa Gentry

Northern Michigan University

Lin Fang

Northern Michigan University

Josh Carlson

Northern Michigan University

(Cognitive)

IX-48 - Personal Distress Moderates the Relation between Connection to Nature and Environmental Intentions

Personal Distress moderates the relation between personality and prosocial behaviors. This study found that it also moderates the relation between Connection to Nature and Environmental Intentions. Results indicated that while Connection to Nature predicted Environmental Intentions at all levels of Personal Distress, the relation was weaker at high Personal Distress.

James B Allen
SUNY Geneseo

Elizabeth Haley
SUNY Geneseo

Shania Yang
SUNY Geneseo

Grace Holzman
SUNY Geneseo

Vera Woodard
SUNY Geneseo

(Social)

IX-49 - Political Affiliation and Gender Differences in Barriers to Pro-Environmental Behavior

The effects of political affiliation and gender on psychological barriers to performing pro-environmental behavior (PEB) were evaluated. The results indicate that compared to Democrats, Republicans believed change was unnecessary. Men were more likely than women to believe that change was unnecessary and that PEBs conflict with their goals.

Dave Kolar
University of Mary Washington

(General)

IX-50 - Psychological and Socio-Demographic Factors in the Pre-Decision Stage for the Purchase of e-Cars

The present study investigated if the (goal) intention to buy an electric car can be predicted by variables like implicit and explicit attitudes, personal and social norms, and the perceived usefulness of electric cars. Besides, it was investigated if attitudes depend on socio-demographic variables and mindfulness aspects.

Franziska Anna Schroter
University of Regensburg

Markus Siebertz
University of Regensburg

Hofmann Philipp
University of Regensburg

Jansen Petra
University of Regensburg

(Social)

IX-51 - Development and Initial Validation of the Climate Action Readiness Index (CARI)

The current study develops and evaluates a production-based measure of climate change attitudes, titled the Climate Action Readiness Index (CARI), using a stages of change model. The CARI exhibited good interrater reliability and theory-consistent validity, supporting the use of the CARI as a measure of climate action readiness.

Kenna R. Ebert

David P. Valentiner
Northern Illinois University

Allison Graham

Kae Heroldt
Northern Illinois University

Nina S. Mounts
Northern Illinois University

Holly Jones
Northern Illinois University

(General)

IX-52 - 7-Year-Olds' Associative and Cooperative Play with Sibling and Friends

As part of a longitudinal study, we examined rates of associative and cooperative play in 7-year-olds' interactions with siblings and friends during free play, a construction task, and a board game. The nature of their social engagement depended on their relationship with their play partner, task at hand, and gender.

Haley Peck

The State University of New York at Geneseo

Claire Shroder

The State University of New York at Geneseo

Maya Dengler

The State University of New York at Geneseo

Natalie Knox

The State University of New York at Geneseo

Dhavan Brahmhatt

The State University of New York at Geneseo

Abigail Harrington

The State University of New York at Geneseo

Ganie DeHart

The State University of New York, Geneseo

(Developmental)

IX-53 - The Function of Physical Touch before and after the Covid-19 Pandemic

This qualitative study explored young people's relationships with physical touch, especially during and after the time of the coronavirus pandemic. Physical touch was discussed as a form of nonverbal communication affected heavily by gender dynamics, and an aspect of human life that shifted during the pandemic.

Julia Christine Leet

Kalamazoo College

(Social)

IX-54 - Finding Effective Communication Formats to Correct the Exponential Growth Bias and Increase Support for Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions That Fight COVID

The study assesses the impact of communicating exponential growth on adopting non-pharmaceuticals interventions (NPI). We asked people (N=300) to partake in an estimation task followed by a set of questions on NPI. Our result showed that people are more likely to follow NPI's when they understand the exponential growth better.

Ouroz Khan

IIT Delhi

Sumitava Mukherjee

Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

David Levine

Berkeley, Haas

(Cognitive)

IX-55 - Persuasion Tactics and Emotions Used in COVID-19 Vaccine Twitter Discussions

This research explored persuasion and emotional tactics employed by social media users to bolster their argumentative perspectives vis-à-vis online Twitter conversations central to attitudes about the COVID-19 vaccine and intentions to receive it. Findings indicate that different types of tactics are used depending on Pro-, Anti-, or Neutral attitudes.

Keith Strasbaugh

University of Oklahoma

Marina Mery

The University of Oklahoma

Shane Connelly

University of Oklahoma

Matthew Jensen

The University of Oklahoma

Shaila Miranda

The University of Oklahoma

Georgia Kosmopoulou

The University of Oklahoma

(Cognitive)

IX-56 - Mad, Sad, and Confused: Increased Negative Emotionality and Cognitive Processes Associated with Miscommunication in 2.2 Million Tweets

To capture how people react to miscommunication, we compared the natural language use of 1.04 million tweets containing the word "miscommunication" to a control sample. Our results indicate that people have strong negative emotional reactions to miscommunication, and they seek to understand miscommunication through a variety of cognitive processes.

Ky Bray

Ball State University

Cam Lexa

Ball State University

Emily M. Cronk

Ball State University

Yasmine Griffin

Ball State University

Allison Sederlund

Ball State University

Zeenat Tabaku

Ball State University

Caelie P. McRobert

Ball State University

Maia Blazek

Maia Blazek

Kyla Romines

Ball State University

Thomas Holtgraves

Ball State University

(Social)

IX-57 - Emotional Appeals in Social Identity and Issues Rhetoric from Violent and Non-Violent Ideological Groups

Ideological groups craft online messages to exert ideological influence. We examine differences in violent and non-violent ideological group rhetoric in Twitter vis-à-vis social identity, issues, and emotions. Non-violent and violent ideological groups leveraged different patterns of emotions when discussing issues and social identity in messages to followers.

Marina Mery

The University of Oklahoma

Divya Patel

The University of Oklahoma

Bachazile Sikhondze

The University of Oklahoma

Ares Boira Lopez

The University of Oklahoma

Shaila Miranda

The University of Oklahoma

Shane Connelly

University of Oklahoma

Matthew Jensen

The University of Oklahoma

(Social)

IX-59 - Later Is (Usually) Worse: Differentiation Drives Negative Description and Evaluation in a Series

In three studies, people described a series of persons. Descriptions and subsequent evaluations became more negative later in the series. The explanation is that people spontaneously described a person by how they differ from previously described persons, and interpersonal differences are more likely to be negative rather than positive attributes.

Andrew Bromley

Booth School of Business, University of Chicago

Alex Koch

The University of Chicago

(Social)

IX-60 - I Know What You Mean Even If You Don't: Receiver Overconfidence in Emoji Interpretation

Past research indicates that senders tend to overestimate the likelihood that receivers will accurately interpret their message. The present study extends this by using emoji as the stimuli and demonstrating that both senders and receivers overestimate communicative success, and that receivers overestimate significantly more than senders.

Allison Sederlund

Ball State University

Yasmine Griffin

Ball State University

Ky Bray

Ball State University

Thomas Holtgraves

Ball State University

(Social)

IX-61 - Safeguards to Ensure Procedural Fairness and Security during Democratic Deliberation Improve Cooperation in Politically-Polarized Moral Dilemmas

This study examined the effect of deliberation structures on Republican and Democrat participants' need satisfaction (e.g., procedural justice, self-determination, security), trust, and willingness to cooperatively resolve a politically-contentious moral dilemma (i.e., abortion). Participants reported greater need satisfaction, trust, and cooperation when deliberation was well-structured and civility was enforced.

Alanea Graci

University of Louisville

Daniel DeCaro

University of Louisville

Marci S. DeCaro

University of Louisville

(Social)

IX-62 - Spoken Word Recognition and Masks

We examined listeners' recognition of spoken words in three different mask conditions (no mask; cloth mask; Kn95 mask) in easy (low density, high phonotactic probability) and hard (high density, low phonotactic probability) words. Listeners' recognition was more efficient with Kn95 masks than with cloth masks, consistent with previous research.

Bethany G. Cox

Cleveland State University

Jessica R. Morich

Cleveland State University

Conor T. McLennan

Cleveland State University

(Cognitive)

IX-63 - Mental Health Among Refugees: Increasing Screening Efficiency with an Internet-Based Tiered Screening Procedure

An online tiered screening procedure adapted for refugees was tested with the aim to increase screening efficiency in psychiatric assessment. The tool showed good psychometric performance and efficiency, and thus constitutes a feasible alternative to standard procedure when screening for mental health problems among refugees.

Jennifer Meurling

Mid Sweden University

Elisabet Wasteson

Mid Sweden university

Anna Leiler

Mid Sweden university

Elisabet Rondung

Mid Sweden University

Gerhard Andersson

Linköping University

Shervin Shahnavaz

Karolinska Institutet

Derek Richards

Trinity University

Anna Bjärtå

Midsweden University

(Clinical Science)

IX-64 - Contextual Discriminability, Semantic Similarity and Dissimilarity in a Standard English Lexicon and Corpus of Contexts for Similar Nouns

Sortings of contextual discriminability and rated similarity and discriminability were analyzed in a Standard English lexicon and corpus of contexts for 65 similar nouns among Black and Majority type respondents. Contextual discriminability correlated strongly with relatedness ratings. The data supported a contextual hypothesis of meaning, optimally among Majority group informants.

Walter George Charles

North Carolina Central University

(Cognitive)

IX-65 - Can You Hear Me Now? Reduced Interpersonal Coordination during Remote Communication Using Zoom

During in-person conversations, partners produce verbal and non-verbal behaviors that tend to converge with each other. Conversations held over Zoom showed convergence only in speech patterns, but not movement patterns, and only at the slower time scales. Results suggest interpersonal convergence is disrupted during online conversations over Zoom.

Camila Alviar

University of California, Merced

Rick Dale

University of California, Los Angeles

Nancy Rodas de Leon

University of California, Merced

Christopher Kello

University of California, Merced

(Cognitive)

IX-66 - Do Face Masks and Sunglasses Impair Facial Expression Recognition in Child and Adult Faces?

We explored the impact of masks and sunglasses on recognition of basic emotional expressions. Three important findings emerged: (1) accuracy of recognition is best with full facial expression; (2) different patterns for occlusion were revealed for various emotions; (3) overall pattern was confirmed with adult faces, not child faces.

Laurie S. Hunter

Christopher Newport University

Rachel Many

Christopher Newport University

Karen Salazar

Christopher Newport University

Evelyn Vioral

Christopher Newport University

Ananya Kanal

Christopher Newport University

(Personality/Emotion)

IX-67 - Happy Prosodic Conformity Unconsciously Modulates Fun of Conversation.

Here we reported how the prosodic conformity modulates talker's impression of conversation. Participants talked with others who spoke with synchronous/asynchronous voice prosody and rated own and speaker's emotion and impressions of their conversation. Results showed that the happy prosodic unconformity increased the fun of conversations without noticing voice change.

Miho Kitamura

Waseda University

(Personality/Emotion)

IX-68 - An Investigation into Chinese International Students' Cross-Cultural Adaptation

Cross-cultural adaptation is a key determinant of international students' academic performance, academic experience, life satisfaction, wellbeing, and mental health (Lee & Ciftci, 2014; Yu & Shen, 2012). This study is to evaluating the level of Chinese students' cross-cultural adaptation and to identifying factors that influence Chinese students' cross-cultural adaptation.

Xinyi Tao

Miami University

Anzhuo Wu

Miami University, Oxford

Aimin Wang

Miami University of Ohio

(Developmental)

IX-69 - The Immediate Suppression and Delayed Persuasion of Health Information with High-Arousal Sentence Starters: Evidences from Health News Repository and Experimental Studies

Individuals are overexposed to tabloid-like information online, like information with high-arousal sentence starters (HASS), such as "shocking!". Previous research has investigated the immediate impacts of such news, few studies have studied its long-term impacts. The current study examined both the short- and long-term persuasion effects of shock-mongering health information.

Xiaoyu Zhou

Tsinghua University

Zhang Tan

Tsinghua University

DanJun Wang

Tsinghua University

Fei Wang

Tsinghua University

Kaiping Peng

Tsinghua University

Ruihang Liu

Sichuan University

(Social)

IX-70 - Language Use and Behavior-Shaping Amongst Buea Denizens in the Covid-19 Era.

This study aimed at investigating language use and behavior-shaping during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Adopting a mixed-methods Confirmatory Design, 100 participants were subjected to questionnaire, interviews, and focus-group discussions. Halliday's (1978) SFL Model used to analyze data. Findings have implications for 'medicalese' and behavior-shaping, for Public Health Policy Formulation & implementation.

Comfort Beyang Oben Ojongnkpot

UNIVERSITY OF BUEA, BUEA-CAMEROON

Cherie Ayuk Asek Agborndip

UNIVERSITY OF BUEA, BUEA-CAMEROON

(Personality/Emotion)

IX-72 - Navigating the Bilingual Cocktail Party: Bilingual Advantage in Competing Speech Tasks

We recruited English-French bilinguals to complete a competing speech task with English and French targets. While most participants performed better when the target spoke their first language, a small subset performed similarly for both language targets. Regardless of target language, participants' first language was always the most effective masker.

Emilia Colasante Lew

Concordia University, Montreal, QC.

Sophie Hallot

McGill University

Krista Byers-Heinlein

Concordia University

Mickael L.D. Deroche

Concordia University

(Cognitive)

IX-73 - How Hope Impacts Achievement: An Investigation into Students' Hope and Psychosocial Perceptions

Literature identifies the relationship between hope and beneficial academic outcomes but lacks an understanding of how hope affects achievement. In this study, the longitudinal relationship between hope, psychosocial perceptions, and GPAs was assessed. Results indicate psychosocial perceptions predict achievement and that hope indirectly predicts achievement via academic self-concept and motivation.

Ersie-Anastasia Gentzis

Michigan State University

Dante D. Dixson

Michigan State University

(Social)

IX-74 - Spirituality and Beliefs in the Future Among Chinese Children during the Pandemic

Based on a two-wave longitudinal study, we examined the changes in spirituality and beliefs in the future of Chinese children in Mainland China before and after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the effects of these two positive attributes on Chinese children's physical and mental health during the pandemic.

Lu Yu

Higher Education

(Developmental)

IX-75 - Does Hope Help You Cope? Utilization of Emotional Social Support As a Mediator of the Relationship between Hope and Academic Success

The purpose of this study was to evaluate whether academic coping acts as a mediator of the relationship between hope and academic success. Use of emotional social support, but not instrumental social support, mediated the relationship between hope and GPA, controlling for gender.

Lauren A Sparks

Hope College

Alexis Koehl

Hope College

Nhi Hoang

Hope College

(Clinical Science)

IX-76 - How Do We Learn to Hope? the Development of the Parent Report of Child Hope

This study explored the reliability and validity of a novel measure of early childhood hope, The Parent Report of Child Hope. The PRCH adequately assessed individual differences in early childhood hope. The PRCH was determined to be one of the first valid and reliable measures of hope in young children.

Lauren A Sparks

Hope College

Nhi Hoang

Hope College

Alexis Koehl

Hope College

(Developmental)

IX-77 - The Relationship between Age and Food Label Literacy

How do children decipher between healthy and nonhealthy foods? Are children food label literate? This study looks at three age categories (8–9-year-olds, 11–13-year-olds, and 18–22-year-olds) to determine if there were significant differences in healthy eating behavior and food label literacy between the three age groups.

James Richard Gilbert Jr.

Thiel College

Natalie Lynn Homa

Thiel College

(Developmental)

IX-78 - Examining Person and Item-Level Attributes Related to College Exam Performance

We examined how person-level factors and readability of items interact in terms of the exam performance of college students in large general education classes. Comprehending longer items proved difficult for students with inadequate comprehension skills, but with active learning exercises, performance increased.

Teckanous Simmons Vantrease

MTSU

Michelle Martinez

Middle Tennessee State University

Stuart Bernstein

Middle Tennessee State University

Teresa L. Davis

Middle Tennessee State University

Catherine Crooks

Middle Tennessee State University

(General)

IX-79 - Bigger Is Better: Resolving Conflicting Behavioral Evidence for Semantic Size Bias in the Lexical Decision Task

Previous literature is inconsistent in showing a RT benefit for words that represent large versus small real-world objects. We show differences in familiarity between the large and small words and, after accounting for familiarity, find an increased effect of size, providing an explanation for prior discrepancies.

Daniel Larranaga

Purdue University

Ava M Minolli

Purdue University

Anne B. Sereno

Purdue University

(Cognitive)

IX-80 - Electrophysiological Responses to Semantic Relatedness during Lexical Judgment

This study examined the electrophysiological responses to two sets of word pairs with varying degrees of semantic relatedness. Results suggest that two measures were highly correlated. N400 mean amplitudes were smaller for related versus unrelated targets. Visual inspection showed that ERPs displayed differential patterns to lists with varying degrees of semantic relatedness.

Yun-Ruei Ku

The University of Alabama

(Cognitive)

IX-81 - Depression Literacy Scale (DLS) the New Bi-Dimensional Tool for Measuring Depression Literacy

In ten studies with a total sample of over 4,600 participants from three countries, we document the development and validation of the Depression Literacy Scale (DLS). This 14-item self-report measure captures how people vary across two dimensions of knowledge about depression - accurate/evidence-based knowledge vs. stereotypical/lay knowledge).

Katarzyna Kulwicka

SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wrocław Faculty of Psychology

Agata Gasiorowska

SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

(General)

IX-82 - Adolescent Loneliness during the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Role of Pre-Pandemic Risk Factors

We examined pre-pandemic risk factors for loneliness and examined mediation and moderation models to identify potential disparities in loneliness among 369 adolescents. Internalizing and externalizing symptoms predicted early pandemic loneliness, whereas anxiety symptoms predicted mid-pandemic loneliness. Risk models generalized across races/ethnicities, while gender moderated or mediated different risk pathways.

Hena Thakur

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Morgan Stutts

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Jae Wan Choi

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Jeff R Temple

University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston

Joseph Cohen

University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

(Clinical Science)

IX-83 - Cognitive Reappraisal Mitigates the Impact of Loneliness on Symptoms of Distress during the COVID-19 Pandemic

We found that feeling less lonely was related to increased use of reappraisal, which in turn was linked to decreased distress (anxiety and depression), supporting the effectiveness of reappraisal in times of crisis. These findings demonstrate that encouraging the use of reappraisal may help mitigate distress during major social stressors.

Sarah M. Olshan

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Haley V. West

University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

Florin Dolcos

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology

Sanda Dolcos

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology

(Personality/Emotion)

IX-84 - The Relationship between Generalized Anxiety and Quality of Life, Moderated By Days in Isolation during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The current study investigated if there was a relationship between generalized anxiety and quality of life in men and women, moderated by days in isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic. A mediation model indicated that days in isolation mediates the relationship between quality of life and generalized anxiety in women.

Whitmore Bailey

Mississippi State University

Moudy Brooklyn

Mississippi State University

Richard K. Nelson

Mississippi State University

Cliff McKinney

Mississippi State University

(Clinical Science)

IX-85 - Examining Loneliness As a Moderator of the Relation between Perceived Stress and Anhedonia

We evaluated whether loneliness would moderate the relationship between perceived stress and anhedonia (N=369). Results suggested a strong, positive relationship between perceived stress and anhedonia at high levels of loneliness, and a strong, albeit weaker, relationship at lower levels. Thus, targeting loneliness may decrease anhedonia in the face of stress.

Julie Anne M. Miller

Mississippi State University

Amanda C. Collins

Mississippi State University

Ashlynn McCain

Mississippi State University

J. Colton Watson

Mississippi State University

Cliff McKinney

Mississippi State University

E. Samuel Winer

The New School for Social Research

(General)

IX-86 - Through Jade-Colored Glasses: Loneliness Leads to Misguided Relationship Doubts and Dissatisfaction

This research investigated the effects of loneliness on perceived partner regard, romantic relationship quality, and daily affect. Results revealed that loneliness predicted lower perceived partner regard independently of self-esteem. In turn, perceived partner regard predicted satisfaction, commitment, support provision, and daily affect, and perceived regard mediated the effects of loneliness.

Jennifer Cutri

Ed Lemay

University of Maryland

Nadya Teneva

University of Maryland, College Park

(Social)

IX-87 - Loneliness Moderates the Perception of External Social Cues during Exclusion and Inclusion

We explored effects of loneliness on perceptions of social cues in an online sample randomized to conditions of exclusion, neutral control, or inclusion. Positive effects of loneliness on feelings of rejection were magnified in the neutral condition, indicating an increased role of loneliness in modifying perception in ambiguous social contexts.

Anita Restrepo

University of Chicago

Emily M. Silver

The University of Chicago

Greg J. Norman

The University of Chicago

(Social)

IX-88 - Loneliness and Sexual Assault: Higher Social and Family Loneliness Among Victims

The experience of sexual assault can strain and place distrust in the social relationships of victims. The present study shows that victims of sexual assault experience significantly higher social and family loneliness. However, no significant differences are present between victims and non-victims in regards to romantic loneliness.

Fernando Montalvo

University of Central Florida

Jordyn E Hollander

University of Central Florida

Giovanna Machado Alves

Nova Southeastern University

Alexis Stahl

University of Central Florida

Luciana Jones

University of Central Florida

Daniel S. McConnell

University of Central Florida

Janan Al-Awar Smither

University of Central Florida

(Clinical Science)

IX-89 - Social Distancing and Loneliness during the Pandemic: A Follow-up Study

The long-term changes in perceived loneliness due to the social restriction measures during the outbreak of the coronavirus in India were examined. The mean loneliness score at T2 (N=168) was significantly higher ($t=2.49$, $P=.014$) than reported at T1 (N= 614). Multidisciplinary efforts can mitigate the negative impact of lockdown confinement.

Manjit Sidhu

Mehr Chand Mahajan DAV College for Women

Prahbjot Malhi

PGIMER

Neha Pandeya

Mehr Chand Mahajan DAV College for Women, Sector 36, Chandigarh

(Social)

IX-90 - Qualitative and Quantitative Assessments of Topic Gists Extracted Using Machine Learning from Social Media Messages about COVID-19

Machine-learning models were used to extract the gist of topics on social media during the COVID-19 pandemic, using fuzzy-trace theory as a framework. Extracted topics were rated as highly coherent by students and Mturkers. Social media topics about lockdowns and comparisons to flu have important implications for public health.

Megan A. Birmingham

Cornell University

Valerie F. Reyna

Cornell University

David A. Broniatowski

George Washington University

Demetrius Bryson

Cornell University

Sarah M. Edelson

Cornell University

(Cognitive)

IX-91 - Two Latent Components Underlie Clinical Risk for Psychosis Spectrum Disorders

Two components, "Developmental Risk" and "Illness Burden," underlie clinical risk for psychosis spectrum disorders in a sample of 401 adults diagnosed with schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, and bipolar disorder with psychotic features. Childhood trauma as well as symptom onset and severity may be particularly important targets for clinical assessment.

Elmma Khalid

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Erin T. Kaseda

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Mira Isabelle Leese

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Scot Kristian Hill

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

(Clinical Science)

IX-92 - Online Mental Health Screening for College Students: Rates of Use and Positive Screens

We examined the use of an online mental health screening tool for college students. During the 2021 calendar year, 2,666 screenings were completed. The most popular screenings chosen were a wide screen, and screenings for anxiety and depression. Positive screenings were extremely common. Unfortunately, substance use screenings were rarely used.

Jeffrey G. Kuentzel

Wayne State University

Vivian Truong

Wayne State University

Joseph Genna

Wayne State University

(Clinical Science)

IX-93 - Predicting Mental Health in Fire Fighters in a 2-Year Longitudinal Study

The aim of this prospective study among 529 fire fighters was to identify malleable psychological risk factors of PTSD and depression symptomatology. Results indicate that meaning of life, resilience and experiential avoidance are interesting targets for primary prevention interventions to maintain the mental health of fire fighters.

Miriam Lommen

University of Groningen, the Netherlands

(Clinical Science)

IX-94 - An Examination of the Antecedents and Consequences of Acculturation Processes across Time in Immigrant Youth – a Multi-Systems Perspective

Immigrant families who acculturate into host cultures often fare better. Using data from a longitudinal study of immigrants we examined how social adversity, family environment, school climate, and self-efficacy related to developmental indicators of acculturation and how acculturation predicted adjustment. Results showed that self-efficacy predicted higher immigrant acculturation.

Katie Francis

University of Minnesota -- Twin Cities

Dominique Maciejewski

Radboud University

Ann S. Masten

University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Frosso Motti-Stefanidi

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

(Developmental)

IX-95 - Trust Is Good, Control Is Better: The Role of Trust and Personal Control in Response to Risk

Three studies (total N = 1,961) provide evidence for a moderation of the trust-risk association by personal control, highlighting that a lack of control could lead individuals to derive risk evaluations from beliefs about the trustworthiness of powerful others, which might explain the vital effect of trust on risk perception.

Shiva Pauer

University of Amsterdam

Bastiaan T. Rutjens

University of Amsterdam

Frenk van Harreveld

University of Amsterdam

(Social)

IX-96 - Mapping the Duration and Severity of Preschool-Aged Children's Depressive Behaviors

Depressive behaviors are developmentally normative but can increase risk for psychopathology. In a sample of preschoolers, we identified a depression dimension across seven behaviors and specific average durations at which each behavior reflected psychometric severity. The duration factor score was associated with impairment, older child age, and less parental education.

Akira Isaac

The University of Louisville (Kentucky)

Thomas Olino

Temple University

Madeline Bailey

University of Louisville

Lea Dougherty

University of Maryland, College Park

Alyssa M. Rodriguez

University of Louisville

Sara Bufferd

University of Louisville

(Clinical Science)

IX-97 - Childhood Experiences Predict in-Vivo Emotional Reactivity in at-Risk Adults: A Study of Active-Duty Firefighters

Early-life experiences influence lifetime psychological risk, but it remains unclear if childhood experiences influence in-vivo emotional reactivity in adulthood. Firefighters reporting aversive early experiences exhibited blunted physiological responses when describing stressful on-duty events; firefighters reporting protective early experiences expressed more positive expressions across contexts, suggesting two distinct pathways of risk.

Brittany J. Baugher

Kent State University

Karin G. Coifman

Kent State University

(Clinical Science)

IX-98 - Why My Partner Has Sex: Gender and Attachment Insecurity Predict Perceived Partner Approach-Avoidance Sexual Motives

The present research examined how gender, sexual orientation, and attachment style maps onto perceived partner approach and avoidance sexual motives in a survey-based study with 474 participants. Attachment insecurity (avoidance and anxiety) and gender are significant predictors of avoidance sexual motives, while only attachment avoidance predicts approach sexual motives.

Rose Bern

UC Davis

Tricia Nicholson

University of Chicago

Jack Demchak

University of Chicago

Paul W. Eastwick

University of California, Davis

Yasmin Ghodse-Elahi

New York University

(Clinical Science)

IX-99 - Beyond Gender Classification: Alternative Predictors of Submissive Sexual Fantasy

Existing scholarship has focused on gender as a predictor for submissive sexual fantasy preference. We conducted hierarchical regressions to assess alternate predictors (gender rumination/reflection, perceived effort, and sexual identity exploration). Gender rumination and sexual identity exploration were positive predictors for submissive fantasy and perceived effort was a negative predictor.

Miranda Jones

University of Michigan

Ariel T. Yang

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Jennifer Piemonte

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Terri Conley

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

(Personality/Emotion)

IX-100 - A Place for Paraphilias in the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology

Paraphilias are currently represented in the DSM 5 but not yet in Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP), a dimensional model of psychopathology. The objective of this review is to analyze existing research on paraphilias and psychopathology to determine whether there is sufficient evidence for its inclusion in HiTOP.

Jonathan W. Gleason

University of California, Irvine

Ashley L. Watts

University of Missouri

Robert D. Lutzman

Elizabeth A. Martin

University of California, Irvine

(Clinical Science)

IX-101 - Trait Correlates of Attitudes Toward Adoption of Male Contraceptions

Ostensibly, panacea male contraception options will be available in the near future. The present work sought to evaluate psychological traits that correlate with attitudes toward the adoption of these upcoming technologies. Correlations with personality, cognitive ability, conative traits, political orientation, and religiosity are presented.

Zachary R Tidler

Georgia Institute of Technology

Emily Gleaton

Georgia Institute of Technology

Levy Elaina

Georgia Institute of Technology

Emmarose Stern

(General)

IX-102 - Replicating Correlates of Sexual Harassment in a New Sample Using Classification and Regression Tree Analyses

Contextual and intrapersonal correlates of sexual harassment by peers and faculty/staff of undergraduate and graduate students from a prior study were mostly replicated in a 2021 sample (N=9,552) using the same analytical technique—classification and regression trees—suggesting some stability of correlates across samples.

Jan-Louw Kotze

UMN

Patricia Frazier

University of Minnesota

Kayla A. Huber

University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Lust Katherine

University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

(Social)

IX-104 - The Kids Are Alright: Adolescent Pornography Consumption through the Lens of Uses and Gratification Theory

Employing Katz et al's., (1973) needs categories from the uses and gratification theory framework, this work explores how adolescents use pornography to enhance their deeply rooted social and psychological needs in support of their sexual health and well-being. Specifically, this work explores affective, cognitive, social, personal, and tension-free needs.

Cassandra Lynne Hesse

University of British Columbia-Vancouver

Cory Lynn Pedersen

Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Jennifer Shapka

The University of British Columbia

(Developmental)

IX-106 - College Men Underperceive Peers' Reliance on Protective Behavioral Strategies for Sexual Aggression, Risky Sex, and Heavy Episodic Drinking

This study evaluates revised protective behavioral strategy (PBS) measures for sexual aggression (SA) and risky sex (RS); characterizes 1126 college men's use of PBS strategies for SA, RS, and heavy episodic drinking; and demonstrates that college men markedly underperceive their peers' reliance on PBS strategies in all three domains.

Teresa A. Treat

University of Iowa

Richard J. Viken

Indiana University

Olivia Westemeier

Georgia State University

William R. Corbin

Arizona State University

(Clinical Science)

IX-107 - The Effect of Sexual Objectification on Aggression

Two experiments showed that objectified people reported higher vulnerability, hostile intent attributions, and aggression than nonobjectified people. Moreover, vulnerability and hostile intent attributions serially mediated the effect of sexual objectification on aggression. These findings highlight the importance of vulnerability and hostile intent attributions in understanding behavioral responses following sexual objectification.

Kai-Tak Poon

The Education University of Hong Kong

Yufei Jiang

The Education University of Hong Kong

(Social)

IX-108 - A Promise of Feedback Makes No Difference in Willingness to Report Sensitive Behavior and Attitudes

Reports of college students regarding sensitive behaviors and attitudes were not influenced by being told that information about their responses and what they meant would be provided. Although there were gender differences for some of the measures, there were no effects of condition and no interactions between gender and condition.

Terri Dale Fisher

The Ohio State University; The University of the South

(General)

IX-109 - Increasing Young Adults' Safe-Sex Self-Efficacy Using a Brief Instructional Video

Changes in safe-sex self-efficacy and safe-sex discussions with sexual partners after watching a brief video guiding safe-sex discussions among young adults ($N = 140$; M age = 19.41; 80% female) were examined. Self-efficacy to resist unsafe sex was significantly increased among the experimental condition that watched the video ($p = .05$).

Patricia Cabral

Occidental College

(Clinical Science)

IX-110 - Sexual Victimization in Adolescence and Young Adulthood Predicts Sexual Perpetration in Young Adulthood

Research suggests that sexual victimization experiences during earlier developmental stages may contribute to the victim-to-perpetrator cycle. We examined sexual victimization in adolescence and young adulthood, and its relationship to sexual perpetration in young adulthood. We discovered that sexual abuse in both stages significantly predicts young adulthood perpetration.

Melissa Micka

CPAS/Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

IX-111 - Visiting Incarcerated Relatives during Childhood Increases Risk of Sexual Aggression during Young Adulthood

The current study sought to explore the influence of visitation of incarcerated family members during childhood on future sexual aggression in adulthood. We hypothesized that increased family member visitation would associate with decreased aggression later in life. However, results indicated more incarcerated family member visitation predicted increased future sexual aggression.

Michael B. Becker

Fielding Graduate University

Danielle Litz

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

IX-112 - Having Sex to Avoid Others' Disapproval Increases Risk of Sexual Aggression Perpetration in Women and Men

Sexual aggression is a substantial societal problem. Peer influence sexual aggression have been shown to influence individuals' sexual aggression perpetration. Participants completed an online survey to measure sexual motivations and sexual aggression. Findings showed that sexual aggression risk is elevated when sex is motivated by avoiding peer and partner disapproval.

Holly Jo Collins

Fielding Graduate University

Courtnee Clark-Evans

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

IX-113 - Exploring the Effects of Perpetrator, Victim, and Participant Gender on Perceptions Related to Sexual Assault

This study investigated undergraduate college students' perceptions of sexual assault. Participants were randomly assigned to one of two vignettes. They read the vignette and responded to questions that assessed perceptions of the negative emotional impact on the victim and perceptions of the perpetrator's guilt. Significant results were found.

Marissa Victoria Moore

Cindy Miller-Perrin

Pepperdine University

(Social)

IX-114 - Limited Existing Public Knowledge of 'stealthing' Contrasts with Perceptions of the Behavior's Severity

The current study assessed perceptions and existing knowledge of non-consensual condom behavior, or 'stealthing', among community and university participants aged 18-26. Though mixed-method results indicated most individuals believe the behavior presents cause for concern, many participants reported being unfamiliar with the term 'stealthing' prior to participation in this study.

Madi A DeFrain

Wichita State University

Elissa Failes

Jennifer Demers

Samantha Gregus-Slade

(Social)

IX-115 - Measuring Attitudes Towards Rape in Russia: Translation and Validation of Illinois Rape Myths Acceptance Scale

There are limited measures in Russian that can be employed to investigate attitudes towards rape. Following works on rape myths, the study translates and validates Illinois Rape Myths Acceptance Scale. Using a representative sample (n=914), we present the results of EFA and CFA, finalizing the shortened version of the scale.

Maryana Balezina

HSE University

Sofia Zakharova

HSE University

(Methodology)

IX-116 - Just-in-Time Adaptive Interventions for Cognitive Reappraisal: Improvements in Workplace Affect

We tested three Just-in-Time Adaptive Interventions for emotion regulation at work. The interventions yielded marginally significant decreases in negative affect and significant increases in affect valence. The most effective intervention involved reappraising the situation. We discuss implications for within-person interventions at work for scholars, employers, and employees.

John A. Aitken

George Mason University

Julia I. Baines

George Mason University

JeongJin Kim

George Mason University

Ze Zhu

University of Nebraska Omaha

Jordan Hassani

George Mason University

Seth A. Kaplan

George Mason University

Reeshad S. Dalal

George Mason University

Jennifer L. Gibson

Fors Marsh Group

Kelsey L. Merlo

University of South Florida

(Industrial/Organizational)

IX-117 - Significant Psychological Distress Is Associated with Poorer Physical Health Functioning in a Sample of Emerging Adults with Inflammatory Bowel Disease

In a sample of emerging adults with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), 22.4% reported clinically significant psychological distress. Distress did not vary as a function of key demographic factors. However, those with clinically significant distress also endorsed poorer physical health functioning in 4 of 5 domains.

Sara Lampert-Okin

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Meghan Howe

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Estee C. H. Feldman

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Amitha Prasad Gumidyala

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Rachel Greenley

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

(Clinical Science)

IX-118 - Foster Youth with Disabilities: Case Plan Goals, Removal Reasons and Placement Breakdown

Youth with physical and emotional disabilities are overrepresented among those transitioning out of the foster care system. The current exploratory study utilizes a national dataset to examine removal reasons, case plan goals and stability of placements among foster youth with disabilities between the ages of 12-21.

Danielle Zandbergen

Kylee Probert

Oregon State University

Bethany Phelps

Oregon State University

Brianne Kothari

Oregon State University

(Developmental)

IX-119 - Physically Aggressive Responding of Psychological IPV Perpetrators before and after Provocation

The effects of provocation on likelihood of physical aggression were assessed in perpetrators of psychological abuse. Findings suggest psychological IPV perpetrators are more aggressive than non-perpetrators when not provoked, but, when provoked, perpetrators and non-perpetrators aggress similarly.

Jessica Leigh Glenn

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Brittanie Carol Moore

The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Emma Turton

UNCW

Apollo Turner

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Rachael Grosser

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Caroline Boyce

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Hanson Truong

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Bailey Williamson

University of North Carolina Wilmington

Caroline Clements

University of North Carolina Wilmington

(Social)

IX-121 - The Rubber Hand Illusion: We Can Feel the Things We See

The rubber hand illusion relies on the multisensory integration of vision, tactile stimulation, and proprioception. The current study examined whether all three senses are necessary for the illusion to be experienced. We found that once the illusion was induced, if tactile stimulation was removed participants still reported tactile sensations.

John Earl

Central Michigan University

Emily K. Bloesch

Central Michigan University

(Cognitive)

IX-122 - A Multidimensional Item Response Theory Approach to Evaluating the Factor Structure of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale

Multidimensional item response theory is used to generate and compare a series of models for the best fit of the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale. Analyses show support for superior fit of a bifactor solution when compared to a single factor, and two factor solution when using the MIRT package.

Jesus Delgado

California State University Northridge

(Methodology)

IX-123 - Graduate Students in the Psychological Sciences Perceive a Categorical Boundary When Processing p -Values across the .05 Boundary

Psychologists have been moving away from categorizing p -values as "statistically significant" based on a .05 boundary. Nevertheless, we find a Categorical Perception Effect (CPE) when graduate students in the psychological sciences process p -values across this boundary. This may be due to statistical training: undergraduates do not show this CPE.

V.N. Vimal Rao

University of Minnesota

Jeffrey K. Bye

University of Minnesota

Sashank Varma

Georgia Institute of Technology

(Cognitive)

IX-124 - The Positive Impact of a Symmetric Distribution on the Correlation Confidence Interval

This study examines how distribution pairing types affect the performance of correlation confidence intervals (CIs). Results indicate that the Fisher z -transformation and bootstrap CIs had adequate performance if one of the paired distributions was symmetric and that bootstrap CIs had adequate performance with paired non-symmetric distributions.

John Mart Vergara DelosReyes

Old Dominion University

Miguel Padilla

Old Dominion University

(Methodology)

IX-125 - School Belonging Fails to Predict a Comprehensive Profile of Academic Success

Educational studies centered around school belonging are abundant, but mainly utilize cross-sectional designs. This study is a longitudinal examination of the relationship between school belonging and several influential academic variables. Results indicate that school belonging positively predicts a host of influential academic variables cross-sectionally, but only one longitudinally.

Leah Jansen

Michigan State University

Dante D. Dixson

Michigan State University

(Developmental)

IX-126 - Using Infrequency Items to Screen Data for Careless Responding

We tested the error balancing approach for using infrequency items to classify participants as being careless and attentive responders against a new method, namely the conservation in information method. The conservation of information method displayed incremental validity over the error balancing in predicting two criteria.

Mark Christopher Ramsey

Wright State University

Krista Harris

Wright State University

Nathan A. Bowling

Wright State University

(Methodology)

IX-127 - Sensitivity to Sick Faces: An Adaptation for Disease Avoidance

We tested adults' sensitivity to sick and healthy faces in three studies. Adults rated sick faces as more sick, dangerous, and avoidable, looked longer at healthy faces, and had greater pupil dilation to sick faces. Humans may detect subtle signals of legitimate sickness in faces, reflected behaviorally and physiologically.

Tiffany S. Leung

University of Miami

Sarah E. Maylott

University of Utah

Guangyu Zeng

University of Miami

Diana N. Nascimben

University of Miami

Krisztina V. Jakobsen

James Madison University

Elizabeth A. Simpson

University of Miami

(Social)

IX-128 - Perceived Invalidation of Emotion Predicts Experiences of Negative Affect, Stress, and Invalidation in Daily Life

The current research used experience sampling methodology to show that perceived invalidation of emotion at the trait level predicts greater negative affect and stress at the daily level. We expanded on past research by highlighting perceived invalidation as a predictor for greater intensity of daily invalidation.

Regina E. Schreiber

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

Jennifer C. Veilleux

University of Arkansas

(Personality/Emotion)

IX-129 - Feedback and Simulator Fail to Reduce Overconfidence in Multitasking Ability: Implications for Distracted Driving

In a repeated measures 4x3 mixed design experiment of 354 young adults, neither feedback on a multitasking test, nor texting in a simulator, nor their combination reduced confidence in multitasking ability. Results are discussed in relation to driving occupations and safety campaigns.

Claire E. Bowman-Callaway

Texas A&M University - College Station; Texas A&M University - College Station

Stephanie C. Payne

Texas A&M University - College Station

(Industrial/Organizational)

IX-130 - The Biasing Effects of Selection and Attrition on Estimating the Mean

The effect of selection or attrition induces measurement bias on the estimation of the restricted population mean of either the predictor or criterion. The issue is that a sample mean observed under selection or attrition neither estimates the population mean nor the restricted population mean.

Seunghoo Lee

University of Oklahoma

Jorge Mendoza

University of Oklahoma

(Methodology)

IX-131 - Sunless Tanning Use Is Associated with Greater Tanning Importance and Greater Engagement in Skin Cancer Risk Behaviors

Use of sunless tanning was associated with greater tanning importance. Tanning importance was associated with greater sun exposure, less frequent sunscreen use, and greater sunburn frequency. Further research is needed to understand individuals who use sunless tanning since sunless tanning may not mitigate engagement in skin cancer risk behaviors.

Noelle Mastrili

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Kristin L. Schneider

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

(General)

IX-132 - A Replication of the Ego-Depletion Effect: Control of Effort Engagement during the Depleting Task with EEG and ECG

The principal aim of this study was to replicate the ego-depletion effect while controlling the engagement of effort during the depleting task and the control task. Higher mid-frontal theta, an index of mental effort, during the depleting task was associated with worse performance during the subsequent dependent task.

Sarvenaz Daneshgar

University of Poitiers & CNRS (CeRCA, UMR 7295)

Michel Audiffren

University of Poitiers & CNRS (CeRCA, UMR 7295)

Abdelrhani Benraïss

Research Centre on Cognition and Learning, UMR CNRS 7295, University of Poitiers

Angèle Métais

Laboratoire Interuniversitaire de Biologie de la Motricité

Nathalie André

Research Centre on Cognition and Learning, UMR CNRS 7295, University of Poitiers

(Cognitive)

IX-133 - Physical Activity during COVID: Access to Personal Training, but Not Gyms or Outdoor Spaces, Impacts Physical Activity.

Access to activity spaces may have contributed to a decline in physical activity during the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Our findings indicate that restricted access to personal training, but not gyms or outdoor spaces, was associated with less engagement in physical activity, though the association decreased over time.

Jesse Bahrke

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

(General)

IX-134 - A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial of a Novel Digital Intervention Exploring “Crowdsourcing” to Reduce Depression and Anxiety

We conducted a randomized controlled trial of a digital intervention for depression and anxiety based on cognitive-behavioral therapy principles. The trial recruited 107 participants to compare a version of the intervention platform with “crowdsourcing” features to a content-only control platform. We evaluated depression and anxiety symptom change over 16 weeks.

Gavin Green

University of California - Irvine (Department of Psychological Science)

Jane Shkel

University of California, Irvine

Stacey Le

University of California, Irvine

Benjamin Kaveladze

University of California, Irvine

Veronique Marcotte

University of California, Irvine

Kevin Rushton

Mental Health America

Theresa Nguyen

Mental Health America

Stephen Schueller

University of California, Irvine

(Clinical Science)

IX-135 - Consequences of Sampling Frequency for Estimating Dynamics in Continuous Time Models

We examine the performance of continuous time models for time series data when the sampling frequency does not match the true process frequency. We simulated autoregressive processes of varying strengths at daily or weekly frequencies, sampled at daily, weekly, and monthly frequencies, and evaluated the recovery of generating dynamics.

Rohit Batra

Simran Johal

University of California, Davis

Meng Chen

University of California, Davis

Emilio Ferrer

University of California, Davis

(Methodology)

IX-136 - Words Matter: Different Response Processes Reported for Positively and Negatively Phrased and Keyed Items

We examined if, and how, adults from the general public processed self-esteem items differently depending on whether they were positively or negatively phrased and keyed. Most participants thought the item types differed in difficulty level or extremity, but also thought the different item types were getting at the same thing.

Ma Zhu

University of British Columbia

Anita M. Hubley

University of British Columbia

(Methodology)

IX-137 - Emotional Responses to the Music Alone and Dance Alone Do Not Predict Responses to the Combination.

We used three different emotional stimuli (happy, sad, and neutral) and three different conditions (music alone, dance alone, or music and dance combined). Participants rated their reactions to each stimulus. Results indicated that the music and dance combined did not always match the rating of each separately.

Laura L. Edelman

Muhlenberg College

Mallory Holson

Muhlenberg College

(Personality/Emotion)

Poster Session X APS Exhibit Hall

SUNDAY MAY 29

8:00 AM - 9:00 AM

X-1 - Social Support Moderates the Relationship between Childhood Trauma and Marijuana Use in African American Emerging Adults

This study found that childhood traumatic events (CTE) predict the quantity of marijuana consumed in African American emerging adults. The perception of social support moderates this relationship, such that CTE is significantly associated with quantity of marijuana used among participants reporting low, but not high, levels of perceived social support.

Kerry E. Chavez

University of Houston

Tzuan A. Chen

University of Houston

Iman Momin

University of Houston

Journa Cobite

University of Houston

Chaniqua D. Mazyck

University of Houston

Lorraine R. Reitzel

University of Houston

Ezemenari M. Obasi

University of Houston

(General)

X-2 - Shared Genetic Liability for Alcohol Consumption, Alcohol Problems, and Suicide Attempt Overlaps with the Genetic Basis of Multiple Dimensions of Impulsivity

We investigated whether shared liability for alcohol consumption and problems (ACP) and suicide attempt (SA) is genetically related to five dimensions of impulsivity. A common genetic factor for ACP and SA was most highly correlated with lack of premeditation, followed by positive urgency, lack of perseverance, sensation-seeking, and negative urgency.

Mallory Stephenson

VCU

Severine Lannoy

Virginia Commonwealth University

Alexis C. Edwards

Virginia Commonwealth University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

X-3 - The Prevalence and Inequality of Mental Health Among US Adults during the Covid19 Pandemic

This study finds that the pandemic increased the prevalence and inequality of mental health among US adults. More than half experienced symptoms of anxiety and depression, but few took medication and received counseling. The prevalence and unmet care need were disproportionately higher for female, younger cohorts, Hispanic/black, and low-income adults.

Julia Yi

East Brunswick High School

Olivia Chen

(Social)

X-4 - Examining Effects of Musculoskeletal Conditions on Change in Mental Health-Related Quality of Life in Military Personnel

Musculoskeletal conditions (MSKC) pose a substantial threat to operational readiness and are the leading cause of treatment seeking across all military services. This study sought to estimate effects of MSKC on changes in mental health-related quality of life (QoL), hypothesizing that self-reported QoL would decrease after experiencing MSKC.

Karen Tannenbaum

Naval Health Research Center

Wisam Barkho

Naval Health Research Center

Felicia Carey

Naval Health Research Center

Xin Tu

University of California, San Diego

Satbir Boparai

Naval Health Research Center

James Zouris

Naval Health Research Center

Andrew MacGregor

Naval Health Research Center

John Fraser

Rudolph Rull

Naval Health Research Center

Patricia Rohrbeck

(General)

X-5 - Heart-Rate Variability Biofeedback As a Treatment for PTSD in a Military Population: A Meta-Analysis

Due to issues of treatment retention and efficacy for PTSD in military populations (Kitchiner et al., 2019), heart rate variability biofeedback has recently been proposed as an alternative treatment. Results of the current study's meta-analysis showed a moderate effect for HRVB based on pre-post treatment PTSD scores.

Jordan Kenemore

The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Grant Benham

The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Rebecca Gonzalez

UTRGV

(Clinical Science)

X-6 - Meaning in Life As a Mechanism between Perceived Posttraumatic Growth and Subsequent Wellbeing in Post-9/11 Military Veterans

Meaning-making efforts, such as perceiving posttraumatic growth (PPTG), may relate to wellbeing especially when creating meaning in life (ML). We tested mediation models in a dataset of 410 Post-9/11 military veterans at 3 timepoints over 12 months. Findings suggest that PPTG's association with wellbeing is fully mediated by ML.

Adam B. David

University of Connecticut

Crystal L. Park

University of Connecticut

Shane J. Sacco

University of Connecticut

Shane W. Kraus

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Rani Hoff

Yale School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

X-7 - A Qualitative Analysis of Responses to Reporting Military Sexual Trauma While in Service

This qualitative study investigated the responses and consequences following disclosure of military sexual trauma (MST) for 97 treatment-seeking Veterans. Thirty eight percent of participants reported their MST while in service and identified a diverse range of responses and consequences, highlighting the need for further research and advocacy in this area.

Chelsea N Carson

Ann Arbor VAMC, University of Michigan

Kathryn E Smagur

Ann Arbor VAMC, University of Michigan

Alisson N Lass

Ann Arbor VAMC, University of Michigan

Jessica Hartl Majcher

Ann Arbor VAMC, University of Michigan

Nicola K Bernard

Ann Arbor VAMC, University of Michigan

Minden B Sexton

Ann Arbor VAMC, University of Michigan

(Clinical Science)

X-8 - Differences in Thwarted Belongingness between Disabled and Non-Disabled Veterans

The number of U.S military veterans with a service-connected disability has been on the rise. Current research suggests that disabled veterans experience an increase in mental health symptoms such as thwarted belongingness. In the present study, disabled veterans reported higher levels of thwarted belongingness compared to those without a disability.

Leeanna Golembiewski

Old Dominion University

Michelle L. Kelley

Old Dominion University

Michelle Koster

The United States Navy

(Clinical Science)

X-9 - Effects of Military Service Injury with and without Presence of Traumatic Brain Injury on Suicidality

In this study, we examined the relationship between service injury and the prevalence of suicidal ideation among veterans. Findings showed that service injury was positively correlated with presence of suicidality and veterans who reported service injury with TBI showed greater suicidal ideation than veterans who reported service injury without TBI.

Chana R Silver

James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center

Rivka Rosenwasser

James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center

Frank Grabarz

Chynna Levin

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai; James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center; Teacher's College, Columbia University

Yosef Sokol

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai; James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center

(General)

X-10 - Mental Health Mediates the Relationship between Perceived Relationship Closeness and Help-Seeking Among Veterans

We tested whether relationship closeness moderates mental health and help-seeking in a veteran sample. A significant two-way interaction prompted mediation analysis, which showed that mental health fully mediated the relationship between relationship closeness and help-seeking. The current study extends the literature on facilitators and barriers to help-seeking for service members.

Peyton Frye

North Carolina State University; North Carolina State University

Emily Smith

North Carolina State University

Samantha Catherine Cacace

University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Sarah Desmarais

Policy Research Associates

(Social)

X-12 - DSM-5 Criterion-a-Based Trauma Types in Service Members Seeking Treatment for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

We categorized descriptions of Criterion A events in a large cohort of treatment-seeking service members with PTSD (N=1,443), using a reliable trauma typing coding system (Stein et al., 2012). Moral injury by others was the most frequent type and all moral injury types were associated with greatest PTSD symptom severity.

Breanna Grunthal

VA Boston Healthcare System

Natasha Benfer

VA Boston Healthcare System

Dondanville A. Katherine

University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Sudie E. Back

Medical University of South Carolina; Ralph H. Johnson VA Medical Center

Julianne Flanagan

Medical University of South Carolina

Peter T. Fox

University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

John H. Krystal

Yale University School of Medicine

Donald D. McGeary

University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Carmen P. McLean

VA Palo Alto Healthcare System

Kristi E. Pruiksma

University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Patricia A. Resick

Duke University Medical Center

Denise M. Sloan

VA Boston Healthcare System

Daniel J. Taylor

University of Arizona

Alan L. Peterson

University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio; South Texas Veterans Health Care System

Brett T. Litz

Boston University; VA Boston Healthcare System

(Clinical Science)

X-13 - Does Job Classification Type Moderate the Relationships between Role Strain and Job Satisfaction? a Comparison Study of Active Duty, Civilian, and Contracted Cyber Operators

We compare the effect of role strain on job satisfaction across three classifications of United States Air Force cyber operators: (1) military, (2) civilian, and (3) contractor. Regression analyses showed that role conflict and ambiguity were significant negative predictors and job classification moderated the effect of ambiguity on job satisfaction.

Kinsey B. Bryant-Lees

Northern Kentucky University

Tyler Mulhearn

Neurostat Analytical Solutions, LLC

Rachael N. Martinez

U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine

(Industrial/Organizational)

X-14 - The Effect of Sexual Identification and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder on Suicide Ideation Among Military Personnel

With a continued rise in the suicide rate among military personnel, research investigating the impact of sexual identification and PTSD in tandem on suicide ideation is lacking. In the present study, PTSD and sexual identification had significant main effects on suicidal ideation among military service members.

John W. Chae

Old Dominion University

Leeanna Golembiewski

Old Dominion University

Alicia L. Milam

Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology

Kenneth L. Ayers Jr.

Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology

Michelle L. Kelley

Old Dominion University

(Clinical Science)

X-15 - Couples' Division of Labor during COVID-19 and Its Implications for Relationship Functioning

The present study investigated whether contributions to household responsibilities and perceptions of fairness are associated with couple relationship satisfaction and disagreement. Responsibilities were negatively related to relationship functioning, and fairness was positively associated with relationship functioning. Results were moderated by gender and experiences of financial stress.

Yana Ryjova

University of Southern California

Alaina I. Gold

USC

Hannah F. Rasmussen

University of Southern California

Yehsong Kim

University of Southern California

Zaharah Zaidi

USC

Gayla Margolin

University of Southern California

(General)

X-16 - Advanced Psychometric Practices to Analyze Multilevel Intensive Longitudinal Data

We provide a pedagogical outline and example of best psychometric practices when analyzing intensive longitudinal data. The outline provides general guidelines on reliability (e.g., coefficient alpha), validity (e.g., multilevel confirmatory factor analysis), and the decomposition of within- and between-person effects using singly and doubly latent mixed effects models.

Saiifa Sarah Pirani

University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill

Daniel Bauer

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

(Methodology)

X-17 - Our Relationship Is Fine: Dominant Conflict Style Impacts Perception of Romantic Relationship Threat

The present study utilized the Unspoken Complaint paradigm to examine how maladaptive communication patterns influence susceptibility to romantic relationship threat. Dominant conflict styles moderated perceptions of relationship threat, with higher dominance linked to decreased threat perception. Findings suggest dominance is associated with avoidant coping following relationship threat.

Elsa Baumgartner

UMW Psychology Grad

Brian Merski

UMW Psychology Grad

Margaret Millar

UMW Psychology Student

Kendall McCracken

UMW Psychology Grad

Erin Palmwood

UMW Psychology Professor

(Clinical Science)

X-18 - Why Does High Self-Esteem Promote Relationship Satisfaction? Evidence for Dual Pathways Involving Perceived Regard and Relationship Efficacy

This research examines mediating pathways linking self-esteem to relationship satisfaction in romantic relationships. Results from two studies suggest that both perceived regard and relationship efficacy mediate the link between self-esteem and relationship satisfaction, both concurrently and over time.

Zizhong Xiao

University of Maryland, College Park

Ed Lemay

University of Maryland

(Social)

X-19 - Within- and between-Person Associations between Romantic Conflict and Negative Affect: The Moderating Role of Relationship Commitment

This study utilized multilevel models to examine daily relations between romantic relationship conflict and negative affect in young adult couples. Daily and average conflict were generally associated with increased negative affect. Females with high average commitment demonstrated largest swing in negative affect, indicating a stronger tie between conflict and mood.

Selena Quiroz

Arizona State University, Tempe

Jeri Sasser

Arizona State University, Tempe

Thao Ha

Arizona State University

(Developmental)

X-20 - Passionate Love in the East Vs. West

Whether passionate love is a culturally universal or sociocultural construct is a less agreed upon subject among psychologists. This study demonstrated that physiological experiences of passionate love are not culturally universal, and those physiological differences are dependent upon culture.

Marc Jaksuwijitkorn

Roosevelt University

(General)

X-21 - How Implicit Theories of Relationships and Partner Fit Impact Participation in Post-Relationship Checking and Tracking Behaviors

The current study explored the association between self-reported relationship beliefs (i.e., destiny/growth) and participation in post-relationship contact and tracing (PRCT) behaviors following one's most recent break-up and the moderating role of breakup initiator. Our results revealed that those endorsing destiny beliefs participated in more PRCT behaviors as did breakup non-initiators.

Rachel Willhite

UMN

Katie Gooch

University of Minnesota Duluth

Ashley Thompson

University of Minnesota Duluth

(Social)

X-22 - When It Rains It Pours: Predicting Poor Martial Relationship Quality in Mothers

Women are increasingly having to juggle multiple social domains, this contributes to role overload, which can be detrimental to mothers' martial relationship quality. Our study included 226 married mothers and results indicated that satisfaction with life moderated the relation between depressive symptoms and worse martial relationship quality.

Lexus Church

Wartburg College

Cora Holland

Wartburg College

Kaylie Springer

Wartburg College

Tyler Graff

Wartburg College

Wendy Birmingham

Brigham Young University

(Social)

X-23 - Late Positive Potential and Attachment Style

In a laboratory study, we examined the role of attachment in late positive potential (sustained and motivated attention) within an EEG task. Results indicated no significant effect of attachment, leading to questions about future directions regarding potential moderators.

Samantha Dashineau

Purdue University

Kimberly Galvez-Ortega

Purdue University

Dan Foti

Susan South

Purdue University

(Clinical Science)

X-24 - Lay Beliefs Relating to the Malleability of Romantic Attachment and Relationship Satisfaction: The Novel Application of Implicit Theories of Attachment

This study developed a scale assessing lay beliefs pertaining to the malleability of romantic attachment and examined the impact of these beliefs on relationship satisfaction. Individuals endorsing incremental beliefs to a greater extent reported higher relationship satisfaction than did those who endorsed these beliefs to a lesser extent.

Brianna Muzzy

University of Minnesota Duluth

Ashley Thompson

University of Minnesota Duluth

(Social)

X-25 - The Physiological Effects of Social Anxiety during a Conversation with a Close Friend: A Challenge and Threat Perspective

The biopsychosocial model of challenge and threat is used to elucidate the effect of social anxiety on the physiological response to a social support context with a close friend. Results indicate that people high (vs. low) in social anxiety are more physiologically engaged, but not more challenged or threatened.

Jessica C. Lang

Ohio University

Ashley Tudder

Ohio University

Abriana Gresham

Ohio University

Brett Peters

Ohio University

(Social)

X-26 - Desired Emotional Closeness Predicts Changes in Perceived Emotional Closeness during Loving-Kindness Meditation Training in the Context of COVID-19 Pandemic Lockdowns

235 female undergraduate students were recruited for a week-long study examining perceived and desired emotional closeness during Loving-Kindness Meditation (LKM) training. In exploratory analyses, desired emotional closeness significantly predicted change in perceived emotional closeness during both LKM and friend visualization (control) conditions, $F(1,156)=14.03, p<.001$.

Zoe L Saine

Scott McQuain

Luis Flores

(Social)

X-27 - The Role of Promotion Vs Prevention Motivations in Friendships

In two longitudinal studies with college students, promotion motivations were uniquely associated with faster friendship accumulation and close friendship experiences where they experienced personal and relationship growth; prevention motivations were largely not associated with the outcome variables, likely due to friendships' nonexclusive nature.

Eileen Zheng Wu

Northwestern University

Dan Molden

Northwestern University

Eli J. Finkel

Northwestern University

(Social)

X-28 - Man's Best Friend: Pet Attitudes Predict Preferences for Pets over People

While previous studies provide evidence of the importance of pet-ownership and animal companionship, they do not explain why some people prefer to maintain relationships with pets over humans. This research shows that positive pet attitudes predict preferences for pet-human relationships over human-human relationships and identifies differences in relationship dynamics.

Jack Kevin Krizizke

Antioch University Seattle

Katherine Aumer

University of Hawaii West Oahu

Michael Erickson

University of California, Riverside

Marc Jaksuwijitkorn

Roosevelt University

Jennifer Åbb

Hawaii Pacific University

(Personality/Emotion)

X-29 - Emotion Dysregulation and Inhibition in the Context of Adolescent Depressive Symptoms: Does it Matter for Close Friendships?

Using a person-centered approach, we examined the roles of gender, depressive symptoms, and emotion regulation on adolescent friendship quality. Results indicated that adolescents with high levels of depression and emotional inhibition had the lowest friendship satisfaction.

Rachel Li

Janice L. Zeman

College of William and Mary

Max Gershefski

College of William and Mary

(Developmental)

X-30 - Stable Connection: Enhancing Sibling Relationships through Equine-Assisted Therapy

The goal of the current study was to develop and test an equine-assisted therapy program to enhance sibling relationship quality in children and assisting parents in reacting to sibling fighting more effectively. Differences were found on sibling warmth and on parent involvement between the pre-test and post-test.

Avidan Milevsky

Ariel University

Kristie Thudium

University of Pennsylvania

Rahamim Zamari

Ariel University

Evyatar Lasry

Ariel University

(Developmental)

X-31 - Predicting Non-Suicidal Self-Injury: Examining the Interplay between Rumination and Impulsivity in Two Psychiatric Samples

In the present study, neither impulsivity, rumination, nor their interaction predicted non-suicidal-self-injury presence six months following discharge in two psychiatrically hospitalized samples. Given these findings, it is possible that the interplay between these factors in predicting non-suicidal-self-injury may occur for emotion-driven impulsivity rather than tendencies towards impulsivity broadly.

Rachel E Frietchen

Butler Hospital

Laurel V Quinlan

Butler Hospital

Heather T Schatten

Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Melanie Bozzay

Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Michael F Armye

Alpert Medical School of Brown University

(Clinical Science)

X-33 - Expectations of Reciprocity Guide Evaluations of Fairness and Trustworthiness: Evidence from a Role-Change Version of the Ultimatum Game

We used a role-change version of the Ultimatum Game to study how people evaluate fairness and trustworthiness in others. The results support a novel perspective on the mechanisms underlying social evaluation: People primarily judge another person's behaviors by considering how they themselves would act in the other person's shoes.

Paul C. Bogdan

Matthew Moore

Palo Alto VA Medical Center, Palo Alto, California

Sanda Dolcos

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Florin Dolcos

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

(Social)

X-34 - Exploring Influential Mindsets: Applying an IO Framework to Extremist Narratives

Organizations influence employees to make decisions; however, little research explains affectivity in recruits for extremist organizations. 246 students participated to measure affective states between participants after reading faux extremist narratives. Findings support that inspirational narratives produced positive affectivity, predicting a decision. Rational narratives produced negative affectivity, not predicting a decision.

Alexis L d'Amato

University of Nebraska at Omaha

Gina S Ligon

University of Nebraska at Omaha

Douglas C Derrick

University of Nebraska at Omaha

(Industrial/Organizational)

X-35 - Numerosity Representations Can Beat Stimulus Control

In the current study, we tested mice on a count-based decision-making task to explore whether the counting behavior of mice (N = 32) exhibit a model-based or model-free view of the task structure. Results suggested that mice use task representations (model-based learning) more than the discriminative stimulus itself (model-free learning).

Pinar Toptas

University of Chicago; Koc University

Ezgi Gur

University of Manitoba; Koc University

Fuat Balci

University of Manitoba; Koc University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IX-36 - Perceptions and Attitudes Towards Helicopter Parenting: Relationship with Academic Success

Perceptions of the frequency of helicopter parenting behavior and attitudes about its appropriateness were examined in relation to academic coping strategies, grit, and growth mindset using a sample of 218 undergraduates. Results indicated that both frequency of experiences and more positive attitudes were associated with negative academic outcomes.

Kirsten T. Li-Barber

High Point University

Ryan Mijumbi

High Point University

(General)

X-36 - The Moderation of Cheating Propensity: Moral Identity, Religiosity and Prospect Theory

We investigated the comparative advantage of moral identity and intrinsic religiosity as moderators of cheating behavior under prospect theory's conditions of risk and reward. In addition to significant main effects, moral identity pervasively moderated cheating propensity under both risk and reward conditions, religiosity only under the risk condition.

Jamie M Trost

University of Notre Dame, Indiana

Ken McClure

University of Notre Dame

Cory O'Donohue

University of Notre Dame

Daniel Lapsley

University of Notre Dame

(Personality/Emotion)

X-37 - The Importance of Social Context in Vengeance: Personal Aggression Against Oneself Prompts People to Rate Retaliation for Strangers More Favorably Than Retaliation for Friends

Using a novel aggression task followed by vignettes, we explored people's judgments about retaliation when enacted for an ally vs. a third-party stranger. Contrary to previous studies, we found that after completing a provocation task, participants rated stranger retaliation more favorably, especially when there was no delay between the tasks.

Catherine F Stevenson

The University of Chicago

Kim Lewis Meidenbauer

The University of Chicago

Kyoung Whan Choe

The University of Chicago

Marc G Berman

The University of Chicago

(Social)

X-38 - “Labeled” Means “Good”: Consumers Prefer Products with Quantified Attribute Labels

Across eight studies consumers preferred to buy a product option presenting either low or high attribute quantity (e.g., protein content in milk) over another product without such information. The results suggest that quantified claims are interpreted as positive signals, even when the quantity is not evaluable.

Jiaqi Yu

University of Chicago

Oleg Urminsky

University of Chicago

(Social)

X-39 - The Influence of Opportunity Costs on Subjective Experience and Performance Level in Cognitive Control Task

We tested the assumptions of opportunity costs (OC) model of effortful behavior in an experimental study (N=168). Three groups (control, high OC, low OC) completed 5 blocks of n-back task and phenomenology self-reports after each block. OC influenced n-back task performance level but not phenomenology.

Michał Nowak

Edward Hirt

(Cognitive)

X-40 - The Foreign Language Effect and Health-Related Decisions in Hindi-English Bilinguals

This study investigated the foreign language effect (FLE) in 340 Hindi-English bilinguals recruited from India via MTurk. Participants evaluated the perceived risk associated with health-threatening scenarios that were read in their native (Hindi) or non-native (English) language. As predicted FLE was revealed in two of the three outcome measures.

Kiran Misra

University of Texas at El Paso

Miguel A. Garcia

University of Texas at El Paso

Paola Alejandra Baca

University of Texas at Austin

Adolfo J. Alvarez

University of Texas at El Paso

Lawrence D. Cohn

University of Texas at El Paso

(General)

X-41 - The Ratio of Black Faces in the Crowd Is Positively Associated with Perception of Emotion

We show that the proportion of Black faces in the crowds is associated with the propensity to evaluate those crowds as emotional. Diffusion decision models revealed people accumulate greater evidence for emotional inferences based on the Black faces in the crowd, irrespective of the intensity and valence of expression.

Kyle LaFollette

Case Western Reserve University

Erika Weisz

Harvard University

Mina Cikara

Harvard University

Zi Huang

Harvard Business School

Amit Goldenberg

Harvard Business School

(Cognitive)

X-42 - Why Do People Avoid Health Information: A Qualitative Analysis

We conducted a qualitative analysis, coding open-ended text response data, to examine explanations people give after deciding to avoid disease risk feedback. The most common reasons given were: preference for a different information source, previous awareness of disease risk information, and general unwantedness of the risk information.

Sheemrun Ranjan

University of California, Merced

Raven Burton

University of California, Merced

Evelyn Rodarte

University of California, Merced

William Meese

University of California, Merced

Angela Elizabeth Johnson

University of California, Merced

Bianca Hinojosa

University of California, Merced

Jennifer L. Howell

University of California, Merced

(Social)

X-43 - Retributivism and Utilitarianism Differentially Predict Punishment Judgments for Crimes

Judgments about punishing criminal offenders can be motivated by retributive (deservingness) or utilitarian (social welfare) moral concerns. Using both implicit and explicit measures of punishment motivations, we found ($N = 298$) that endorsement of the two philosophies differentially predicted sentencing severity for twelve crimes, including victim-based and victimless crimes.

Fernandes Sharlene

Georgia State University

(Cognitive)

X-44 - The Effect of Credibility Heuristics on Decision-Making in the African American Community

This study examined age differences in the influence of messages from religious leaders on political decision-making within the African American community. The results indicate that older adults were more likely than younger adults to rely on the recommendation of the pastor when information was more difficult to comprehend.

Teairra Evans

The University of Alabama

Shelia Black

The University of Alabama

(Cognitive)

X-45 - Easy Does It: Ease of Generating Explanations and Ambiguity Increase Questioning One's Frame during Sensemaking

Changing perspectives requires questioning them. The cognitive mechanisms of this sensemaking process are not yet well understood. In this study, we explored participants' explanations and ratings of ambiguous social judgment scenarios. The strongest correlation was between unexpected outcome likelihood, which represents questioning a frame, and participants' ease of generating explanations.

Betsy Lehman

Michigan Technological University

Elizabeth S. Veinott

Michigan Technological University

(Cognitive)

X-46 - Analyzing the Relationship between Childhood Independence, Decision Making Capabilities, and Locus of Control

Childhood freedom around the world has decreased during recent years. Experiential learning theory establishes the importance of discovery and learning for development. Significant effects are expected between free play as a child, locus of control, decision making ability, and team effectiveness.

Dylan Morgan

Rice University

(Developmental)

X-47 - Cognitive Training in Risky Choice Persists across Time

Decisions often involve a trade-off between uncertainty and potential reward (risky options tend to be valuable, safer options less valuable). Like much human behaviour, trade-offs can be tuned through training/experience. Here we sought to address the persistence of cognitive training to tune human risk-reward trade-offs (crucial for any real-world application).

Anna Ubiali

Jarvstad Andreas

City, University of London

(Cognitive)

X-48 - The Morality Game: A Paradigm for Testing and Modeling Moral Character

In the Morality Game, participants predict other peoples' choices after watching their past choices in game theoretic dilemmas with systematically varied payoff structures, featuring helpful, selfish, win-win, and malicious options. We find that observers represent other peoples' moral character on three fundamental dimensions: self-value, other-value, and concern for interpersonal disparities.

Gregory Stanley

Central Michigan University and University of Michigan

Duoming Bian

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Jun Zhang

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

(Cognitive)

X-49 - Tracking Opportunities to Develop Cooperative Relationships with Needy Others

Humans are likely able to track prospective cooperative relationships. Using the "who said what?" paradigm, we test whether participants (N=706) categorize by need or concern-for-others statements. Participants categorize by need and concern, but when paired concern overpowers need. Empathy marginally moderates need, but not concern. Findings suggest competing mental processes.

Marrissa Grant

University of Colorado, Boulder

Eric Pedersen

University of Colorado Boulder

Michael E. McCullough

University of California San Diego

(Social)

X-50 - Avoiding Effort Only When Performing Well: Cognitive Effort Discounting in Children with and without ADHD

We examined how children balance effort and reward in their decisions underlying cognitive effort allocation. Only those who performed better in the preceding cognitive task showed sensitivity to the varying levels of demand in their effort choices, and this was consistently observed in children both with and without ADHD.

Elsie Xu Yan

The Pennsylvania State University

Cynthia L. Huang-Pollock

The Pennsylvania State University

(Clinical Science)

X-51 - Development and Evaluation of the Compensatory Health Behaviors Scale

To develop and validate a compensatory health behaviors (CBeh) scale and assess associations with psychological measures. Data were from a representative Canadian sample (N = 1400). The CBeh scale (4 subscales, n = 17 items) had good model fit indices. CBeh subscale scores were associated with self-esteem and weight concerns.

Kalista Athanasia Sedemedes

Concordia University

Bärbel Knäuper

McGill University

Lisa Kakinami

Concordia University

(Methodology)

X-52 - How People Systematically Disregard Expert Advice When Forming Beliefs about Medical Treatments

We developed an experimental paradigm to examine how people integrate clinical evidence and expert advice about medical treatments into their beliefs. Using descriptive Bayesian modeling we find that participants underweighted evidence when forming treatment beliefs, but underweighted expert advice (the primary method of communicating medical treatment efficacy) even more.

Yasemin Genc

City, University of London

Andreas Kappes

City, University of London

James M. Yearsley

City, University of London

(Cognitive)

X-53 - Controlling the Narrative: Euphemistic Language Affects Judgments of Actions While Avoiding Perceptions of Dishonesty

Across multiple studies, we demonstrate how euphemistic terms (e.g., *enhanced interrogation*) make actions appear more favorable. Increasing participants' action-related knowledge reduced (but did not eliminate) this effect. Notably, despite their influence, the strategic use of euphemistic terms was judged as largely honest and was associated with minimal reputational costs.

Alexander C. Walker

University of Waterloo

Martin Turpin

University of Waterloo

Ethan Meyers

University of Waterloo

Jennifer Stolz

University of Waterloo

Jonathan Fugelsang

University of Waterloo

Derek Koehler

University of Waterloo

(Cognitive)

X-55 - How Do We Criterion Shift Free Recall?: The Difficulty of Systematically Manipulating Criterion for Freely Recalled Episodic Events

This study investigated how decision criterion manipulations could affect the free recall of episodic memory. Results showed a lack of statistical significance between criterion shifting conditions, which suggests that we need more systematic ways to see if free recall, like recognition memory, can be criterion shifted.

Courtney A Durdle

University of California, Santa Barbara

Shiva Areff

University of California, Santa Barbara

Ana M Bobrycki

University of California, Santa Barbara

Ziyuan Chen

University of California, Los Angeles

Natasha Pansare

University of California, Santa Barbara

Jessica M Simonson

University of California, Santa Barbara

Jamie Yoo

University of California, Santa Barbara

Michael B Miller

University of California, Santa Barbara

(Cognitive)

X-56 - Imagery, Arousal, and Choice

In advertising and marketing, there is a longstanding notion that sex sells. To test this notion, we examined the impact of imagery on decision-making, specifically as it relates to product likeability and purchase intentions. As it turns out, option probability and arousal level play important roles within this realm.

Simrat Malhotra

The George Washington University

Nils Olsen

The George Washington University

(General)

X-57 - Would You like to Know the Answer? Situational and Dispositional Influences on Curiosity

We investigated how personality and the manipulation of curiosity level might influence one's behavioral choice (answers to questions or \$5) for those in hot or cold emotional states. We found that high Need for Cognition predicted the choosing of answers; however, our manipulation of curiosity did not produce significant effects.

Lynneatte Quenin

Berry College

Victor Bissonnette

Berry College

(Social)

X-58 - Working through Negativity: The Effect of Emotion on Effort-Based Decision-Making

The relationship between emotion, intrinsic motivation and effort-based decision-making was examined in two studies. Affective states and Effort Expenditure for Rewards Task (EEfRT) were measured. Both studies revealed that negative valence states led to increased selection of easy, low-effort choices compared to neutral and positive states.

Yizhou Louis Liu

Clemson University

Kaileigh A Byrne

Clemson University

(Cognitive)

X-59 - Examining the Impact of Decision-Making Styles on Well-Being and Academic Satisfaction

One part of this study investigates how two styles of decision-making ("maximizing" and "satisficing") align with the Big Five personality traits and subjective well-being. The other part of this study explores consequences of these decision-making styles in an educational setting as it relates to curriculum satisfaction and selecting undergraduate courses.

Mark Nathin

(Social)

X-60 - Can Conceptualizing Public Health Issues As Social Dilemmas Suggest Solutions?

Framing health issues like antibiotic overuse as social dilemmas suggests solutions. Participants in two collective identity conditions should be more willing to delay treatment than controls. Online studies 1 and 2 with students did not support the hypothesis. Study 3 (557 mTurkers) found attitudes were affected, but willingness was not.

Sherry K. Schneider

University of West Florida

(Social)

X-61 - Understanding Self-Directed Investors Using the Finliti Investor Profile Indicator

The Finliti Investor Profile Indicator administered to a sample of American self-directed investors (N=237). Zeal was associated with day trading and holding volatile assets; Inhibition was associated with lower self-efficacy; Conventionality was associated with favorable attitudes toward ESG investing; and Swag was associated with portfolio returns and perceived competence.

Jennifer Schell

Finliti Corporation

Stefano Di Domenico

University of Toronto Scarborough

(Personality/Emotion)

X-62 - Willingness-to-Pay for Social Experiences: Social Cognitive Functioning Relates to Individuals' Choices between Social and Non-Social Experiences

We investigated the degree to which sociocognitive resources play a role in shaping valuation of social relative to non-social experiences. Our results suggest that perceived social support and self-reported autistic traits differentially shape the degree to which people are willing to pursue social relative to non-social experiences.

Melanie Ruiz

Adelphi University

Joanne Stasiak

University of California-Santa Barbara

Melissa Maldonado

Adelphi University

Daejin Kim

Adelphi University

Peter Sokol-Hessner

University of Denver

David Smith

Temple University

Dominic Fareri

Adelphi University

(Cognitive)

X-63 - Judgments of Truth Depend on Both Repetition and Plausibility of the Propositions

Participants rated the truthfulness of old/new trivia statements and plausibility of parts of the statement. The results suggested that plausibility of the component parts of a statement plays a stronger role in truth judgments than fluency does. The results bolster support for a version of referential theory of illusory truth.

Yoojin Chang

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Peter F. Delaney

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

(Cognitive)

IX-63 - Covid-19 Vaccine Conversations in Twitter: Topics and Emotions from Two Occupational Fields

Social media is an important source of information exchange about Covid-19 vaccines. Content analysis using LIWC was conducted on 6,584 Tweets from accounts associated with media and health occupations. Results showed interesting patterns of vaccine topics by occupation and how these differentially correlated with emotions for these two occupational groupings.

Shane Connelly

University of Oklahoma

Marina Mery

University of Oklahoma;

Keith Strasbaugh

University of Oklahoma

Shaila Miranda

The University of Oklahoma

Matthew Jensen

The University of Oklahoma

Georgia Kosmopoulou

The University of Oklahoma

(Personality/Emotion)

X-64 - Giving Advice to an Angry Leader in a Sunk Cost Situation: The Interplay between the Leader's Emotional Display and Advisors' Ingroup Identification

The current study investigated the moderating role of the leader's emotional display on the relationship between advisors' ingroup identification and their conformity to the leader's wrong decision. As hypothesized, advisors' ingroup identification positively predicted advisors' conformity toward the leader in a sunk cost situation only when the leader expressed anger.

Jeong-Gil Seo

Sungkyunkwan University

Young-Jae Yoon

Loyola University Chicago

(Industrial/Organizational)

X-65 - Do Juror Decisions in a Capital Trial Vary Based on Specificity of Diagnostic Information about a Defendant with Autism Spectrum Disorder?

We examined whether specificity of diagnostic information about Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) affects juror sentencing decisions, guilt, and sympathy in a capital murder trial with a defendant diagnosed with ASD. The results revealed no effects for diagnostic specificity. Most jurors found the defendant sympathetic and not guilty of capital murder.

Savannah M Cranmer

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

X-66 - Creative Problem Solving in Leadership Situations: Social Intelligence May Compensate for Low Openness to Experience

Leaders must solve problems in social situations. Finding creative solutions to these problems is often advantageous. Results of this study revealed that social intelligence and openness to experience jointly affected creativity. Participants low in openness were able to generate creative solutions if they had high social intelligence.

Jody J Illies

St. Cloud State University

Caroline Doran

St. Cloud State University

Lexi Rasmussen

St. Cloud State University

Marcy Young Illies

St. Cloud State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

X-67 - Truth-Bias in Deception Detection: Effects of Age By Gender

Deception detection was examined using real-life video clips of people pleading for the safe return of their loved ones, half of whom were lying and ultimately convicted. Both younger and older adults accurately detected deception. Young women were most accurate, with males, independent of age, more likely to be deceived.

Amber Heemskerck

University of Florida

Tian Lin

University of Florida

Didem Pehlivanoglu

University of Florida

Gary Turner

York University

Leanne Ten Brinke

University of British Columbia Okanagan

Robert Nathan Spreng

McGill University

Natalie C. Ebner

University of Florida

(Cognitive)

X-68 - Willingness to Vaccinate during a Pandemic – What Influences Us to Take a New Vaccine?

The aim of this quasi-experimental study was to explore various aspects that could affect willingness to vaccinate. The participants answered questions in an online survey with different scenarios. Results: There was a high willingness to vaccinate, framing had effect, women was more pro-vaccine and personality factors could have impact.

Par Lofstrand

Mid Sweden University

Andreas Karlsson

Mid Sweden University

Andrea Östling

(Social)

X-69 - Juror Attitudes about the Death Penalty Predict Decisions in a Capital Murder Trial

Our research examined whether jurors' attitudes toward the death penalty predicted their guilt ratings of a capital defendant diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The findings showed that attitudes significantly predicted guilt ratings. More positive attitudes toward the death penalty were associated with higher guilt ratings and death sentences.

Ariana S. Jenkins

Fielding Graduate University

Makeda Bishop

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

X-71 - Picking Sides in a Fight Is a Coin Flip: Layperson MMA Fight Outcome Predictions Perform No Better Than Chance

Determining others' physical prowess serves an evolutionary purpose. Individuals predict others' deceptiveness and aggressiveness above chance from appearance alone. Our study asked participants to pick the winner of a mixed martial arts fight. Participants performed at chance levels, but favored specific fighters, indicating a prediction strategy exists but was ineffective.

Jerome A. Lewis

Bellevue University

Jefferson A Sherwood

University of Southern Mississippi

Zachary M. Himmelberger

Maryville College

J. Dean Elmore

Benedictine College

(General)

X-72 - Juror Beliefs, Knowledge, and Experiences with ASD Predict Decisions in a Capital Trial with a Defendant with ASD

Mock jurors read a vignette about a defendant with ASD in a capital murder case. Participants' beliefs, knowledge, and experiences with ASD significantly affected their decision-making regarding guiltiness and sentencing severity.

Chelsea Wessel Sloan

Fielding Graduate University

Janelle B. Bailey

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

X-73 - The Valence of Mental Imagery Predicts People's Willingness to Take Risk

When making decisions, people may use their mental imagery to "pre-experience" how rewarding or threatening future outcomes of their choice will be. We present results of two studies showing that the valence of mental images may predict risk-taking willingness with more positive mental images being related to higher risk acceptance.

Joanna Smieja

SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wrocław Faculty of Psychology

Tomasz Zaleskiewicz

SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Agata Sobkow

SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Jakub Traczyk

SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

(Cognitive)

X-74 - Specificity of ASD Definition Does Not Vary Jurors' Judgement of Defendant with ASD

We examined the impact of a specific or vague definition of ASD on jurors' blameworthiness ratings, sentence confidence, and verdict confidence for a capital defendant with ASD. Results indicated no difference in jurors' sentence confidence, verdict confidence, and blameworthiness ratings between the vague and specific definition of ASD.

Janelle B. Bailey

Fielding Graduate University

Tamara Meister

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

X-75 - Knowledge, Beliefs, and Discomfort with Neurodevelopmental Disorders Impact Juror Decisions

Research indicates biases toward children with neurodevelopmental disorders may influence mock jurors' decisions in a child sexual abuse trial. We found that jurors rated the defendant as less credible when they had more accurate knowledge of autism symptoms and greater perceived similarity to and comfort with people with neurodevelopmental disorders.

Taylor S. Bucher

Fielding Graduate University

Sarah Chernoff

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

X-76 - CRT Performance Unaffected By Repeat Exposure (unless given feedback)

This study investigated the relationship between feedback type (no, terminal, & continuous) and performance on repeated exposure to the Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT). There was a significant effect of feedback type on CRT performance; subjects in the no feedback group performed poorer than terminal and continuous feedback groups.

Michael Wormley

College of Lake County

Matthew D. Rasmussen

College of Lake County

(Cognitive)

X-77 - Beekeeper Social Value Orientation and Ecological Beliefs Predict Hive Management Behavior and Use of in-Hive Chemicals.

The social value orientation (SVO) of beekeepers as well as their beliefs about humanity's role in the environment were shown to predict honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) hive management behavior and the willingness of beekeepers to use in-hive chemicals to treat *Varroa destructor* mites.

Gregory P Shelley

Kutztown University

Margarita M López-Uribe

Penn State University

Brock A Harper

Purdue University

Robyn M Underwood

Penn State University

(Social)

X-79 - Victim Neurodevelopmental Disorder and Severity Level Impacts Juror Sentencing Decisions in a Child Sexual Abuse Trial

Research indicates children with a psychological disorder are perceived as less credible in a sexual abuse trial. We measured the impact of victim neurodevelopmental disorder and severity level on mock juror decisions. Mock jurors reported they were less confident in their sentence when the complainant was diagnosed with ASD.

Molly F. Kapel

Fielding Graduate University

Taylor S. Bucher

Fielding Graduate University

Jeffrey Duong

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

X-81 - Short-Sighted Decision-Making By Those Not Vaccinated Against COVID-19

In a multinational sample (N=4,452) recruited from 13 countries that varied in pandemic severity and vaccine uptake, we examined whether short-sighted decision-making as exemplified by steep delay discounting predicts COVID-19 vaccination status. The tendency to choose small immediate rewards over larger future rewards is a behavioral marker of vaccine compliance.

Julia G. Halilova

York University

Samuel Fynes-Clinton

Baycrest Health Sciences

Leonard Green

Washington University in St. Louis

Joel Myerson

Washington University in St. Louis

Jianhong Wu

York University

Kai Ruggeri

Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University

Donna Rose Addis

Baycrest Health Sciences

R. Shayna Rosenbaum

York University

(Cognitive)

X-82 - Social Dilemma Games and Exploring Prior to Instruction Improve Conceptual Understanding and Cooperation

This study examined how playing a social dilemma simulation game impacted understanding of social dilemmas. Participants in *Explore-first* and *Lesson-First* conditions played the game before or after instruction on social dilemmas; the *Contrast* condition received instruction and read an article. The game increased interest, and exploring-first increased conceptual understanding.

Jason R Bush

The University of Louisville (Kentucky)

Marci S. DeCaro

University of Louisville

Daniel DeCaro

University of Louisville; University of Louisville

(Social)

X-83 - Victimization As a Predictor of Just World Belief in Brazilian Children and Adolescents

Three studies will evaluate personal just world belief, general just world belief and victimization in Brazilian adolescents ranging in age from seven to 21. Data will be analyzed using regression analyses and ANOVAs for demographic differences.

Sydney Johnson

University of Indianapolis

Kendra Thomas

University of Indianapolis

(Developmental)

X-85 - Effects of Coworker Incivility on Work Behaviors through Work Engagement: Perceived Supervisor Support As the Moderator

Two-wave survey data collected from 243 Korean employees showed that perceived supervisor support moderated the indirect effects of coworker incivility on task performance through vigor and on counterproductive work behaviors aimed at the organization through absorption. However, coworker incivility rather directly explained counterproductive work behaviors aimed at individuals.

Youngsin Kim

Sungkyunkwan University Graduate School

Hyung In Park

Sungkyunkwan University

(Industrial/Organizational)

X-86 - Examination of Cyberaggression Among College Students: Linkages with Mental Health and Alcohol Use

Examined the prevalence of cyberaggression (CA) among college students using data drawn from three different college campuses in the U.S. Prevalence rates, as well as differential experiences of CA across gender, ethnicity and sexual minority groups were examined, as well as the relationship between CA experiences and mental health outcomes.

Jenna Dare Duncan

High Point University

Kirsten T. Li-Barber

High Point University

Ryan Mijumbi

High Point University

Sarah Ross

Senior Consultant

(General)

X-87 - Organizational Factors That Influence Organizational Effectiveness in Tackling Disruptive Behavior

This survey (n=469) investigated the factors that influenced healthcare professionals' perceptions of organizational effectiveness in addressing disruptive behavior. We found that organizational stance (B=.65) and attribution to social factors (B=-.22) were associated with organizational effectiveness. Reporting barriers (B=-.24) and situational factors (B=.21) interacted with organizational stance to differentially influence effectiveness.

Eugene Tay

National University of Singapore (NUS)

Sandy Lim

National University of Singapore

E-yang Goh

National University of Singapore

Yew Kwan Tong

National University of Singapore

(Industrial/Organizational)

X-88 - Self-Efficacy As a Mediator between the Relationship of Stress and Amotivation.

Amotivation is an important mechanism in academic performance and burnout. Self-efficacy is the belief in one's abilities and may act as a buffer between stress and motivation. College students completed motivation, stress, and self-efficacy measures. The results showed a partial mediation of self-efficacy between stress and motivation.

Allison Sederlund

Ball State University

Krista Price

Ball State University

Chloe Woodling

Ball State University

Jas Humble

Alexa Pellegrino

Ball State University

Arash Assar

Arash Assar

Okere Ijeoma

Ball State University

Grace Ericson

Ball State University

Ann Ramsey

Ball State University

Ramat Isolagbenla

Ball State University

Anjolie Diaz

Ball State University

(General)

X-89 - Say Cheese! : An Exploration of Personality, Burnout, and Camera Use

Given the ongoing use of videoconferencing, understanding the relationship between personality, burnout, and camera usage are critical. We examined the relationship between these factors via survey. Results showed that camera usage was not a mediating factor. Only extroversion predicts camera usage, while agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness predict burnout.

Justin A. Gluck

California State University, Northridge

Casey A. McGinnis

California State University, Northridge

Lauren E. Knox

California State University, Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew

California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

X-90 - Zoom out of the Way Family

This study explores whether an individual's real world environment (i.e. household size, lighting, room choice) during virtual meetings relates to Zoom Fatigue. We found that the amount of people in one's physical space during virtual meetings may correlate to the amount of Zoom Fatigue one experiences.

Breana Aceituno

Alberto Guerra

Lauren E. Knox

California State University, Northridge

Hyunbum Kim

Stefanie A. Drew

California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

X-91 - Feeling Your Joy Helps Me to Bear Feeling Your Pain: Focusing on the Positive Emotions of Those Who Are Struggling (yet Hopeful) Reduces Burnout-Related Emotions

Correlational research shows that, among caregivers, connecting with clients' negative emotions increases burnout, whereas connecting with clients' positive emotions reduces burnout. We extended this work in an experimental study and showed that connecting with the positive emotions of a struggling (yet hopeful) target caused decreased burnout-related emotions in potential helpers.

Michael Andreychik

Fairfield University

Taylor Lewis

Fairfield University

(Social)

X-92 - Using Human Resources (HR) Data to Predict Staff Turnover in a Community Mental Health Center (CMHC): A Comparison of Two Machine Learning (ML) Approaches

The current study used machine learning with random forest (RF) and logistic regression (LG) to predict turnover in a Midwest mental health center from their historical HR data. The result suggests that HR data could provide a decent prediction of turnover, and RF outperformed LG in overall prediction accuracy.

Wei Wu

Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis

Michelle Salyers

Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis

Gary Morse

Places for People

Sadaaki Fukui

Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis

(Methodology)

X-94 - Compassion Fatigue, Compassion Satisfaction, and Burnout Among Filipino Frontliners in the COVID-19 Pandemic

This highlights the Filipino frontliners in their struggle to meet the demands of the increasing COVID-19 cases in 2020 whether they were medical or non-medical and delves on finding the significant differences of the variables based on demographics and finding out the relationship between compassion fatigue, compassion satisfaction, and burnout.

Marie Lenore Ng Delos Santos

Far Eastern University

Hector Monzales Perez

Polytechnic University of the Philippines

(Clinical Science)

X-95 - Community Perceptions of Domestic Violence

Informal supporters are essential to the help-seeking process for domestic violence. Acceptance of IPV myths by supporters can impede that process. This study identifies how supporters' personal characteristics and mental health relate to myth acceptance. The results provide important information about how to tailor community education efforts around IPV.

Yana Victoria Deeley

UMass Amherst

Ana Uribe

UMass Amherst

Maria M Galano

University of Massachusetts Amherst

(Clinical Science)

X-96 - What Is the Role of Religiosity in Mental Functioning? a Sociopsychological Approach with Portuguese Elderly People

This research aims to analyze the relationship between religiosity and mental functioning in Portuguese elderly people. The results showed that, although without a statistically relevant relationship between religiosity and mental functioning in general. Nevertheless, there are significant differences between the frequency of participation in religious celebrations and better levels of mental functioning.

Clara Margaça

University of Salamanca

Donizete Rodrigues

University of Beira Interior/CRIA

(Clinical Science)

X-97 - Mindfulness: Living during an Unprecedented Time Predicts Loneliness and Impacts on Spirituality and Religiosity

The current study aims to continue exploring the mental health impacts of COVID-19 stress and its relationship to religiosity and spirituality among a sample of college students. The relationships between reported stress, religiosity/spirituality, loneliness, anxiety, and psychological adjustment associated with the COVID-19 crisis will be explored.

Tiffany T.Z. Shao

(General)

X-99 - Psychology of Religion and Spirituality Not Well-Represented in Introduction to Psychology Textbooks

We examined how religion and spirituality are addressed in 10 popular introductory psychology textbooks. Results indicated that the majority of religious/spiritual mentions occurred within the context of cultural and social psychology. While every textbook mentioned religion/spirituality, the subfield was relatively underrepresented.

Laura Priscilla Wesely

Pepperdine University

Cindy Miller-Perrin

Pepperdine University

(Social)

X-101 - Experiencing God v the Grateful Dead: More Similar Than Expected

Based on research comparing sports and religion, this pilot study examined if attending Grateful Dead concerts is similar to Christians attending church. Preliminary quantitative and qualitative results, while not identical, reveal many similarities with respect to descriptions of the experience and participants identification with their faith or the band.

Anthony R. Paquin

Western Kentucky University

Isabel Mukonyora

Western Kentucky University

Frederick G. Grieve

Western Kentucky University

(Social)

X-102 - “Cold” Cognitive Views of God and “Hot” Relationships with God Predict Event-Specific Gratitude to God

In a sample of undergraduates ($N = 177$), we examined whether views of God and ways of relating to God associated with event-specific gratitude to God (GTG). More positive views (more loving, using suffering to strengthen people) and relational factors (warmer, greater perceived engagement during prayer) associated with higher GTG.

Joshua Wilt

Case Western Reserve University

Julie J. Exline

Case Western Reserve University

(General)

X-103 - Sexual Minority Muslim Women’s Experiences of Quranic Morality, Muslim Experiential Religiousness and Salient Intersectionality

This mixed-methods study examined 39 sexual minority Muslim women’s views of LGBTQ+ Quranic morality, Muslim Experiential Religiousness and Salient Intersectionality. Participants viewed LGBTQ+ Quranic morality as either Permitted ($n=14$, 33%), Debatable ($n=15$, 35%) or Prohibited ($n=10$, 23%). Participants with Permitted views reported the highest average religious and salient intersectionality scores.

Chana Etengoff

Adelphi-Derner

Sara Utheim Hanna

Adelphi University

Eric M. Rodriguez

New York City College of Technology, The City University of New York

(Developmental)

X-104 - Community Religiosity and Gratitude: State-Level Religiosity Relates to Public Expressions of Gratitude Towards Other Humans Rather Than God

We studied how state-level religiosity relates to frequency of public expressions of gratitude to God or interhuman gratitude. Using text mining techniques, we scraped 1.6 million tweets and found that state-level religiosity predicted a higher frequency of expressions of interhuman gratitude and lower frequency of expressions of gratitude to God.

Stuti Thapa

Purdue University

Abhirup Mondal

Georgia Institute of Technology

David Benjamin Newman

University of California, San Francisco

Munmun De Choudhury

Georgia Institute of Technology

Louis Tay

Purdue University

(General)

X-105 - Patient Narratives of Their Suicide Attempt Leading to Hospitalization: An Examination of Lexical, Sentiment, and Emotional Characteristics

This study examined language use of first-person narratives of the suicide attempt that led to each of the 21 participants’ hospitalization. We used natural language processing to answer two important questions about language and its characteristics: *what* are individuals saying about their suicide attempt and *how* are they saying it?

Jaclyn C. Kearns

University of Rochester

Catarina L Carosa

Butler Hospital

Kenneth R. Conner

University of Rochester Medical Center

(Clinical Science)

X-106 - Covid Coping and Positive Outcomes

This study examined potential growth in coping skills because of the covid-19 pandemic in college students. Those who perceived improved coping reported fewer adverse, and more protective, outcomes. Trait resilience, self-compassion, and low hopelessness predicted membership in the improved coping group.

Nicholas Grande

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Carley Owens

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Emma Steffel

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Jennifer J. Muehlenkamp

University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire

(Clinical Science)

X-107 - Social Problem-Solving and Suicide Risk in College Students: Do Reductions in Perceived Stress and Suicide Anger Expression Explain the Association?

Among college students, perceived stress and suicide anger expression (i.e., reactive distress, suicide rumination, and maladaptive expression) serially mediated the relation between social problem-solving ability and suicide risk. Better social problem-solving ability was associated with less stress and, in turn, to less-maladaptive anger expression and reduced suicide risk.

Natasha M. Bourgoin

ETSU

Heather R. Altier

East Tennessee State University

Skye L. King

East Tennessee State University

Edward C. Chang

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Jameson K. Hirsch

East Tennessee State University

(Social)

X-108 - Investigating Associations between Psychotic-like Experiences and Suicidal Ideation and Behaviors Among a Sample of Demographically-Diverse Youth

This research provides evidence for differential relations between subtypes of psychotic-like experiences (PLEs) and suicidal ideation and behaviors, particularly thought control, auditory hallucinations, suspiciousness, and nihilistic thinking. Results examined potential mechanisms underlying these associations, finding that distress from PLEs may be an important, modifiable risk factor to target in interventions.

Samantha Jay

UMBC

Jason Schiffman

University of California Irvine

Grattan Rebecca

Kirstie O'Hare

University of New South Wales

Mallory Klaunig

University of California, Irvine

Jordan DeVyder

Fordham University

Nicole R Karcher

Washington University in St. Louis

(Clinical Science)

X-109 - Adverse Childhood Experiences, Emotional Regulation and Suicidal Behavior in Young Adults Population

Suicide accounts for over 45,000 deaths in USA with Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Difficulties in Emotional Regulation (DER) identified as risk factors. We examined how individual ACEs and DER associate with suicidal behaviors and found significant associations between individual ACEs and suicidal behaviors in a young adult population.

Yirdong Felix

The New School for Social Research

Polanco-Roman Lillian

The New School for Social Research

Oduro Neena

The New School for Social Research

(Clinical Science)

X-110 - Social Support, Trauma, and NSSI: The Protective Impact of Cumulative and Friend Support

Previous research has shown connections between trauma, social support, and nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI). Our findings show cumulative social support significantly moderates the relationship between cumulative trauma and NSSI behavior. When examining specific types of social support (friend, family, special someone), only friend support was a protective factor against NSSI.

Victoria Tillotson

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Amber Bouche

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

McKenna Roessler

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Jennifer J. Muehlenkamp

University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire

(Clinical Science)

X-111 - Examining Self-Criticism and Self-Efficacy As Factors Underlying Hopelessness

Across two studies, we examined contextual factors underlying hopelessness in samples vulnerable to suicidal ideation. Study 1 was retrospective, and in Study 2, we experimentally manipulated self-criticism and self-efficacy. Across both studies, self-criticism and self-efficacy were significant predictors of hopelessness, which suggest these are important contextual factors underlying hopelessness.

Kayce Hyde Brott

University of Arkansas

Jennifer C. Veilleux

University of Arkansas

(Clinical Science)

X-112 - Nightmares and Self-Injury Among High-Risk Adolescents: Examining the Role of Emotion Regulation

Self-injurious thoughts and behaviors (SITBs) are major public health concerns and are frequently reported amongst adolescents each year. This study utilizes a real-time monitoring approach in two clinically high-risk samples of adolescents to examine the link between nightmares and SITBs.

Kinjal K. Patel

Old Dominion University

Evan M. Kleiman

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

Jaclyn C. Kearns

University of Rochester

Catherine R. Glenn

Old Dominion University

(Clinical Science)

X-113 - Suicidality and Mood: Long-Term Change and Seasonality Effects in Explicit and Implicit Cognitions from 2012 to 2018

Using advanced time-series modeling (ARIMA and Prophet Models) in a large international community sample (N > 10,445), we found evidence for long-term changes across the years and seasonal patterns in explicit and implicit self-harm cognitions. Respondents with a history of suicide attempts were particularly affected by yearly seasonal changes.

René Freichel

UvA

Brian O'Shea

Harvard University

(Clinical Science)

X-114 - Sexual Minority College Students Showed Stronger Association between Loneliness and Suicidality during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This study examined the disparity across sexual orientations in the association of loneliness with suicidality above and beyond a range of sociodemographic, psychological, and the COVID-19-related factors. Sexual minority students showed higher risks for both loneliness and suicidality. Also, sexual minority students revealed stronger impacts of loneliness on suicidality.

Hung-Chu Lin

University of Louisiana Lafayette

Aidan Guidry

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Prynceston Fant

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

(Clinical Science)

X-115 - Examining Links between Alexithymia, Emotion Differentiation, and Suicide Risk

We examined associations between alexithymia and suicidal behavior and whether emotion differentiation accounted for this relationship. Our hypotheses were not supported and further evidenced the need for investigations targeting within-person momentary changes in emotion differentiation across contexts and how this might vary alongside momentary suicidal ideation, especially accounting for alexithymia.

Elizabeth C Hoelscher

Butler Hospital

Rachel E Fritchen

Butler Hospital

Ellen M Wittler

Butler Hospital

Laurel V Quinlan

Butler Hospital

Megan Fydenkevez

Butler Hospital

Christopher D. Hughes

Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Michael F Armye

Butler Hospital; Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Heather T Schatten

Butler Hospital; Alpert Medical School of Brown University

(Clinical Science)

X-117 - Factors Associated with Negative Future Orientation Link Suicidal Ideation and Engagement in Risky Behavior

We investigated the relationship between suicidal ideation and risky behavior through a construct known as future orientation. By measuring low wish to live, hopelessness, and impulsivity, we were able to highlight the importance of examining cross-cutting, transdiagnostic processes such as future orientation when examining potential links between forms of psychopathology.

Emma Unruh-Dawes

Oklahoma State University

Logan M. Smith

Oklahoma State University

Tony T. Wells

Oklahoma State University

(Clinical Science)

X-119 - Online Violent and Non-Violent Ideological Group Rhetoric: A Comparison of Cognitive Processes

Ideological groups use social media to articulate their ideology and occasionally promote acts of violence. An examination of violent and non-violent ideological group rhetoric in Twitter revealed that while violent actors justify the group's stances and emphasize differences with outgroups, non-violent actors focused on group agency and future possibilities.

Ares Boira Lopez

The University of Oklahoma

Marina Mery

The University of Oklahoma

Bachazile Sikhondze

The University of Oklahoma

Divya Patel

The University of Oklahoma

Shaila Miranda

The University of Oklahoma

Shane Connelly

University of Oklahoma

Matthew Jensen

The University of Oklahoma

(General)

X-120 - Guidance and Counselling Help Prevent Ragging

The empirical study conducted between 2010-14 involved a Reconnaissance study to understand the issue of ragging. A Descriptive design with Unstructured, Open-ended Interviews as a tool was used. Information obtained from the Reconnaissance Study, helped to formulate Anti-ragging Workshops done as Pilot Study to handle ragging.

Sumit Dutta

NCERT

Vigraanth Babu K G

Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous)

(General)

X-121 - Spatial Ability Development: Individual Differences Recorded on Mental Rotation & Perspective-Taking/ Spatial Orientation Affect Degree of STEM Representation, Interest, & Achievement

The current study examined whether individual differences in mental rotation & perspective-taking/ spatial orientation are related to STEM interest & achievement. Mental rotation tests & perspective-taking/spatial orientation tasks competency indicated higher declared entry & success in STEM fields. As a result, increasing STEM representation is directly related to spatial ability improvement.

Carlos Jesus Desme

Florida International University

Shannon Pruden

Florida International University

(Developmental)

X-122 - Who's in Your Sample? More Issues with Bots, Fraudulent Respondents, and Inattention for Mturk Than Convenience Sampling

Bots, fraudulent, and inattentive responders are prevalent on crowdsourcing platforms and threaten data quality. Using multiple prevention and detection strategies, we found far fewer problematic responses in a convenience sample compared to using MTurk, suggesting researchers need to carefully consider the consequences of their recruitment method for data quality.

Alexis D. Webster

Xuyan Tang

University of British Columbia

Anita M. Hubley

University of British Columbia

(Methodology)

X-123 - The Move Beyond the "Average American:" Ethnicity, Social Class, and Critical Consciousness Shape Perceived Social Mobility Estimates

Do social mobility (SM) estimates change when moving beyond the "average American" to include ethnicity/race, social class, and critical consciousness (CC)? We found over- or underemphasizing the opportunity for a target child's upward SM depending on participant's own and target child's ethnicity/race and social class, and on participant's CC.

Saige Stortz

CUNY Graduate Center

Yana Kuchirko

CUNY Brooklyn College

(Methodology)

X-124 - Evaluating Experiential Avoidance in Terms of COVID-19 Fear and Pandemic Emotional Distress Symptoms Among Latinx Adults

COVID-19 has occasioned substantial psychological distress among the Latinx population. This study evaluated the influence of experiential avoidance (EA), or an individual's tendency to rigidly avoid negative internal experiences (i.e., feelings, thoughts, etc.), on the severity of COVID-19 fear and emotional distress symptoms due to economic adversity and social distancing.

Nubia A. Mayorga

University of Houston

Kara Manning

University of Houston

Jaye L. Derrick

University of Houston

Andres Viana

University of Houston

Lorra Garey

University of Houston

Pamella Nizio

University of Houston

Cameron Matoska

University of Houston

Michael J. Zvolensky

University of Houston

(Clinical Science)

X-125 - Finding the Hidden Door: Gameplay and Gamer Status Both Contribute to Post-Game Creativity

In this experiment, 159 video gamers or non-gamers either watched a video or played one of two games, then completed a creativity task. Creativity results indicated that compared to the control condition, those in the gameplay conditions generated more original ideas, but not a wider range of ideas.

Jasmine Estes

Grand Valley State University

Kenzie Baker

Michigan Technological University

Kaitlyn Roose

Michigan Technological University

Elizabeth S. Veinott

Michigan Technological University

(General)

X-126 - The Leprous Nature of Victim Status: Being Victimized Decreases Social Desirability

Individuals who have suffered misfortune are perceived to be less desirable and experience derogation. This research positioned Moral Foundation Theory and The Theory of Dyadic Morality in a competitive model to explain social derogation. It was found regardless of misfortune type victims were less socially desirable.

Jefferson A. Sherwood

The University of Southern Mississippi

Jerome A. Lewis

Bellevue University

Joseph D. Elmore

Benedictine College

Zachary M. Himmelberger

Maryville College

(Social)

X-127 - Academic Stressors, COVID-Related Stressors, and Coping Strategies Are Related to Physical Activity and Sleep Among College Students during the Pandemic

In this cross-sectional online survey study of 396 college students during the pandemic, we found mostly main effects for academic and COVID-related stressors, along with coping strategies (seeking help, social engagement, and stress reduction) on sleep; only academic stressors and coping were related to physical activity.

Ingrid Thone

Rutgers University, Camden

Kelly Adams

Rutgers University, Camden

Tashmim Begum

Rutgers University, Camden

Joseph Mendoza-Martinez

Rutgers University, Camden

Laurel DiStefano

Rutgers University, Camden

Kristin August

Rutgers University, Camden

(General)

X-129 - Impact of an out-of-School Time Program Quality Enhancement on Youth Social and Emotional Skills over Two School Years

Encompassing two school years and the emerging pandemic, this study built on research demonstrating positive effects of quality out-of-school time (OST) programming. Among programs serving mostly communities of high socioeconomic need, implementing social and emotional learning (SEL) strategies was associated with better social-emotional ratings among predominantly elementary-age youth of color.

Stephanie Elizabeth Giannella

Prime Time Palm Beach County, Inc.

Annick Eudes Jean-Baptiste

Prime Time Palm Beach County, Inc.

Celine Provini

Prime Time Palm Beach County, Inc.

(Personality/Emotion)

X-130 - The Impact of Parental Beliefs of the Mother on Emotional, Social, and Behavioral Well-Being of Their Children's Best Friend.

Using data from 942 children, we examined the impact of parental belief on the emotional, social, and behavioral well-being of children's best friends. We found significant direct and indirect effects of parental belief on prosocial and externalizing behaviors, but not on internalizing behaviors of best friends.

Elias Chandarlis

University of Michigan

Nansook Park

University of Michigan

(Social)

X-131 - Prenatal Exposure to Environmental Pollution and Temperament in Infancy: Does Sex Matter?

The longitudinal impact of prenatal exposure to environmental air pollution (PM2.5) on early childhood temperament and whether the association is moderated by child sex was investigated in mother-child dyads. Higher PM2.5 levels during pregnancy were associated with more severe Externalizing behaviors at 18-36 months, but only for male children.

Kaitlin Kearney

City College, City University of New York

Yoko Nomura

Queens College CUNY

Sarah O'Neill

The City College of New York, CUNY

(Clinical Science)

X-132 - Relations between Cultural Orientations and Child Adjustment in Mexican American and Chinese American Preschoolers from Immigrant Families

The present study examined associations between cultural orientations and child adjustment in immigrant youth, and explored gender and cultural group as moderators. Higher heritage cultural orientation was significantly associated with fewer parent-reported internalizing symptoms and greater teacher-reported social competence. Findings suggest that heritage cultural maintenance could benefit immigrant youth.

Jiayu Luo

UC Berkeley

Stephanie L. Haft

University of California, Berkeley

Qing Zhou

University of California, Berkeley

(Developmental)

X-133 - Treatment Seeking Student Athletes Report of Mental Health Symptoms

Prior research has briefly begun to look into the relationship between college student athletes and their experiences with mental health. CSA seem to experience additional stressors than typical college students yet report less experience with mental health concerns. CSA report higher scores in substance abuse compared to traditional college students.

Anderson Boatman

University of Wisconsin Whitewater

Kristy M Keefe

Western Illinois University

(Clinical Science)

X-135 - Psychological Empowerment and Empathy As Correlates of Forgiveness

The study examined the relationships between psychological empowerment, empathy and forgiveness, surveying 350 university students using Psychological empowerment scale, Toronto Empathy questionnaire, and the Heartland Forgiveness Scale. Results show significant relationships between psychological empowerment and forgiveness as well as empathy and forgiveness. Empathy was a more powerful predictor of forgiveness.

Paul Nyende

Makerere University

(Social)

Poster Session XI APS Exhibit Hall

SUNDAY MAY 29

10:30 - 11:30 AM

XI-1 - Effects of Card Game "Codenames" on Lexical Processing Skills

Board games can affect cognitive function, yet are largely overlooked compared to video games despite their popularity. This project will examine if the board game "Codenames" can boost the priming effect of the lexical decision task, indicating that casual board game play may improve one's processing speed for recognizing words.

Jennifer Williams

Adelphi University

Nathan George

Adelphi University

(Cognitive)

XI-2 - Does Envy Fuel Creativity?

We aim to investigate the relationship between envy, interpersonal behaviors, and creativity in the workplace. In current research, we predict that feeling envy towards a coworker is associated with both information sharing and information hiding behaviors, which may ultimately impact creativity.

Sejin Keem

Portland State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-3 - Cognitive Mechanisms Underpinning Age-Related Change in Delay Discounting Behavior

Individuals of all ages face decisions that vary along two dimensions: magnitude of reward and time until reward receipt. The delay discounting task operationalizes such decisions, though their underlying cognitive mechanisms remain unclear. This study examines how cognitive control, reward sensitivity, and their interactions contribute to delay discounting across development.

Camille V Phaneuf

Harvard University

Melanie J Grad-Freilich

Harvard University

Patrick Mair

Harvard University

Graham L Baum

Harvard University

Leah H Somerville

Harvard University

(Cognitive)

XI-4 - The Effect of Note Probability on Motor Planning in Pianists Measured Using Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation

Statistical learning theories suggest that we internalize the regularities of music through passive exposure. Here we test whether implicit knowledge of note probability is recruited to plan motor actions when performing music. We propose that more predictable notes should elicit larger motor evoked potentials in pianists during sight-reading.

Alexander Albury

Concordia University, Montreal, QC.

Virginia Penhune

Concordia University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XI-5 - The Role of ACEs on Academic Achievement and Psychological Well-Being, and the Examination of Protective Factors

Researchers have found that academic achievement and psychological well-being may be negatively impacted by adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). The purpose of this study is to understand the effects ACEs have on academic achievement and psychological well-being, and how the protective factors of resilience, mindset, and campus connectedness mediate this relationship.

Kiara E. Martin

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Valanne MacGyvers

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

(Developmental)

XI-6 - Critical Age and Factors for Cultural Integration: What Predicts Biculturalism?

Is there a "critical age" for cultural integration? I previously found that positive adjustment associated with biculturalism only appeared for teenage migrants but not adults. The current proposal aims to further investigate whether teenage years are indeed the best time for bicultural integration and uncover contributing factors to this effect.

Guicheng Tan

CGU/UCI

(Social)

XI-7 - The Effect of Ranked-Choice Vs Plurality Voting Systems on Decisions to Vote for Women Political Candidates

A plurality system often forces a choice between honest and strategic voting. This disproportionately harms less "electable" candidates, often those from underrepresented social groups. This study will explore whether using ranked-choice voting (an alternate system that eliminates the honest vs strategic vote choice) increases intentions to vote for women candidates.

Amanda Mosier

Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis

(Social)

XI-9 - Translation and Validation of DSM-Cross Cutting for Indian Homeless Population

The DSM Cross-Cutting Symptom Measure is a self-report measure, that assess 13 mental health domains that are important across diagnoses. This project focuses on developing a Hindi translation of the DSM Cross-Cutting, and establishing its psychometric properties so that it can be used with the homeless population in India effectively.

Tanvi Sukhtankar

St. Xavier's (Autonomous) College, Mumbai

Rupa Kalahasthi

RIT/NTID

Caroline Easton

RIT/NTID

Cory Crane

Rochester Institute of Technology

(Clinical Science)

XI-10 - I Care about the Title and Context: Diversity Training Framing, Event and Pre-Training Reaction

Drawn from signalling and event system theory, we explore how diversity training framings influence individuals' pertaining reactions, with identification strength and event strength as moderators. We first pilot the event strengths at societal, organizational and interpersonal levels and conduct a field and an online experiment to examine our hypotheses.

Jiawei Li

University of British Columbia-Vancouver

Chang Cheng

Cornell University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-12 - Developing and Evaluating an Equivalence Test for Srmr in Structural Equation Modeling

We will propose an equivalence test for the SRMR fit index in structural equation modeling. We will compare the performance of our proposed test to other methods of evaluating the fit of structural equation models.

Nataly Beribisky

York University

Robert A Cribbie

York University

(Methodology)

XI-14 - Long-Term Emotional Effects of Punishment on Girls of Color

This mixed-method study uses a micro-facial expression tracking tool to map the emotional shifts of Girls of Color as they talk about being punished. We hypothesize that despite how much time has passed since the punishment, recounting these experiences will lead to anxiety, anger, and/or fear.

Shena Sanchez

University of Alabama

Yurou Wang

University of Kansas

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-15 - Cognitive Behavior Therapy: Adaptation for the Homeless in India

To provide quality mental health care for the homeless population in India, we are adapting a CBT module for psychosis. This adaptation is based on the specific culture, language and needs of the target population. It will provide access to evidence based care, guide therapists and increase fidelity to treatment.

Atulya Kharbanda

Thomas Chacko

University at Buffalo, The State University of New York

Rupa Kalahasthi

RIT/NTID

Caroline Easton

RIT/NTID

Cory Crane

Rochester Institute of Technology

(Clinical Science)

XI-16 - Gender Differences in the Effectiveness of Self-Promotion on Resumes

Despite the ubiquity of resumes as a selection tool, they are susceptible to screening biases and may result in the unemployment of marginalized groups. The current study examines the impact of gender (male name vs. female name vs. redacted name) and self-promotion (high vs. low amount) on resume ratings.

Simonne J. Mastrella

University of Guelph

Deborah M. Powell

University of Guelph

Rahul Dipak Patel

University of Guelph

(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-17 - Telehealth and Its Effectiveness for the Homeless in India.

The current research aims to establish tele-health services in the homeless shelter in India with the purpose to test its effectiveness in comparison to traditional model of therapy and meet the mental health needs of the homeless population.

Aanchal Chauhan

(General)

XI-18 - Strengths-Based Intervention for Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: An Adaptation for the Homeless Population in India

A high proportion of women in India and across the world are subjected to intimate partner violence (IPV) over their lifetime. The present study intends to adapt a strengths-based CBT intervention to the population of homeless survivors of intimate partner violence in India and assess its efficacy.

Tanya Ann Antony

St Xavier's College, Mumbai

Rupa Kalahasthi

RIT/NTID

Caroline Easton

RIT/NTID

Cory Crane

Rochester Institute of Technology

(Clinical Science)

XI-19 - The Relationship between Family SES and Executive Functions: A Moderated Mediation

We will investigate the relationship among socioeconomic status, parental stress, social support, and children's executive functions in a moderated mediation paradigm. We hypothesize that parental stress mediates the relationship between socioeconomic status and EF in children. We will then further test whether the presence of social support moderates this mediation.

Doroteja Rubez

Case Western Reserve University

Rita Obeid

Case Western Reserve University

Elizabeth J. Short

Case Western Reserve University

(Developmental)

XI-21 - Modality Effects in Cognitive Reappraisal: Examining Long-Term Effects in Alleviating Math Anxiety

The current study will examine whether the modality used to teach a cognitive reappraisal technique affects how well it alleviates math anxiety among college students. Comparing textual and infographic modalities, we will examine which modality provides long-term relief from math anxiety.

Sarah N. Jones

Tennessee Technological University

Matthew J. Zagumny

Tennessee Technological University

Stephanie A. Kazanas

Tennessee Technological University

(Cognitive)

XI-22 - To Help or Not to Help: The Role of Personality Factors on Prosocial Behavior

Individual differences in grandiose trait narcissism, vulnerable trait narcissism, empathy, self-sacrificing behavior, and chronic stress will be examined as predictors of prosocial behavior. Three different contexts of prosocial behavior will be studied, including perceived, effortless, and effortful. Biological sex will also be investigated as a moderator of this relationship.

Maggie Harris

Clemson University

Kaileigh A Byrne

Clemson University

(Cognitive)

XI-23 - Examining Gender Minority Stress in Transgender and Gender Diverse United States Servicemembers and Veterans

To extend our understanding of the impact of gender-minority stressors experienced by transgender and gender diverse (TGD) servicemembers and veterans, this study will examine how stressors related to gender-minority status influence psychological distress, identity disclosure, and functioning of TGD servicemembers and veterans through interviews and self-reported assessments.

Mauricio Montes

Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center

(Clinical Science)

XI-24 - Can't We Just Have the Meeting on Zoom? Investigating the Impact of Work Modality and Task Difficulty on Team Cohesion.

With increasing opportunity to work either in-person or remotely, it is critical to understand how task difficulty combined with different work modalities affects team cohesion. The proposed study will assess if virtual group work with various task difficulties leads to decreased team cohesion compared to in-person group work.

Laura Bauer

Iona College

Daria Maletic

(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-25 - To What Extent: Quelling Covid-19 By Monetary Force

Individual demographics, Disgust Sensitivity, COVID Disbelief, Contamination Sensitivity, and the Big Five personality traits may have a correlation to monetary punishment recommendations of young adults focused on inhibiting the spreading of a global pandemic.

Jacob James Lee

Tennessee Technological University

Chris J. Burgin

Tennessee Tech University

(Social)

XI-26 - Can't My Grad Student Just Do It? Determining the Optimal Delivery Method for Student Performance Feedback

Providing performance feedback can improve student academic performance, however delivering individualized feedback can be time consuming and labor intensive. The proposed study utilizes developments from organization psychology to determine if student performance differs following feedback from an instructor or a graduate student when provided either face-to-face or over email.

Brandon Ring

(General)

XI-27 - Building Compassion and Interconnectedness during a Pandemic: Disentangling the Immediate, Daily, and Long-Term Benefits of Brief Online Loving Kindness and Concentration Meditations

This study aims to examine unique daily mechanisms and benefits of a brief, online program comparing two forms of meditations (loving-kindness versus concentration meditation) across the pandemic.

Shinyoung Kim

University of Rochester

Jeremy P. Jamieson

University of Rochester

Ronald D. Rogge

University of Rochester

(Clinical Science)

XI-28 - Inducing Empathy in Jurors in a Capital Penalty Phase Trial: An Examination of How to Reduce Jurors' Death Sentence Decisions

Previous research has shown that inducing empathy in jurors leads to lesser sentences. The present study will examine whether these results extend to instances where the perpetrator and victim are strangers. Additionally, the study will examine instances where the perpetrator exhibits evidence of mental illness, brain damage, or sexual abuse.

Klaudia Zuraw

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

(Social)

XI-29 - Psychophysiological Assessment of Affective and Autonomic Responses to Mastectomy Images with and without Reconstruction and Cosmetic Intervention

More than 100,000 U.S. women undergo some form of mastectomy annually. Psychophysiological methods will be used to study the reactions of viewers to images of mastectomy scarring with and without reconstruction and cosmetic intervention. Medical tattooing is a cosmetic intervention used for Nipple Areola Complex (NAC) simulation and scar concealment.

Miranda D Proctor

UCF

Jeffrey E Cassisi

University of Central Florida

(Clinical Science)

XI-30 - Effect of Hallucination and Delusion on Determination of Legally Insane Verdict

This study will explore how mental illness impacts the insanity ruling. Data will be collected using a Qualtrics survey given to university students using a mock news reports demonstrating hallucinations, delusions, a combination, or neither. Participants will then be asked to rule on insanity and confidence of the ruling.

Mallory Gunn

Matthew J. Zagumny

Tennessee Technological University

(Social)

XI-31 - Parents' Beliefs about Children's Spatial Abilities: Relations to Children's Beliefs and Differences By SES and Sex

The proposed study aims to examine the relationship between parental confidence in their children's spatial abilities and their children's confidence. Elementary-school children and their parents will complete a survey about the children's confidence in spatial thinking. This study will also analyze SES and sex differences in spatial thinking confidence.

Madelyn Dawn Smith

Department of Psychology, American University

Jade Sosa

American University

Emily Grossnickle Peterson

American University

(Cognitive)

XI-32 - Suicidal Obsessions v Suicidal Ideations: Using First-Person Suicide Images to Conceptualize Suicidal Thoughts

Similar to suicidal ideations, those with OCD and suicidal obsessions may frequently think about suicide. While traditional suicide assessments disregard affective differences between suicidal ideations and suicidal obsessions, first-person suicide images may help clarify this case conceptualization. We hypothesize that the images will accurately predict our participants' primary psychiatric diagnosis.

Elizabeth F Mattera

Yale University School of Medicine

Brian A Zabolski

Yale University School of Medicine

(General)

XI-33 - “Something’s Missing in His Brain”: Investigating the Detrimental Influences of Dehumanizing Language

Children dehumanize outgroups, and this could be influenced by the ways outgroups are described. In the proposed study, we will investigate whether children dehumanize a novel group more after hearing dehumanizing (vs. humanizing) descriptions of the group, and how this effect is influenced by children’s social dominance orientation.

Zoe Sargent

University of Virginia

Vikram K. Jaswal

University of Virginia

(Developmental)

XI-34 - Brutes and Hackers: Individual Differences in Preferences for Problem-Solving Strategy

Previous work has established individual differences in preferences for so-called “finesse” laden work strategies versus “brute-force” strategies. However, this work has focused on scenarios in which competing strategies are apparent to the worker. The proposed work will investigate preferences for more ecologically valid, finesse-strategy seeking behavior.

Corey E. Tatel

Georgia Institute of Technology

Zachary R Tidler

Georgia Institute of Technology

Kahyun Kim

Georgia Institute of Technology

Natalie Spingler

Georgia Institute of Technology

(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-35 - How Does Our View of COVID-19 Affect Pandemic-Related Memory?

We aim to examine the effect of adults’ view of COVID-19 on memory. In a previous study, we found that young and older adults rated COVID-19 to be more dangerous over time, but adults aged 31 to 49 did not. We will explore the underlying reasons for this finding.

Christie Chung

Mills College

Nastasja Jade Stahl

Mills College

Coco Gutman

Mills College

(Cognitive)

XI-36 - Early Detection of Trauma Using Memory Suppression

The creation of a Think/No-Think task that can be quickly implemented without a researcher observing is the goal of this proposed study. This task could evaluate changes in an individual’s ability to suppress memories due to trauma experienced. This will be done using user-input rather than vocal response.

Curtis Rogers

College of William and Mary

Christopher Ball

College of William & Mary, VA

(Clinical Science)

XI-37 - Exploring Dynamic Interactions of Race-Based Traumatic Stress Symptoms: Network Models of Racial Trauma

This exploratory study will examine how biopsychosocial stress responses may dynamically interact to form feedback loops and influence maintenance of race-based traumatic stress. The proposed study will use network models to understand how race-based traumatic stress responses vary as a function of the type of negative racial encounter experienced.

Nathalie Dieujuste

University of Denver

Jenalee R. Doom

University of Denver

(Clinical Science)

XI-38 - Sharing Our Stories: Relationship Closeness Reduces Use of Redemptive Storytelling

Individuals can reframe their negative memories into positive ones (i.e., redemptive narratives); however, the context in which individuals tell stories of redemption remains underexamined. The present proposal addresses this gap by experimentally investigating whether redemptive stories increase as a result of close relationships with the audience and impression management goals.

Grace Wasinger

Iowa State University

Kristi A. Costabile

Iowa State University

Abby Boytos

Iowa State University

(Social)

XI-39 - The Association between Emotional and Interpersonal Dysregulation, Self-Disgust, and Temptation to Self Harm

The purpose of this study is to advance knowledge about self-disgust in relation to Borderline Personality Disorder symptomology and the association between self-disgust and self-compassion for individuals who endorse these symptoms. The investigators also aim to determine whether self-disgust explains the association between BPD symptoms and self harm behaviours.

Jonathan Oakman

University of Waterloo

Carla Rumeo

University of Waterloo

Sarena Daljeet

University of Waterloo

Katie Finch

University of Waterloo

Alex Milovanov

University of Waterloo

(Clinical Science)

XI-40 - Examining the Impact of Intersectional Microaggressions and Pride on the Mental Health of Black Nonbinary Adults

Black nonbinary individuals experience racial and gendered microaggressions which are associated with negative mental health outcomes. However, Black pride and nonbinary pride are linked to lower mental health outcomes. This study will examine the potential moderating effect of Black and nonbinary pride in the relationship between microaggressions and mental health.

Mel Holman

Arizona State University

Em Matsuno

Arizona State University (Tempe Campus)

Jennifer Gil

Arizona State University

(Clinical Science)

XI-41 - Hemispheric Processing of Anagrams: The Role of Priming Text

This research will investigate how the left and right cerebral hemispheres process anagrams during reading. Specifically, this study will present sentences that prime an anagram in a divided visual field study. These results will ultimately provide better insight into both analytical problem solving and theoretical frameworks of text comprehension.

Ana Karen Delgado Ayala

DePaul University

Firyal Khan

DePaul University

Gabrielle Toups

DePaul University

Nicholas P. Carruth

DePaul University Psychology Department

Sandra Virtue

DePaul University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XI-42 - Augmenting Neuropsychological Feedback with a Visual-Graphic Aid to Improve Recommendation Follow-through

This proposed research will determine if augmenting neuropsychological feedback with a visual aid is associated with higher levels of patient satisfaction, better understanding of results, and a higher rate of follow-through on recommendations at 3-months post-feedback.

Lauren Dillier

Cassandra Smith

Pacific University

Kylie Courtwright

Pacific University

Douglas Sylvester

Pacific University

Shannon Hughes

Pacific University

Michael Daniel

Pacific University

(Clinical Science)

XI-43 - Behavioral Intervention for Decreasing Intertemporal Biases

The proposed study aims to experimentally compare nudge and boost interventions for reducing planning fallacy and overconfidence. We propose repeated measures mixed subject design with two interventions. Participants predict goal attainment for areas of personal and work life which success is measured after a month over period of three months.

Nicolas Say

Prague University of Economics and Business

Petr Houdek

University of Economics in Prague

Marek Vranka

University of Economics in Prague

Nikola Frollová

Prague University of Economics and Business

(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-44 - The Effects of Lo-Fi Hip Hop on Memory Retention

The proposed study will test the effects of music on memory retention, focusing on a newer genre of music called lo-fi hip hop, a subset of electronic hip hop music. This genre is advertised as music to listen to while studying, but has no empirical research supporting the claim.

Carrie Isabel Berry Womack

Tennessee Technological University

Stephanie A. Kazanas

Tennessee Technological University

(Cognitive)

XI-45 - How Individuals Process Conspiracy Texts: The Role of Figurative Language

This research will investigate how metaphorical language influences the processing of conspiracy theories. In addition, we will examine how individual differences (e.g., schizotypal personality traits) moderate this effect. Ultimately, these results will lead to more accurate theoretical frameworks of reading involving conspiracy theories and text comprehension in general.

Gabrielle Toups

DePaul University

Zachary Ngo

DePaul University

Isabel Uribe

DePaul University

Sandra Virtue

DePaul University

(Cognitive)

XI-46 - Affective Priming As a Behavioural Measure of Implicit COVID-19 Attitudes in People Who Are Vaccine Hesitant

We propose to use the affective priming paradigm to evaluate implicit COVID-19 attitudes in participants who are anti-vaccine or vaccine hesitant compared to those who are not. We predict that affective priming will not be observed for anti-vaccine or vaccine hesitant participants for COVID-19 affiliated words, complementing previous findings.

Stefania S. Moro

York University

Jennifer K. Steeves

York University and Centre for Vision Research

(Social)

XI-47 - Generational Differences in Attitudes Towards Seeking Professional Mental Health Services in Asian Americans

While the Asian American population grows, and mental health disorders remain prevalent, there is still an underutilization of services. Generation status, enculturation adherence, and stigma may predict Asian American attitudes towards seeing professional services for mental illness. This study plans to gain an understand behind these relationships.

Brianna Sadighian

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Manyu Li

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

(Clinical Science)

XI-48 - Does Instructor Presence in Video Lectures Improve Learning and Metacognition?

With this presentation, we propose a study that asks the following question: does the presence of an instructor in pre-recorded video lectures impact student metacognition and learning? We also aim to investigate if instructor presence affects accuracy of metacognitive judgments.

Bailey Wendt

Butler University

Maya Joseph

Butler University

Henry Bell

Butler University

Becca Greenberg

Butler University

Amanda C. G. Hall

Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver

Butler University

(Cognitive)

XI-49 - Not Moving in Synchrony Is Worse When the Music Is Emotionally Moving.

Two experiments explored the influence of groovy versus moving music on music and social bonding. In both studies participants were shown videos of movement that was in or out of synchrony with the music. The violation of synchrony was more distressing when the music was moving than when groovy.

Kathleen E. Harring

Muhlenberg College

Laura L. Edelman

Muhlenberg College

Alexa Singman

Muhlenberg College

Julianna Reiner

Muhlenberg College

Emma Roppo

Muhlenberg College

(Social)

XI-50 - A Narrative Examination of the Mental Health Help-Seeking Processes of Black Womxn to Inform Outreach Programs

Black women's cultural identities have an essential role in how their mental health symptoms are developed, interpreted, and treated. Intersectionality (Crenshaw, 1989) and Black feminism (Collins, 1990) will guide this narrative study by calling on Black women to narrate their experiences and identities in order to inform recommendations for outreach.

Sylvia Chika Ofodu

Palo Alto University - Palo Alto, CA

(Social)

XI-51 - The Psase Project: Impact of a Vocational Intervention on Application Self-Efficacy

This study aims to assess the effectiveness of a vocational intervention designed to increase participant postgraduate school application self-efficacy (PSASE). Participants will attend application workshops and complete the PSASE scale at four time points pre- and post-intervention. It is expected that the experimental group will report higher PSASE scores.

Meaghan Rowe-Johnson

Drake University

Brittany Scott

Bridgette Browning

Alex Chavez

Joe Menke

(Clinical Science)

XI-52 - Investigation of Organizational Climate for Environmental Action

Pro-environmental actions by organizations are needed to address the global climate crisis. This research proposes the development and testing of a new construct, organizational climate for environmental action, to support the psychological aspects of organizational change towards environmental responsibility in the workplace.

Alice F. Stuhlmacher

DePaul University

Nicholas P. Carruth

DePaul University Psychology Department

Himali Bhandari

DePaul University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-53 - Storytelling As Vehicle of Cultural Transmission in Youtube Video Tutorials

This study investigates the adaptive function of storytelling as teaching method in three thousand YouTube food video tutorials. To do so, we will test whether specific features of the stories that are shared by cooks are correlated with an increase in the number of shares, likes and views.

Lucas Bietti

Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

Adrian Bangerter

University of Neuchatel

(Social)

XI-54 - Floor-Slant Perception in Older Adults

Slanted floors are challenging for balance and previous research has only examined proprioceptive sensing of slants in younger populations, omitting older adults. Proprioception declines with age, increasing reliance on proprioceptive sensing of slants. Difficulty perceiving floor slant may contribute to the increased risk of falling of this age group.

Alexis Detrich

Ball State University

Alexa Pellegrino

Ball State University

Krista Price

Ball State University

Daniele Nardi

Ball State University

(Cognitive)

XI-56 - Small Entrepreneurs and the Pandemic Crisis: The Role of Psychological Resilience and Spiritual Mindset

Entrepreneurs during the pandemic had, more than ever, to give rise to their creativity. Which (psychological) resources do their use? How to overcome a health and economic crisis? This research aims to create an innovative model based on psychological resilience, optimism and intrinsic spirituality of individuals.

Clara Margaça

University of Salamanca

José Carlos Sánchez García

University of Salamanca

Brizeida Hernández-Sánchez

Universidad de Salamanca

(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-60 - Evaluating the Effectiveness of Online Peer-Delivered Group Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for Treating Postpartum Depression

This study will evaluate the short- and long-term effectiveness of an Online Peer-Delivered Group CBT intervention on postpartum depression (PPD). The intervention's impact on depression, anxiety, and other complications will be investigated. We hypothesize that this intervention added to treatment as usual (TAU) can improve PPD more than TAU alone.

Zoryana Babiy

McMaster University

Ryan J Van Lieshout

McMaster University

(Clinical Science)

XI-86 - Gut Bacteria Associated with Reduced Anxiety: Implications for Mental Health

We investigated whether a probiotic formulation containing four strains of bacteria might have anxiety-reducing effects. An experimental group of rats ($n = 10$), receiving the probiotics, displayed less anxiety, with statistical significance, than a placebo control group ($n = 10$). Results verify connection between healthy gut bacteria and improved mental health.

David Saunders-Scott

Viterbo University

Charles Lawrence

Viterbo University

Michael T. Parker

Viterbo University

(Clinical Science)

XI-87 - Exposure to Mental-Health Stigma Tweets Decrease Attitudes Toward Seeking Professional Psychological Help

We explored the effects of communications conveying mental-health stigma. Participants viewed ostensible Twitter posts that were or were not critical of people seeking mental-health support. Among male participants, stigmatizing messages decreased attitudes toward mental-health treatment. Among female participants, this effect emerged only among those low in gender-role espousal.

Sarah Competiello

Union College

George Y Bizer

Union College

(Social)

XI-88 - A Trifactor, Multi-Informant Model of Prosocial Behavior in Early Adolescence

We fit a trifactor model to integrate measures of prosocial behavior from the children, their parents and the teachers to separate the different components of variability, identify the relative importance of different items commonly used to test prosocial behavior vis a vis the perspective and common factors.

Patricio Cumsille

Pontificia Universidad Católica, Chile

Maria Loreto Martinez

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Paula Luengo

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

(Developmental)

XI-89 - Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Intimate Partner Violence: Expanding Current Conceptualizations

Confirmatory Factor Analyses were conducted to examine the factor structure of intimate partner violence when including economic and online abuse. Initial one-factor model did not support the proposed factor structure. Two-factor models showed the best goodness-of-fit indexes. Developmental implications and limitations are discussed.

Ana Uribe

UMass Amherst

Colin T Mahoney

University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Maria M Galano

University of Massachusetts Amherst; University of Massachusetts Amherst

(Clinical Science)

XI-90 - The Efficacy of Psycho-Education in Improving the Emotional Well-Being of Visually Impaired Adolescents in Nigeria

The present study examined the efficacy of psycho-education on the emotional well-being of twenty-eight visually impaired adolescents in Nigeria. Results showed that psycho-education significantly improved the adolescents' emotional well-being. The study recommended that complete psycho-education programme be incorporated into the school curriculum of the adolescents.

Janet Tolulope Olaseni

ADEKUNLE AJASIN UNIVERSITY, AKUNGBA AKOKO ONDO STATE, NIGERIA

(Developmental)

XI-91 - Meta-Analysis within a Single Paper Using Individual-Participant Data: A Simpler Alternative

The practice of meta-analyzing findings within a single paper (i.e., mini meta-analysis) is gaining momentum in academia. We, however, argue that many researchers have ignored a simple alternative to conducting mini meta-analysis. We reported the results of 21 simulations that compared the accuracy of different approaches.

Jessica Kwong

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Kin Fai Ellick Wong

Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

(Methodology)

XI-92 - Using Deep Learning to Generate Hypotheses across Multiple Levels of Analysis: National Pride Increases Creativity

What are the most important cultural values that shape countries' innovation? A deep learning model identified pride in the country's long history as the top predictor of innovation from over 800 values. Two experiments provided causal evidence for the hypothesis that pride in the country's long history increases creativity.

Abhishek Sheetal

Nanyang Technological University

Elizabeth Degefe

Nanyang Technological University

Chin Sylvia

Nanyang Technological University

Savani Krishna

Nanyang Technological University

(Social)

XI-94 - Priming Either Positive or Negative Self-Doubt Mindset Diminished the Negative Self-Doubt Effects on Task Engagement

The results of an experiment showed a significant change in participants' self-doubt mindset in the hypothesized direction as a result of a mindset induction (positive, negative, vs. control). Interestingly, priming either positive or negative mindset diminished the negative self-doubt effects on task engagement, relative to the control group.

Qin Zhao

Western Kentucky University

Samuel Chang

University of Michigan

(Clinical Science)

XI-95 - Pain Catastrophizing Produces a Failure to Benefit from Positive Emotional Priming

Priming with pain-related images resulted in increased generation of negative words in a word-stem completion task compared to priming with pleasant images for those low in pain catastrophizing. Pain catastrophizers failed to demonstrate this positive priming benefit and created an equal number of negative words regardless of the emotional priming.

Jessica Boyette-Davis

St. Edward's University

(Cognitive)

XI-96 - Between-Subjects Tests Are Not Always Ideal for Addressing Missingness in Longitudinal Data: A Multilevel Modeling Alternative

Previous research has touted the advantages of the one-way ANOVA over the repeated-measures ANOVA when missingness is high and correlations between measurement points are low (e.g., Callahan, Horta, & Sperling, 2021). The present study showed that a multilevel modeling approach maintained greater statistical power than both types of ANOVAs.

Rick Sperling

St. Mary's University

Mia Sanchez

St. Mary's University

Michaela Robinett

St. Mary's University

Mia Stahl

St. Mary's University

(Methodology)

XI-97 - Mental Health Affects Emotion Word Processing: Differences across Concreteness, Imageability, and Context Availability Ratings

The current study explores word ratings for positive and negative emotion and emotion-laden words. Participants were randomly-assigned to rate words for either their concreteness, imageability, or context availability. Results showed significant differences in how participants rated these words, particularly when they scored beyond the clinical thresholds for depression and anxiety.

Sarah N. Jones

Tennessee Technological University

Stephanie A. Kazanas

Tennessee Technological University

(Cognitive)

XI-98 - Interpretation Biases Underlying Gratitude Versus Pride

We used Cognitive Bias Modification for Interpretation to investigate whether interpretation biases can be changed congruent with gratitude or pride. Relative to pride interpretation training, gratitude training resulted in more grateful interpretations on our interpretation bias test. We conclude CBM-I can be used to induce gratitude versus pride interpretation biases.

Philip C. Watkins

Eastern Washington University

Michael Frederick

Kahle Elliott

Eastern Washington University

Andrew M. Mathews

Kings College, London

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-99 - Cognitive Emotion Regulation and College Student Perceived Stress and Anxiety

This study examined the relations between perceived stress, anxiety, and cognitive emotion regulation in 341 undergraduate college students. The results indicated that college students who used adaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies showed less perceived stress and less anxiety.

Michael Morales

The State University of New York, Plattsburgh

Isabelle Creste

California State University, Sacramento

Taylor Canet

State University of New York, Plattsburgh

Kendal Carr

State University of New York, Plattsburgh

Taylor Edgar

State University of New York, Plattsburgh

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-100 - Humanness in the Era of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

We examined what defined human in the era of AI. Participants were presented with sentences with the subjective being either human or AI and judged the extent of humanness. The results indicated that emotion and communication are important but not defining characteristic of human. The use of brain defined human.

Yi Shao

Oklahoma City University

Joshua Mueller

Oklahoma City University

Rachel Hundley

Oklahoma City University

(Cognitive)

XI-101 - Pursuit of Desired Affect: Significance of Relationship between Affect Regulation & Attachment Styles

The study used a mixed method approach to explore affect regulation (variables: difficulties in emotional regulation; emotional expressivity; and psychological defenses) and attachment styles among young adults. Pre-existing questionnaires and self-constructed interview were used to collect data and subjected it to statistical and thematic analysis respectively.

Purva Tekkar

Tata Institute of Social Sciences

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-102 - The Mediating Role of Acquiescence Silence between Abusive Supervision and Employee Engagement

This study examined the impact of abusive supervision on employee engagement in the presence of acquiescence silence. A total of 325 academicians participated in the study. The results revealed that abusive supervision impacts employee engagement and acquiescence silence, reliably mediating the relationship between abusive supervision and employee engagement.

Do-Yeong Kim

Ajou University

Abeer Imam

; Research Scholar, Ajou University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-103 - The Effectiveness of Opera Training on Neuropsychological Functions of Opera Singers

The cognitive complexity required for opera performance makes the study of opera students of particular interest to cognitive psychologists. In the present study, we compared neuropsychological functions before and after an intensive 3-month period of opera training. The present study showed the beneficial potential of opera training on neurocognitive functioning.

Negin Motamed Yeganeh

University of British Columbia-Vancouver

Anja-Xiaoxing Cui

University of British Columbia

Lara Boyd

University of British Columbia

Nancy Hermiston

University of British Columbia

Janet F. Werker

University of British Columbia

(Cognitive)

XI-104 - Attachment As a Predictor of Cyber-Physical and in-Person Physical Intimate Partner Violence

Physical IPV is escalating, and recent-innovations in technology have granted opportunity for perpetrating abuse. Avoidant and anxious attachment is linked to experiencing IPV-victimisation. Research hasn't explored attachment as a predictor of cyber-physical IPV-victimisation. This study investigated relationship between attachment anxiety and avoidance as predictors of cyber-physical and in-person physical IPV-victimisation

Lianne Koinis

Monash University

Archana Ranganathan

MONASH UNI

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-105 - Forgiveness and Empathy in Early Adolescence

This study examined the associations between empathy and forgiveness in early adolescence ($N=70$; mean age=12 years), and whether forgiveness varied by transgressor type. We found that children's cognitive and affective empathy were not related to forgiveness and forgiveness varied by transgressor type, with early adolescents expressing more forgiveness towards caregivers.

Jessica L Wang

Adelphi University

Gabriela Rodrigues

Derner school of Psychology, Adelphi University

Dominic Fareri

Adelphi University

Kathryn Kerns

Laura E Brumariu

Adelphi University

(Developmental)

XI-106 - Predicting Developmental Delay in Very Pre-Term Infants Using Machine Learning

Our aim was to use machine learning for early identification of infants who would be delayed at 25 months. Initially, only predictors available at birth were used. ML produced models with high specificity/few false alarms and low selectivity/many misses. Adding subsequent infant assessments as predictors increased the models' accuracy.

Gozde Merve Demirci

CUNY Graduate Center

Chia-Ling Tsai

Queens College, CUNY

Michael J. Flory

NYS Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities

Ha T. Phan

NYS Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities

Anne Gordon

NYS Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities

Santosh Parab

Richmond University Medical Center

Phyllis Kittler

NYS Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities

(Methodology)

XI-107 - Parenting, Schooling, Working, Oh My! Total Role Burden during the Early COVID-19 Pandemic As a Predictor of Distress

In 374 community adults recruited in May 2020, we showed that cumulative role burden across parenting, schooling, and employment, was associated with higher anhedonic depression symptoms and approached significance for distress symptoms but did not predict anxiety. Further, in post-hoc tests, schooling in particular was associated with distress.

Ariel Ringel

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Rosy Gonzales-Avila

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Princess Ejindu

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Elli Cole

Ball State University

Suzanne Vrshek-Schallhorn

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

(General)

XI-108 - Parental Cognitions Predict Support of Body Boundary Awareness

Research is limited regarding body boundary consent for young children. The current study analyzed parental cognitions about body boundary consent topics including knowledge, self-efficacy, beliefs, and attitudes. Parents who viewed body boundary education as important and were more comfortable with the topic reported greater willingness to support body boundary awareness.

Tiffany Amber Davison

Thiel College

Natalie Lynn Homa

Thiel College

(Developmental)

XI-109 - Mental Health and Self-Perception Correlation

This study explores the relationship between mental health and self-perception. There were 275 participants that were surveyed, and results found a positive correlation between the two constructs. Implications for practice and future research will be discussed.

Abbigail Toller

Northern Kentucky University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-110 - Positive Affect Facilitates a Reduction in Depression Symptoms during a Mobile Mindfulness-Based Intervention

This study evaluated affective patterns (e.g., positive affect, negative affect, and emotion diversity) in college students ($n = 127$) with elevated depression symptoms who participated in a randomized controlled trial of a mobile mindfulness-based intervention (MBI; Headspace). Only change in positive affect mediated the relation between study group and depression symptoms.

Andrew Rauch

Loyola University Chicago

Swarnali Banerjee

Loyola University Chicago

Angie Georganas

Loyola University Chicago

Ian Kahrilas

Loyola University Chicago

Kelly Polnaszek

Loyola University Chicago

Genevieve Roth

Loyola University Chicago

Carol Gonzales

Loyola University Chicago

Brynn Huguenel

Loyola University Chicago

Asnia Rafiq

Loyola University Chicago

Hassan Khan

Loyola University Chicago

Jenna Duffecy

University of Illinois Chicago

Colleen Conley

Loyola University Chicago

Rebecca L. Silton

Loyola University Chicago

(Clinical Science)

XI-111 - Emotion Recognition Ability for Masked and Unmasked Faces

Mask is currently an integral part of everyone of us in a social situation. Has mask covered our capacity to recognize emotions? This experimental research study tried to understand the differences in perceptual capacity of an masked and unmasked individual & what aids them to perceive this emotion.

Vigraanth Babu K G

Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous)

Sharmili Chatterjee

Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous)

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-112 - Spinal Cord Injury Patients of Color Report Higher Pain Intensity and Are More Likely to Receive Psychotherapeutic Interventions for Pain

In a sample of 276 patients with spinal cord injuries (SCI), Patients of Color reported higher pain intensity than their White peers and were more likely to have received outpatient psychotherapy for pain management within the previous 3 months. Race predicted receipt of psychotherapy even after accounting for other demographics.

Marcus G. Wild

University of Washington

Dawn M. Ehde

University of Washington

Jesse R. Fann

University of Washington

Stephen Burns

*University of Washington and Veterans Administration
Puget Sound Health Care System*

Jeanne Hoffman

University of Washington

Charles H. Bombardier

University of Washington

(Clinical Science)

XI-113 - Cultural Beliefs and Diabetes Distress Impact Self-Care Behaviors and HbA1c Among Latino Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

This study examined the role of cultural beliefs about diabetes-related social rejection and diabetes distress on self-care behaviors and HbA1c among Latino American patients with type 2 diabetes. Structural equation modeling revealed that cultural beliefs impact diabetes self-care via the mediating role of diabetes distress.

Albert Ly

Loma Linda University

Connor Nance

Loma Linda University

Patricia M. Flynn

Loma Linda University

Hector Betancourt

Loma Linda University

(Social)

XI-114 - The Effect of Perfectionism on Chronic Fatigue Among International Students

This paper considered the role of perfectionism and self-esteem in chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) among international and home students. One hundred participants completed a battery of questionnaires measuring perfectionism, self-esteem, and chronic fatigue. The study showed no significant difference between the level of CFS reports among international and home students.

Nilufar Alizada

Khazar University

(Clinical Science)

XI-115 - Using Multilevel Factor Model to Find between-Group Constructs: An I/O Application with an Employee Opinion Survey Dataset

The multilevel factor model can be used to find constructs that are theorized to exist at a between-cluster level. A multilevel bifactor model was applied to an employee survey dataset, from which the level-1 and level-2 general factor could be interpreted as "subjective evaluation" and the "aggregated employee satisfaction," respectively.

Jingdan Zhu

The Ohio State University

(Methodology)

XI-116 - The Effect of Reward on False Associative Memory over Time: Higher Value Leads to More False Memories in a Long Term

We combined a pictorial false memory paradigm with reward learning to examine the effect of value on false memory and its effect over time. The results showed that value reward increased false recognition and false associative memory, and such effect could last as long as one week.

Yu Yao

Department of Psychology, Fudan University

Jianqin Wang

Fudan University

(Cognitive)

XI-117 - The Effect of Emotional Granularity and Emotion Word Usage on Emotion Regulation

Adults (n = 288) completed assessments of their emotion word usage, emotion word accuracy, self-reported emotional granularity (using the Range and Differentiation of Emotional Expression Scale), and emotion regulation (using the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale). Participants' emotion word usage significantly predicted improved emotion regulation.

Victoria Kelleher

university Massachusetts Dartmouth

Stephanie Chenard

University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Jennifer M. Fugate

Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences

(Social)

XI-118 - The Simultaneous Processing of Music and Language: Searching for Evidence of Embodiment

Might embodied language effects be influenced by the presence of music? Despite a significant interaction of language, music, and direction of movement, we found no clear embodiment effects related to language or music. Participants did respond faster to happy is up statements as compared to sad is down statements.

Victoria L. Karpuszka

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Brooke O. Breaux

University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Kristine Melancon

(Cognitive)

XI-119 - Coping Self-Efficacy Mediates the Protective Role of Acceptance-Based Coping Against Anxiety, during Later Stages of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Acceptance as a coping strategy was not effective in reducing anxiety in the earlier stages of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, it became effective later (Fall 2021), and its positive effect was mediated by Coping Self-Efficacy. These findings highlight the role of changing contextual factors in the effectiveness of coping strategies.

Haley V. West

University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

Florin Dolcos

Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology; University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

Sanda Dolcos

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-120 - Thought in Everyday Life As Mediators of the Relationship between Age and Psychological Well-Being

Experience sampling was used to characterize thought in everyday life from adult participants across the lifespan. Thought factors were identified along with a measure of psychological well-being (PWB). A mediation analysis revealed that optimistic/constructive thinking explains approximately 50% of the direct effect of age on PWB.

Eric S Andrews

The University of Arizona

Matthew Grilli

The University of Arizona

Freya Fancy Abraham

The University of Arizona

Darrell Lee Mason

The University of Arizona

Jessica R. Andrews-Hanna

The University of Arizona

(Cognitive)

XI-121 - Are Clinicians Assessing for Emotional Abuse? a Content Analysis of Intimate Partner Violence Assessment Tools

Emotional abuse is a serious, prevalent issue that is often overlooked in clinical assessment. We conducted a content analysis of 78 measures of intimate partner violence to determine the percentage of measures and items assessing emotional abuse and the specific emotionally abusive behaviors most commonly assessed by clinicians.

Xinni Wang

Erin F. Alexander

Binghamton University, The State University of New York

(Clinical Science)

XI-122 - Decreased but Persistent Positive Impact of Handshake on Impression Formation and Cooperation during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Traditionally, handshake has been a powerful non-verbal greeting behavior in Western societies, but the COVID-19 pandemic has dissuaded this practice. Our research shows that the pandemic diminished but not eliminated the positive effect of handshakes on impression formation and subsequent social decision-making.

Xiang Quan

University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

Paul C. Bogdan

Matthew Moore

Palo Alto VA Medical Center, Palo Alto, California

Sanda Dolcos

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology

Florin Dolcos

Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology; University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

(Social)

XI-123 - What Do Clinicians Think about the Implementation of a Clinical Databank in a University Psychology Clinic? a Qualitative Study.

The implementation of databanks that systematically collect key data from clients is an increasingly common practice. Clinicians' impressions on the implementation of a clinical databank were described using a qualitative inductive approach. Consulting clinicians emerged as an essential feature in this procedure. Clinical implications and avenues for improvement are discussed.

Gabrielle Riopel

Université de Montréal

Aimé Duquet

Université de Montréal

Raphaëlle Merlo

Université de Montréal

Tania Lecomte

Université de Montréal

Catherine-Marie Vanasse

Université de Montréal

Bruno Gauthier

Université de Montréal

Simon Grenier

Université de Montréal

(Clinical Science)

XI-124 - Implicit Beliefs about the Impact of the Brain and Body on Mental Well-Being Is Associated with Mental Health Treatment Preferences in University Students

We investigated associations between beliefs about the malleability of biology and mental well-being and treatment preferences. Greater belief that the brain and body affected well-being predicted preference for combined psychotherapy and medication over medication alone and an increased preference for complementary alternative treatments over traditional treatments alone.

Christopher T Webster

Michigan State University

Ania Pathak

Michigan State University

Hans S. Schroder

McLean Hospital

Jason S Moser

Michigan State University

Stefanie Russman Block

University of Michigan Medical School

(Clinical Science)

XI-125 - A Snapshot of Statistical Reporting and Power Analysis in Substantive Psychological Research

An investigation of statistical reporting in psychological research revealed gaps between theory and the practical application of statistical power analysis. Information on the types of statistical models used, significance of the individual tests, and the effect sizes reported provide context for the current climate of statistical findings and reporting.

Kathryn J. Hoisington-Shaw

The Ohio State University

Jolynn Pek

The Ohio State University

(Methodology)

XI-126 - Examining Child Welfare Staff Well-Being As a Component of Trauma-Informed Care

The experiences of child welfare staff within two trauma-focused trainings were qualitatively explored. Lower staff well-being was identified when staff faced organizational barriers. These trainings increased awareness of secondary traumatic stress and burnout. They also emphasized knowledge and implementation of strategies for building individual resilience, positive coping, and organizational resilience.

Uma Guarnaccia

Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine

Linzy Pinkerton

Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine

Patricia Garibaldi

Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine

Cassandra Kisiel

Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

XI-127 - Social Belonging Intervention's Effects on College Students of Color's Belonging, Imposterism, and Persistence

Using the Social Belonging model, this study tests an intervention to see its effects on persistence, resilience, sense of belonging, imposterism, and self efficacy on students of color. Students of color in the intervention should show higher persistence and belonging and lower imposter scores than those in the control condition.

Sydney Renae Kilgore

UCSB Psychological and Brain Sciences

(Social)

XI-128 - Risk for Financial Exploitation: Characterizing the Role of Socioeconomic Status, Cognition, and Social Decision Making

Three studies including older and younger adults revealed that risk for financial exploitation is associated with ability to appraise trustworthiness, persuadability, cognitive decline, and social support. Among older adults, socioeconomic status (SES) moderates the effect of cognitive decline on risk for financial exploitation.

Yi Yang

Temple University

Katherine Hackett

Temple University

Srikar Katta

Temple University; Temple University

Johanna Jarcho

Temple University

Tania Giovannetti

Temple University

Dominic Fareri

Adelphi University

David Smith

Temple University

(Social)

XI-129 - A Bayesian Look at Field Independence and Crossmodal/Supramodal Correspondences

In an exploratory fashion, we examined the relationship between Field Independence (FI) and Figure Correspondence Task (FCT) performance using both linear and logistic regression in a Bayesian framework. Our findings indicate exciting opportunities for further investigation into correspondence performance and cognitive styles.

Blain Cameron Stumpf

George Fox University

Chris J. Koch

George Fox University

(Cognitive)

XI-130 - Natural Public Spaces Increase Social and Environmental Thought Content

When exploring a nature conservatory, people thought less about themselves, and felt more connected to the physical and social environment, including people nearby and around the world, compared to when they were exploring an indoor mall, demonstrating that natural public spaces can encourage socially and environmentally engaged thinking.

Kathryn E. Schertz

The University of Chicago

Jillian E Bowman

The University of Chicago

Hiroki P Kotabe

The University of Chicago

Elliot A Layden

The University of Chicago

Jenny Zhen

The University of Chicago

Tanvi Lakhtakia

Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School

Muxuan Lyu

The University of Chicago

Olivia A Paraschos

The University of Chicago

Stephen C. Van Hedger

The University of Chicago

Kathleen D Vohs

University of Minnesota

Marc G Berman

The University of Chicago

(Social)

XI-131 - Genetic Propensity Towards Educational Attainment Predicts Math Performance and Financial Responsibility

Educational attainment, defined as years of education completed, possesses significant genetic influences quantified using a polygenic risk score. Using this polygenic score, we predict academic performance during childhood and adolescence, and financial responsibility during emerging adulthood. Subsequently illuminating a possible developmental pathway and novel implications for this polygenic score.

Alex Olejko

Case Western Reserve University

Stephen A. Petrill

The Ohio State University

Richard Settersten Jr.

Oregon State University

Erik G. Willcutt

University of Colorado Boulder

Christopher W. Bartlett

Abigail Wexner Research Institute

Lee A. Thompson

Case Western Reserve University

(Developmental)

XI-132 - The Evolution of Gossip

With an agent-based model, this research identified a *feedback loop* of the evolution of gossip. Results suggested that gossip increased reputation accessibility and sensitivity. Consequently, individuals became motivated to manage their reputation by cooperating with gossipers. As a result, gossipers gained an advantage, which led to the evolution of gossipers.

Xinyue Pan

University of Maryland, College Park

Dana Nau

University of Maryland, College Park

Michele Gelfand

Stanford University

(Social)

XI-133 - Regulating Exuberance: How Temperament and Emotion Regulation Influence Later Socioemotional Functioning

Longitudinal examinations of temperamental exuberance and emotion regulation lend important information about the role of positive approach motivations for adaptive child outcomes, such as positive social behavior and friendship quality. Unique contributions of exuberance toward emotion regulation and social behavior suggest a mediational pathway towards adaptive outcomes in late childhood.

Sarah Kravitz

Catholic University of America

Kathryn A. Degan

Catholic University of America

(Developmental)

XI-134 - Have Some Perspective: A Correlational Investigation of Empathy, Thinking Patterns, and Sociopolitical Ideology

This study examined the relationships between empathy, cognitive distortions, and sociopolitical ideology. While significant relationships were found between empathy and distortions, and between empathy and sociopolitical ideology, none were found between distortions and ideology. These findings suggest the relationship between sociopolitical ideology and empathy is not mediated by cognitive distortions.

Tyler James Robinson

Murray State University

Patrick J. Cushen

Murray State University

(Social)

XI-135 - Using Citation Network Analysis to Enhance Scholarship in Psychological Science: A Case Study of the Human Aggression Literature

We used citation-network-analysis to characterize the literature topology of human aggression (case study). We identified 15 research-communities. Our approach may provide a valuable resource for psychological scientists by outlining research-communities and their growth over time, identifying influential papers within each community, and providing opportunities to increase gender-equity in the field.

Alessia Iancarelli

northeastern university

Ajay Satpute

Northeastern University

Thomas F. Denson

University of New South Wales

Chun-An Chou

northeastern university

(Methodology)

XI-136 - Clustering Intensive Longitudinal Data Using VAR Model with Lasso Estimator

This study aimed to evaluate the performance of the Lasso estimator in clustering intensive longitudinal data using VAR models. The results from a series of simulation analyses showed that the implementation of the Lasso estimator was associated with improved clustering accuracy, which was particularly true with the GMM clustering algorithm.

Yaqi Li

University of Oklahoma

Hairong Song

University of Oklahoma

(Methodology)

XI-137 - Impact of an Out-of-School Time Program Quality Enhancement on Youth Social and Emotional Learning Skills over Two School Years

Encompassing two school years and the emerging pandemic, this study built on research demonstrating positive effects of quality out-of-school time (OST) programming. Among programs serving mostly communities of high socioeconomic need, implementing social and emotional learning (SEL) strategies was associated with better social-emotional ratings among predominantly elementary-age youth of color.

Stephanie Giannella

Prime Time Palm Beach County, Inc.

Annick Eudes Jean-Baptiste

Prime Time Palm Beach County, Inc.

Celine Provini

Prime Time Palm Beach County, Inc.

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-138 - The Benefit of Bimodal Training in Learning Voices

As shown previously, listeners with normal hearing can learn to identify talkers through talker-specific articulatory style which is available in multiple modalities as well as across modalities. Listeners also learn to recognize voices that have been paired with articulating faces (or static images of faces) better than voices learned alone.

Serena Zadoorian

University of California, Riverside

Lawrence D. Rosenblum

University of California, Riverside

(Cognitive)

XI-139 - A Meta-Analysis of the Nomological Network of Emotion Regulation in Korean Adults

This meta-analytic study examined the nomological network of emotion regulation (ER) using 36 independent samples from 32 studies ($N = 13,812$). Anxious and avoidant attachment were related negatively to adaptive ER, and positively to maladaptive ER. Maladaptive ER was positively associated with anxiety, depression, interpersonal relationship problems, and social anxiety.

Wonyoung Kim
SKKU

Seunghee Lee
Sungkyunkwan University Graduate School

Kyuli Lee
Sungkyunkwan University

Nayoung Kim
Sungkyunkwan University

OckA Jeong
Sungkyunkwan University

Justin Minue Kim
Sungkyunkwan University

Hyung In Park
Sungkyunkwan University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-140 - The Middle-Class Squeeze: Assessing the Psychological Implications across Two Multinational Studies

When thinking about the wealth distribution in society, we often compare the rich and the poor yet we pay little attention to the middle class. Across 49 countries and 2 studies, we found perceptions of a large middle class was related to multiple indicators of prosperous societies and citizens.

Kelly Kirkland
Psychological Sciences University of Melbourne

Jolanda Jetten
The University of Queensland

Brock B. Bastian
University of Melbourne

(Social)

XI-141 - Belonging Changes over Time: Between and within Group Differences in University Belonging Trajectories By Race, Social Class, and Gender

Sense of belonging is crucial for thriving in university contexts. Theories posit university belonging must be maintained over time. However, we know little about how it fluctuates over time. This study shows how college students of various social identities have differential trajectories of university belonging over four years of college.

Nidia Ruedas-Gracia
University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

Ge Jiang
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Amir H. Maghsoodi
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

(Developmental)

XI-143 - Combining Robust Estimation with Multiple Imputation in Correcting Test Statistics in SEM

I conducted a simulation study to examine different strategies to pool the test statistics from multiply imputed data sets estimated with a robust estimator in structural equation modeling. The most popular MLR estimator didn't work well with any pooling approaches examined. Other robust estimators showed better performance under certain conditions.

Fan Jia
University of California, Merced

(Methodology)

XI-145 - International Differences in Tilt: The Stability, Geography, and Predictive Power of Tilt for Economic Criteria

Tilt represents an ability pattern and is based on within subject differences between two competing abilities (math/science versus verbal). Tilt was measured at the country level (with PISA scores) and was stable over time. Further, math tilt (math>reading) was prominent in East Asia and predicted country level productivity (GDP).

Thomas Coyle

The University of Texas at San Antonio

Tyler L Minnigh

The University of Texas at San Antonio

David Becker

Chemnitz University of Technology

Heiner Rindermann

Chemnitz University of Technology

Jennifer Sanders

UTSA

(Cognitive)

Poster Session XII APS Exhibit Hall

SUNDAY MAY 29

12:00 - 1:00 PM

XII-1 - Suicidality & Temporal Self-Appraisal: How Individuals At-Risk for Suicide Evaluate Themselves Over Time

523 adults completed self-report measures regarding suicidality, depression, and temporal-self appraisal. Individuals at-risk for suicide displayed a temporal self-appraisal trajectory distinct from those not at-risk for suicide, perceiving themselves as stagnated at present as compared to their past and anticipating improvement in the future. Clinical implications are discussed.

Chayim Rosensweig

James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center; Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University

Chana R Silver

James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center

Yosef Sokol

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai; James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center

(Clinical Science)

XII-2 - Sex, but Not Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Predicts Conduct Problems and Substance Use in a Mixed Clinical Sample

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and sex may both be associated with risk-taking behaviors. The present study demonstrated on the Personality Assessment Inventory-Adolescent, there is a main effect of sex but not ADHD diagnosis on impulsive behavior and drug use; among adolescents with ADHD, males remained more likely to endorse behavioral concerns.

Izhani Rosa

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Erin T. Kaseda

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Alexandra Kirsch

NorthShore University HealthSystem

(Clinical Science)

XII-3 - Motivated Attention Among the Trauma Exposed

This study aimed to investigate motivated attention to affective images in those with traumatic exposure and those with a diagnosis of PTSD. Results indicated a main effect of traumatic exposure, that those with traumatic exposure showed less attention to the affective stimuli.

Jessica Dupree

Purdue University

Kimberly Galvez-Ortega

Purdue University

Samantha Ingram

Purdue University

Daniel J. Foti

Purdue University

Susan South

Purdue University

(Clinical Science)

XII-4 - Boredom Proneness, Media Use and Rule-Breaking during the COVID-19 Pandemic

We assessed participants' perceived changes in their media use relative to before the pandemic, as well as their adherence to measures aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19. Results provided evidence for boredom proneness as a predictor of increased media use and rule-breaking during the pandemic.

Allison C. Drody

University of Waterloo

Jessica Lee

University of Waterloo

Lydia J. Hicks

Lakehead University

James Danckert

University of Waterloo

Daniel Smilek

University of Waterloo

(Cognitive)

XII-5 - Attention Bias Variability Is Explained By General Reaction Time Variability: Evidence from Two Different Cognitive Tasks

Heightened attention bias variability is observed in affective disorders and thought to measure fluctuations in attention towards and away from threatening/emotional information. We provide evidence that such measures are reflective of reaction time variability more broadly, which may have implications for the relationship between these measures and affective disorders.

Dahlia Kassel

Northern Michigan University

Joshua Carlson

Northern Michigan University

Lin Fang

Northern Michigan University

(Cognitive)

XII-7 - Employment Status Moderates the Relation between Anxiety and Attention-Related Cognitive Errors in Spanish-Speaking University Students

We performed a moderated regression analysis to assess the combined effect of trait anxiety and employment status on attention-related cognitive errors. A significant interaction effect was found, $b = -1.0535$, BCa 95% CI $[-1.768, -0.293]$. The results support the moderating role of employment status on this relation.

Dariana Gil-Hernández

University of Puerto Rico

Sebastián Bentz-Figueroa

University of Puerto Rico

José A. Maldonado-Martínez

University of Puerto Rico

Giovanni Tirado-Santiago

University of Puerto Rico

(Clinical Science)

XII-8 - No Evidence for an Effect of Selective Spatial Attention on the Development of Secondary Hyperalgesia: A Replication Study

We did not find evidence for the effect of selective spatial attention on the development of secondary hyperalgesia. Our study suggests that to enhance the efficiency of top-down modulation, it is necessary to reconsider engagement and goal-relevance of the attentional task used to manipulate the focus of attention.

Delia Della Porta

UCLouvain, Louvain-La-Neuve, Belgium; Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve

Marie-Lynn Vilz

Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels

Valéry Legrain

Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels; Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve; Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-9 - COVID-19 Crisis Classrooms: Student Multitasking and Distractibility across Virtual and in-Person Learning Environments

We examined students' attentiveness during in-person classes, synchronous online classes, and asynchronous video learning. Students multitasked more often and were more distractible in virtual than in-person environments. Those who tended to multitask and be distracted did so across all settings. Professor presence online did not discourage multitasking or reduce distractibility.

Allison Devedjian

Butler University

Justin Contreras

Butler University

Suneeta Kercood

Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver

Butler University

(Cognitive)

XII-10 - Performing a Task with a (suggested) Co-Actor Attenuates the Stroop Interference Effect

Interference between relevant and irrelevant stimuli is significantly reduced in multisensory spatial tasks when a co-actor is responsible for responding to incongruent and irrelevant distractors. Results of this research suggest that a division of labor and thus reduction of interference also occurs with automatically processed stimuli and suggested co-actors.

Anika Gearhart-Edwards

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Basil Wahn

Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Scott Sinnett

University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

(Cognitive)

XII-11 - Relative Size-Number Magnitude Congruency/Incongruency on Temporal Processing

We examine the direct influence of attentional mechanisms in cross-dimensional magnitude interaction. We manipulated size and number magnitude to create Size-Number Congruent and Size-Number Incongruent large/small combinations. Our result suggests temporal processing was different for the congruent-large compared with congruent-small. However, no differences were observed for size-number incongruent combinations.

Anuj Kumar Shukla

Cognitive Science Lab

(Cognitive)

XII-12 - Effortful Control Modulates the Effects of Mental Workload on Startle Response

Concurrent mental workload impacts cognitive processing and induces negative affect. Startle modulation can reflect the influences of mental workload on cognition and affective states. Moreover, individual differences in effortful control buffer the effects of mental workload on startle, which have implications in applied and clinical settings.

Xiao Yang

Old Dominion University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-13 - Music May Improve Attention in People with Attention Disorders

This experiment explored how different types of music might help those with ADD/ADHD in retaining attention in academic settings. Calming music was best for people with ADHD and exciting music was best for those with ADD/ADHD. Neurotypical did equally well with both types of music.

Laura L. Edelman

Muhlenberg College

Emma Roppo

Muhlenberg College

(Cognitive)

XII-14 - Improving Cognitive Functioning By Modulating Interoception Via Mechanical Stimulation of the Affective Touch Pathway

In this 30-day study, recruited participants (n=31) endorsing difficulties in aspects of cognition (assessed via cognitive rating scales and ACS) tested a novel device designed to stimulate the interoceptive network via affective touch pathway. Significant improvements in sustained attention and visual memory were observed, primarily assessed via cognitive task performance.

Gina Sensale

Feelmore Labs, Inc

Angelina Distefano

Feelmore Labs, Inc

Sahithi Garikapati

Feelmore Labs, Inc

Sean Hagberg

Feelmore Labs, Inc

(Cognitive)

XII-15 - Problematic Smartphone Use in Young Adults: Psychological Distress, Personal History and Metacognitions

We examined problematic smartphone use (PSU) in young adults. PSU was positively associated with fear of missing out (FoMO) and parenting styles. PSU mediated the relationship between social anxiety and smartphone use metacognitions. Age of first smartphone did not significantly relate to PSU or FoMO or mediate any hypothesized relationships.

Brianna L. Starkey

Central Connecticut State University

Bradley M. Waite

Central Connecticut State University

(Clinical Science)

XII-16 - Young Children's Callous-Unemotional Traits Mediate the Relationship between Maternal Negative Affectivity and Child Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

The current study investigates the relationship among maternal negative affectivity (NA), child ADHD, and child Callous-Unemotional (CU) traits. Multi-level modeling and bootstrapping methods were employed. Although the direct effect of maternal NA on child ADHD was insignificant, the maternal NA positively predicted ADHD through child CU traits.

Yingying Zhao

Texas A&M University - College Station

Fanyi Yu

Texas A&M University - College Station

Jeffrey R. Gagne

Texas A&M University

(Clinical Science)

XII-17 - Beyond Self-Report: Novel Tools for Exploring Emotion Regulation and Academic Delaying

Emotion regulation may be a central driver in academic procrastination, but we have limited tools to measure both variables. We developed two novel behavioral tasks used alongside self-report assessments. Participants who report sub-optimal emotion regulation and display a negative response bias also indicate more procrastination validated by delayed assignment submission.

Jahdai Guerrero

Edgewood College;

Ferrinne Spector

Edgewood College

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-18 - Relations of Co-Occurring Conduct Problems on Facial Emotion Recognition and Theory of Mind in Youth with ASD

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and conduct disorder (CD) are differentially related to theory of mind (ToM) and facial emotion recognition (FER). The current study assessed the impact of co-occurring CD symptoms on ToM and FER, in ASD. Results indicate a negative relationship between CD symptoms and FER but not ToM.

Nardin Yacoub

Montclair State University

Rachel G. McDonald

Montclair State University

Eden Fowler-Benton

Montclair State University

Mary Isaac Cargill

University of Virginia

Sadaf Khawar

Montclair State University

Matthew D. Lerner

Stony Brook University

Erin Kang

Montclair State University

(Clinical Science)

XII-19 - The Effects of Parenting on the Behavior of Children with Autism: A Meta-Analysis

The current study used a meta-analysis to analyze the effects of parenting behaviors on children with autism. Negative parenting behaviors resulted in a positive correlation with externalizing behaviors, while positive parenting behaviors resulted in a positive correlation with social skills and a weak positive correlation with internalizing behaviors.

Allison P. Martin

Allyson Phillips

Ouachita Baptist University

Jennifer V. Fayard

Ouachita Baptist University

(Developmental)

XII-20 - Tyles: Tablet App Supporting Autistic Children to Build Skills in Understanding Facial Expressions.

The study aimed to evaluate an app to build skills in understanding facial expressions. Psychometric tests, eye-tracking and EEG were used to measure differences in facial scanning and processing after using the app. Preliminary results show that the app is usable and frequently used in the first week.

Natalie Grace Wall

The University of Newcastle

Oliver Smith

The University of Newcastle

Linda Campbell

The University of Newcastle

Carmel Loughland

The University of Newcastle

Ulrich Schall

The University of Newcastle

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-21 - Comparing the Detection of Autism Spectrum Disorder within Males and Females Using Machine Learning

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has been used to investigate neural patterns of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). This research explored a machine learning approach for ASD diagnostics using MRI data from ABIDE I. Sex differences in model accuracy highlight the importance of considering how general findings apply to females with ASD.

Joseph Starr Wolff

Jeffrey Eilbott

Yale University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-22 - Undergraduate Students Endorse Both the Social/Neurodiversity-Focused and Medical/Disability-Focused Models of Autism

Undergraduate students indicated their agreement with 10 statements representative of the Social/Neurodiversity-Focused Model and 10 statements representative of the Medical/Disability-Focused Model of autism. The majority of undergraduate students agreed with statements associated with both models, suggesting that they do not perceive these to be opposing models.

Camilla McMahon

Miami University

Sophia Thompson

Miami University

(Developmental)

XII-23 - Trauma Exposure Types and Associated Outcomes: An Exploratory Latent Profile Analysis

Trauma exposure is commonly examined using an all-or-none approach. We conducted LPAs on 8 archival college student samples ($N = 2054$). Results indicated a 4-profile solution, with groups differing on levels of PTSD, event centrality, depression, anxiety, stress, and coping styles. This common approach overlooks important variability in trauma-exposed individuals.

Elizabeth L. Griffith

University of North Texas

Heather R. Lucke

University of North Texas

Adriel Boals

University of North Texas

(Clinical Science)

XII-24 - Depression in Patients with Parkinson's Disease: A Network Approach

This study used a network approach to examining depression symptoms in patients with advanced Parkinson's disease (PD). Results indicated depression in PD patients may be qualitatively different than patients without PD and the use of network models may be a valuable tool for researchers and clinicians working with this population.

Amanda R Merner

Case Western Reserve University

(Clinical Science)

XII-25 - Disinhibition- a Neurobehavioral Trait Underlying the Relationship between Social Anxiety & Alcohol Use

This study examines the moderating effects of multiple facets of disinhibition—impulsivity, risk-taking, and rigid perfectionism—on the relationship between SA and dimensional AU in two different age groups.

Hanna S. Osborne

Georgia State University, Department of Psychology;

Isabella M. Palumbo

Georgia State University

Erin B. Tone

Georgia State University

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-26 - Benefits and Drawbacks of Teletherapy from Psychologists' Perspectives

This study examined psychologists' perceptions about similarities and differences between online and in person therapy regarding the presence of various therapeutic elements. Open ended responses were coded through thematic analysis. Two themes regarding advantages of virtual therapy and four themes pertaining to its' drawbacks were extracted.

Carla Rumeo

Carla Rumeo

Jonathan Oakman

University of Waterloo

Sarena Daljeet

University of Waterloo

Alex Milovanov

University of Waterloo

Katie Finch

University of Waterloo

(Clinical Science)

XII-27 - Comparing Latent Variable and Psychological Network Models in Mental and Physical Health Symptom Data

Network modeling promises conceptual and statistical benefits over traditional latent variable modeling when measuring symptoms of psychopathology and their interrelationships. We extend published comparisons of these frameworks to the health context with high-quality empirical data and argue that network centrality indices and community detection may in fact provide novel information.

Joshua Starr

McGill University

Carl F. Falk

McGill University

(Methodology)

XII-28 - Self-Reported Executive Functioning Moderates the Relationship between Stress and Anxiety in College Students

In a sample of 93 college students, self-reported executive functioning was shown to moderate the relationship between stress level and anxiety. The directionality of these associations requires further investigation, but these findings indicate that targeting executive dysfunction may serve to mitigate the pathway between stress and anxiety in emerging adults.

Tiffany Harris

University of Southern Mississippi

Fayth Walbridge

University of Southern Mississippi

Zachary Wilde

University of Southern Mississippi

Mairin Cotter

University of Southern Mississippi

Stephanie Smith

University of Southern Mississippi

(Clinical Science)

XII-29 - Effectiveness of DBT Skills Acquisition for Individuals with Varying Levels of Psychoticism.

Research suggests that DBT is an effective transdiagnostic treatment. This study examined the impact of psychoticism on coping skills acquisition after one year of DBT Skills Group. Skills acquisition differed significantly for individuals presenting with and without psychotic symptoms.

Samantha Kirshon

Stanford University School of Medicine

Jamie Hattler

Stanford University School of Medicine

Hannah E Steinberg

Stanford University School of Medicine

Sanno Zack

Stanford University School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

XII-30 - Maternal and Sibling Separation during Infancy on Adolescent Anxiety in Rats

The maternal separation model of schizophrenia was examined in infant male and female rats. Results showed an increase in anxiety on multiple tasks during adolescence, but those results were moderated by sex, as well as whether siblings were present, or whether mom was nearby (within sight/smell/hearing), during the isolation period.

Shane McClafferty

Radford University

Claudia Paniagua-Ugarte

Radford University

Jacob Eirich

Radford University

Laura Griffith

Radford University

Zoe Hannabass

Radford University

Pamela A. Jackson

Radford University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-31 - Understanding Covid-19 As a Potentially Morally Injurious Event.

The current study observes the appraisal of traumatic events as violating morally held beliefs in the general population. One hundred seventy participants in the US completed a survey assessing moral injury. There was a direct effect of worrying about others contracting Covid-19 and social distancing on moral injury and rumination.

Julia Superka

The New School for Social Research

McKenna F Parnes

Suffolk University

Kendall Pfeffer

New School

Jordana Douglas

New School for Social Research

Lauren Krulis

New School for Social Research

Adam Brown

The New School for Social Research

(Clinical Science)

XII-32 - Changes in Implicit but Not Explicit Theory of Mind Following Targeted Cognitive Training

This study measured changes in implicit and explicit ToM in individuals with schizophrenia who were randomized to either computerized targeted social cognitive training (TSCT) or a computer games control condition to evaluate the effect of social cognition training on ToM as well as the relationship to overall social functioning.

Briana N Galindo

Rush University Medical Center

Colin Iwanski

Kristen M Haut

Rush University Medical Center

Savannah Lokey

Rush University Medical Center

Rebecca Flynn

Rush University Medical Center

Matthew Wronski

Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center

Christine I Hooker

Rush University Medical Center

(Cognitive)

XII-33 - Analysis of Research Trends in South Korea on Creative Problem Solving: Focusing on Thesis for Elementary, Middle and High School Students

The study aims to explore a trend of the research related to Creative Problem Solving(CPS) for elementary, middle, high school students in Korea, because CPS has been mentioned as important in the national curriculum of Korea.186 articles published from 2000 to 2021 were analyzed by year, object, method, research field.

Janchiv Ayurzana

Yonghan Park

Chungnam National University

Cho Seonghwan

CHUNGNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Jeonghee Han

CHUNGNAM UNIVERSITY

(General)

XII-34 - Perceptions of Danger Predict Stigma Towards Depression and Schizophrenia: Experimental Data and Evidence from the General Social Survey 1996-2018

In an experimental paradigm (Study 1; $n = 791$) and pre-registered analyses on nationally representative US data from 1996-2018 (Study 2; $n = 2,715$), the effects of a depression and schizophrenia label on desire for distance (i.e., stigma), are consistently mediated by perceptions of the labelled individual as dangerous.

Nathan R. Huff

University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Linda Isbell

University of Massachusetts- Amherst

David H. Arnold

University of Massachusetts - Amherst

(Social)

XII-35 - Potential Demographic Moderators of Abnormal P3 Among Individuals with Psychotic Disorders

A neural marker of psychosis is an abnormal P3. Within current literature there is little research regarding the impact of demographic variables on this relationship. We conducted a study using an epidemiological sample in which we examined the impact of age and gender on said relationship.

Lisa Brown

Purdue University

Katherine Jonas

Stony Brook University

Kayla Donaldson

Stony Brook University

Roman Kotov

Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

David Rollock

Purdue University

Dan Foti

(Clinical Science)

XII-36 - The Role of Perceived Social Support in the Relation between Adults' Depressive Symptoms and Loneliness

Social isolation can have significant negative psychological and physiological consequences. Here, we investigated whether levels of perceived social support mediate the relation between levels of depressive symptoms and perceived loneliness. Our findings indicate that perceived social support served as a significant mediator.

Wei-Qian Wang

Adelphi University

Melanie Ruiz

Adelphi University

David Smith

Temple University

Dominic Fareri

Adelphi University

(Clinical Science)

XII-37 - "I Don't Care Whether They're Rich or Poor": Children's Class-Based Social Preferences Depend on Effortful Control

Elementary-age children of Chinese immigrant parents ($N=169$) were administered interviews assessing their preferences for high- or low-SES children across three hypothetical social scenarios. Results indicated children's preferences for high-SES children across all social scenarios; however, children higher in parent-reported effortful control were less likely to show class-based preferences.

Mohan Li

Wellesley College

Stephen H. Chen

Wellesley College

(Developmental)

XII-38 - Who, What, and Why? Exploring the Use of Indirect Feedback-Seeking Strategies

To understand feedback-seeking processes participants were randomly assigned to read a vignette about an actor (Max) experiencing depression and directly asking for help (i.e., "I need help") or indirectly asking for help (i.e., "asking for a friend"). Familiarity, perceptions of severity, and helpfulness of Max's friend were significantly different between feedback-seeking strategies.

Chase W. Herndon
Kansas State University

Laura Brannon
Kansas State University

Nandita Seetalam
Kansas State University

(Clinical Science)

XII-39 - Interactive Role of Negative Urgency and Thought Suppression on Self-Harm Behaviors

The present study aimed to test the moderating role of thought suppression in the association between negative urgency and self-harm behavior controlling for gender as the covariate.

Mahsa Mojallal
University of South Dakota

Surabhi Swaminath
University of South Dakota

Raluca M. Simons
University of South Dakota

(Clinical Science)

XII-40 - Beliefs That Emotions Last "Forever" Predict Greater Use of Experiential Avoidance

Across two studies, we found that the belief that greater emotions last for long periods of time (i.e., longevity beliefs) were associated with greater experiential avoidance. In Study 2, an ecological momentary assessment also showed that greater momentary beliefs about longevity predicted greater attempts to escape the momentary distressing situation.

Elise A Warner
University of Arkansas

Jennifer C. Veilleux
University of Arkansas

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-42 - Role of Social Support on Separation Anxiety during COVID-19 Financial Hardship

COVID-19 financial hardship could contribute to separation anxiety in adolescents, and social support may moderate this relationship. High social support was a protective factor against separation anxiety due to COVID-19 financial impact, which may have important implications for prevention and treatment of separation anxiety during the pandemic.

Frankie Rachel Nelson
University of California, Irvine

Zahra Mousavi
University of California, Irvine

Nazly Restrepo
Project Youth OCBF

Kate R. Kuhlman
University of California, Irvine

(Clinical Science)

XII-43 - Smaller N2 Amplitudes Are Associated with Greater Externalizing Problems in Early Childhood

The current study examined whether inhibitory control mediates the association between N2 amplitudes and externalizing behavior problems in 3- to 7-year-old children. We did not find evidence of mediation. However, this is among the first studies to identify the association between N2 amplitudes and externalizing behavior problems during early childhood.

Alexis Hosch
The University of Iowa

Isaac Petersen
The University of Iowa

(Clinical Science)

XII-44 - A prospective examination of mismatch negativity across psychotic illness

Mismatch negativity (MMN) is reduced in psychotic disorders and associated with symptoms and functioning. However, the predictive utility of these effects is not clear. This study examines the behavior of MMN amplitude over five years in psychosis. The MMN displayed good temporal stability, and predicted functional impairment and auditory hallucinations.

Kayla R. Donaldson

Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Katherine Jonas

Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Daniel J. Foti

Purdue University

Emmett M. Larsen

Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Aprajita Mohanty

Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Roman Kotov

Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

(Clinical Science)

XII-45 - Emotion Regulation Repertoire Moderates the Association between Sleep and Mental Health

We applied multilevel longitudinal analysis to examine how emotion regulation repertoire influences the coupling of sleep and stress or depression in daily diary studies. The link between total sleep time and perceived stress the next day was weakened among individuals with a broader repertoire of emotion regulation strategies.

Xinyi Zhang

Teachers College, Columbia University

Shuquan Chen

Teachers College, Columbia University

(Clinical Science)

XII-46 - Posttraumatic Stress Symptom Severity Impacting College Students' Grade Point Average

The present study examined potential negative consequences of subclinical levels of traumatic stress on academic functioning. Results of the study found that as posttraumatic stress symptoms increased, overall grade point average decreased, suggesting that trauma symptoms should be viewed as a continuous variable, increasingly impacting academic functioning.

Christian Ledet

Louisiana State University

Kelsey Coulthard

Louisiana State University

Mary Lou Kelley

Louisiana State University

(Clinical Science)

XII-47 - Do Negative Interpretive Biases Drive Low Positive Emotional Reactivity?

Negative interpretive biases predict increased negative-emotional reactivity and emotion-related disorders (e.g., mood, anxiety, stress). However, little research has examined how biases influence positive-emotional reactions. Here, we found that negative interpretive bias mediated the association between dispositional negative affectivity and positive-emotional reactivity to films, suggesting a novel pathway of risk.

Emily A. Gawlik

Kent State University

David J. Disabato

Kent State University

Karin G. Coifman

Kent State University

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-48 - Reaction-Time Variability As a Specific and Sensitive Marker for ADD Symptoms

We found that reaction-time variability was a specific correlate of symptom-severity in the inattention domain, but not in any other psychopathology domain. After testing four theoretical mechanisms, we found support for changes in locus-coeruleus norepinephrine function as a driver of reaction-time variability in children with higher inattention-symptom severity.

Michael E. Aristodemou

Radboud University Medical Center

Nanda Lambregts-Rommelse

Radboud University Medical Center

Rogier A. Kievit

Radboud University

(Cognitive)

XII-49 - A Multivariate Comparison of Stigmatization of Individuals with Schizophrenia, Binge Eating Disorder, and Intellectual Disabilities

This study compared nine aspects of stigmatization (blame, anger, pity, help, dangerousness, fear, avoidance, segregation, coercion) amongst schizophrenia, binge eating, and intellectual disabilities. Schizophrenia scored highest in all categories except blame and pity, which were highest for binge eating. Efforts to reduce stigmatization must be tailored to each disorder.

Isabella Wood

Ouachita Baptist University

Allyson Phillips

Ouachita Baptist University

(Clinical Science)

XII-50 - Validation of the Daily Anxious Apprehension Measure

The present study was designed to investigate a daily measure of anxious apprehension (AA). We hypothesized that anxiety diagnoses would be associated with daily measure of AA, but substance use diagnoses would not. Results revealed that anxiety disorder diagnoses were associated with AA, but substance use disorders were not.

Brandon Koscinski

Ohio University

Nicholas Allan

Ohio University

(Clinical Science)

XII-51 - A Population-Based Discordant Twin Study of the Relationship between Trauma and Eating Disorder Symptoms

We examined whether a history of trauma was associated with eating disorder symptoms in a large, population-based sample of adolescent and young adult female twins. Lifetime trauma exposure was not significantly associated with eating disorder symptoms, either in the full sample or the subsample of twins discordant for trauma.

Libby Ryan

Michigan State University

Megan Mikhail

Michigan State University

Timothy Brewerton

Medical University of South Carolina

Emily Sokol

Michigan State University

S. Alexandra Burt

Michigan State University

Kelly L. Klump

Michigan State University

(Clinical Science)

XII-52 - The Effects of Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms on College Students' Routines

Undergraduate students experiencing posttraumatic stress (PTS) symptoms or posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) have less consistent routines. Routines are associated with positive overall functioning. The results showed that the number of PTS symptoms negatively impacted college students' routines. These findings suggest that routine maintenance may be beneficial in ameliorating PTS symptoms.

Kaitlyn McCauley

Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College

Kelsey Coulthard

Louisiana State University

(Clinical Science)

XII-53 - The Impact of Prenatal Anxiety and Depression on Children's Emotional and Behavioral Problems: The Mediating Roles of Postnatal Maternal Anxiety/Depression and Parenting Stress.

We examined if postnatal maternal anxiety and depression, as well as current parenting stress, would mediate the relationship between prenatal anxiety/depression and current child emotional and behavioral problems. Significant indirect associations were found, highlighting processes by which prenatal anxiety and depression impacts child functioning at 36 months.

Ellyn C. Kennelly

Wayne State University

Ava C. Palopoli

Wayne State University

Ahmad Slaughter

Wayne State University

Jessica L. Hruschak

Wayne State University

Khush Hussain

Wayne State University

Moriah E. Thomason

New York University Medical Center

Christopher J. Trentacosta

Wayne State University

(Clinical Science)

XII-54 - Treatment Less Effective in Reducing Aggressive Behaviors in Youth with Co-Occurring Conduct Problems and Callous-Unemotional Traits

This study evaluated the effectiveness of the Stop Now and Plan (SNAP) program, a behavioral intervention, for youth with co-occurring conduct problems and CU traits in comparison with youth who only exhibit conduct problems. Results indicated that SNAP was significantly less effective at reducing aggression in youth with elevated CU.

Asia G. Perkins

University of Connecticut, Storrs

Adam Panek

University of Connecticut

Dori Jacobs

University of Connecticut

Jeffrey D. Burke

University of Connecticut

(Clinical Science)

XII-55 - Non-Suicidal Self-Injury during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Comparison of Data from 2020 and 2021

This study examined changes in non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) in a community sample during the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (May – June 2020) and approximately one year later (March – May 2021). The findings indicated that NSSI incidents, methods, severity, and degree of desired outcomes increased as the pandemic continued.

Rita Yazici

Lakehead University

Chiao-En Joanne Kao

Lakehead University

Josephine C.H. Tan

Lakehead University

(Clinical Science)

XII-56 - Mapping the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) Onto the HiTOP Model of Psychopathology: Exploratory Factor Analysis in Active-Duty Military

This study expands literature connecting the HiTOP model to commonly used diagnostic measures. Exploratory factor analysis of the PAI non-overlapping substantive scales resulted in a 7-factor solution reflective of HiTOP's psychopathology dimensions. Observed factors were consistent with the six HiTOP spectra and the antisocial behavior subfactor.

Megan Keen

Sarah Hirsch

Texas Tech University, Department of Psychological Sciences

Paul B. Ingram

Patrick Armistead-Jehle

(General)

XII-57 - Impairment and Treatment Outcomes Differ Among Children with Internalizing Versus Externalizing Deficits

The present study examined differential patterns of impairment and adaptive outcomes among children with internalizing and externalizing problems enrolled in the Resilience Builder Program® (RBP). Mixed-design ANOVAs suggest RBP is effective at improving social and academic outcomes regardless of behavior type. Children with externalizing problems exhibited greater impairment overall.

Melissa Kravets

The Catholic University of America

Kathryn Guajardo

The Catholic University of America

Brendan A Rich

The Catholic University of America

(Clinical Science)

XII-59 - Intimate Relationship Satisfaction As a Potential Moderator of the Longitudinal Association between Stress and Depression

In a large probability sample of married Americans, (a) stress and relationship satisfaction were each uniquely associated with residual change in depressive symptoms, and (b) relationship satisfaction did not moderate the association between stress and depression. Results underscore the need for examining both environmental and interpersonal factors in understanding depression.

Yuze Shi

University of Colorado Boulder

Mark A. Whisman

University of Colorado Boulder

(Clinical Science)

XII-60 - The Social Functioning Scale: Validation and Recommendations for Use in Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis

The Social Functioning Scale is used in adults with psychosis but has not been validated for clinical high-risk (CHR) for psychosis individuals. CHR syndromes overlap with the adolescent/young-adult developmental period, a time with unique social demands. The current study explores the scale's properties and validates the SFS in CHR individuals.

Francesca Kuhney

University of Illinois at Chicago

Katherine S.F. Damme

Northwestern University

Lauren Ellman

Temple University

Jason Schiffman

University of California Irvine

Vijay Mittal

Northwestern University

(Clinical Science)

XII-61 - Understanding the Fear of Fat in Eating Disorders: The Mediating Role of Self-Disgust

This study examines the extent to which self-disgust explains the association between eating disorder (ED) diagnosis and fear of fat. Data from a community sample of females with an ED and healthy controls were analyzed and the findings showed self-disgust uniquely mediated the association between ED and fear of fat.

Elizabeth S. Woods

Vanderbilt University

Sarah C. Jessup

Vanderbilt University

Bunmi O. Olatunji

Vanderbilt University

(Clinical Science)

XII-62 - Technology and Memory Use Among Teens

Researchers have shown that technology has negatively impacted children all over the world. Technology has caused significant problems in their abilities to carry out the simplest of tasks. My study hypothesized that the younger the children are exposed to technology the more detrimental their effects will be.

Catherine Reilly

(Cognitive)

XII-63 - The Difference and Distinction between Bipolar Disorder and Borderline Personality Disorder According to Affective Temperament and Early Maladaptive Schemas

This study aims to further the understanding of the similarities and differences between the two disorders in terms of various affective temperaments and maladaptive self-schemas. These findings point to a distinction between two disorders; therefore, they are different despite their similarities and diagnostic comorbidities and belong to two different categories.

Ghasim Nabizadehchianeh

The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa

Hamid Poursharifi

University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences

Alireza Farnam

Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz

(Clinical Science)

XII-64 - Clinician Perception of the Clinical Utility of the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) System

A sample of 143 actively practicing clinicians displayed robust preference for HiTOP over the DSM across indices of clinical utility, including formulating effective intervention, communicating with the client, comprehensively describing psychopathology, describing global functioning, and ease of application. Results suggest that regarding HiTOP, clinicians are capable and interested.

Caroline Balling

Purdue University

Susan South

Purdue University

Donald R. Lynam

Purdue University

Douglas Samuel

Purdue University

(Clinical Science)

XII-66 - Injections of Botulinum Toxin-a Are Associated with Reduced Depression and Rumination over Time: Preliminary Evidence Using a Prospective Design

Botulinum toxin type-A (BTX-A) has been proposed as a novel treatment for depression when injected at the corrugator supercilii – a muscle site reliably associated with negative emotions and newly revealed to be activated during rumination. Deactivation of the corrugator supercilii with BTX-A was associated with reductions in rumination.

Caroline Swords

Morgan Fisher

Elsa Hammerdahl

Laurel Soderquist

Lori M. Hilt

Lawrence University

(Clinical Science)

XII-67 - The Vicious Cycle of Psychopathology and Stress Generation: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

This meta-analysis found robust evidence that stress generation, individuals' active generation of stressful life events, is a transdiagnostic phenomenon with a nuanced presentation across specific psychiatric disorders. Findings suggest that psychopathology contributes to a vicious cycle of increasing generated stress and symptomatology that plays a central role in disorder chronicity.

Katerina Rnic

University of British Columbia

Angela C. Santee

University of Rochester

David J. A. Dozois

The University of Western Ontario

Jennifer-Ashley Hoffmeister

The University of British Columbia

Hallie Liu

The University of British Columbia

Katharine C. Chang

University of Rochester

Rachel X. Chen

University of Rochester

Richard W. Neufeld

University of Western Ontario

Daniel A. Machado

The University of Western Ontario

Lisa R. Starr

University of Rochester

Joelle LeMoult

The University of British Columbia

(Clinical Science)

XII-68 - Clinical Utility of the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI)'S Schizophrenia (SCZ) Scale with Inpatient Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Population

The schizophrenia (SCZ) scale in the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) assesses three domains of psychotic disorders. The present study examines the accuracy of the SCZ scale and subscales in identifying psychotic disorders. Our results suggest the PAI does not accurately differentiate between symptomology of psychotic disorders and overlapping disorders.

Stephanie Mojena

Calvary Fielden

Alia Warner

(Clinical Science)

XII-69 - Effects of an Online Cognitive & Social Cognitive Training Intervention on Facial Affect Recognition in Individuals at Risk for Psychosis

This study investigated whether a 10-week intervention of cognitive & social cognitive training can improve cognitive and social-cognitive skills in individuals at clinical high-risk for psychosis. Our findings suggest this type of training improved facial affect recognition, making it a potential intervention to improve social cognitive functioning in this population.

Rebecca Flynn

Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center

Kristen M Haut

Rush University Medical Center

Savannah Lokey

Rush University Medical Center

Briana N Galindo

Rush University Medical Center

Matthew Wronski

Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center

Raquelle Mesholam-Gately

Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School

Matcheri Keshavan

Harvard Medical School / Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center

Mor Nahum

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Christine I Hooker

Rush University Medical Center

(Clinical Science)

XII-70 - Improvements in Cognition and Social Cognition Following Targeted Cognitive Training in Individuals at Risk for Psychosis

This study investigated whether cognitive and social cognitive targeted cognitive training (TCT) can improve cognition and functioning in individuals at risk for psychosis. The TCT exercises were associated with improvements in overall cognition as well as social cognition and these improvements continued 9-months following the cessation of the training program.

Kristen M Haut

Rush University Medical Center

Briana N Galindo

Rush University Medical Center

Matthew Wronski

Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center

Rebecca Flynn

Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center

Savannah Lokey

Rush University Medical Center

Mor Nahum

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Raquelle Mesholam-Gately

Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School

Matcheri Keshavan

Harvard Medical School / Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center

Christine I Hooker

Rush University Medical Center

(Clinical Science)

XII-71 - A Longitudinal Analysis of Anxiety and Depression across Childhood and Early Adolescence Considering Sex Differences

We examined how developmental age and sex predict youth anxiety and depression symptoms using a longitudinal design. We found that age and sex differentially relate to internalizing symptoms depending on symptom type. Our findings contribute to identifying critical times in development for intervention based on biological and social factors.

Daniel Gordon

Michigan State University

Jade N Moros

Michigan State University

Lili M Gloe

Michigan State University

Emily Durbin

Michigan State University

Jason S Moser

Michigan State University

(Clinical Science)

XII-74 - Financial Hardship and Family Conflict Moderate the Association between Disruptive Behavior Disorders and Frontoamygdala Connectivity during an Emotional Working Memory Task

Youth with disruptive behavior disorders (DBD) display reliable aberrations in cognitive-affective functioning. The current study explores the moderating effects of environmental conditions on the association between DBD and cognitive-affective functioning. Family financial hardship and family conflict differentially moderated the DBD-frontoamygdala connectivity association during an emotional working memory task.

Cortney Simmons

Yale University

Boris Epie

Yale University

Lucinda Sisk

Yale University

May I. Conley

Yale University

Bj Casey

Yale University

Arielle Baskin-Sommers

Yale University

(Clinical Science)

XII-75 - N2 ERP Amplitudes Mediate Harsh Parenting and Externalizing Problems in 3–7-Year-Old Children

The current study demonstrates that the N2 event-related potential (ERP) component partially mediates the association between harsh parenting and externalizing behavior problems in children. Results suggest that harsh parenting may influence the development of externalizing problems via its effect on inhibitory control-related neural processes as indexed by the N2 component.

Benjamin Swanson

The University of Iowa

Alexis Hosch

The University of Iowa

Isaac T Petersen

The University of Iowa

(Clinical Science)

XII-76 - Testing Components of the Borderline Interpersonal-Affective Systems Model in a Prospective, Longitudinal Study of Females

The Borderline Interpersonal-Affective Systems model provides a promising conceptualization of maintaining mechanisms in borderline personality disorder (BPD). Results support that, in girls with and without ADHD, a history of harmful relationships and conflict predicts young-adult BPD. Emotional reactivity surrounding interpersonal stimuli is suggested as a contributing mechanism underlying BPD.

Yasmeen Faisal

University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill

Sinclair O'Grady

University of California, Berkeley

Stephen P. Hinshaw

University of California, Berkeley

(Clinical Science)

XII-77 - Changes in Depression-Related Functional Impairment and Long-Term Functioning Among Veterans in Intensive PTSD Treatment

Veterans with PTSD reported reduced depression-related functional impairment from baseline to post-treatment in 3-week ($n = 505$) and 2-week ($n = 245$) Cognitive Processing Therapy-based intensive treatment programs. Change in depression-related functional impairment across treatment did not predict mental functioning at 3-month follow-up, and results were inconsistent regarding physical functioning.

Jessica B Tharaud

Bryn Mawr College

Mauricio Montes

Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center

Philip Held

Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center

(Clinical Science)

XII-78 - Neural Representation of Mental State Information in Schizophrenia: A Multivariate Pattern Analysis of fMRI Data from a Visual Theory of Mind Task

Using multivariate pattern analysis, we evaluate how mental state information is neurally represented in individuals with a schizophrenia-spectrum disorder. Brain regions implicated for non-SSD individuals are not for implicated for those with SSD's. Despite this, we were unable to establish significant between-group differences.

Stephanie Reda

University of Rochester

Bridget Shovestul

University of Rochester

Emily Dudek

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

Abhishek Saxena

University of Rochester

Steven J. Lamberti

University of Rochester Medical Center, School of Medicine & Dentistry

David Dodell-Feder

University of Rochester

(Clinical Science)

XII-79 - Cognitive Training Improves Episodic Memory for Those at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis

The present research investigated episodic memory performance in participants at clinical high-risk for psychosis (CHR). We found worse relational memory performance for CHR participants than healthy controls, and performance improvements for CHR participants after cognitive training. This research suggests cognitive training provides potential episodic memory benefits for those at CHR.

Matthew Wronski

Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center

Kristen M Haut

Rush University Medical Center

Savannah Lokey

Rush University Medical Center

Briana N Galindo

Rush University Medical Center

Rebecca Flynn

Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center

Matcheri Keshavan

Harvard Medical School / Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center

Raquelle Mesholam-Gately

Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School

Mor Nahum

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Christine I Hooker

Rush University Medical Center; Rush University Medical Center

(Clinical Science)

XII-81 - A Cross-Lagged Panel Study: Post-Traumatic Stress Symptoms and Social Functioning in World Trade Center Responders

The present longitudinal study is focused on the relation between social functioning and post-traumatic stress (PTS) symptoms in World Trade Center responders. Results show significant bidirectional relationships between higher PTS and lower social functioning. Findings indicate social functioning can be beneficial for further investigation of protective factor against PTS symptoms.

Yang Yuanyuan

Oltmanns R Joshua

Kotov Roman

Stony Brook University

(Clinical Science)

XII-82 - The Relationship between Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Five Factor Traits, Gender, and Religiosity-Spirituality in Adults

The relationship between scrupulosity in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and personality is limited. We tested the contributions of gender, religious identity, and scrupulosity to openness and neuroticism using MTurk (N = 230). We found a predicted interaction between scrupulosity and religious identity predicting neuroticism, and a strong gender effect on neuroticism.

Anastasia Jankovsky

Yale University

Gregory N Muller

Brian A Zaboloski

Yale University School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

XII-83 - Adverse Childhood Experiences Increase the Likelihood of Probable Prenatal Depression

We examined the association between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and prenatal depression among a diverse sample of women. Participants had a higher likelihood of prenatal depression per ACE count increase or if they reported 4+ ACEs. Each ACE domain (abuse, neglect, dysfunction) was associated with a higher likelihood of depression.

Karina Corona

USC

Thomas Chavez

University of Southern California

Kennedy Stewart

California State University, Northridge

Claudia M. Toledo-Corral

University of Southern California

Shohreh F. Farzan

University of Southern California

Rima Habre

Brendan Grubbs

Laila Al-Marayati

Nathana Lurvey

Deborah Lerner

Sandra P. Eckel

Isabel Lagomasino

Carrie V. Breton

Theresa M. Bastain

(Clinical Science)

XII-84 - An Extension of the HiTOP Model: Disentangling Body Dysmorphia and the OCD Spectrum

This empirical study extended the HiTOP model of internalizing syndromes. In a bifactor Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) we modeled in an additional modified OCD spectrum factor with the body dysmorphic marker loading on the disordered Eating factor. This bifactor model was an excellent fit to the data.

Susan L. Longley

TAMUCC

Horan Jordan

TAMUCC

Leal Jose

TAMUCC

(Clinical Science)

XII-85 - Experiencing Childhood Maltreatment Predicts PTSD Symptoms in Adulthood

We investigated the relationship between childhood maltreatment and adult post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomatology. Our results showed that emotional and physical abuse and physical neglect were significant predictors of adult PTSD, but sexual abuse was not.

Chanelle J. Yoder

Fielding Graduate University

Sydney Keller

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

XII-86 - Childhood Physical Abuse and Neglect Predict Eating Disorder Symptoms in Adulthood

Previous studies lack consensus about which types of childhood maltreatment predict disordered eating symptoms in adulthood. Our research addressed methodological limitations by using a non-clinical adult representative sample to elucidate which forms of childhood maltreatment predict disordered eating symptoms. Physical abuse and neglect were the strongest predictors of disordered eating.

Melissa Law

Fielding Graduate University

Melissa Micka

CPAS/Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

XII-87 - Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Adult Anxiety and Depression

Childhood maltreatment is a serious issue associated with an increase in health problems, including the onset of adult psychopathology. Our research found that the best predictors of adult anxiety were childhood emotional abuse and physical neglect. Additionally, the best predictors of adult depression were childhood emotional abuse and sexual abuse.

Kathleen DeVecchio

Fielding Graduate University

Sydney D. Mitchell

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

XII-88 - Parental Attachment Predicts Childhood Anxiety and Inhibition

Anxiety disorders are the most prevalent childhood psychiatric condition, affecting 7.1% of children aged 3-17 years old. Our research examined parental attachment as a possible predictor of childhood anxiety and inhibition. Using retrospective survey instruments, we found parental attachment explained 13% of the variance in childhood anxiety and inhibition.

Tara B. Bencivenga

Fielding Graduate University

Elise M.B. Wilder

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

XII-89 - Transdiagnostic Drivers Correlate with PTSD Symptoms before Therapy and in Pre-Post Therapy Improvements

The transdiagnostic approach to PTSD treatment targets the drivers of symptomology rather than the symptoms. Transdiagnostic therapy significantly reduced PTSD symptoms and underlying drivers. Situational avoidance and several forms of repetitive negative thinking were significantly correlated with PTSD symptoms before therapy and in pre-post therapy improvements, supporting the transdiagnostic approach.

Anastacia Anishchenko

Bay Area Trauma Recovery Clinic

Matthew McKay

The Wright Institute; Bay Area Trauma Recovery Clinic

(Clinical Science)

XII-90 - Medical Users of Sedatives Report More Depression but Not More Self-Harm Than Non-Medical Users and Non-Users

Research has shown a relationship between medical sedative use and depression, but there is little research on non-medical use. We hypothesized that non-medical users would report more depression and self-harm. Our hypothesis was not supported with results showing significantly more depression among medical users and no difference on self-harming behavior.

Julia M. Salmon

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

XII-91 - Non-Linear, Domain- and Rater-Specific Effects of Anxiety on Impairments in Pediatric ADHD

Anxiety symptoms and outcomes among children with ADHD were examined. Working memory and academic achievement showed significant, quadratic relations to self-rated physiological anxiety wherein high and low levels of anxiety were associated with worse performance, consistent with the Yerkes-Dodson Law. In contrast, behavioral outcomes showed linear relations to parent-rated anxiety.

Lauren M Friedman

Arizona State University

Mark D Rapport

University of Central Florida (UCF)

Ashley L Rivard

Arizona State University

Gabrielle Fabrikant-Abzug

Arizona State University

Lindsay Chromik

Arizona State University

(Clinical Science)

XII-92 - Parental Views on Telepsychology for Treating Common Childhood Disorders

Questions remain about whether parents see telepsychology as an acceptable treatment for mental disorders in children. Parents (half with children with mental health problems) provided feedback on different forms of telepsychology for common disorders (e.g., ADHD). They rated treatments that included therapist interactions as more acceptable than alternative options.

Sarah Rabbitt

Oberlin College

Long Mai

Oberlin College

(Clinical Science)

XII-93 - Anxious and Avoidant Attachment Associated with Greater Internalizing Psychopathology in Dissociative Identity Disorder

Theory implicates attachment insecurity (AI) in the development and maintenance of Dissociative identity disorder (DID). However, no empirical work has systematically documented AI and its links to psychopathology in DID. We found higher levels of AI were associated with more severe dissociative, depressive, and PTSD symptoms in DID.

Chloe S. Kaplan

McLean Hospital

Cori A. Palermo

McLean Hospital

Xi Pan

McLean Hospital

Milissa L. Kaufman

McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Lauren A.M. Lebois

McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

(Clinical Science)

XII-94 - Among Dissociative Individuals, Cognitive Distortions Predict the Intrapersonal Functions of Nonsuicidal Self-Injury

Nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI), cognitive distortions and dissociation are understudied. Our new research suggests that cognitive distortions are positively associated with NSSI intrapersonal functions among dissociative individuals. Furthermore, dissociative symptoms were a mediator between a cognitive distortion related to preoccupation with danger and the use of NSSI to inhibit dissociation.

Xi Pan

McLean Hospital

Shae Nester

McLean Hospital

Chloe S. Kaplan

McLean Hospital

Cori A. Palermo

McLean Hospital

Lauren A.M. Lebois

McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Milissa L. Kaufman

McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Bethany L. Brand

Towson University

(Clinical Science)

XII-95 - Navigating the Social World: The Role of Cognitive and Interpersonal Processes in Depression and Social Anxiety

The ways in which interpretations of social situations influence interpersonal relationships in depression and anxiety remain unclear. Network analysis revealed that interpretation processes are indirectly related to symptoms of depression and social anxiety via markers of interpersonal functioning including rejection sensitivity, interpersonal stress, excessive reassurance seeking, co-rumination, and co-dampening.

Jonas Everaert

*Tilburg School of Social and Behavioral Sciences,
Tilburg University*

Lisa Vos

*Tilburg School of Social and Behavioral Sciences,
Tilburg University*

Maria T. Gendron

Yale University

Jutta Joormann

Yale University

Michael Bronstein

University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

(Clinical Science)

XII-96 - Preschool Child Anxiety Predicts Parent Depression a Decade Later

Investigating the bidirectional associations between child anxiety and parent anxiety and depression using interview and questionnaire data reveals that baseline child anxiety symptoms significantly predict follow-up parent depressive symptoms. Parent's baseline depression and anxiety levels predict their follow-up levels. Children's baseline anxiety does not predict their follow-up anxiety status.

Margaret M. Redic

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Gina Cusing

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

William E. Copeland

University of Vermont Medical School

Kimberly L. H. Carpenter

Duke University Medical School

Helen L. Egger

Little Otter Company

Margaret A. Sheridan

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

(Clinical Science)

XII-97 - Risky Behaviors Predict Anxiety and Depression in Adults

Previous research shows relationships between certain risky behaviors and anxiety and depression, but until this study, had not determined the risky behaviors that best predict anxiety and depression. Our results showed that self-harm, impulsive eating, and drug use are the strongest predictors of both anxiety and depression.

Sonja Hillman Suchy

Fielding Graduate University

Courtney Searle

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

XII-98 - Neuropsychological Impairments Predict Increased Anxiety and Depression

Our research examined the relationship between self-reported neuropsychological impairment and anxiety and depression in a community-based sample across the U.S. Consistent with the hypothesis, neuropsychological impairment highly correlates with anxiety and depression, wherein increased neuropsychological impairment is significantly related to increased anxiety and depression levels.

Louise Rootes

Fielding Graduate University

Belix Belizaire

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

XII-99 - Overestimation of Weather Dangers Predicts Anxious Responses to Severe Weather

This study examined the relationship between overestimating weather threats and responses to a severe weather challenge. The results demonstrated that overestimating weather threats is associated with more anxious responding to severe weather events introduced through a weather challenge.

Monica Echols

Fielding Graduate University

Priyanka Sunder

Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin

Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

XII-100 - "There Are Stereotypes for Everything": Multiracial Adolescents Navigating Racial Identity Under White Supremacy

We use MultiCrit to examine how diverse multiracial youth negotiate racial identity development under white supremacy. Our qualitative interview analysis reveals: the salience of socializing messages from others; that such messages reinforce a (mono)racist societal structure via discrimination, stereotyping, and invalidation; and how youth resist these (mono) racist assertions.

Courtney Meiling Jones

Northwestern University

Leoandra Onnie Rogers

Northwestern University

(Developmental)

XII-101 - N-Level Structural Equation Modeling with Small to Moderate Samples

We develop an estimator for n-level structural equation modeling (i.e., SEMs with an arbitrary number of levels of nesting) that is well-suited to the types of small to moderate sample sizes (e.g., samples with fewer than 100 clusters and 500 individuals) typically seen in psychological science.

Ben Kelcey

University of Cincinnati

(Methodology)

XII-102 - The Moderating Role of Emotion Dysregulation and Emotional Intimacy in the Relationship between Stress and Depression

The relationship between perceived stress and major depression is well established. Similarly, difficulties with emotional regulation have been linked to depression. The current study sought to examine the moderating effects of emotion dysregulation and emotional intimacy on the relationship between stress and depression.

Taylor Nicole Webb

Old Dominion University

Laura B. Kenneally

Kelsie Allison

Old Dominion University

James F. Paulson

Old Dominion University

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-103 - Emerging Adult Sibling Relationship Quality Predicting Mental Health

This study examined sibling relationship qualities as predictors of mental health in emerging adults. Results showed that greater sibling relationship quality predicted lower depression and anxiety. Sex differences were also examined and showed greater sibling relationship quality was significant in predicting lower depression and anxiety for women, but not men.

Derek Daniel Morgan

Texas Tech University

Connað Dael Higgins

Texas Tech University

Christy Rae Rogers

Texas Tech University

(Developmental)

XII-104 - Parental Psychological Control Has Indirect Effects on Depression, Anxiety, and Antisocial Problems Via Emotion Regulation Difficulties

The current study examined the effects of parental psychological control on psychological problems in emerging adult women and men via emotion regulation difficulties. Results indicated that parental psychological control had an indirect effect on the three types of psychological problems across all parent-child gender dyads except the mother-son dyad.

Alyssa Williams

Mississippi State University

Cliff McKinney

Mississippi State University

(Developmental)

XII-105 - Mapping the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) Onto the HiTOP Model of Psychopathology: Confirmatory Factor Analysis Using Treatment Seeking Veterans at Veteran Affairs

This study expands literature connecting the HiTOP model to commonly used diagnostic measures. Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the PAI's non-overlapping substantive scales in Veterans builds on prior work conducted with an active-duty sample. Following higher-order corrections, a well-fitted 3-super factor model was observed consistent with contemporary models of psychopathology.

Sarah Hirsch

Texas Tech University, Department of Psychological Sciences

Megan Keen

Paul B. Ingram

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-106 - The Impact of Compression Garments on Repetitive Behaviors in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

A within-subject study was conducted to determine if compression clothing affects repetitive behaviors in individuals with autism. Nine children with autism were recorded with and without compression clothing during 10 ABA therapy sessions. The findings suggest that compression does not influence the presence of repetitive behaviors.

Hanna Kent

Clemson University

Jennifer Bailey Bisson

Clemson University

(Developmental)

XII-108 - COVID-19, Sleep and Anxiety: Investigating Disparities and Biological Vulnerability

Using longitudinal data, we examine gender and racial disparities in sleep problems during the pandemic, controlling for pre-pandemic sleep problems. We investigate the role of COVID-19-related stressors and respiratory sinus arrhythmia as a marker of biological vulnerability. Results suggest significant changes in sleep problems early in the pandemic.

Tanvi Krishnan

Scripps College

(Clinical Science)

XII-109 - Daytime Sleepiness Does Not Predict Affect Variability

The present study found that excessive daytime sleepiness did not predict affect variability. However, sleep quality and clinical status were associated with greater negative affect variability. More research is needed to understand the differential effects of daytime sleepiness and sleep on affective functioning.

Hannah Quejada

University of California, Berkeley

Jiyoung Song

University of California, Berkeley

Aaron J. Fisher

University of California, Berkeley

(Clinical Science)

XII-110 - Is a Polygenic Score for Educational Attainment a Marker of Vantage Sensitivity in Getting Amplified Sleep Benefits from Positive Affect?

Positive affect (PA) has been associated with better self-reported sleep. However, little is known about individual differences in benefitting from the salutary effects of PA on sleep. We found that among individuals with higher genetic propensity for education, sleep benefits of positive affect are amplified.

Selin O Goktas

Cornell University

Anthony D. Ong

Weill Cornell Medical College

Frank D Mann

Stony Brook University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-111 - Perceived Stress and Rumination Mediate the Link between Self-Compassion and Sleep Quality Among Ncaa Division I Student-Athletes: A Parallel Mediation Model

In the context of sleep dysfunction, self-compassion might shape how collegiate athletes relate to perceived stress and preservative cognitions. Parallel mediation analysis revealed that rumination and perceived stress, but not worry, explained unique variance between self-compassion and sleep quality among NCAA Division I student-athletes.

Arash Assar

Arash Assar

Nilou Lueke

Ball State University

Daysha Copeland

Ball State University

Gabi Gonzalez

Ball State University

Alex Detrich

Ball State University

Nya Streaty

Ball State University

Carrisma Nicole Jackson

Ball State University

(Clinical Science)

XII-112 - Sleep and Adjustment in Adolescence: A Longitudinal, Person-Centered Approach

This study utilized latent profile analysis to investigate heterogeneity in adolescent sleep patterns and their prospective links with depression, alcohol use, and cannabis use. Three sleep profiles were identified (e.g., healthy, low-quantity/late bedtime, low-quality). Low-quantity and low-quality sleepers were at increased risk for depression and substance use one year later.

Jeri Sasser

Arizona State University, Tempe

Jack T. Waddell

Arizona State University

Crystal Li

Arizona State University

Kevin Trent

Arizona State University

Leah D. Doane

Arizona State University

(Developmental)

XII-113 - Poor Sleep Quality Enhances COVID-19 Anxiety: Sex As a Moderator and Perceived Stress and Worry As Mediators

The present study examined the relation between poor sleep-quality and anxiety in relation to COVID-19. Poor sleep-quality, worry, and perceived stress were significant predictors of COVID-19-related anxiety, with the effects significantly more pronounced among females than males. Findings elucidate anxiety-related risk actors in relation to COVID-19, and potentially future pandemics.

Alexis Detrich

Ball State University

Nilou Lueke

Ball State University

Arash Assar

Arash Assar

Adam Lueke

Ball State University

(Clinical Science)

XII-114 - Changes in Dream Intensity and Nightmare Frequency during the COVID-19 Pandemic Are Influenced By Personality

A comprehensive survey measured personality traits and changes in dreaming during the COVID-19 pandemic. Dream intensity and nightmare frequency increased during the pandemic, with larger increases for individuals high in agreeableness. However, neuroticism and conscientiousness negatively predicted dream intensity, suggesting these traits may be protective against pandemic-related mental health issues.

Michael Price

Texas State University Psychology Department

Julie Niziurski

Heinrich Heine University

Krista Howard

Texas State University

Carmen E. Westerberg

Texas State University

(Cognitive)

XII-115 - The Negative Effects of Inpatient Psychiatry Nocturnal Safety Checks on Sleep Disturbance and Suicide Risk

Nocturnal safety checks can lead to increased nighttime awakenings and suicide risk in psychiatric inpatients. The present study examined objective and subjective data and found over 70% of nighttime awakenings were associated with a nocturnal safety check. New safety solutions are needed to improve sleep and suicide outcomes.

Christopher Shepard

The Menninger Clinic/Baylor College of Medicine

Jessa Westheimer

The Menninger Clinic

Nithya Ramakrishnan

Baylor College of Medicine; Baylor College of Medicine

Michelle Patriquin

The Menninger Clinic/Baylor College of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

XII-116 - Heroes and Villains: The Psychological Effects of Cosplay

This study expands on prior research on immersion and identification with fictional characters by exploring whether dressing as a heroic or villainous character can prompt the adoption of morality and identity of that character in the form of prosocial or antisocial behaviors, moral judgement, and temporary change in personality.

Tammy Love Chen

University of Oklahoma

Jennifer L. Barnes

University of Oklahoma

(Social)

XII-117 - Childhood Exposure to Environmental Pollutants Is Negatively Associated with Executive Function in Emerging Adults

The study sought to determine whether childhood exposure to environmental pollutants explains unique variance in executive function (EF) in emerging adults after accounting for SES. Number of high-level pollutant exposures was inversely related to EF after accounting for SES. SES and pollutant exposure uniquely account for variance in EF measures.

Erin R. McKay

Northern Illinois University

Cassidy McCarthy

Northern Illinois University

Emily Schueneman

Junica Lugod

Northern Illinois University

Leanna Rosinski

Northern Illinois University

Sabrina D Ung

Northern Illinois University

David J. Bridgett

Northern Illinois University

(Developmental)

XII-118 - Capitalization Attempts in Daily Life: Sharing Positive Events with Close Others Is Associated with Higher Gratitude across Adulthood

In an experience-sampling study with participants aged 25-85 years, capitalization (i.e., positive social sharing) was associated with higher gratitude at the within-person and between-person levels. This relationship was strongest when individuals reported having a closer social interaction partner. Older age was associated with higher gratitude, regardless of capitalization.

Alexandra M. Gray

Washington University in St. Louis

Claire M. Growney

Washington University in St. Louis

Tammy English

Washington University in St. Louis

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-119 - Need for Cognitive Closure Predicts Negative Ratings of Children's Creative Defiance in Classroom

Participants assumed role of teacher and read scenarios depicting fictional children's creative defiance in the classroom. Compared to participants with lower Need for Cognitive Closure (NCC), participants with high NCC rated children's behavior as more negative, more likely to indicate problem behavior, and less indicative of potential creativity or leadership.

Holly White

University of Michigan

Kaitlin M Mulligan

University of Michigan Ann Arbor

(Cognitive)

XII-120 - Anxiety and Depression Mediate the Relationship between Antisocial Media Consumption and Awe

Aggression, anxiety, depression, and spirituality were investigated as mediators of the relationship between violent media consumption and awe as well as mediators of the prosocial media consumption-awe relationship. Results revealed that anxiety and depression mediated the relationship between antisocial media consumption and awe, but not aggression or spirituality.

Robert D. Ridge

Brigham Young University

Christopher E. Hawk

DigiPen Institute of Technology

Kelsie J. Richards

Brigham Young University

Moriah S. Perkins

Brigham Young University

Andressa Almeida Little

Brigham Young University

Hannah Elggren

Brigham Young University

(Social)

XII-122 - Neural Representation of Emotion Concepts

Using representational similarity analysis, we found that the amygdala, medial orbitofrontal cortex, and other areas previously implicated in discrete emotion support neural representations of emotion concepts. Future work might examine how representations of emotion concepts in these areas are involved in the instantiation of discrete emotions.

Kent Lee

Northeastern University

SuhJin Lee

University of Pittsburgh

Ajay Satpute

Northeastern University

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-123 - Reducing Math Anxiety during the Covid-19 Pandemic

A writing intervention resulted in a significant reduction in math anxiety before the Covid-19 pandemic began. However, math anxiety increased significantly since the beginning of the pandemic. The writing intervention did not reduce anxiety in students taking in the fall of 2021. Additional strategies to reduce math anxiety are discussed.

Laurel J. End

Mount Mary University

Melissa Nguyen

Mount Mary University

(General)

XII-124 - Bootstrap Confidence Intervals for a Coefficient Alpha Difference between Two Independent Groups

The performance of bootstrap confidence interval (CI) methods for estimating the difference between coefficient alpha from two independent groups is investigated. Simulation results indicate that the normal theory bootstrap CI is robust to non-normal distributions, outperforming the percentile and bias corrected and accelerated CIs.

Miguel Padilla

Old Dominion University

(Methodology)

XII-125 - Just Add Science: Impact of Informal Science Experiences on Participants' Attitudes

Just Add Science (JAS) events engage attendees by including STEM activities in typically non-STEM focused events. This project presents the results from two JAS events; a science comedy show and a music/STEM festival. Results for both events reveal participants learned new science content and had more positive attitudes towards science.

Amy R. Pearce

Arkansas State University

Karen L. Yanowitz

Arkansas State University

Tanja McKay

Arkansas State University

John M. Artim

Arkansas State University

(General)

XII-126 - Semantic Network Analyses of Divergent Thinking, Creative Problem Solving, and Working Memory

Prior semantic network analyses involving creativity have relied on fluency-related scoring measures and on grouping procedures utilizing Gf. This study compares semantic network structures classified by divergent thinking performance (using snapshot scoring), creative problem-solving performance, and working memory. Results are discussed in terms of scoring procedures, spreading activation, and fixation.

Sarah K. C. Dygert

Mississippi State University

Andrew F. Jarosz

Mississippi State University

(Cognitive)

XII-127 - Virtual DBT (vDBT): A Feasible and Acceptable Approach to Dialectical Behavior Therapy

Clinicians and patients participating in a virtual dialectical behavior therapy (vDBT) program widely reported maintaining a strong therapeutic alliance, feeling comfortable using the technology, and being satisfied with vDBT overall. vDBT's drop-out rate (21.5%) was low compared to in-person DBT programs. vDBT also demonstrated several unique advantages like increased accessibility.

Annika C Hogan

Reliant Medical Group

Mara Eyllon

Reliant Medical Group

J. Ben Barnes

Reliant Medical Group

Jennifer Eaton

Reliant Medical Group

Samuel S Nordberg

Reliant Medical Group

(Clinical Science)

XII-128 - Perspectives on Digital Mental Health Technology from Individuals with Lived Mental Health Experience

Digital mental health (DMH) technologies are underutilized by those in need of mental healthcare and little is known about consumer preferences for technology in mental healthcare. We asked consumers' preferences for technology in their mental healthcare by analyzing data from a cross-sectional survey and found overall favorability for DMH.

Molly Woerner

University of Washington

Patricia Areán

University of Washington

Nichole Sams

University of Washington

(Clinical Science)

XII-129 - Taking Off the Cape: Evaluating Firefighters Requesting Leave to Address Mental and Physical Health

Firefighters admit to physical injuries more readily than mental health concerns due to fears of negative stigma. The current mixed methods study suggests the negative stigma may not exist from those with evaluative authority. Those requesting help with mental health issues are likely to be treated with compassion.

Lauryn Rose Stoffregen

North Central College

Karl N. Kelley

North Central College

Faith E Bicking

North Central College

(Industrial/Organizational)

XII-130 - Do Preschoolers and Adults Think That Academic and Athletic Abilities Are Inherited?

Are certain academic and athletic abilities inherited? Twenty-one preschoolers and 28 adults were presented with switched-at-birth vignettes. There were no significant differences between preschoolers and adults about the role of inheritance in the area of academics, arts, and athletics. Withing academics, adults reasoned inheritance was played a significant role.

Lakshmi Raman

Oakland University

(Developmental)

XII-131 - Confirming a Measure of Leadership Styles.

The focus of this study is to reexamine the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Leadership Behavior (Yukl, et al., 2002) as a 3-factor, 13-item model. This analysis was conducted using confirmatory factor analysis. The 13-item model yielded good model fit and had a better overall model fit than the original 12-item model.

Ashley Pearson

MTSU

Greg Silverman

MTSU

Michael B. Hein

Middle Tennessee State University

Richard G Moffett III

Middle Tennessee State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XII-132 - Are More Anecdotes More Persuasive?

Are people more influenced by anecdotes or research studies? To begin testing this question, participants read research study summaries accompanied by opposing personal anecdotes. The research study findings became less persuasive the more anecdotes (0, 1, or 5) countered the research findings.

Jon F. Mueller

North Central College

Tracy L. Caldwell

Dominican University

Emily Miller

University of Wyoming

(General)