Poster Session VII

Friday, May 27, 2016
3:00 PM – 3:50 PM
APS Exhibit Hall-Riverwalk
(Setup 2:50 PM – 3:00 PM)

VII-001 Gain-Framed Messages Dissuade Self-Efficacious Prevention-Minded College Students From Dietary Changes

Abbey Whitex, *John Brown University*
John Buckner, *Livonia, MI*

We investigated student reactions to health-related messages based on message framing (gain vs. loss), delivery (technology-enabled vs. traditional), and individual differences. Results showed prevention-minded students with high self-efficacy were dissuaded from altering their diet in response to a gain-framed nutrition message, underscoring that these nuances matter for promoting positive health.

(General - Health)

VII-002 Gender Differences in Weight Bias Against Individuals from Racial Minority Populations

Joseph M Magnessx, *University of Mississippi*
Stephanie E Miller, *University of Mississippi*
Karen A Christoff, *University of Mississippi*

The present study examined gender differences in weight bias against individuals from racial minority populations. Female targets received greater bias compared to males in non-white minority samples, but not in African American samples. This suggests race as a potential protective factor in females regarding weight stigma.

(Clinical - Health)

VII-003 **Good Sleep, Bad Sleep: Maternal Sleep Quality, Spousal Support, and Psychosocial Functioning in Mothers of Preschoolers**
Dmitry Tsukermanx, *University of California, Irvine*
Angela F. Lukowski, *University of California, Irvine*

In the present research, mothers of preschool children with poor quality sleep experienced more depressive symptoms, more parenting stress, and less spousal support relative to mothers with good quality sleep. Additional analyses revealed that spousal support contributed to depressive symptoms and parenting stress through its effects on maternal sleep quality.

(Developmental - Health)

VII-004 **Health Literacy and Listing for Lung Transplant**
Kelly Brycex, *Henry Ford Hospital*
Lisa R Miller-Matero, *Henry Ford Hospital*
Anne Eshelman, *Henry Ford Hospital*
Jamil Borgi, *Henry Ford Hospital*

Although limited health literacy and cognitive impairment are associated with poorer health and medical outcomes; little is known about these among lung transplant candidates. The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of limited cognitive functioning and health literacy on transplant listing.

(Clinical - Health)

VII-005 **Healthier Than Thou? When "Practicing What You Preach" Backfires By Increasing Expected Judgment**
Lauren C. Howex, *Stanford University*
Benoit Monin, *Stanford University*

Seven studies examine how stigmatized individuals in healthcare contexts (people who are overweight and obese) use physicians' fitness-related behaviors as a cue to whether these physicians will evaluate them negatively. Physicians appearing exceptionally fitness-focused threaten judgment, while exposing physicians' bad health habits reduces threat and improves expectations about patient-physician interactions.

(Social - Health)

VII-006 **Hostile Marital Interactions and Later Physical Health Outcomes**

Seonhwa Lee x, *Department of Human Development and Family Sciences, The University of Georgia*
Kandauda K.A.S. Wickrama , *Department of Human Development and Family Sciences, The University of Georgia*
Frederick O. Lorenz, *Department of Statistics and Psychology and Institute for Social and Behavioral Research, Iowa State University*

Examining the effect of sustained hostile marital interactions on later physical health, this study suggests that middle-aged husbands and wives' reciprocal hostile behaviors can operate as a chronic stressor which may increase physical health problems in their later middle years.

(Social - Health)

VII-008 **Information Technology Addiction: A General Problem or a Spectrum of Problems?**

Leif L Sigersonx, *University of Hong Kong*
Angel Yee Lam Li, *University of Hong Kong*
Mike W. L. Cheung, *National University of Singapore*
Cecilia Cheng, *University of Hong Kong*

Online surveys with 1,001 US adults were used to test three models of the relationships among various types of addictions. Results supported the existence of a General Information Technology Addiction (GITA) construct, and showed that it is more similar to pathological gambling than to alcohol use disorder.

(Clinical, Social - Health)

VII-009 **Integrating a Psychologist in Primary Care: The Patients' Perspectives**

Lisa R. Miller-Materox, *Henry Ford Health System*
Hala Dubaybo, *Henry Ford Health System*
Shehryar Khan, *Henry Ford Health System*
Daniel Moore, *Henry Ford Health System*

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the patients' perspectives of integrating a psychologist in primary care. Patients are very satisfied with this integrated service. Additionally, those who report higher levels of mental health stigma prefer behavioral health services in primary care compared to a behavioral health clinic.

(Clinical - Health)

VII-010 Intrinsic and Extrinsic Religious Orientation's Meditated Mediation Effects on Disordered Eating among Muslim Women
Pinchus Tickerx, *Lander College*
Leib Litman, *Lander College*
Sarah Weinberger-Litman, *Marymount Manhattan College*
Moses Appel, *Touro College*

We examine the relationship between religious orientation and risk for disordered eating among Muslim women. A model is developed in which the association between intrinsic/extrinsic religious orientations and risk for disordered eating is serially mediated by thin ideal internalization and body image dissatisfaction.

(Social, Clinical - Health)

VII-011 Autism vs. Asperger: did DSM-5 influence Google Searches?
T. L. Brinkx, *Crafton Hills College*
Brenda De Amaya, *Crafton Hills College*
Margaret Yau, *Crafton Hills College*
Giovanni Sosa, *Crafton Hills College*
Brandi Bailes, *Crafton Hills College*

There are more searches for AUTISM than ASPERGER. AUTISM searches have a seasonal trend. During the controversy over DSM-5 there was a spike in ASPERGER searches. However, there appears to be no long-term impact on either term, but the correlation between them has diminished. Geographical factors are more salient.

(Developmental, Methodology - Child)

VII-012 Beyond false belief understanding: Executive function predicts theory of mind in early childhood
Ceymi Doenyasx, *Koc University*
H. Melis Yavuz, *Koc University*
Bilge Selcuk, *Koc University*

This study investigated ToM-EF relations in 150 Turkish preschoolers. Going beyond commonly used false-belief understanding tasks, we used 5 tasks from the ToM Scale (Wellman & Liu, 2004). Results showed that early EF predicted ToM one year later, but not vice versa, controlling for T1 EF, age, and language.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Child)

VII-013 Can Symbolic Representation be Measured with Pantomime? A Meta-Analysis of Elicited-Pantomime Research
Marcus E. Suvantox, *University of Alberta - Augustana Campus*
Paula Marentette, *University of Alberta - Augustana Campus*

The elicited-pantomime-task is used to measure three-to-five-year-olds' symbolic capacity through their production of pantomimes. A meta-analysis was conducted to measure the effect size of the literature. A large effect size was found (d=1.38, 95% CI, 0.73, 2.032). We question the validity of the elicited-pantomime-task due to pre-school children's language capabilities.

(Developmental - Child)

VII-014 APSSC Student Research Award Winner: Planning Deficits in Children With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder: A Meta Analytic Review
Connor H. G. Patrosx, *Oklahoma State University*
Matt Alderson, *Oklahoma State University*
Sarah E. Lea, *Oklahoma State University*
Stephanie J. Tarle, *Oklahoma State University*
Elaine F. Arrington, *Oklahoma State University*

Meta-analytic techniques were employed to quantify the magnitude of between-group planning differences in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) relative to typically developing peers. Analyses revealed a significant, medium-magnitude Hedge's g effect size of .38 across 15 studies, confirming deficient planning abilities in children with ADHD.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Child)

VII-015 Child Externalizing Behavior Problems, Maternal Depression, and Parenting in Low-Income African American Families
Cassandra Espositox, *Eastern Michigan University*
Jessica Riggs, *Eastern Michigan University*
Erin Snapp, *Eastern Michigan University*
Gloria Romero, *Eastern Michigan University*
Nicole Kilber, *Eastern Michigan University*
Heather Janisse, *Eastern Michigan University*

This study examined maternal perceptions of parenting on the relationship between maternal mental health and child externalizing behaviors. Mediation results were significant, indicating

that mothers who experience high levels of depression and stress are more likely to have lower perceptions of parenting self-efficacy, resulting in increased externalizing child behavior problems.

(Clinical, Developmental - Child)

VII-016 **Child Life Challenges Scale for Quick Assessment of Lifetime Adversity**
Jillian S. Merrickx, *University of Minnesota*
Amanda W. Kalstabakken, *University of Minnesota*
Madelyn H. Labella, *University of Minnesota*
Aria E. Fiat, *University of Minnesota*
Ann S. Masten, *University of Minnesota*

Existing measures of children's lifetime adversity sum specific known negative experiences. The current project assessed the reliability and validity of a new, brief measure of children's lifetime adversity in a sample of homeless children and their caregivers. Both the utility and challenges of using this measure are discussed.

(Developmental - Child)

VII-017 **Children's Developing Use of Different Market Forces**
Margaret Echelbargerx, *University of Michigan*
Susan A. Gelman, *University of Michigan*

We report on children's selections and valuations of scarce items. Children's use of market forces to guide their selections and valuations of scarce items increases between 4-9 years, paralleling results from related research. However, without knowing why an item is scarce, children do not value scarce more than nonscarce items.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Child)

VII-018 **Children's Emotion Regulation Behavior and Physiological Cortisol Response in Prize Task**
Hidemi Hirabayashix, *Tokyo Woman's Christian University*
Midori Kazama, *Tokyo Woman's Christian University*
Mayumi Karasawa, *Tokyo Woman's Christian University*

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between children's emotion regulation behavior and physiological cortisol response in prize task. The results showed that children

moving legs were lower cortisol response significantly than children not moving, after they received the last choice gift from unfamiliar experimenter.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Child)

VII-019 Children's Factors Associated with Early Termination from Therapy at a Community Mental Health Clinic
Stephanie G. Ruggierox, *La Salle University*
Azlen Theobald, *La Salle University*
Sharon Lee Armstrong, *La Salle University*

This study examined the background, psychosocial, and psychopathology characteristics of children and adolescents who either complied with, or terminated early from, an urban community mental health outpatient clinic. Results indicate psychosocial and background factors were not significantly different between clients; however, significant differences were found regarding psychopathology.

(Clinical, Developmental - Child)

VII-020 Children's Threat Appraisals of Interparental Conflict: The Role of Interparental Conflict, Parental Availability, and Children's Anxiety
Nicole L. Vux, *Southern Methodist University*
Caitlin Rancher, *Southern Methodist University*
Ernest N. Jouriles, *Southern Methodist University*
Renee McDonald, *Southern Methodist University*

This study examined whether destructive interparental conflict (IPC), mother's and partner's availability to the child, and children's anxiety relate to children's threat appraisals of IPC. Findings indicate partner's availability related to concurrent threat appraisals; destructive IPC and children's baseline anxiety related to concurrent and prospective threat appraisals.

(Developmental - Child)

VII-021 Co-rumination mediates the relation between sex, rumination, and friendship quality
Maggie Ryanx, *University of Maryland, College Park*
Julia W Felton, *University of Maryland, College Park*

The current research examines the longitudinal relations between sex, and interpersonal and cognitive predictors of depression among adolescents. We found that girls report engaging in

more co-rumination which, in turn, mediates the relation between sex and both rumination and positive and negative friendship quality. Clinical implications are discussed.

(Clinical - Child)

VII-022 **Cognitive and Affective Empathy in Childhood as Predictors of Aggression in Early Adolescence**
Andrea Villalobosx, *University of California, Los Angeles*
Irene Tung , *University of California, Los Angeles*
Steve Lee, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Studies investigating differences between cognitive empathy (CE) and affective empathy (AE) in prospectively predicting change in aggression in boys and girls are rare, despite evidence suggesting that CE and AE may be differentially associated with aggression in males and females. Results suggested that CE, but not AE uniquely predicted aggression.

(Clinical - Child)

VII-023 **Cognitive and Affective Predictors of Music Theory Performance**
Sara A Hartx, *Florida State University - Florida Center for Reading Research*
Colleen Ganley, *Florida State University*
Jane Clendinning, *Florida State University*
Nancy Rogers, *Florida State University*

We examined cognitive and affective predictors of music theory grades in a sample of 99 college students. Results showed that spatial skills, math confidence and probability ability were the strongest predictors of music theory performance, with spatial skills being the best overall predictor.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Education)

VII-024 **College students' beliefs about psychological phenomena**
Kirareset Ph.D Barrerax, *Facultad de Psicología, UNAM*
Rigoberto Ph.D León-Sánchez, *Facultad de Psicología, UNAM*

The misconceptions held by college students from six different degrees (psychology, philosophy, political science, economy, engineering and physical-mathematics) were examined through a questionnaire about the psychological phenomena. The obtained results indicated statistically significant differences in the number of misconceptions that the students hold. In the same way, the questionnaire that was used showed an indicated index of reliability.

(Cognitive - Education)

VII-025 Comparing the publication rates of graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and junior faculty members

Dimitry Bessonx, *University of Toronto*
Julia K. H. Tsui, *University of Toronto*
Ann Liew, *Johns Hopkins University*
Christopher Zou, *University of Toronto*
Jordan B. Peterson, *University of Toronto*

Few have examined the impact of publications on hiring decisions in academia. We collected CVs from senior graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and junior faculty members in psychology research. We found that faculty members have twice the number of publications as postdocs, who have twice as many as graduate students.

(General, Industrial/Organizational - Education)

VII-026 Comparison of number line accuracy measures in a twin sample

Susan I. Grossx, *Case Western Reserve University*
Carol A Gross, *Case Western Reserve University*
Sarah Lukowski, *The Ohio State University*
Lee A Thompson, *Case Western Reserve University*
Stephen Petrill, *The Ohio State University*

Number line estimation accuracy measures including percent absolute error, log-linear model, and cyclic power model were tested for their relationship to math achievement measures. All accuracy measures accounted for the same amount of variation in math achievement.

(Developmental - Education)

VII-027 Context-Related Prerequisites Have a Positive Effect on Technology Acceptance of Innovative Digital Learning Tools in Higher Education

Wiebke Wendlerx, *Technical University Munich*
Jutta Stumpf-Wollersheim, *Technical University Munich*
Isabell M. Welpe, *Technical University Munich*

We investigated the prerequisites of technology acceptance of innovative digital learning tools in higher education using structural equation modeling and found that problem solving, enjoyment, compatibility with the learning task, and peer encouragement have a positive effect on

technology acceptance of innovative digital learning tools, but instructors encouragement does not.

(General - Education)

VII-028 **Delightful Resolutions of Science-Themed Visual Puzzles Predict Enhanced Interest in Science Learning**
Pamela I. Ansburgx, *Metropolitan State University of Denver*
Salina W. Whitaker, *Metropolitan State University of Denver*

The present work demonstrated that experiences of delight pique student interest in science. Participants who experienced delight while solving visual puzzles that contained science-related imagery reported more interest in learning more about scientific content compared to those who experienced delight while solving visual puzzles that did not include science-related imagery.

(General - Education)

VII-029 **Designing a Survey for Measuring High School Students' Science Identities, Expectations of Success in Science, Values of Science and Environmental Attitudes**
Rosa Aghekyanx, *Rutgers University*
No secondary authors

This study presents the development of an instrument called Science Identities, Expectations of Success in Science, Values of Science and Environmental Attitudes (SIESVSEA).The survey's validity was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics including exploratory factor analysis. The developed instrument is valuable for both science researchers and educators.

(Social - Education)

VII-030 **Does Experience Influence Teachers' Perceptions of Creativity Development?**
Lisa M Ridgleyx, *Ball State University*
Lisa Rubenstein, *Ball State University*

The purpose of this study was to explore the potential differences among pre-service and in-service teachers' perceptions of creativity development. Specifically, we examined motivational factors that may lead to the promotion of creativity in the classroom: teacher self-efficacy, task value, environmental encouragement, and student potential.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Education)

VII-031 **Educational Outcomes and Housing Experiences of College Undergraduates: A Qualitative Analysis**
Shannon Maloneyx, *Wayne State University*
Corissa Carlson, *Wayne State University*
Paul Toro, *Wayne State University*

Housing stability is an important determinant of educational outcomes for college undergraduates. This qualitative study examined educational barriers and needs of housed, precariously housed and homeless students. All segments mentioned money as a concern but for different reasons. Stably and precariously housed cited interest in academic support, homeless did not.

(Clinical - Education)

VII-032 **Do failed actions elicit more regret than failed inactions?**
Figen Karadoganx, *Central Michigan University*
No secondary authors

The current research examined whether emotional responses to outcomes stemming from decisions to switch from versus stick with an initial decision are moderated by individual differences in processing styles and perceived future opportunities. Preliminary results indicate that participants reported more regret stemming from failed actions with no future opportunity.

(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-033 **The Effects of Religious Commitment on Mormon Male Mating Preferences**
Christina A Hubnerx, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*
No secondary authors

Buss suggests that males highly value female body shape when evaluating potential mates. This study examines if this bias is ameliorated in religious males, who claim to prioritize other personal characteristics. Religious males prioritized BMI as evolutionary theory predicts

(General - Religion)

VII-034 **Does Magical Ideation Combined with Need for Cognition Facilitate Belief in Conspiracies?**
Rick Stevensx, *University of Louisiana at Monroe*

Mary Medlin, *University of Louisiana at Monroe*
Amber Flick, *University of Louisiana at Monroe*
Kay Rawls, *University of Louisiana at Monroe*

This study investigated the belief in conspiracy theories. It was found that Need for Cognition was positively correlated with belief in conspiracy theories. Another factor investigated by this study was the existence of Magical Ideation. Magical ideation was positively correlated with the belief in conspiracies and with Need for Cognition.

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-035 Does Order Matter? An Exploration of Order Effects in Juror Decision Making
Kimberly A. Schweitzerx, *University of Wyoming*
Narina Nunez, *University of Wyoming*

How jurors' verdict decisions are altered by order of evidence presentation is shown through three studies. Collectively, results indicated that order does matter (supporting Belief Adjustment Model) and not all evidence is weighed the same in jurors' final verdicts (supporting Belief Adjustment Model and Information Integration Theory). Implications are discussed.

(General, Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-036 Don't throw that away! People work to save valued items from being discarded
Tingting Liux, *University of Michigan*
Brian Vickers, *University of Michigan*
Rachael Seidler, *University of Michigan*
Stephanie D. Preston, *University of Michigan*

Participants (N =31) could tap quickly to save homemade dessert pretzels that they made or that another person made, of varying quality, under high or low probability of discard. Participants worked harder to save their own creations and nicer ones while effects of loss probability depended on creator and niceness.

(Social, Clinical - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-037 Eating Behaviors Predict Cognitive and Motivational Factors in Risky Decision Making Across Development: A Fuzzy-Trace Theory Approach
Deanna T Blanskyx, *Cornell University*
Tristan A Ponzo, *Cornell University*

Rebecca B Weldon, *Cornell University*
Valerie F. Reyna, *Cornell University*

Hot and cold cognitive states may influence susceptibility to emotional eating. Using a framing task, we show that people higher in emotional eating make decisions that reflect verbatim-based quantitative processing. Adults exhibited greater cognitive control while adolescents relied more on motivational factors, which lends insight into risky eating across development.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-038 **Emotional Crimes and Strength of Evidence on Juror Decision Making**
Shannon D Johnsonx, *Stephen F. Austin State University*
Steven M. Estrada , *Stephen F. Austin State University*
Lisa D Manriquez, *University of Arkansas - Fort Smith*

An investigation of how evidence presentation influences juror decision-making was carried out. Emotionality and other legal factors were varied across conditions. Participants' judgments of guilt, suggested sentencing, perceptions of the evidence presented, and the emotionality of the crime were assessed. Emotionally laden presentations were found to significantly increase suggested sentencing.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-039 **Exploring Individual Differences in Acute Stress, Behavioral Inhibition, and Trust Behavior**
Hollie Stepienx, *Marquette University*
Frances Alfonzo, *Marquette University*
Katheryn T. Meek, *Marquette University*
Stephanie R. Potts, *Marquette University*
Lauren Hooker, *Marquette University*
Jesus Bruno, *Marquette University*
Devi Jayan, *Marquette University*
William T. McCuddy, *Marquette University*

Research has individually examined acute stress, behavioral inhibition, and trust, but little research has examined the interaction of all three factors. In the current study, participants completed a neuropsychological battery, underwent a stress procedure or control, and performed a variant of the well-known "Trust Game" to explore this little-studied interaction.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-040 **Factors Affecting Prosocial and Antisocial Behavior in College Students**
Gloria Leventhalx, *William Paterson University of New Jersey*
No secondary authors

97 undergraduates rated "goodness/badness", and likelihood of behaving prosocially and/or antisocially. Females rated and more likely to act prosocially for self-gain; males rated and more likely to act prosocially when there was risk. Females less likely to behave antisocially for others, males less likely to behave antisocially for self.

(Social, General - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-041 **Female Waist-to-Hip Ratio Influences Men's Memory**
Carey J. Fitzgeraldx, *University of South Carolina - Beaufort*
Terrence G Horgan, *University of Michigan - Flint*
Susan M Himes, *Kansas State University*
Jody A Thompson, *Central Michigan University*

Participants were presented with an image of a female with a manipulated waist-to-hip ratio along with a short biography of her, followed by a series of memory questions regarding her. Male participants recalled and recognized significantly more details (physical and biographical) of females whose waist-to-hip ratio was closer to .70.

(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-042 **Condom Negotiation Strategies: Stereotypes and Gender Identity**
OrShaundra Bensonx, *Medical College of Wisconsin*
Christine Reyna, *DePaul University*

This research explored two aims 1) whether people would use adjectives and characteristics that reflect different stereotype content dimensions to describe specific condom negotiation strategies and 2) how gender identity, in conjunction with the awareness of gender-based stereotypes, may influence condom negotiation strategies for women.

(Social, General - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-043 **Correlates of Quality of Life in an LGBT Sample: Self-esteem, Positive States of Mind and Mindfulness**
Elliott Ghalyx, *University of North Texas*

Alex Moozhayil, *University of North Texas*
Mark Vosvick, *University of North Texas*

This study examines the relationship of psychological quality of life in association with self-esteem, positive state of mind and mindfulness. Psychological quality of life is positively correlated with self-esteem, positive state of mind and mindfulness. This study is important for clinicians who work with sexual minorities and may help to focus treatment.

(Personality/Emotion - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-044 **Danger: Mixed Gender Laboratory Space**
Andrea Belgradex, *University of Michigan*
Fiona Lee, *University of Michigan*
Muniba Saleem, *University of Michigan*
Alexander Porte, *University of Michigan*
Jessie Spencer, *University of Michigan*

Beliefs regarding the congruency of one's gender identity and academic identity differ from men to women. We also assessed how these beliefs affected the individual's outcomes with respect to wellbeing, belonging to the major, and approach towards the major. Our findings demonstrated ongoing challenges for women, particularly in male-dominated fields.

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

VII-046 **Different Environmental Threats Differently Affect the Sexes' Support for Gender Equality**
Katja Cunninghamx, *Arizona State University*
Michael Varnum, *Arizona State University*

We examined the effects of various environmental threats on support for gender equality. When the threat of intergroup warfare was made salient, males expressed significantly less belief in negative stereotypes about women. When exposed to a resource scarcity condition, females expressed significantly more belief in negative stereotypes about women.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-047 **Do Responses to Witnessed Workplace Incivility Differ Between Men and Women?**
Mario L Arredondox, *University of Texas Rio Grande Valley*
Jennifer Welbourne, *University of Texas Rio Grande Valley*

Ana M Sariol, *University of Texas Rio Grande Valley*
Sanjana Kholsa, *University of Texas Rio Grande Valley*

Abstract Workplace incivility refers to subtle disrespectful behaviors that negatively impact employees and organizations. This study examined gender differences in bystanders' levels of empathy and distress, as well as intervening, after witnessing an incident of incivility at work. We found gender differences in emotions, however, not in intervening.

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

VII-048 **Do Rubrics Reduce Gender Bias Effects on Grading: An Unexpected Disadvantage?**
Sarah M Jacksonx, *Wright State University*
Tamera R Schneider, *Wright State University*

This study examined gender bias in grading, the predictive validity of stereotype measures on grades, and whether rubrics decrease bias effects. Author gender marginally affected grades, and implicit bias predicted grades above explicit bias. Surprisingly, rubric use increased biased grading, suggesting system justification bias, or increased gender salience.

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

VII-049 **Does Masculinity Matter? Analyzing the Correlation Between Masculinity and Help-Seeking Following Hypothetical Assault Scenarios**
Lisa N. Baerx, *University of South Dakota*
Jean Caraway, *University of South Dakota*

By viewing men as only perpetrators and women as only victims, researchers have failed to capture the full spectrum of sexual and physical violence. This study was conduced to better understand how men's reported masculinity correlated to their subsequent help-seeking and reporting behavior in hypothetical assault narratives.

(Clinical, Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-050 **Dress Codes and The Policing of Women's Bodies**
Kristen N. Leightonx, *University of North Dakota*
Heather K Terrell, *University of North Dakota*

School dress codes state their intended purpose as creating a suitable learning environment; however, these dress codes disproportionately target female students. Respondents answered

questions about dress codes. Items that applied primarily to female students, the intended purpose was modesty. Regulation of female attire is connected to regulation of female sexuality.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-051 Effects of Gender Differences on Leadership Confidence in men and women of STEM and non-STEM fields
Niral Patelx, *Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University*
No secondary authors

Gender differences on leadership and confidence in math and English were examined in students (n = 791) of STEM and non-STEM fields. Participants completed an online questionnaire and stereotype threat induction. Results show a main effect of gender (.000

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-052 Female Life History and Attraction to Dominant Males
Victoria Perezx, *University of California, Santa Barbara*
Randy Corpuz, *University of California, Santa Barbara*
Daphne Bugental, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Females raised in harsh environments develop a "fast" life history orientation. In pursuing a short term mating strategy, they may prefer a certain "type" of male such as one that is high in dominance. We found no evidence that those females pursuing a "fast" strategy find dominant males more attractive.

(Social - Relationships)

VII-053 Feminism Rates in "Friends with Benefits" Relationships and Romantic Relationships
Sarah C. Wheatx, *Ball State University*
Josh L Smith, *Ball State University*
Devan P Vaughn, *Ball State University*
Justin J Lehmiller, *Ball State University*

This study examined self-reported feminism rates in people who were either in "friends with benefits" relationships (FWBR) or romantic relationships. Overall, men were significantly less likely to report being a feminist than women. However, no significant differences in feminism rates were found between women in romantic relationships or FWBRs.

VII-054 Repeated Experiences of Life Events Reduce Memory Qualities
Sami Gulgozx, *Koç University*
Berivan Ece, *MEF University*

Event characteristics were compared for the same event experienced with a one-year time lag. Analyses of the reports of professional dancers showed that certain event characteristics such as emotional intensity, arousal, importance and stress decreased over time by repeated experience while some other characteristics like emotional valence and vividness remained unchanged.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VII-054 How People Relate to Others and to Pets: A Comparison
Laura M Jonesx, *Le Moyne College*
No secondary authors

This study explored people-pet relationships. A sample of 81 male and 83 female undergraduates completed surveys of attachment and time spent with people and pets. Results showed that pet attachments differed from human attachments, pet lovers were less fearful of human attachments, and pets were most beneficial during difficult times.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

VII-055 Indirect effects of Deployment Social Support on Romantic Relationship Outcomes through PTSD symptomatology
Rachel M. Maskinx, *National Center for PTSD, Jamaica Plain Campus*
Brian N Smith, *National Center for PTSD, Jamaica Plain Campus*
Emily C Taverna, *National Center for PTSD, Jamaica Plain Campus*
Dawne S Vogt, *National Center for PTSD, Jamaica Plain Campus*

We used a regression-based path analysis framework to examine direct and indirect effects of unit support and family support during military deployment on post-deployment relationship functioning and satisfaction through PTSD symptom clusters, controlling for warfare exposure.

(Clinical, Developmental - Relationships)

VII-056 It's not me, it's you: Understanding why people hate

Cortney Janickix, *Hawaii Pacific University*
Natalie Pierson, *Hawaii Pacific University*
Katherine Aumer, *Hawaii Pacific University*

Personality differences and betrayal are the two most prominent factors to understanding why people hate. Those who hate, or are targets of hate, feel that they were wronged and do not take responsibility for the hatred produced. Details of the specific aspects of hatred and being a target of hate will be further discussed.

(Social - Relationships)

VII-057 **Liking Predicts Early Dating Relationship Satisfaction More than Loving or Complementarity**
Lara K. Aultx, *Saint Leo University*
Ashley Brown, *SaintLeo University*
Sarah Zamora, *Saint Leo University*
Tiffany L. Andolina, *University of North Florida*

We examined companionate love, interpersonal complementarity, partner impact, and a revised measure of liking as predictors of relationship satisfaction. Couples (n=23) dating 2-12 months completed relationship surveys and were coded during an interaction. Only liking significantly predicted relationship satisfaction. Implications of "liking" and interpersonal versus individual variables will be discussed.

(Social - Relationships)

VII-058 **Male Relationship Satisfaction and Female Mate Value**
Rylee Bonillax, *University of California, Santa Barbara*
Randy Corpuz, *University of California, Santa Barbara*
Daphne Bugental, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Physical attractiveness plays an important role in determining mate value. We conducted a study with 228 couples to examine the relationship between a female's facial attractiveness and her mate's relationship satisfaction. We did not find support for the hypothesis that male relationship satisfaction was related to female facial attractiveness.

(Social - Relationships)

VII-059 **Mate Preferences of Young Adults Between Ethnicities Using Choice Based Conjoint Analysis**

Su Kuan Chungx, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*
Christina A Hubner, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*
Rebecca C Adams, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*
Wyatt J Massey, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*
Boyd H Timothy, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*
Ronald M. Miller, *Brigham Young University - Hawaii*

The current study is an exploratory investigation concerning mate preferences of young adult by ethnicity. This research is designed as a choice based conjoint analysis that presents participants with hypothetical scenarios that combined different packages of mate characteristics. The participants then evaluate their preference for each mate incorporating these attributes.

(Social - Relationships)

VII-060 **Deradicalizing the Tamil Tigers**
David Webberx, *University of Maryland*
Marina Chernikova, *University of Maryland*
Arie W Kruglanski, *University of Maryland*
Michele Gelfand, *University of Maryland*

Two studies provide the first empirical evidence that a terrorist rehabilitation program carried out in Sri Lanka effectively deradicalized former terrorists. Evidence is drawn from a longitudinal assessment across 1-year of rehabilitation, and a follow-up comparing rehabilitated terrorists to their non-extreme counterparts residing in the same communities.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

VII-061 **Differential Sources of Motivation Predict Engagement Among Workers in Disparate Industries**
Gail F. Lattax, *Xavier University*
Jacob I. Fait, *Lincoln Memorial University*

Comparative analysis tested theoretical propositions and explored moderating factors affecting motivation among manufacturing and educational employees. Multidimensional assessment was used to deconstruct five self-based dimensions of motivation, and predict levels of work engagement. Dominant source analysis introduced an alternative approach to exploring covariate differences among workers' dispositional sources of motivation.

(Industrial/Organizational, Methodology - Motivation)

VII-062 **Disordered Eating Among Women Collegiate Athletes: A Self-Determination Theory Perspective**
Parisa R. Kaliushx, *Dickinson College*
Suman Ambwani, *Dickinson College*

The current experimental study employed Self-Determination Theory to examine the underlying motivational processes for disordered eating among women collegiate athletes (N = 113). Results indicated that psychological need satisfaction influenced self-determined motivation and highlighted the importance of coaches in fostering self-determined motivation to prevent disordered eating behaviors among women athletes.

(Clinical - Motivation)

VII-063 **Doing Good by Doing What You Are Good At: The Effects of Experiential Versus Material Donation on Intrinsic Motivation and Future Donation Intention**
Young Shin Sungx, *Korea University*
Tae Woo Kim, *Indiana University*
Sunah Kim, *Purdue University*

We present a unique form of experiential donation whereby the donor provides help to the recipient using one's unique ability. Experiential donation is contrasted with material donation (e.g., money) and shown to increase intrinsic motivation in donation activities, leading to higher judgment of donation value and greater future donation intention.

(Social, Cognitive - Motivation)

VII-064 **Executive Functioning and Grittiness Uniquely Influence Goal-Oriented Behaviours**
Tamara M. Rosnerx, *University of Waterloo*
Tara McAuley, *University of Waterloo*

The influence of executive functioning (EF) and grittiness on goal-related behaviours was examined using self-report and performance-based measures. Grittiness predicted behaviours directed at goal-acquisition whereas EF predicted efforts at ignoring goal-irrelevant distractions. The absence of EF x grittiness interactions suggest that these constructs make independent contributions to different goal-oriented activities.

(Cognitive, Social - Motivation)

VII-065 **Exercising Self-Control Increases Subsequent Approach Motivation for Desserts**

Heath A. Demareex, *Case Western Reserve University*
Bethlehem T. Yimenu, *Case Western Reserve University*
Christine May, *University of Massachusetts Medical School*
James Juergensen, *Case Western Reserve University*
Anne E. Kotynski, *Case Western Reserve University*
Brandon J Schmeichel, *Texas A&M*

According to the process model of ego depletion, approach motivation for desirable objects increases following an act of self-control. In the present experiment, it was revealed that people in a high self-control condition demonstrated significantly increased implicit approach motivation for desserts relative to those in a low self-control condition.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

VII-066 **Family Structure and Athlete Motivation**
Jermaine N. Beanx, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science*
Lindsey Ross-Stewart, *Southern Illinois University Edwardsville*
Kristin Schneider, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science*

This study examined the relationship between family structure and college athletes' sport motivation. Athletes from single parent families reported more external regulation for sports participation than athletes from two parent or stepparent families, even after controlling for family income. Family structure was not associated with intrinsic sport motivation.

(General - Motivation)

VII-067 **"I Just Need It": Social Perceptions of Behavioral and Substance Addiction**
Mary Rileyx, *Centenary College*
No secondary authors

The study examines blame attribution for five different addictions; drug, alcohol, food, sex, and tobacco. The results of the study revealed that in comparison to drug and alcohol addictions, food, sex, and tobacco dependence were perceived as caused more by personal choice as opposed to disease.

(Social, Biological/Neuroscience - Substance Abuse)

VII-068 **A Multi-Method Examination of Negative Expressivity and Drinking Outcomes in Alcoholic Couples**

Catharine E. Fairbairnx, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*
James A Cranford, *University of Michigan Addictions Research Center*

This research combines laboratory-based behavioral observation, daily-diary questionnaires, and a longitudinal follow-up to investigate the effects of spouse negative expression on alcoholics' drinking behavior. Results suggest that, above and beyond alcoholics' own negative behavior, spouses' negative behavior during a baseline couples interaction predicted increased drinking among alcoholics at 1-year follow-up.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Substance Abuse)

VII-069 **All My Friends Are Doing It: Explaining the Link between Impulsivity and Alcohol Use**
Sarah A. Wilhoitx, *University of Dayton*
Angela Receveur, *University of Dayton*
Lauren E Hurd, *University of Dayton*
Jackson A Goodnight, *University of Dayton*

The link between impulsivity and alcohol use in adolescence was investigated by examining the possible mediating role of selection into delinquent peer groups. Longitudinal analyses controlled for a wide range of possible confounds. Results suggested that delinquent peer affiliation explains the increased risk for heavy alcohol use among impulsive adolescents.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

VII-070 **Assessing the Influence of Religiousness and Spirituality on Substance Use and Abuse: A Genetically Sensitive Design**
George B. Richardsonx, *University of Cincinnati*
Joseph L Nedelec, *University of Cincinnati*

Religious and spiritual constructs have been linked to substance use and abuse. However, it is not clear that these constructs' effects are causal in nature. In this study, we review the literature, explore the potential for confounding, and address potential genetic and shared environmental confounds using a genetically sensitive design.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Clinical - Substance Abuse)

VII-071 **Assessment Reactivity in Studies of Alcohol Protective Behavioral Strategies among College Students**
Adrian J Bravox, *Old Dominion University*

Robert D. Dvorak, *North Dakota State University*
James M Henson, *Old Dominion University*
Abby L. Braitman, *Old Dominion University*
Michelle L Kelley, *Old Dominion University*
Matthew R. Pearson, *University of New Mexico*

With increased attention given to the use of alcohol protective behavioral strategies (PBS) among college students in the past several years, the present study examines the extent to which assessment of PBS is susceptible to assessment reactivity in the context of weekly diary, daily diary, and ecological momentary assessment designs.

(Clinical, Methodology - Substance Abuse)

VII-072 Children's Attentional Bias to Cigarette Images: Effects of Parental Smoking
Sarah C Volzx, *College of William & Mary*
Catherine A Forestell, *College of William & Mary*
Cheryl L Dickter, *College of William & Mary*

A dot probe task was used to assess 8- to 12-year-old children's attentional bias towards smoking-related cues. Children of smokers (n = 63) exhibited an attentional bias away from the smoking-related cues at 500ms and 2000ms, while children of nonsmokers (n = 72) showed no attentional bias.

(Cognitive - Substance Abuse)

VII-073 Correlates of Inhalant Use in a National Sample of College Students
Natalia Kazakovax, *Western Illinois University*
Jonathan J. Hammersley, *Western Illinois University*
Jeffery C. Batis, *Indiana University - Kokomo*
Kristy M. Keefe, *Western Illinois University*

Inhalant use is typically viewed as problematic among younger adolescents. However, in a national sample of 107,919 college students, increased inhalant use was associated with characteristics that included being male, being non-heterosexual, experiencing intimate partner abuse, and belonging to Greek organizations. Such risk factors and their implications are further discussed.

(Clinical, General - Substance Abuse)

VII-074 Group level differences in the use of moral foundations

Jeremy R. Wingetx, *Loyola University Chicago*
R. Scott Tindale, *Loyola University Chicago*

Participants rated the relevance of concerns and extent of agreement when making moral judgments of four groups (ingroup, three outgroups). When rating an ingroup, participants scored higher on harm, fairness, and loyalty moral foundations compared to rating an outgroup. Type of outgroup was also shown to influence moral foundation scores.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-075 **Groups (Do Not Always) Undervalue Advice: The Effects of Opinion Diversity and Advice Timing**
James R Larsonx, *Loyola University Chicago*
R Scott Tindale, *Loyola University Chicago*
Young-Jae Yoon, *Loyola University Chicago*

We examined the effects of opinion diversity and advice timing on advice taking by groups compared to individuals. Group generally undervalued advice compared to individuals, except when they received the advice before reaching consensus, and then only when members initially held relatively diverse opinions about what judgment should be rendered.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-076 **How Threatening can They Really be? Using Intersectionality to Change Perceptions of Threat**
Jeremy R Beckerx, *Western Washington University*
No secondary authors

Using intersectionality to combine groups with similar or conflicting stereotypes allow for the examination of how people's perceptions of threat change when different combinations are made. Categories with a similar threat should enhance threat perception, whereas categories whose stereotypes counter one another should mitigate the threat perception.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-077 **Hypodescent Among Minority-Group Perceivers: The Role of Social Dominance Orientation, Perceived Discrimination, and Linked Fate**
Yuching S Linx, *University of Michigan*
Arnold K Ho, *University of Michigan*

Nour Kteily, *Northwestern University*
Jacqueline M Chen, *University of California Irvine*

Providing evidence for one mechanism underpinning hypodescent among Black perceivers, we demonstrate that increasing perceived discrimination against Black-White biracials increases Blacks' use of hypodescent, which is mediated by a sense of linked fate. Furthermore, Blacks low in social dominance orientation are more strongly affected by the manipulation of discrimination.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-078 **Intragroup Relations and Ingroup Identity as a Basis for Outgroup Discrimination**

Maciek Sekerdejx, *Jagiellonian University*
Sven Waldzus, *Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL*

This research examines how different models of intragroup relations facilitate tolerance towards newcomers. Results show that only intragroup relations based on equality are negatively linked with the rejection of outgroupers, whereas very close intragroup relations play ambivalent role: they promote intergroup solidarity, yet on the other hand strengthen outgroup exclusion.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-079 **Loneliness and Attitudes towards Racial Diversity**

Elizabeth A. Neckax, *University of Chicago*
Greg J. Norman, *University of Chicago*
Louise C. Hawkley, *NORC at the University of Chicago*

In exploratory analyses using data from 1,303 respondents to the General Social Survey, we assessed the relation between loneliness and attitudes towards racial diversity. Results suggested that lonelier individuals exhibit greater opposition towards racial diversity, though the urbanicity of one's current residence moderated the association.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-080 **Childhood Exposure to Violence Predicts Anger and Hostility in Young Adults**

Andrea Holznerx, *Fielding Graduate University*
Jeremy Morton, *Fielding Graduate University*
Kristine M. Jacquin, *Fielding Graduate University*

The purpose of this study was to determine whether childhood exposure to violence is associated with anger and hostility in young adults. Witnessing violence in the neighborhood and violent victimization at school predicted anger. Violent victimization at home, school, and neighborhood and witnessing violence at home and school predicted hostility.

(Clinical - Forensic)

VII-081 Contextual Bias Influences Forensic Testing Procedures
Adele M. Quigley-McBridex, *Iowa State University*
Gary L Wells, *Iowa State University*

We tested a new method for neutralizing contextual bias in forensic match examinations (proposed by Wells et al., 2013). The new method uses fillers (non-suspect samples) to disguise which sample is from the suspect. Using handwriting samples, the filler method shows key advantages over standard methods used by forensic examiners.

(Social, Cognitive - Forensic)

VII-082 Criminal Profiling of Female Serial Killers: An Annotated Bibliography
Valerie L Parkerx, *Wright State University School of Professional Psychology*
Cheryl Meyer, *Wright State University School of Professional Psychology*

This annotated bibliography is a compilation of the literature on criminal profiling of female serial killers within the United States. Motives, methods and demographics are reviewed. It would be beneficial for researchers to use the information presented about female serial killers to continue testing the success of criminal profiling.

(Social, General - Forensic)

VII-083 Defendant Gender but not Sexual Orientation Impacts Juror Decisions in a Child Sexual Abuse Case
Joshua E. Greenx, *Fielding Graduate University*
Kristine M. Jacquin, *Fielding Graduate University*

We examined defendant sexual orientation and gender on jurors' verdict ratings in a child sexual abuse case. A significant effect was found for defendant gender. Specifically, female defendants who were accused of abusing a female child were rated guiltier than male defendants who were accused of abusing a male child.

(Clinical, Social - Forensic)

VII-084 **Dialectical Behaviour Therapy in a Forensic Setting: Targeting High Risk Patients**
Monica F. Tomlinsonx, *The University of Western Ontario, Canada*
Nina L Desjardins, *Southwest Centre for Forensic Mental Health Care*
Rodney Balsom, *Southwest Centre for Forensic Mental Health Care*
Peter NS Hoaken, *The University of Western Ontario*

The Risk-Need-Responsivity Model of offender rehabilitation suggests that treatments should target high risk offenders. This study assessed whether dialectical behaviour therapy (DBT) reduced aggression and anger in high versus low risk forensic inpatients. High risk, but not low risk patients, showed reductions in anger and aggression.

(Clinical - Forensic)

VII-085 **Driving Under the Influence Citations and Suicide**
Jillian Bailiex, *Wright State University*
Cheryl L. Meyer, *Wright State University*
Taronish Irani, *Private Practice*

The role of recent legal involvement as a precipitant to suicide, specifically, the impact of driving under the influence citations, has received limited attention in the literature. Information from coroner and investigator reports and suicide notes from completed suicides were examined and characteristics of these cases were then identified.

(Social - Forensic)

VII-086 **Extracurricular Activity Involvement on Probation Violation among Juvenile First-Time Offenders**
Emily E Kanx, *University of California, Irvine*
Heather Elias, *University of California, Irvine*
Jessenia De Leon, *University of California, Irvine*

Self-reported data collected from first-time, male juvenile offenders revealed that participation in extracurricular activities is associated with fewer probation violations. Additionally, this protective effect of extracurricular activity involvement was found to be especially strong for juveniles living in disordered neighborhoods.

(Developmental - Forensic)

VII-087 **Fear of Alone**

BreAnn M Lindseyx, *University of Central Oklahoma*
Mickie Vanhoy, *University of Central Oklahoma*
Kelsie Witt, *University of Central Oklahoma*
Bre'Ana Byrd, *University of Central Oklahoma*
Lindsey Cox, *University of Central Oklahoma*

This study explores how personality characteristics and the presence of social exclusion interact in the process of interrogations. Using falsified feedback responses to an online survey various levels of social exclusion were imposed. It was found that social exclusion reliably altered an individuals' likelihood of falsely confessing.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Forensic)

VII-088 **Honesty and Responses in Threat Assessment of Rampage Shooters**

Amanda N Connx, *Wright State University*
Cheryl Meyer, *Wright State University*

This study provides a baseline of how people who are not planning a mass shooting are respond to questions during threat assessment. This can inform threat assessment by identifying which questions are considered invasive, and by recognizing how an individual who is not planning a mass shooting generally responds.

(Clinical - Forensic)

VII-089 **Accepting Our Insecurities and Enjoying Better Relationships: An Initial Examination of Self-Security and Its Interpersonal Correlates**

Alice B. Huangx, *University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign*
Howard Berenbaum, *University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign*

Self-Security, the acceptance of threats to self-worth, is a new and unique aspect of self-evaluation. It significantly predicted healthy sense of self, adaptive personality traits, and, above and beyond other variables, better close relationships, as independently reported by 195 participants and by their 279 family, friends, and romantic partners.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Self)

VII-090 **Affective States Predict Online Self-Presentation of the Real, Ideal and False Selves**

in a Multi-Ethnic Sample of Emerging Adults

Minas Michikyanx, *UCLA*
Kaveri Subrahmanyam, *California State University, Los Angeles*

Findings show that youth who are experiencing positive affective states may be presenting a truthful and an ideal sense of the self online. However, those who are experiencing negative affective states tend to be deceptive in their online self-presentation and tend to compare themselves to others and impress them.

(Developmental, Social - Self)

VII-091 An autobiographical gateway? Mnemonic Visual Perspective and Narcissistic versus Secure Self-Esteem

Marta Marchlewskax, *Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw*
ALEKSANDRA CICHOCKA, *School of Psychology, University of Kent*

This research examines the role of self-evaluation and ego-threats in triggering different modes of processing autobiographical memories. In two experiments narcissism predicted adopting third-person (or avoiding first-person) perspective in self-threatening memories, while secure self-esteem predicted first-person perspective while retrieving self-relevant, even if threatening, memories.

(Personality/Emotion, Cognitive - Self)

VII-092 Benefits of social learning for reducing self-bias

Hong Im Shinx, *Yeungnam University*
No secondary authors

Two studies were conducted to investigate benefits of social learning. Study 1 showed that self-related stimuli were more enhanced in processing than friends/others-related stimuli. Study 2 explored that this self-bias effect was reduced in a social learning condition. These results implicated that social learning might be useful for reducing the automatic self-bias effects.

(Social - Self)

VII-093 Body Dissatisfaction and Disordered Eating Among Adolescent Girls and Boys

Emma Halliwellx, *University of West of England*
Roderick A. Bond, *University of Sussex*
James White, *University of West of England*

Adolescents ranging from 12-16 years were assessed on three occasions over one year. For girls, body image worsened and disordered eating increased. For boys, body image did not change. Worsening body image and disordered eating tended to be associated with a tendency to compare self to peers and celebrities.

(Social - Self)

VII-094 **Change in Self-Esteem Partially Mediates the Effects of Tornado Exposure on PTSD Symptoms**
J. Dean Elmorex, *University of Alabama*
James C Hamilton, *University of Alabama*
Ian M Sherwood, *University of Alabama*

Recent research suggests that traumatic experiences can disrupt the anxiety-buffering mechanisms outlined by terror management theory, and that this disruption may result in PTSD. Providing partial support for this idea, we found that the effect of tornado exposure on PTSD symptoms was partially mediated by change in self-esteem.

(Social, Clinical - Self)

VII-095 **Differential Influence of Known and Hypothetical Role Models on Imposters and Non-imposters**
Frances M. Sessax, *Pennsylvania State University, Abington*
Kevin McClendon, *Penn State - Abington*

Individuals exhibiting the Imposter Phenomenon were compared to non-imposters with respect to the differential influence of known and hypothetical role models on self-development. Imposters, who tend to create an idealized, aspirational self-image, found hypothetical role models (who represent less attainable ideals) more influential than did non-imposters.

(Developmental - Self)

VII-096 **Do Asian Americans Know Their Worth?: An Examination of Racial Differences in Personal Entitlement**
Vivian Xiaox, *Rice University*
Michelle R. Hebl, *Rice University*

Despite being considered a 'model minority,' Asian Americans are drastically underrepresented in leadership roles. One individual-level explanation is racial differences in personal entitlement.

Participants completed a fixed amount of work and rewarded themselves with what they perceived was fair compensation. Results are inconclusive.

(Industrial/Organizational - Self)

VII-097 **Early life antecedents of self-esteem: Theory and findings**
Michelle A. Harrisx, *University of California, Davis*
Kali H. Trzesniewski, *University of California, Davis*
M. Brent Donnellan, *Texas A & M University*
Dan P McAdams, *Northwestern University*

There is a lack of understanding of the early development of self-esteem. Emotion words were counted from parents' narratives of past events. Self-conscious emotions were related to the self-esteem of older but not younger children, and the reverse for basic emotions. Parent personality traits predicted emotion word use in narratives.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Self)

VII-098 **Experiencing Fear Under Mortality Salience: Confirming Terror Management is Not Affect-Free**
Elizabeth C McCraryx, *Western Kentucky University*
Jessica Lopez, *Trinity Washington University*
Aaron L Wichman, *Western Kentucky University*

Under mortality salience, participants reported significantly higher levels of negative affect (fear), when compared to both aversive and neutral controls. Contrary to previous terror management studies, this replication of recent research by Lambert et al. (2014) suggests that affect – not worldview or self-esteem defense – might explain responses to mortality salience.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Self)

VII-099 **Does the acquisition of spatial skill involve a shift from algorithm to memory retrieval?**
David J. Frankx, *Case Western Reserve University*
Brooke N Macnamara, *Case Western Reserve University*

For many tasks, performance is enhanced when people shift from using algorithms to compute information, to retrieving that information directly from memory. We tested whether a spatial task (similar to pong), also benefited from a shift to memory retrieval or if performers continue to rely on algorithmic processes following practice.

(Cognitive - Performance)

VII-100 **Ease of Retrieving Academically Contingent Self-Worth and Women's Susceptibility to Math Underperformance**

Jason S. Lawrencex, *University of Massachusetts Lowell*
Toni Schmader, *University of British Columbia*
Yana Weinstein, *University of Massachusetts Lowell*
Sean McCaffery, *University of Massachusetts Lowell*

Women and men undergraduates recalled either 4 (easy) or 12 (difficult) times they based their self-worth on academic outcomes. Then they completed a math test. In the easy condition, women performed worse than men. In the difficult condition, there were no gender differences in performance. Results suggest stereotype threat's role.

(Social - Performance)

VII-101 **Wellbeing and flourishing among high school and university students in Nicaragua: A validation study**

Kelly B.T. Changx, *George Fox University*
Daniel A. Rodriguez, *George Fox University*
Andrew Sickler, *George Fox University*
Bianca Hinojosa, *George Fox University*
Stephanie Kunkle, *George Fox University*
Bradley Bauer, *George Fox University*
Hailee Gates, *George Fox University*

Research on wellbeing and resilience in the majority world is needed. This poster presents validation of the Spanish versions of the Personal Wellbeing Index and the Flourishing Scale with almost 3,000 high school and university students in Nicaragua. Psychometric properties, concurrent validity, and differences between high school and university.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Adolescent)

VII-103 **Examining learning potential in persons with serious mental illness: Do learners with lower baseline scores benefit more from dynamic testing?**

Christopher A Fowlerx, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*
Amy L Barnes, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*
Elise Racette, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*
Michelle Magri, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Laura A. Faith, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*
Melisa V. Rempfer, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Learning potential research suggests persons with mental illness that can improve cognition after training (learners) have better rehabilitation outcomes than those who cannot (non-learners). However, these groups seldom differ on cognitive performance measures. This study examined whether baseline performance differences within learners may result in heterogeneous performance following dynamic training.

(Clinical, General - Performance)

VII-104 **Flow and the performance quality of jazz musicians**
Maxwell Deemx, *George Washington University*
Nils Olsen, *George Washington University*

Flow is a state of consciousness and concentration so focused that it amounts to absolute absorption in an activity; it is when "time flies" and an expert is at his or her productive best (Csikszentmihalyi, 1990). In the present study, possible links between creativity, expertise, flow, and performance are explored.

(Social - Performance)

VII-105 **Emotional Intelligence Predicts Leadership Emergence and Leadership Styles**
Grace McCulloughx, *IUPUI*
Amber Schroeder, *Western Kentucky University*

Current research on emotional intelligence (EI) stresses its influence on effective leadership, yet neglects the potential relationship with other aspects of leadership. Self-report surveys revealed positive correlations between each unique pair of the following factors: EI, leadership emergence, transformational leadership, and transactional leadership. EI and passive-avoidant leadership were negatively correlated.

(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VII-106 **Increasing the Acceptance of Work Performance Feedback through Social Comparison**
Kevin M Doylex, *Western University*
Richard D Goffin, *Western University*
Kabir N Daljeet, *Western University*

Our study found that ratees who received performance feedback using a social-comparison-based rating process demonstrated greater feedback acceptance than those who received feedback using a traditional "absolute" rating process. These results suggest that greater feedback acceptance may accrue when capitalizing on our natural tendency to be influenced by social comparisons.

(Industrial/Organizational, Social - Human Resources)

VII-107 **LGB Adults Consider Many Signals When Assessing P–O Fit**
Daniel R. Abbenx, *DePaul University*
No secondary authors

Targeted recruitment allows organizations to send prospective applicants signals that increase perceptions of person–organization fit. This approach, which has been used to diversity workforces, is often geared toward women and racial minorities. This study examined signals considered by LGB adults; the data can shape strategies for targeting this population.

(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VII-108 **Managers' Responses to Nepotism: The Role of Attitudes, Subjective Norms, Attributions and Personality**
Guillermo Watedx, *Barry University*
Christine M Arfmann, *Barry University*

The study's goal was to assess the mechanism through which personality impacts managerial intentions to tolerate nepotism. The results suggest that conscientiousness and agreeableness significantly predict intentions above and beyond attitudes, subjective norms and attributions. These findings highlight the relevance of personality assessments to prevent counterproductive behaviors in organizations.

(Industrial/Organizational, General - Human Resources)

VII-109 **Psychological Flexibility Predicts Psychological Wellbeing of Police Personnel in Ghana**
Lebbaeus Asamanix, *University of Cape Coast/University of Ghana*
Alfred D Dai-Kosi, *University of Ghana*
Buruwaa Adomako, *University of Ghana*

The study investigated the extent to which psychological flexibility predicts the psychological well-being of police personnel of the Ghana police service. Cross-sectional survey design, involving 213 police personnel indicated that psychological flexibility strongly predicted

psychological well-being. This implies psychologically flexible individuals are more likely to manage their work demands better.

(Industrial/Organizational, Clinical - Human Resources)

VII-110 **The Contributing Factors of Satisfaction and Engagement in the Workplace and their Effect on Subjective Well-Being**
Megan N Norrisx, *North Greenville University*
Shannon H Dobson, *North Greenville University*

The present study analyzed whether different work factors predicted job satisfaction and engagement as well as the relationship between these factors and subjective well-being. Participants completed surveys indicating the factors significantly predicting job satisfaction and engagement are autonomy, supervisor support, meaning, control, demand, and competency. Autonomy alone influenced subjective well-being.

(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VII-111 **The Covariates of Tenure and Engagement – Teasing Apart the Relationship**
Travis J Henserskyx, *Roosevelt University*
Long Nguyen, *Roosevelt University*
Christopher K Adair, *Aon Hewitt*

Research has uncovered that engagement tends to decrease as tenure length increase, though the relationship could be potentially be curvilinear in nature. We propose that career opportunities, rewards and recognition, and employee age may in part explain this relationship and found support for all covariates except age.

(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VII-112 **The Mediating Role of Psychological Ownership in the Links between Empowering Leadership and Subordinate Behaviors**
Minseo Kimx, *Central Michigan University*
Terry Beehr, *Central Michigan University*

In a sample of 283 full-time US employees, psychological ownership played a key role in the indirect relationships of empowering leadership with work engagement, absenteeism, and turnover intentions. Empowering leadership had a weak direct relationship with only work engagement and no direct effects on withdrawal behaviors.

VII-113 **Website Barriers for Job Applicants with Disability**
Karen A. Couturex, *Keene State College*
Kathleen R. Johnson, *Keene State College*

Unemployment of persons with disability exceeds that of persons without disability. As employers increasingly recruit and accept job applications online, the present study examined website presentations of disability inclusivity and accessibility of application accommodation information. Results revealed variation in these areas. Implications for talent recruitment and EEO compliance are discussed.

(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VII-113 **The Effect of Growth Mindset on the Persistence of Young Adult Athletes**
Lindsey Ferrinx, *Brigham Young University–Hawaii*
No secondary authors

Previous research on growth mindset supports the idea that individuals with growth mindset persist longer on cognitive tasks. This study explores growth mindset in athletes by measuring their persistence on a difficult task. Results support the hypothesis that those with a growth mindset persist longer than those with a fixed mindset.

(Social - Sport)

VII-114 **What is Job Hopping? Job Change Frequency Perceptions Across Three Samples**
Matthew Dalyx, *University of Minnesota Duluth*
Christopher J. Lake, *University of Minnesota Duluth*
Alison G Shrift, *University of Minnesota Duluth*
Areanna M Lakowske, *University of Minnesota Duluth*
Nathaniel Voss, *University of Minnesota Duluth*

No precise definition of job hopping exists. Students, working adults, and career counselors evaluated the number of jobs required to label targets (20- and 50-year-olds) as job hoppers. Most (83%) said one or more job changes annually was job hopping, but this varied based on the age of the target.

(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VII-115 An intervention based on social reinforcement in classroom setting increases social sensitivity: a case study

Caroline Montignyx, *Université du Québec à Montréal*
Jacques Forget, *Université du Québec à Montréal*
Philippe Valois, *Université du Québec à Montréal*
Pier-Olivier Caron, *Université du Québec à Montréal*

This study test if an intervention based on three reinforcement schedules influences social sensitivity. Results showed that the intervention allowed a generalization of the association between the student's attention to the task and the received social attention. Social sensitivity can, thus, be influenced by an intervention based on social reinforcement.

(General - Behavior Analysis)

VII-116 Impulsivity and Perfectionism: The Relationship between Delay Discounting and Measures of Perfection in College Students

Katherine Wainwrightx, *University of Texas at San Antonio*
Paul Romanowich, *University of Texas at San Antonio*

Two separate online studies examined the relationship between impulsivity, measured by delay discounting, and perfectionism, using different perfection scales. There was no relationship between discounting and overall perfection score for either scale. However, there were significant relationships between discounting and two perfection subscales; order and doubt.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Behavior Analysis)

VII-117 Psychophysiological Evaluations of Designer Products Among Males

Makai A Nancex, *Pacific University*
Connor P Principe, *Pacific University*

Conspicuous consumption is the use of a product to display wealth, power, or status and might serve as a mating strategy among males. Previous studies have shown stronger physiological responses associated with positive affect to expensive items, which may be the driving decision in purchasing when mating goals are induced.

(Personality/Emotion, Cognitive - Behavior Analysis)

VII-118 Replication and statistical reporting practices in two behavioral journals

Melissa Fratex, *John Carroll University*
Abdulrazaq A. Imam, *John Carroll University*

We examined articles published in two behavioral journals before (2011) and after (2015) the APS's (2012) efforts advocating replications and new statistical reporting practices. Both journals reported replications, exact and relative p-values about equally, using error bars depicting SD, SEM, and very few CI. One increased ES reporting in 2015.

(Methodology - Behavior Analysis)

VII-119 Stability over time of elementary student social behaviour function relation with teacher attention analysed through contingency tables
Claudia Guayx, *Université du Québec à Montréal*
Philippe Valois, *Université du Québec à Montréal*
Jacques Forget, *Université du Québec à Montréal*

This study presents a clear method to see if social behavior functions change through time. It also explains the efficiency of contingency tables to inform teachers of ways to increase or diminish behaviors of their students with particular needs.

(Clinical - Behavior Analysis)

VII-120 Suicidal Risk Between Latino and Asian American: Using Joiner's Interpersonal-Psychological Theory of Suicidal Behavior
Kun Yueh Hsiehx, *North Slope Borough*
No secondary authors

The exploratory factor analysis concluded that a 3-deminsions model has the better fit of the Joiner's model for the current study. While "Positive Family Relationship" was the strongest factor of suicidal behavior for Asian, "Perceived Burdensomeness" had the biggest influence for Latino.

(Clinical - Behavior Analysis)

VII-121 The study of international students' travel behaviors at Miami University
Jinghua Zhangx, *Miami University*
Aimin Wang, *Miami University of Ohio*
Claire Lyu, *Miami University*
Yingjia Zhang, *Miami University*

Qiuting Zhou, *Miami University*
Gehui Chen, *Miami University*

This research aimed at discovering the frequency, the budget, and the purpose of international undergraduate students traveling. The result of this research showed that there were differences in the travel motivations of international students.

(Social - Behavior Analysis)

VII-122 **Asymmetry of Fronto-Insular Cortex Predicts Prosocial Personality Traits in the Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes).**
Claudio Cantalupox, *Clemson University*
Jessica Patterson, *Clemson University*
Bill D Hopkins, *Georgia State University*

The insular cortex (IC) has recently emerged as a possibly relevant brain region for prosocial behaviors in humans, but it remains unknown if the IC may play a similar role in other primate species. Here we present the first evidence of prosocial behavior correlates of IC morphology in the chimpanzee.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Comparative)

VII-123 **Expression of Homologous Amygdala-Specific Mouse Genes in Zebrafish: Implications for Evolution**
Rachel M. Lukowiczx, *Doane College*
Ken Kramer, *Creighton University*
Laura L Bruce, *Creighton University*

To test the hypothesis that the regulation of fear was highly conserved among vertebrates, in situ hybridization was performed in zebrafish using three genes, grp, gpc3, and prkcda, which are expressed in amygdalar areas known to regulate fear in mice. Comparable amygdalar-like areas were identified in zebrafish.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Comparative)

VII-124 **The relationship between mental health, housing situations, and childhood events**
Caleigh Carlesimox, *Wayne State University*
Corissa Carlson, *Wayne State University*
Paul Toro, *Wayne State University*

By collecting data using a structured interview including the Inventory of Childhood Events (ICE) and the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI). Analyses indicated significant differences of both mental health status and childhood events between housed and homeless undergraduates at a large urban university.

(Clinical - Comparative)

VII-125 **Attachment Style, Mate Guarding and Public Displays of Affection**
Jason H. Raadx, *Department of Veterans Affairs*
No secondary authors

Attachment styles have been shown to play an important role in adult romantic relationships. The current study assessed the intersection of attachment style, mate guarding and an individual's tendency to engage in public displays of affection. Attachment style demonstrated a complex relationship with mate guarding and PDA.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

VII-126 **Creatively Minding our Consequences: Mindfulness Promotes Awareness of Environmental Concerns**
Andrew J Weissx, *Iowa State University*
Kathryn M Lang, *Iowa State University*
Anne D Herlache, *Iowa State University*
Zlatan Krizan, *Iowa State University*

Participants assigned to a creative mindfulness condition (i.e., creating novel uses for common objects) exhibited greater awareness of consequences from human-caused environmental harm as compared to a control condition. This is an encouraging discovery since acting with awareness is positively correlated with self-reported sustainable behavior.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

VII-127 **Effect of the Stuttering Stigma on First Impressions during Speed Dating**
Amner Duartex, *California State University, Northridge*
Karina Tovar, *California State University, Northridge*
Essence Wilson, *California State University, Northridge*
David Pina, *California State University, Northridge*
Paul Choi, *California State University, Northridge*
Mario Herrera, *California State University, Northridge*
Delwin B. Carter, *California State University, Northridge*

Andrew Samonte, *California State University, Northridge*
Andrew Ainsworth, *California State University, Northridge*

Multivariate analyses were conducted on 271 undergraduate students to compare ratings of first impressions when interacting with people who stutter compared to fluent speakers. Mock speed dating trials revealed participants rated each other lower in confidence, sociability, and arrogance when they encountered someone who stuttered.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

VII-128 **Efficacy of Social Cognitive Intervention in Reducing Irritability and Impulsivity among Aggressive Adolescents: An Exploration**
Parwinder Singhx, *Bebe Nanaki Guru Nanak Dev University College, Mithra(KPT), PUNJAB, INDIA*
Vidhu Mohan, *Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab (INDIA)*

The study examines the effectiveness of Social Cognitive Intervention in reducing Irritability and Impulsivity among Aggressive Adolescents. The intervention was designed to modify social information processing patterns of aggressive individuals. Participants in experimental group scored less on Irritability and Impulsivity as compared to participants in control group, proving intervention's efficacy.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Applied Experimental)

VII-129 **Entitled but Still Environmental? Entitlement Does Not Moderate the Impact of Mindfulness on Environmental Responsibility**
Kathryn M Langx, *Iowa State University*
Andrew J Weiss, *Iowa State University*
Anne D Herlache, *Iowa State University*
Zlatan Krizan, *Iowa State University*

Participants assigned to a creative mindfulness condition (i.e., creating novel uses for common objects) exhibited greater willingness to take responsibility for human-caused environmental harm as compared to a control condition. Interestingly, psychological entitlement did not predict less willingness to take responsibility, nor did it moderate the effect of creative mindfulness.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

VII-130 **Inspiring Others to Help: How to Induce Inspiration and Increase Prosocial Behavior**

Rebekah K. Selbredex, *University of Mary Washington*
Holly H Schiffrin, *University of Mary Washington*

This study attempted to experimentally induce inspiration through six conditions (four pertaining to the Syrian refugee crisis, personal experience, and control). The personal experience condition was most effective at inducing inspiration. Additionally, feeling more inspired led to greater willingness to donate money toward the Syrian refugee crisis.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

VII-131 **Music's Effects on Driving by Cue Location and Visual Complexity**

Dongyuan Wangx, *University of North Florida*
Zachary Jimson, *University of North Florida*
Jessica Potter, *University of North Florida*

The current study examined the effects of music on driving by examining the relative importance of cue location (central vs. peripheral) and the visual complexity of the simulation. Both were found to have an interaction with the presence of music during the driving simulation.

(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

VII-132 **The Distinctiveness of Flow and Engagement at Work**

Kyle W. van Ittersumx, *Angelo State University*
Clive Fullagar, *Kansas State University*

The following two studies examined the uniqueness of overall work engagement and a form of task engagement called flow. One collected data from working adults and used CFA to indicate that flow and engagement are not identical constructs. The second examined the differential relationships both variables have with work outcomes.

(Industrial/Organizational - Applied Experimental)

VII-133 **The Impact of Experimental Manipulations on Self-Reported BMI**

Amanda K Crandallx, *State University of New York at Buffalo*
Meghan I. H. Lindeman, *Northern Illinois University*
Lisa M Finkelstein, *Northern Illinois University*

Many studies measure self-reported BMI at the end of experiments along with other demographic variables that are thought to be trait-like and insensitive to experimental

manipulation. In two studies, we found that experimental manipulations affected participants self-reported BMI. Implications for research and health screenings are discussed.

(Methodology, Social - Applied Experimental)

VII-134 **The Negative Testing Effect Does Not Extend to Educationally Relevant Materials**
Daniel Petersonx, *Knox College*
No secondary authors

Though tests typically improve memory, recent laboratory findings have raised a concerning possibility that there are some educational contexts in which taking a test might actually impair memory. In two experiments, participants were presented with educationally relevant materials on which they were tested. No detrimental effects of the tests were observed.

(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

VII-135 **Whistling Vivaldi and Dressing Nice: Is it a Successful Strategy for Black Men?**
Cinoo Leex, *Rice University*
Michelle R. Hebl, *Rice University*
Rachel Trump-Steele, *Rice University*
Christine Nittrouer, *Rice University*

Inspired by an anecdote in "Whistling Vivaldi" (Steele, 2011), the current research tested individual-level strategies that "targets of discrimination" could adopt and benefit from. We manipulated music and clothing type of Black men in a field experiment and found that clothing choice can moderate the level of discrimination received.

(Social, Industrial/Organizational - Applied Experimental)