Poster Session II

II-001 Blurring of emotional and non-emotional memories by taxing working memory during recall
Marcel A. van den Hout, Utrecht University
Marloes Eidhof, Utrecht University
Jesse Verboom, Utrecht University
Marianne Littel, Utrecht University
Iris M. Engelhard, Utrecht University
If memories are recalled while working memory is taxed, e.g., by making eye movements (EM), the recalled memories become blurred and remain blurred during later recall. This phenomenon may help to explain the effects of EMDR. Current study investigates the role of emotional arousal in these memory effects.
(Clinical - Human Learning and Memory)

II-002 Can a self-relevant, positive stereotype boost performance on a math task?
Megan D. Kolvenbach, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Nicole J. Bies-Hernandez, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
David E. Copeland, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
The current study investigated whether performance on a mathematical task could be enhanced, rather than impaired, by exposing females to a self-relevant, positive stereotype. The results support this assumption, showing that accuracy on more difficult math problems was greater and reaction times marginally lower when exposed to a positive stereotype.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

II-003 Can Neuroscience Transform the Law?
Phillip A. Loatman, Rutgers University
Advances in psychology/biology explain that our behaviors are governed by unconscious physical operations that occur in the brain. Many argue that these advances will have a transformative effect on the judicial system. This study analyzes how individuals assess criminal responsibility across different defendant-focused conditions (i.e. abuse victim, drug use, etc.).
(Generic - Human Learning and Memory)

II-004 Category-Specific Satiation from Excessive Priming and Strong Associations
Michael E. Roberts, DePauw University
Chelsea Ohler, DePauw University
Jack Burgeson, DePauw University
Justin Kantner, University of California, Santa Barbara
Our previous experiments demonstrated a satiation effect in which an excessive number of primes selectively increase response times to related targets. The current experiment replicates the satiation effect with a different priming procedure, and we also find a satiation effect from the cumulative associative priming strength.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

II-005 Controlled and uncontrolled cue influences during recognition judgment
Diana Selmeczy, Washington University in St Louis
Ian G. Dobbins, Washington University in St Louis
We assessed whether participants can ignore predictive environmental cues during episodic recognition judgments. Results demonstrated that observers were biased by cues despite instructions to ignore them,
and were apparently unaware of this memory bias, suggesting difficulty separating environmental context from internal memory signals during recognition.

II-006 Daydreaming, Dissociation, and Memory Errors
Colleen Cleere, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Steven J. Lynn, Binghamton University - SUNY

Our study aimed to replicate and expand the findings of Delaney, Sahakyan, Kelley, & Zimmerman (2010), who found that daydreaming about past events influenced participant’s performance on a later recall task. We failed to replicate an effect for daydreaming. However, state dissociation predicted errors of commission on several recall trials.

II-007 Deciding to Forget, and Succeeding
Daniel Corts, Augustana College
Lindsey Kutcher, Augustana College
Katherine Depa, Augustana College
Mackenzie Moriarty, Augustana College

This study extends item-method directed forgetting methodology by switching from experimenter-directed to self-directed forgetting. Results indicated that individuals could remember and forget according to their decisions on free recall, particularly when the decision required only shallow processing.

II-008 Disfluency: Difficulty or Distinctiveness?
Daniel A. Clark, The University of Texas at Austin
Daniel H. Robinson, Colorado State University

Although two studies have found that disfluency improves learning, a recent study suggested that visual distortion (blurring) did not improve learning. In this study, typeface changes improved learning overall, distortion only improved learning when the typeface was normal. This findings suggests that disfluency may be related to distinctiveness.

II-009 Dissociation of motor and perceptual learning in probabilistic sequence learning
Stephanie A. Robinson, The Catholic University of America, Department of Psychology
William C. Young, The Catholic University of America, Department of Psychology
Nicole M. Meyers, The Catholic University of America, Department of Psychology
Darlene V. Howard, Georgetown University, Department of Psychology
James H. Howard, The Catholic University of America, Department of Psychology, Georgetown University, Department of Psychology, Department of Neurology

Implicit learning tasks typically involve perceptual and motor learning. When these are separated in a deterministic sequence learning task, implicit learning still occurs. Our study asks whether this occurs with probabilistic sequence learning. Results suggest that for higher-order probabilistic sequences, both motor and perceptual coding may be needed for learning.

II-010 Distraction Shrinks Space
Jesse Q. Sargent, Francis Marion University
Jeffrey M. Zacks, Washington University in St. Louis
John W. Philbeck, George Washington University
Shaney Flores, Washington University in St. Louis
Tracking the length of a walked path is important for navigation, and what you do while walking a path can affect memory for distance. Using two converging methods, we found that adding features to a walked path reduced remembered distance. Features may sometimes interfere with distance accumulation mechanisms. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

II-011 Can High School Teachers and Students Influence Each Other’s Mindsets Over Time?
Katherine F. Wright, University of Memphis
Martin H. Jones, The University of Memphis
Christian E. Mueller, The University of Memphis
This study examined the stability of high school teachers’ and students’ mindsets in math and English. Teachers’ mindsets remained constant, but students’ mindsets changed in both subjects. Path analyses indicated fall semester mindsets predicted spring mindsets for both groups, but teachers and students did not influence each other’s mindsets. (Cognitive - Education)

II-012 Career Interest as Related to Perception of Math Involvement and Math Anxiety
Jordan H. O'Briant, Louisiana Tech University
Mary M. Livingston, Louisiana Tech University
Alice P. Carter, Louisiana Tech University (now retired)
The purpose of this study was to explore relationships between math anxiety, perception of math in careers, and level of career interest. Perception of more math involvement indicated less interest. The pattern of results indicated that seeking non-math related occupations may be related to factors beyond math anxiety. (General - Education)

II-013 Cognitive Tests Predicted Grades for White Students But Not for Black Students
William C. Tirre, United States Department of Education
Twenty-four cognitive tests were administered to thousands of American 12th grade students in 1960 through Project Talent. This paper examines the validity of these tests in predicting GPA for white and black students who attended separate but allegedly equal schools. Cognitive tests predicted school achievement better for white students. (Methodology - Education)

II-014 Collective Efficacy and Mathematics Achievement: The Role of Teacher Achievement Goals
Thomas W. Hamlet, University of Memphis
This study assesses the role of teacher achievement goals in mitigating the relationship between negative perceptions of collective efficacy and students’ grades in math. A path analysis was utilized with 214 high school students. Results indicated no significant direct paths, contrary to previous research (Bandura, 1997). (Social - Education)

II-015 College Student Work/Life/School Balance: Work Hours, Negative/Positive Impacts of Work, and Load
Erin Stern, St. Catherine University
Andrea M. Olson, St. Catherine University
Molly Hennessy, St. Catherine University
Emily Mager, St. Catherine University
Many college students are managing multiple demands of work, school and personal life. Survey results from 117 female college students showed that number of work hours positively correlated with experiences of work-school conflict and work-life conflict. In turn, work-school conflict and work-life conflict negatively correlated with Work/Life/School Balance (WLSB).
II-016 College Students’ Views Toward Diversity as Mediators of Anti-Affirmative Action Values
Eros R. DeSouza, Illinois State University
Heather Terhorst-Miller, Illinois State University
Matthew Hesson-McInnis, Illinois State University
We assessed college students’ views toward diversity in higher education as mediators of anti-affirmative action values with students’ demographic characteristics (race, gender, and level of education) as predictors. The data showed full mediation, supporting our hypothesis. Implications are discussed.

II-017 Correspondence of Cognitive Events and Cognitive Processes in Guided Cognition Tasks
William B. Whitten, Fordham University
Mitchell Rabinowitz, Fordham University
Sandra E. Whitten, Fordham University
Guided Cognition structures tasks to engage learners in observable cognitive events, hypothesized to elicit cognitive processes that result in learning. Performance on unexpected quizzes is better after Guided Cognition homework than after Traditional homework. A logical analysis of cognitive processes elicited by cognitive events reveals why these events facilitate learning.

II-018 Creating Synthesis in the Academic Research on Intellectual and Learning Styles
Melissa I. Gebbia, Molloy College
Natalia Rappa, Molloy College
Renee Smucker, Molloy College
A coherent interdisciplinary approach to styles is introduced through a synthesis of two prevalent and respected models of styles, Mental Self Government and the Dunn and Dunn Learning Styles model. Focusing on outcomes for the life-long learner, this longitudinal study identifies correlations and predictive utility of the two models for college students.

II-019 Culture Difference in Choice of Social Comparison and Its Impacts on Academic Performance: A Comparison between American and Chinese Young Students
Aimin Wang, Miami University
Ding Huang, Miami University
Pan Ling, Miami University
Ting Li, Miami University
The research investigated the pattern of social comparison in American and Chinese culture, and the relation of social comparison with academic performance. The results showed the pattern was changed when associated with lateral comparison, the preference on the property of norms was differed, and student’s academic performance was correlated and predicted by the pattern of social comparison.

II-020 Dance Enhances Learning Physics Concepts
Lisa Einstein, Princeton University
John N. Bohannon III, Butler University
John N. Bohannon, Harvard University
244 participants attended a physics lecture with or without interpretive dance. A control group experienced the dance alone without lecture. Dance participants with either prior knowledge of the target
information or experienced the lecture remembered more than those who merely watched the dance, suggesting the performance had an additive effect.
(Cognitive - Education)

II-021 Children's Trust in What They Are Told by Ingroup Versus Outgroup Speakers
Kyla P. McDonald, Ryerson University
Lili Ma, Ryerson University
This study explores whether speakers' social identity (e.g., ingroup vs. outgroup) influences children's trust in false testimony that contradicts their firsthand observations. The findings suggest that preschoolers are credulous towards the false testimony of an ingroup speaker, but are skeptical when the false testimony is from an outgroup speaker.
(Developmental - Social Cognition)

II-022 Regulatory Focus and Threat Perception Influence Endorsements of Governmental Action Towards Iran
Shira M. Lupkin, Barnard College, Columbia University
Steven J. Stroessner, Barnard College, Columbia University
Abigail A. Scholer, University of Waterloo
David M. Marx, San Diego State University
Bradley M. Weisz, San Diego State University
This experiment examined the conditions under which citizens will support governmental action to respond to perceived threats from another country—namely the possible threat of Iran's nuclear program. Results indicate that both regulatory focus and the perceived level of threat affect an individual's willingness to endorse governmental action.
(Social - Social Cognition)

II-023 'Outness' Affects Gay Men's Actual and Perceived Ingroup Desire for Romantic Relationship
Gal Slonim, University of Haifa, Israel
Ori Kapara, Ben Gurion University, Israel
Past research on the non-monogamous stereotype of gay men has ignored their own ideas and desire for a relationship. We found that generally gay men highly desire a relationship, even more so when they are 'out', yet often hold onto the stereotype when considering other gay men.
(Social - Social Cognition)

II-024 Age Differences in Associations Between Core Beliefs and Adolescents' Civic Judgments
Benjamin Oosterhoff, West Virginia University
Cara A. Palmer, West Virginia University
Aaron Metzger, West Virginia University
Kaitlyn A. Ferris, West Virginia University
Age differences in associations between teens' core beliefs (authoritarianism, spirituality, and patriotism) and civic judgments were examined. Results indicate that adolescents' developing core beliefs and domain-specific judgments about civic participation are associated in complex ways that varied by adolescent age. Findings and implications are discussed.
(Developmental - Social Cognition)

II-025 Age, Affect Knowledge and Temperament Predict Preschoolers' Physical and Relational Transgression Responses.
Isabel S. Bradburn, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Hideko H. Bassett, George Mason University
Kristina Horton, Hampton University
Amanda Watson, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Susanne A. Denham, George Mason University
Preschoolers’ social information processing (SIP) in two types of hypothetical peer provocations (physical and relational) were examined. 3-6 year olds (N=25) reported more avoidant reactions to physical transgressions and more prosocial responses to relational transgressions. Individual differences in SIP emerged for transgression type, varying by age, affective knowledge, and temperament.
(Developmental - Social Cognition)

II-026 Age-related changes in imitation across domains in typically developing preschoolers
Elizabeth Renner, George Washington University
Laura Zimmermann, Georgetown University
Brian Schilder, George Washington University
Chagai Mendelson, Georgetown University
Laura Golojuch, Georgetown University
Francys Subiaul, George Washington University
Rachel Barr, Georgetown University
Sixty 2.5- to 4.5-year-old children were assessed on four imitation tasks, which included two computer-based tasks and two object-based tasks. Results showed that performance on semantically based tasks dissociated from that on motor-based tasks. These results challenge current theories of imitation.
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

II-027 All this Compassion is Making me Cynical: External Explanations Increase Cynicism towards Humanity Even as they Evoke Compassion for Individual Transgressors
Phillip D. Getty, Lehigh University
Michael J. Gill, Lehigh University
A core finding of attribution theory is that external explanation evoke compassion for transgressors. We present evidence suggesting that these same explanations simultaneously contribute to a cynical view of humanity. They do so, because they feed the impression that humanity is full of despicable characters.
(Social - Social Cognition)

II-028 An Assessment of the Validity of a Self-Scored Creativity Test
Brad M. Wray, Arundel High School
Kaelin L. Holdaway, Arundel High School
Ashleigh Rama, Arundel High School
Taylor Rama, Arundel High School
We assessed the Purdue Creativity test’s self-scoring system by comparing self-scores of 92 AP Psychology students to the scores given by a panel of the student's peers. We found that there was, on average, a 7.08% exaggeration of self-score as well as a positive correlation between self-scores and that exaggeration.
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

II-029 Search as a window for understanding the temporal discounting process
Ke Sang, Indiana University, Bloomington
Junyi Dai, Indiana University, Bloomington
Peter M. Todd, Indiana University, Bloomington
Robert L. Goldstone, Indiana University, Bloomington
Participants with larger temporal discounting rates started exploiting resources in a depleting search task later than those with smaller rates and were closer to the optimal strategy, but not when resources were non-depleting. Shorter time perception spans may yield larger temporal discount rates and make individuals avoid exploiting decreasing resources.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)
II-030 “On What Basis Should I Make a Choice?” Influence of a Choice Mindset on Decision Making
Krishna Savani, National University of Singapore
Jonathan Westfall, Centenary College of Louisiana
Eric J. Johnson, Columbia University
Elke U. Weber, Columbia University
We demonstrate that activating the concept of choice leads people to ask what is the relevant basis for making decisions. Four studies document that priming choice leads people look longer at pieces of information that are objectively relevant for making a decision, and to base their choices on this information.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

II-031 Advantages of Revealing a Criminal History in a Job Interview
Kelly A. Charlton, University of North Carolina at Pembroke
Christopher L. Green, University of North Carolina at Pembroke
Shilpa MP Regan, University of North Carolina at Pembroke
In an effort to study the effect of revealing one’s criminal history in a job interview, participants read about a job applicant who disclosed or did not disclose a misdemeanor or felony criminal conviction prior to a background check. Results indicate that only disclosure affected evaluations and hiring assessments.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

II-032 An Outside Perspective
Vicente Torres, Elizabethtown College
Michael Roy, Elizabethtown College
The goal of this study is to discover a connection between estimating time completion and third person imagery. Third person imagery has already been seen to have an effect on long tasks, but it does not seem to work for shorter uninterrupted tasks.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

II-033 Anxiety Predicts Cooperative and Competitive Behaviors During a Hawk-Dove Task
Erin M. Reese, The Catholic University of America
Em Madden, The Catholic University of America
Alissa Forman-Alberti, The Catholic University of America
Caroline Wilbur, The Catholic University of America
Sebastian Szollos, The Catholic University of America
Ben Hinnant, The Catholic University of America
This study examines anxiety and behavioral decision-making. Participants are required to decide whether to cooperate or compete with a computer avatar in order to gain rewards. Males with low anxiety react with significantly more competitively aggressive behaviors when playing against a competitive opponent than males with high anxiety, and females.
(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

II-034 Are Clinicians Better at Recalling Case Details? An Evaluation of Expertise
Christopher Webb, Mississippi State University
Jared W. Keeley, Mississippi State University
This study questions whether expertise plays a role in how mental health clinicians remember case details about their clients. 51 experts and 197 non-experts were presented with three hypothetical case vignettes, and the amount of case details recalled were the focus of analysis, with working memory ability as a covariate.
(Clinical - Judgment and Decision Making)
II-035 Attitudes toward Medication: Decreased Preference for Natural in Situations of High Dread
Talia N. Robbins, Muhlenberg College
Justina A. Dubinsky, Muhlenberg College
Jennifer E. Seeba, Muhlenberg College
Jeffrey M. Rudski, Muhlenberg College

We hypothesized that participants would prefer artificial medication to natural in high dread situations. Participants were assigned to a rash (low) or meningitis (high) dread conditions and chose between natural or artificial treatments described as equivalent. Higher dread was associated with greater preference and acceptance of artificial medication.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

II-036 Behavioral Model for Morality: Social-Conventional, Disgust and Care-Based Moral Transgressions
Kelly K. Leong, National Institute of Mental Health
Stuart F. White, National Institute of Mental Health
James R. Blair, Section of Affective and Cognitive Neuroscience, National Institutes of Health

Recent studies have suggested that moral judgments are processed differently depending on the type of transgression occurring. However, different categorizes of transgression type have not been systematically studied, nor has the relationship between categories been examined. This study examines sub-types of moral transgressions and documents relationships between categories.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

II-037 Causal Judgment: Influences of Perceptual and Motor Factors
Kelly M. Goedert, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ
MENGQI GUO, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ
Twanesha N. Wilcox, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ
Drew Holden, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ
Jill Carton, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ
Marielle O’Connor, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ
Aia Yousef, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ

We investigated perceptual and motor effects on causal judgment from contingency. We observed more accurate causal judgment when the location of a cause and the button for predicting that the cause would produce the outcome matched. The results suggest that causal judgments are influenced by perceptual and motor factors.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

II-038 Cognitive Dissonance induced by College Cost Data resists Information Emphasizing Education Benefits
Shawn P. Gallagher, Millersville University
Donté W. Peeks, Millersville University

When confronted with the cost of child-rearing, parents exaggerate the significance of children to resolve cognitive dissonance. Dissonance is lower for parents who are also told of the benefits. We found that students also exhibited dissonance after reading about college costs but it was unaffected by information about benefits.
(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

II-039 Age, Personality, and Time of Day Preference: A Mediational Model
Zachary D. Kribs, Albion College
Andrew N. Christopher, Albion College
Mareike B. Wieth, Albion College
This study (N = 491) examined potential mediators (here, the Big Five Personality factors and their smaller facets) of the established relationship between age and time of day preference. Regression analyses found that the factor of conscientiousness, specifically the sub-facet of self-discipline, accounted for the largest portion of their relationship.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

II-040 Aspects of Competitiveness Associated with Masculine and Feminine Characteristics
David Wheatley, Xavier University
Troy Bitson, Glen Oaks College
Participants rated themselves on measures of masculine and feminine characteristics and goal and interpersonal competitiveness. Male masculine ratings positively correlated with both forms of competitiveness. Female feminine ratings negatively correlated with interpersonal competitiveness. Results relate to the psychoanalytic theory of sex role development through identification with the same sex parent.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

II-041 Assessing normal and abnormal parental personality traits from observations of family interactions
Sindes Dawood, Michigan State University
Benjamin Schalet, Northwestern University
Emily Durbin, Michigan State University
The present study examined convergence between self-reported measures of personality traits and observational ratings of these traits made from videotaped family interactions in mothers and fathers. Analyses revealed modest-moderate convergence between the two methods, varying somewhat across traits. Results suggest that observational tasks may be useful for assessing personality traits.
(Clinical - Personality)

II-042 Birth Order and Personality: A Within-Family Test of Cultural Lore
Jenna Kelley, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
April L. Bleske-Rechek, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
In this within-family study, young adult sibling pairs provided independent self-report personality data, and their parents also provided personality data on them. We found no personality differences between firstborn and laterborn siblings for either self-report or parent report, thus substantiating previous research suggesting no effect of birth order on personality.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

II-043 Bringing conflict home: how workplace conflict can become work-family conflict
John Wittgenstein, Florida International University
Josh Allen, Florida International University
This study addresses the research gap of how relationship conflict in the workplace spillovers and become work family conflict and how job autonomy can moderate this relationship. Our results demonstrated the significant relationship conflict has on work family conflict and how autonomy moderate their interaction.
(Industrial/Organizational - Personality)

II-044 Cognitive Ability and Personality Factors Predicting Mathematics Achievement
Sarah Ferguson, University of North Texas
Darrell M. Hull, University of North Texas
Becky J. Glover, University of North Texas
Alexander Beaujean, Baylor University
Michael W. Firmin, Cedarville University
This study examines relationships between cognitive ability and personality in predicting mathematics achievement. We increase understanding of this connection through three studies of geographically and academically diverse populations. Three nested regression models were used, and results indicate that cognitive ability level moderates the relationship between mathematics ability and personality.

II-045 Cognitive Characteristics and Self-Perceived Burden in Cancer Patients
Cynthia Lofaso, Central Virginia Community College
Weigand A. Daniel, Northwest Christian University
This study was designed to investigate the relationship between self-perceived burden (SPB) and autonomy, environmental mastery, and resiliency, as well as the occurrence of SPB in cancer patients with varying prognoses. Cognitive characteristics were found to predict variance in SPB scores. SPB was found to be a relatively common occurrence.

II-046 Comparing Two Personality Measures, the TIPI and the IPIP
Mary M. Livingston, Louisiana Tech University
Margaret L. Hindman, Louisiana Tech University (now at LSU)
Alice P. Carter, Louisiana Tech University
This study compared the Ten Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) and the widely used International Personality Item Pool (IPIP) using an ethnically diverse sample of college students. The much shorter TIPI compared favorably with the much longer IPIP. Results from this online survey were consistent with previous paper and pencil results.

II-047 Construction of a Six-Facet IPIP Psychopathy Scale
Rebecca Leahy, DePauw University
Carly Dea, DePauw University
Hayley Ryan, DePauw University
Chelsea Ohler, DePauw University
Scott R. Ross, DePauw University
Two studies were conducted to develop and validate a psychopathy scale using items from the IPIP. In Study 1 (N = 157), six reliable scales of psychopathy were developed. Study 2 (N = 92) cross-validated subscale reliabilities, providing measures of convergent and criterion-related validity by using previously validated psychopathy assessments.

II-048 Correlates of Self-Efficacy: Social Support from Friends, Trait Anxiety and Optimism in an HIV+ sample
Schylar R. Herrin, University of North Texas
Alexandra Wike, University of North Texas
Mark Vosvick, University of North Texas
Research indicates self-efficacious behaviors are adaptive coping mechanisms, while low self-efficacy is associated with increased viral load (Ironson et. al., 2005). This study examined how optimism, trait anxiety and support from friends are associated with self-efficacy among HIV+ people. Results suggest trait anxiety and support from friends correlate with self-efficacy.

II-049 Body Satisfaction, Eating Behaviors and Attitudes Among Undergraduate Women
Lillian Semedo, Centre College student
Rachel Brannen, Centre College
The prevalence of eating disorders in the United States has drastically increased among undergraduate women. Through the use of self-report questionnaires, participant’s views on body image were evaluated. The difference between participants actual and ideal BMI was also measured to identify the presence of eating disorder symptomology.

(General - Attitude/Attitude Change)

II-050 Categorization Instruction Affects Race Implicit Association Test Performance
Lou M. Sherburne, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Using an Implicit Association Test (IAT), non-African-American participants were asked to classify faces on the basis of race (control condition), gender, or a superimposed shape. In two experiments, only participants in the control condition showed the previously reported preference for non-African-American faces.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

II-051 Causal Attributions for Obesity: Links to Weight-Loss Beliefs, Stigma, and Policy Support
Rebecca L. Pearl, Yale University
Matthew S. Lebowitz, Yale University
Among overweight/obese participants, biological causal attributions for obesity predicted weight bias internalization and reduced confidence in their ability to lose weight. Among non-overweight participants, personal-responsibility attributions were associated with blaming obese individuals for their weight, while environmental attributions predicted support for obesity-related policies (e.g. anti-bullying, non-discrimination) and reduced social rejection.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

II-052 Cause-Related Promotions Influence Attitudes toward Food Companies
Victoria L. Webb, Yale University
Jennifer Harris, Yale University
Kelly D. Brownell, Yale University
This study examined whether a cause-related marketing promotion on a food package would influence participants’ attitudes. Participants who viewed packages for unfamiliar foods with such promotions reported better attitudes toward the company, rated the company as more responsible, and were more likely to recommend the product to a friend.
(General - Attitude/Attitude Change)

II-053 Chronic Threat Sensitivity Predicts Prejudices toward Threat-Relevant Outgroups Following Stereotype Activation
Corey L. Cook, Skidmore College
Catherine A. Cottrell, New College of Florida
Steve Newell, University of Florida
Can stereotyping activate threat-management systems? The current study activated stereotypes through a recall task and asked participants to report prejudices toward groups stereotyped to threaten health or safety. Following stereotype activation, chronic sensitivity to perception of threats to health and safety predicted prejudice toward groups posing corresponding (vs. unrelated) threats.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

II-054 Consequences of Climate-to-Voice Perceptions: Implications for Employee Job Attitudes
Sidney F. Fisher, Walden University
Benjamin E. Liberman, U.S. Office of Personnel Management
This study examined how employees’ climate to voice (CTV) perceptions, that is, how employees feel about offering opinions on how work processes might be improved, influence their job attitudes. Results showed
that CTV was positively related to job satisfaction, organizational satisfaction, employee engagement, organizational performance, and trust in leadership.
(Industrial/Organizational - Attitude/Attitude Change)

II-055 Coping Correlates of Sphere-specific Just World Beliefs
Steven T. Zombory, Palm Beach Atlantic University
Amanda C. Earl, Palm Beach Atlantic University
This study examined relationships between just world belief domains and coping styles, hardiness, environmental mastery, and religious coping. Personal and interpersonal JWBs were associated with emotional regulation and avoidance coping rather than active problem solving and meaningful engagement. Sociopolitical JWBs related positively to all coping styles and to specific elements of hardiness and religious coping.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

II-056 COSMETIC SURGERY AND COSMETIC SURGERY - RELATED TELEVISION SHOW VIEWING CORRELATE WITH DESIRE FOR COSMETIC SURGERY AMONG AMERICAN STUDENTS AND NON-STUDENTS
Bernadette B. Chitunya-Wilson, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, CA, USA
Jean-Pierre Isbouts, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, CA, USA
Karen E. Dill, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, CA, USA
Amhed Garba, Department of Diagnostics and Extension, National Veterinary Research Institute, Vom-Nigeria
Cosmetic Surgery Reality Television (CS-RTV) show viewing influences American women’s desire for CS. This influence has been investigated by using a sample of student and non-student participants. Descriptive statistics and PPMCC were used. A relationship between CS and CSR-RTV show viewing and American women’s desire for CS was established.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

II-057 Cultural Aspects of American Society and Attitudes toward Immigrants
Sarah Dierking, University of Central Florida
Jessica Brandt, University of Central Florida
Siobhan Charles, University of Central Florida
Chrysalis L. Wright, University of Central Florida
This study examined how views of American society relate to attitudes toward immigrants. Those who rated America high on women’s rights and treatment of the poor held more positive attitudes toward immigrants. A gender effect was found between attitudes toward immigrants and treatment of the poor, but not women’s rights.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

II-058 Adult Age Differences in the Attention Network Test
Katherine R. Gamble, Georgetown University
James H. Howard, The Catholic University of America
Darlene V. Howard, Georgetown University
Previous studies of adult age differences in the Attention Network Test found mixed results. We found that when age-related slowing was accounted for via proportional RT measures, older adults had worse alerting attention than young, but there were no age differences in orienting or executive attention.
(Cognitive - Aging)

II-059 Age-related differences in attentional bias for emotional faces
Jennifer C. Tomaszczyk, Toronto Rehab, University Centre
Myra A. Fernandes, University of Waterloo
Studies of aging-related positivity effects in attention have eschewed direct comparison of positive and negative stimuli. Results of the current study suggest a negativity bias in younger adults’ attention regardless of valence of nearby stimuli. Older adults show an absence of this bias when positive information is present.

(Cognitive - Aging)

II-060 Aging delays ERPs to faces by 1ms/year independently of luminance level
Magda M. Bieniek, University of Glasgow
Luisa Frei, University of Glasgow
Guillaume A. Rousselet, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom
Using event-related potentials (ERPs), we quantified the effects of aging, pupil size and luminance on visual processing speed. In a sample of 59 subjects, we found a reliable (test-retest), age-related 1 ms/year delay in processing speed that is independent of luminance and is likely neural in origin

(Biological/Neuroscience - Aging)

II-061 Brain and behavioral intra-individual variability in aging during an implicit learning task
Priya Santhanam, Georgetown University
Jessica R. Simon, Georgetown University/ Rutgers University
Kendra L. Seamen, The Catholic University of America
Darlene V. Howard, Georgetown University
James H. Howard, The Catholic University of America/ Georgetown University
This study compared intra-individual variability of behavioral (reaction time) and brain signal (region-specific BOLD) during an implicit learning task. Results revealed a contrasting pattern of higher behavioral but generally lower brain signal intra-individual variability in old than young adults consistent with recently reported findings (e.g., Garrett, 2011).

(Biological/Neuroscience - Aging)

II-062 Can the use of meditation improve stroke rehabilitation?
Jacqueline Massa, Kean University
Christina Luna, Kean University
The study examined the use of meditation in rehabilitation of cerebral vascular accidents. Twenty participants received guided meditation or engaged in conversation with the researcher. Standardized tests were used to assess motor ability at baseline and after intervention. EEG was collected during baseline, intervention, and reassessment. Results will be discussed.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Aging)

II-063 Classifying Individuals with MCI and Healthy Elderly With a Daily Activities Task
Travis M. Scott, California State University Northridge
Justina Avila, California State University Northridge
Ellen Woo, UCLA Department of Neurology, Mary S. Easton Center for Alzheimer’s Disease Research
Liana Apostolova, UCLA Department of Neurology, Mary S. Easton Center for Alzheimer’s Disease Research
John Ringman, UCLA Department of Neurology, Mary S. Easton Center for Alzheimer’s Disease Research
Po Lu, University of California Los Angeles
Jill Razani, California State University Northridge
We assess the ability of the Direct Assessment of Functional Status (DAFS) to correctly classify a sample of 40 patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and 65 healthy controls. The DAFS shopping subscale had the best classification rate and was most accurate in classifying MCI patients.

(Clinical - Aging)
II-064 Client Perceptions of Therapist Behaviors in a Treatment Study of Older Adults with Depression and Executive Dysfunction: Post-treatment and Long Term Follow-up Results
Carla Gabris, Suffolk University and Weill Cornell Medical College and University of California, San Francisco
Michael Suvak, Suffolk University
David Gansler, Suffolk University
Patrick Raue, Weill Cornell Medical College
Patricia Areán, University of California San Francisco
In this randomized controlled trial of 221 participants who received 12 consecutive weeks of modified problem-solving therapy or supportive therapy, the Understanding subscale of the Client Perception of Therapist Scale (Lorr, 1965) predicted change in depression, with higher levels of Understanding at Week 1 associated with greater decreases in depression during the treatment phase and the follow-up phase.
(Clinical - Aging)

II-065 Confirmation of Domain-Specificity of Age Stereotypes in Nigeria
James T. Gire, Virginia Military Institute
This study confirmed the domain-specificity of age stereotypes in Nigeria. The elderly were viewed more negatively in some domains (e.g., health and fitness), and positively (e.g., religion-spirituality) in others. Surprisingly, young adults had more positive views of aging than older adults. This was also moderated by gender and education.
(Social - Aging)

II-066 “He’ll think I’m gay!”: Masculinity-related barriers preventing confrontations of sexual prejudice
Kathryn M. Kroeper, Rutgers University
Diana T. Sanchez, Rutgers University
Mary Himmelstein, Rutgers University
The present study explores whether men who endorse precarious manhood beliefs are less likely to confront prejudice. Participants were randomly assigned to either a sexual prejudice or control condition. Precarious manhood predicted lower rates of confronting prejudice, while confronting prejudice was associated with believing one would be viewed as gay.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

II-067 A Longitudinal Study of Young Adults’ Plans for Work and Family
April L. Bleske-Rechek, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Eric Hanley, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Bryan Donovan, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Danielle E. Ryan, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Jenna A. Kelley, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
We followed 200 undergraduates over three years to determine how their educational aspirations and plans for work and family change over time. Men’s and women’s educational aspirations converged over time, but their devotion to work in the context of having young children at home diverged widely at both time points.
(Developmental - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

II-068 A Naturalistic Study of Stereotype Threat in Young Female Chess Players
Hank Rothgerber, Bellarmine University
Katie Wolsiefer, University of Colorado
This research examined the development of stereotype threat susceptibility in a naturalistic environment. Young female chess players performed worse than expected against males in official tournaments, achieving about 83% of the expected success based on their own and their opponent’s pre-rating. Stereotype threat susceptibility was most pronounced in challenging contexts.
II-069 Advancing our Understanding of ADVANCE’s Research Requirement: Lessons Learned and Innovative Findings
Shannon K. McCoy, University of Maine
Ellen Newell, University of Maine
Lauren Hawthorne, University of Maine
Daniela Veliz, University of Maine
Susan Gardner, University of Maine
Amy Blackstone, University of Maine
NSF ADVANCE grants support the recruitment and retention of women faculty in STEM fields. Relatively recently, ADVANCE has required a supplementary research proposal to examine “theory-driven models” of women’s advancement in STEM disciplines. We share the unexpected barriers to, and findings from, theory driven research conducted under the ADVANCE umbrella.

II-070 Agentic Traits Are Associated with Science
Jeffrey Fortin, Bridgewater State University
Laura R. Ramsey, Bridgewater State University
Social role theory states that activities associated with agentic traits (e.g., independence, assertiveness) are assumed to be more suited for men than women. This study demonstrated that agentic traits are both implicitly and explicitly associated with science fields, which may have implications for the underrepresentation of women in science.

II-071 An Empirical Study of Attitudes toward Women Managers among Conservative Christian University Students
Chi-en Hwang, Cedarville University
Hannah J. Holmes, Cedarville University
Alexandra B. Balkus, Cedarville University
The Women as Managers Scale was administered to a group of 682 undergraduate students in a Midwestern Christian University. Females displayed more positive perceptions of ability and acceptance toward women managers than males. Seniors had more favorable attitudes. Those who had been employed under women managers were also more positive.

II-072 An Experimental Examination of Gender Influences in Academic Salutation
Timothy J. Bartkoski, Missouri State University
Timothy K. Daugherty, Missouri State University
Tanya L. Whipple, Missouri State University
Shurita Thomas-Tate, Missouri State University
Examined the written communication of students toward faculty members whose gender was experimentally manipulated. When the faculty member was female, the salutation choice was significantly influenced by student experience level (credit hours), political orientation, and gender transcendence.

II-073 An In-depth Analysis of Mothers’ Direct and Indirect Gender Socialization During Adolescence
Taveeshi Gupta, New York University
Niobe Way, New York University
Karen E. McFadden, New York University
Diane L. Hughes, New York University
The gender socialization process is a central reason underlying gender differences in academic and psychological domains for adolescents. An in-depth qualitative analysis was conducted with ethnically diverse mothers in the United States. Though variations exist, all mothers tend to both reject and adhere to gender stereotypes during the socialization process.
(Developmental - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

II-074 Associations Between Occupational Commitment and Relationship Expectations in Males and Females
Dorothy Flannagan, University of Texas at San Antonio
Tiffany L. Berzins, University of Texas at San Antonio
Males and females from an ethinically diverse population of college students rated their level of occupational commitment and their level of expectations for emotional support from same-sex friends, cross-sex friends, and romantic partners. For females but not males, higher levels of occupational commitment were associated with higher levels of of relationship expectations.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

II-075 Narcissism, Appearance Contingencies, and Empathy Predict Different Aspects of Fame Appeal
Dara N. Greenwood, Vassar College
Amelia Couture, Vassar College (alum)
Magnolia Swanson, Vassar College (alum)
Roxy Perez, Vassar College (alum)
How do views of self predict attitudes about fame? Results of a survey study show that the need to belong is associated with multiple aspects of fame appeal. Narcissism and appearance concerns were robust predictors of Visibility and Status/Wealth motivations for fame, whereas empathy predicted Prosocial motivations for fame.
(Personality/Emotion - Self)

II-076 Child Abuse Witness Status, Gender, Adult Victimization Risk and Adult Victimization
Acknowledgement
Kirsten D. Leaberry, University of North Carolina Wilmington
Emily A. Boren, UNC Wilmington
Eva C. Jorgensen-Graham, UNC Wilmington
James J. Rossi, UNC Wilmington
Caroline M. Clements, UNC Wilmington
Devin R. Barlaan, Unc Wilmington
Justin P. Parke, UNC Wilmington
Witnessing abuse as a child and adult IPV or rape victimization acknowledgement were assessed. Male witnesses reported higher victimization than non-witnesses. Male and female witnesses were more likely than non-witnesses to acknowledge physical victimization. Male witnesses were less likely to acknowledge sexual victimization. Implications for child abuse witnesses were discussed.
(Clinical - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

II-077 Clothing as an Advertisement of Relationship Status and Sexual Availability
Lisa M. Thompson, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Tyler D. Smith, Texas Tech University
Ronald M. Miller, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Boyd H. Timothy, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Individuals will alter their appearance based upon their relationship status and quality. It was assumed that single students would dress more provocatively, but findings were counterintuitive, with married students having significantly more skin exposure than those who were single or casually dating, p=.04. 
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

II-078 Competing Social Goals’ Influence on College Women’s Judgments of Sexual Victimization Risk
Jennifer N. Crawford, University of New Mexico
Becky K. Gius, University of New Mexico
Ryan S. Ross, University of New Mexico
Elizabeth A. Yeater, University of New Mexico
Undergraduate women completed questionnaires regarding social goals (e.g. intimacy focus, acceptance motivation), hypothesized to interfere with their judgments of sexual victimization risk. Results indicated that higher focus on intimacy was associated with lower ratings of victimization risk in situations that have not yet escalated.
(Clinical - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

II-079 Decentration training makes you see strangers as more (emotional) human
Marek Drogosz, Warsaw School of Social Sciences and Humanities
The present study explores the influence of interpersonal decentration training on dehumanization of stereotyped groups. After decentration training participants ascribed generally more emotions, but the increase of primary emotions was greatest for Israeli and the increase of secondary emotions - for Vietnamese. It suggests that perceived humanity may depend on the relationship between ingroup and outgroup stereotypes.
(General - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

II-080 Dependent personality and interpersonal behavior in daily life
Michael Roche, Pennsylvania State University
Aaron L. Pincus, The Pennsylvania State University
Amanda L. Hyde, The Pennsylvania State University
David E. Conroy, The Pennsylvania State University
Nilam Ram, The Pennsylvania State University
To examine how personality manifests in the natural world, we applied multilevel models to data from 184 students who completed a 7-day event-contingent study of their interpersonal experiences. Dependency moderated the within-person association between communal perception and agentic behavior. Implications for treatment and definitions of personality pathology are discussed.
(Clinical - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

II-081 Differentiating the Speicher Trait Intimacy Capability and Intimacy Motivation Measure from Attachment
Hilda Speicher, Albertus Magnus College
Traditional and adult college students (N=32) were administered the Speicher Trait Intimacy Capability and Intimacy Motivation (STICIM) and attachment measures, and completed the Bird’s Next Drawing task, rated for graphic indicators associated with secure and insecure attachment. Differences in STICIM subscale associations to attachment measures and artwork will be discussed.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

II-082 Do Victims Help Victims?: Victimization-Identification, Perceived Barriers and Intimate-Partner Violence Intervention Likelihood
Katherine A. Anthony, New England College
Heather F. Chabot, New England College
Ivan  Delic, New England College
We examined if victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) (physical, verbal, both) differ in emotional response, emergency-perception, perceived barriers, and intervention likelihood as bystanders to IPV. Victim self-identification varied by violence experienced. Increased anxiety, sadness, and emergency-detection were associated with victimization but perceived barriers and intervention likelihood did not differ.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

II-083 Effects of Intergroup Rejection on Self-Disclosure and Social Support-Seeking in Cross-Race Friendships
Jan Marie R. Alegre, Princeton University
Four studies examined ethnic minorities’ willingness to disclose intergroup rejection to same-race and cross-race friends. After recalling or reading about stressful intergroup (versus interpersonal) rejection experiences, minorities expressed lower preferences for self-disclosing to cross-race (versus same-race) friends; this was partly explained by expectations for receiving inadequate emotional and instrumental support.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

II-084 Ethnicity, Socioeconomic Status, and Abuse Severity Predict IPV Related Psychopathology
Emily A. Boren, UNC Wilmington
Darcey L. D’Amato, UNC Wilmington
Eva C. Jorgensen-Graham, UNC Wilmington
Caroline M. Clements, University of North Carolina at Wilmington
Erin D. Churchill, UNC Wilmington
Amy M. Phillips, UNC Wilmington
Sierra K. Wait, UNC Wilmington
The impact of ethnicity, SES, and abuse severity on psychopathology following IPV was assessed. Overall, Caucasians reported more psychopathology than African Americans. Low SES predicted higher psychopathology for African Americans with high abuse severity, but not Caucasians at all abuse levels. Ethnic and SES sensitive interventions are discussed.
(Clinical - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

II-085 Examining How Gender and Emoticons Effect Facebook Jealousy
Michael B. Hudson, Roanoke College
Claire A. Nicolas, Hollins University
Molly Howser, Radford University
Kristen Lipsett, Roanoke College
Laura Pope, Radford University
Ian Robinson, Roanoke College
Denise Friedman, Roanoke College
Social media use among young adults is commonplace and understanding how it effects relationships is important. We examined the effect of gender and emoticon use on Facebook-related jealousy. Gender had a significant effect, whereas emoticons did not. Implications for relationships, parallels to offline interactions, and limitations will be discussed.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

II-086 A Strategy for Increasing Student Motivation on Low-Stakes Assessments
Zachary G. C. Kornhauser, Fordham University
Jillian Minahan, Fordham University
Karen L. Siedlecki, Fordham University
Low-stakes assessments are prevalent in higher education as measures of student learning, but are threatened by low student motivation. The current study examined whether motivation on these exams could be increased by activating a sense of academic citizenship among college students. Results reveal that this strategy yielded a small effect.

II-087 Care for a Drink? Goal Projection in the Real World
Margaret A. Dunn, New York University
Janet N. Ahn, New York University
Gabriele Oettingen, New York University
Peter M. Gollwitzer, New York University
Goal projection is the assumption that another shares one’s own goal. The current study examines the projection of goals as they exist in the world. Results indicate that when goal strength is manipulated, so are subsequent goal projection effects. These findings confirm that goals are projected in the real world.

II-088 Changes in Motivational Levels After a Science Enrichment Camp
Karen L. Yanowitz, Arkansas State University
C.Ann Ross, Arkansas State University
Tanja McKay, Arkansas State University
E. Renee Carroll, Arkansas State University
Debbie Hahs-Vaughn, University of Central Florida
This research examined the impact participating in a science enrichment camp had on students’ motivation. Significantly more middle-school students showed gains on self-efficacy and self-regulation compared to high-school students. Perhaps motivation to engage in STEM fields is more malleable at younger ages, resulting in the greater impact of enrichment experiences.

II-089 Counting the Hours: Effort and Progress Today Predict Job Search Times Tomorrow
Christopher J. Budnick, Northern Illinois University
Alecia M. Santuzzi, Northern Illinois University
Unemployed adults reported daily job-search times, effort, progress, affect, and re-employment efficacy over four weeks. Positive affect predicted more same-day but not next-day search behaviors. However, when both effort and progress perceptions were high, participants reported increased search times on the following day.

II-090 Defensive Processing and Cognitive Rumination as Predictors of Health Behaviors.
William P. Wattles, Francis Marion University
Herzog K. Teresa, Francis Marion University
Kimberly Gainey, Francis Marion University
Katarina Williams, Francis Marion University
In a three-way interaction, defensive processing, health attitudes, and cognitive rumination jointly predicted perceptions that participant’s current weight departed from their goal weight. We concluded that self-reporting of weight may differ from both subjective perceptions of weight and from actual weight as indices of health behaviors involving weight.

II-091 Driven from Within: Motivation-Specific Traits, Task-Type, Performance, and Group Efficacy
Annalyn C. Jacob, Central Michigan University
Terry Beehr, Central Michigan University
Personal mastery, competitive excellence and anxiety motivation were examined as predictors of supervisor-rated performance, performance gains and group efficacy. Personal mastery and anxiety motivation predicted supervisor-rated performance in the field, and anxiety motivation predicted performance gains in a laboratory experiment. Competitive excellence interacted with task type to predict performance gains.
(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

II-092 Dysphorics do not mobilize more effort during reward and punishment anticipation
Jessica Franzen, University of Geneva
Kerstin Brinkmann, University of Geneva
This study shows that nondysphorics mobilize more effort—operationalized as cardiovascular reactivity—in two incentive conditions than in a neutral condition, whereas dysphorics do not mobilize more effort for obtaining a reward or for avoiding a punishment. This study suggests a general insensitivity to all hedonic consequences in dysphoria.
(Clinical - Motivation)

II-093 Effects of Approach Training on Implicit and Explicit Evaluations of Spiders
Ryan Thibodeau, St. John Fisher College
Gregory P. Hedger, St. John Fisher College
This study examined whether AAT-based approach training modified several implicit and explicit fear-related responses that are typically evoked when even unselected individuals confront cues of spiders. Training had no effect on implicit spider fear, but it appeared to be counterproductive on the basis of our explicit indices of spider fear.
(Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

II-094 Effectiveness of Motivational Interviewing on Internet Addiction among Korean Adolescents
Katie Kwon Koo, University of Maryland at College Park
Among 670 Korean adolescents who participated in data collection, 60 students scoring as high risk in internet addiction received 5 psychotherapy sessions using motivational interviewing. Upon completion of treatment, there was significant decrease in Internet addiction, impulsiveness, & fatigue. There was significant increase in selfcontrol, & readiness to change.
(Clinical - Counseling)

II-095 Effectiveness of Motivational Interviewing on Internet Addiction among Korean Adolescents
Katie Kwon, University of Maryland at College Park
Among 670 Korean adolescents who participated in data collection, 60 students scoring as high risk in internet addiction received 5 psychotherapy sessions using motivational interviewing. Upon completion of treatment, there was significant decrease in Internet addiction, impulsiveness, & fatigue. There was significant increase in selfcontrol, & readiness to change.
(Clinical - Counseling)

II-096 Help-seeking Behaviors, Intentions, Attitudes, and Stigma Among Ethnically Diverse College Students
Jerome L. Short, George Mason University
Karen D. Bagley, George Mason University
Stephanie J. Wong, George Mason University
Kyla A. Machell, George Mason University
David J. Disabato, George Mason University
Sumera M. Quereshi, George Mason University
This study examined help-seeking perceptions and behaviors among 420 college students. Asian Americans reported more self-, family, and cultural stigma for seeking psychological services than Caucasians, but less favorable attitudes, lower intentions, and less help seeking behaviors. African Americans engaged in more informal help-seeking than other groups did. (Clinical - Counseling)

II-097 The interactions among personality traits and coping predict college student's symptoms
David J. Disabato, George Mason University
Jerome Short, George Mason University
This study examined the personality traits of extroversion and conscientiousness and how they might interact with proactive coping in predicting anxiety and depression based upon gender and race. We found significant interactions between extroversion (and conscientiousness) and proactive coping to predict female's and non-white's anxiety and male's depression. (Clinical - Counseling)

II-098 Validation of the Self-Compassion Scale
Pär Andréasson, California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo
Jason A. Williams, California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo
Negative correlations exist between the BDI-II and the Self-Compassion-Scale (r = -.57) and its subscales: Self-Kindness (r = -.35), Common Humanity (r = -.37), and Mindfulness (r = -.35). Positive correlations exist between the BDI-II and Self-Judgment (r = .49), Isolation (r = .59) and Over-Identified (r = .43) subscales. (Clinical - Counseling)

II-099 Do Scare Tactics Work? A Meta-Analytic Test of Fear Appeal Theories
Melanie B. Tannenbaum, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Rick S. Zimmerman, George Mason University
Lindsey Kurland, Virginia Commonwealth University
Samantha Jacobs, Virginia Commonwealth University
Kristina Wilson, University of Pennsylvania
Dolores Albarracin, University of Pennsylvania
The present meta-analysis was designed to rigorously test a comprehensive set of fear appeal theories. Overall, we found a positive, linear effect of fear on positive outcomes, especially (a) in combination with efficacy messages, (b) on one-time-only behaviors, and (c) in prevention-focused populations. NIDCR Building Bridges Award Winner
(Social - Public Policy)

II-100 Does Appearance Matter? How Race, Gender, and Appearance Affect Explicit Judgments Toward Panhandlers.
Nichole E. Stetten, Berea College
Wendy R. Williams, Berea College
The current study aims to extend Lankenau's (1999) qualitative research by using an experimental approach to see if a homeless person’s class (operationalized as appearance), race, and gender affect how much is donated to the individual. (Social - Public Policy)

II-101 Immigrant families with Deaf Children and their access to resources
Hannah Joharchi, Gallaudet university
This pilot study explores the feelings of access to resources of immigrant families with a deaf or hard hearing child. Three Iranian American parents were interviewed concerning their deaf child’s resources.
We hope to continue this study with immigrants from other countries and see how to best create greater access to resources.

(Clinical - Public Policy)

II-102 Subject Preferences for the Disclosure of Non-Actionable Genetic Test Results
Maysa De Sousa, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Erynn S. Gordon, Coriell Institute for Medical Research
Barbara A. Bernhardt, Center for the Integration of Genetic Healthcare Technologies and the Division of Translational Medicine and Human Genetics, University of Pennsylvania
The purpose of this study was to explore opinions towards genomic testing and the return of results for non-actionable diseases. The majority of subjects would want to receive genomic results for non-actionable diseases and thought that genetic testing for non-actionable diseases should be made available to the general public.

(Genral - Public Policy)

II-103 Modeling fluid intelligence and the ageing brain using Structural Equation Models
Rogier A. Kievit, MRC-CBSU
Jason R. Taylor, MRC-CBSU
Cam CAN, Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council, UK
Richard N. Henson, MRC-CBSU
Studies of ageing commonly relate differences in brain structure to differences in behavioural performance. We use SEM to examine the assumption of parameter invariance between brain and behavioural indicators in a large cohort (age 18-88) on behavioural measures of fluid intelligence (Cattell Culture fair test) and structural brain properties.

(Methodology - Neuropsychology)

II-103 The Political Independent: A Psychological Profile
Robert Demski, Adams State College
Mark Finney, Adams State College
Political independents have received little attention by political psychologists. The focus is typically on liberals versus conservatives, Democrats versus Republicans. Our study fills this void by showing that independents in our sample look more like liberals in terms of personality traits. In contrast, their value preferences span the political spectrum.

(Social - Public Policy)

II-104 Call Center Communication Preferences and the Big 5
Maryalice Citera, The State University of New York at New Paltz
Christian Kuiphoff, State University of New York at New Paltz
As technological choices for communicating expand, understanding which type of media (text, chat, phone) people prefer can help organizations tailor solutions to customers. The study results showed that extraverts preferred more personal types of communication (phone) and felt more uncomfortable with less personal types (texting).

(Industrial/Organizational - Communications Systems)

II-105 Computer-mediated Communication Does Not Alleviate Gender Stereotype Effects in Teams
Katharina Kluwe, Loyola University Chicago
R. Scott Tindale, Loyola University Chicago
Stereotype threat effects have been demonstrated for both gender and racial stereotypes (e.g., Spencer, Steele, & Quinn, 1999). The present study investigated whether using computer-mediated communication where gender can remain unknown will help to alleviate the problems of stereotype threat in team settings.
II-106 Memelab: simulation of a campus population
Ian D. Miller, University of Toronto
Gerald Cupchik, University of Toronto
Based on the empirical results of a longitudinal online content sharing study, the observed patterns were reproduced in an agent based simulation. Results and comparisons are discussed.

II-107 Role of Technology in the Relationship Between Social Anxiety and Emotion Recognition
Tessa Lewis-Whitson, University of Pittsburgh
Denise Friedman, Roanoke College
Individuals with social anxiety often display deficits in social skills. Many of these individuals have embraced computer-mediated communication (CMC) and even prefer it over face-to-face interaction. We explored whether CMC use mediated the relationship between social anxiety and emotion recognition. Mediation was not supported, but other avenues will be discussed.

II-109 Benefits of Landmark Information in Visual and Auditory In-vehicle Route Guidance
Heesun Choi, North Carolina State University
Siwen Liu, North Carolina State University
The study investigated the impact of landmark information provided via visual and auditory in-vehicle displays for route guidance. The results suggest that landmark information added to GPS guidance may offer benefits to drivers for both their navigation performance and safety, but auditory channel may have superior effects than visual channel.

II-110 Misplacing Electronic Files
Michelle E. Mammes, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
W. Scott Terry, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
We asked students about a specific instance of misplacing an electronic file (text, pict, music). Lost items were typically text documents; misplaced unintentionally; and forgotten within a day. Retrieval required multiple searches, sometimes in the same place. There were few instances of intentionally hiding files.

II-111 Spatial Skills and Serious Games: Finding Your Way to Prevent a Disaster
Dawn G. Blasko, Pennsylvania State University, Erie
Heather Lum, Pennsylvania State University, Erie
Holly A. Blasko, Pennsylvania State University, Erie
Bilge Erdem, Pennsylvania State University, Erie
Miri Ohashi, Pennsylvania State University, Erie
Callie Keating, Pennsylvania State University, Erie
Serious games can help to develop skills in disaster planning. Participants played a game about preventing damage from a Tsunami. Those with better spatial skills performed better on the game suggesting that they may have been better able to develop and use mental maps.

II-112 Surprising Effects of Priming on Incidence of Simulator Sickness
Petal LaBorde, University of Central Florida
Stephen Perkins, University of Central Florida
Elisabeth Neiderman, University of Central Florida
Ben D. Sawyer, University of Central Florida
Peter A. Hancock, University of Central Florida

This research examined the effect of priming on incidence of simulator sickness, as measured by the Simulator Sickness Questionnaire (SSQ) (Kennedy, et al 1993). Half of participants were primed with a pre-SSQ, elaborate warnings, and periodic questions. Surprisingly – but as shown previously – greater priming resulted in reduced simulator sickness.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Engineering/Human Factors/Ergonomics)

II-113 Clinician’s, Gay Men, and Their Religious Relatives’ Perspectives of Post-Disclosure Conflicts and Difficulties
Chana Etengoff, Graduate Center of the City University of New York

This poster illuminates similarities and differences in post-disclosure familial and socioreligious conflict contexts based on the semi-structured interviews of 23 gay men (13 Christian, 10 Jewish), 15 of their religious relatives (8 Christian, 7 Jewish), and 12 clinicians (N=50). Narratives were analyzed utilizing an applied Cultural Historical Activity theory approach.

(Clinical - Families)

II-114 A Program Evaluation for a Community Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction Course
Spencer Fix, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Rebecca L. Fix, Auburn University

The current study aimed to create a standardized program evaluation protocol that could be utilized by any community-based Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) course. Perceived stress, stress coping mechanisms, dispositional mindfulness, health behaviors and outcomes, and overall quality of life were assessed. Positive results were found despite low participation levels.

(General - Evaluation)

II-115 Adherence to Mindfulness Practices during a Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction Course
Rebecca L. Fix, Auburn University
Spencer T. Fix, University of North Carolina - Charlotte

This study examined adherence levels for seven specific mindfulness practice taught over the duration of an 8-week MBSR course. Five adults that were recruited from a community MBSR course logged daily mindfulness activities. Results show mostly inconsistent adherence, with regular practice being observed for lying and sitting body scan meditations.

(Clinical - Evaluation)

II-116 Lay theories of hate (vs. dislike): The differentiating role of morality
Jennifer Ray, New York University
Jay Van Bavel, New York University
Yael Granot, New York University
William Cunningham, University of Toronto

We investigated lay theories of whether the difference between hate versus dislike is a matter of degree (i.e. quantitative) or a difference in kind (i.e. qualitative). We found evidence for the qualitative hypothesis, such that morality played a role in differentiating hate versus dislike, above and beyond ratings of negativity.

(Social - Evaluation)

II-117 Your Face Makes Me Lose It All: Effect Of Physical Attractiveness On Risky Decision Making
Gayathri Pandey, Cornell University
Vivian Zayas, Cornell University
In the new Interpersonal Decision-Making Task, participants saw photographs of 4 individuals. Participants had 50 opportunities to maximize earnings (hypothetical) by choosing any of these individuals. Some individuals were more beneficial than others. However, attractive individuals were selected more often and perceived as more helpful, irrespective of their actual benefit.

(Social - Evaluation)

II-118 Cognition and Relationship Quality
Jan D. Sinnott, Towson University
Since complex thought can be useful in many aspects of life, it was hypothesized that intimate relationship style and satisfaction and complex thought would be positively related. Post-formal and relationship scales were administered. Questionnaires’ total scores were correlated significantly and positively ($r$ (156) = .200, $p$ (one-tailed) = .006), supporting the hypothesis.

(General - Couples)

II-119 Let’s talk about Sex: Sexual Communication and Health Behaviors Impact Dating Preferences
Stella Keitel, Marymount Manhattan College
Sarah L. Weinberger-Litman, Marymount Manhattan College
Leib Litman, Lander College and Touro Graduate School of Psychology
Cheskie Rosenzweig, Lander College
Using conjoint analysis, the current exploratory study found that sexual communication is of primary importance to both men and women when deciding whether to date a hypothetical individual. Women rated health behaviors such as condom use and testing for STDs as highly important while men did not.

(Social - Couples)

II-120 Resilience Hardiness, Humor, and Well-being in Injured Service Member and Spouse
Stephen V. Bowles, Eisenhower School National Defense University
Paul T. Bartone, National Defense University
Paul F. Pasquina, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Davina Hardaway, Eisenhower School National Defense University
Amber Shriver, University of Maryland
Sarah Hawley, George Mason University
This exploratory study of severely combat-injured military members and their spouses found that psychological resilience hardiness predicts emotional well-being after controlling for age, income, education and neuroticism. These findings suggest value in a psychological strength-based training aimed at building resilience hardiness skills in people who are coping with severe injuries.

(Clinical - Couples)

II-121 When Threshold of 'Normal' Changes Due To Long Deployment Abroad
Andjelka Stones, Northcentral University
Adjustment after prolonged military service abroad can be difficult for military personnel and their spouses alike. The results show that the threshold of “normality” has changed over time in all 25 cases we surveyed. Both partners felt it is up to the other to “understand” the changes that took place over the years.

(Social - Couples)

II-122 A Confirmatory Factor Analytic Study of the Ruminative Responses Scale
Katherine Meyers, Illinois Institute of Technology
Pooja N. Dave, Illinois Institute of Technology
Michael A. Young, Illinois Institute of Technology
Rumination is often separated into two factors: brooding and reflection. However, evidence suggests that the factor structure depends on level of depression. We hypothesized a one-factor solution for individuals
with higher depression and a two-factor model for individuals with lower levels. Results support a one-factor model for both groups.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

II-123 Absorption and imaginative involvement: a statistically unique, and clinically significant, dissociative factor
Nirit Soffer-Dudek, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
Absorption is the tendency to give preference to one's own thoughts and imagery over external reality. Previous research has questioned both its existence as a unique dissociative phenomenon and its relationship with psychopathology. Confirmatory factor analysis on 681 undergraduates supports its separateness and its clinical relevance, especially to obsessive-compulsive symptoms.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

II-124 Age Differences in the Impact of Rumination and Death Anxiety on Depression
Sam H. Lyons, George Washington University
The differential impact of rumination and death anxiety on depression was explored in young and older adult groups. The relation between rumination and depressive symptoms was nearly identical for both groups. Rumination was a significant predictor of depressive symptoms in both groups. Death anxiety was an insignificant predictor.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

II-125 Age of Onset for Hypersexual Disorder
Randy Gilliland, Brigham Young University
Bruce N. Carpenter, Brigham Young University
Reid C. Rory, University of California, Los Angeles
Data from two separate studies of individuals seeking treatment for Hypersexual Disorder (HD) was used to assess the age of onset for HD. Although the samples had unique demographic differences, age of onset was consistent across the two studies and coincided with prior estimations.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

II-126 Associations among callous-unemotional traits, bullying, hazing, and well-being
Netta Admoni, The State University of New York, Geneseo
Brigid Heenan, The State University of New York, Geneseo
Leslie Shelton, The State University of New York, Geneseo
Jule Deren, The State University of New York, Geneseo
Michael Lynch, The State University of New York, Geneseo
The current study was conducted to examine how previous bullying and current hazing experiences were related to callous-unemotional traits. Findings revealed that callous-unemotional traits were associated with prior perpetration of bullying and current mental health concerns. In addition, bullying victimization was significantly associated with bullying perpetration, supporting a bully-victim model.
(Developmental - Psychopathology)

II-127 Associations among Experienced Stigma, Symptoms, and Diagnosis in Persons with Mental Illness
Christopher A. Fowler, University of Missouri, Kansas City
Meghan E. Murphy, University of Missouri, Kansas City
Amy L. Barnes, University of Missouri, Kansas City
Sarah Pourakbar, University of Missouri, Kansas City
Melisa V. Rempfer, University of Missouri, Kansas City
Experiencing and internalizing mental illness (MI) stigma are empirically discussed as largely distinct processes. However, research prominently focuses on how internalized stigma impacts people with MI. This
study examines experienced stigma as a unique construct that may yield differing relationships with important MI characteristics than have been reported with internalization.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

II-129 Attention Biases Associated with Not Just Right Experiences
Jessica Baltman, Binghamton University
Meredith Coles, Binghamton University
While traditional cognitive models of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) have emphasized the role of harm avoidance, more recent models propose that OC symptoms can also be motivated by a desire to get rid of “not just right experiences” (NJRE’s). This study examined attention biases associated with NJRE’s.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

II-130 Can Modifications in the Memory of the Trauma Heal PTSD?
Sharon Dekel, Tel Aviv University
Zahava Solomon, Tel Aviv University
Tsachi Ein-Dor, New School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center
George A. Bonanno, Teachers College, Columbia University
The memory for trauma is a hallmark in PTSD. We followed survivors of 9/11 and Israeli prisoners of war and examined their recollections over time. The findings showed a positive feedback loop between the memory of the trauma and PTSD, supporting modification of trauma memory in treatment.

(Cognitive - Psychopathology)

II-131 Change Detection in Spider-fearful Individuals
Arash Farshid, Auburn University
John F. Magnotti, The University of Texas Medical School at Houston
Jeffrey S. Katz, Auburn University
To date, no study has investigated whether individuals with and without spider fear have differential working memory capacities for phobia-specific stimuli in a change detection paradigm. No group differences were found, confirming previous findings that attentional biases are more commonly expressed than are memory biases in the anxiety disorders.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

II-132 Character Strengths of Adolescents on an Acute Inpatient Psychiatric Unit
Rebecca L. Toback, University of Michigan
Paresh D. Patel, University of Michigan
Sandra A. Graham-Bermann, University of Michigan
Character strengths of adolescents on an acute inpatient psychiatric unit are identified and factors correlating with these strengths are explored. Their strengths were compared with those of youth in the general population. Among the risk factors intercorrelated with strengths were a history of abuse and exposure to traumatic events.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

II-133 Child Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Parental Expressed Emotion
Erica D. Musser, Oregon Health & Science University
Joel T. Nigg, Oregon Health & Science University
This study sought to examine the association between parental expressed emotion and ADHD in a sample of children aged 7-10 years while controlling for co-occurring behavior problems. High parental expressed emotion, and specifically, parental criticism, was associated with ADHD even after controlling for symptoms of anxiety, CD, and ODD.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)
II-134 Identity-Compartmentalization Predicts Negative Health and Stress Outcomes among Individuals with Concealable Stigmas
Nicholas P. Camp, Stanford University
Rainer Romero-Canyas, Environmental Defense Fund
Kevin Montiel, Columbia University
Ryan Walker, Columbia University
Valerie Purdie-Vaughns, Columbia University
Two studies examine the consequences of cognitive compartmentalization of public and private selves for individuals with concealable stigmas. Greater identity compartmentalization (faster response times on a trait sorting task) predicted perceived social stress across concealable stigmas (Study 1) and disordered eating symptoms among gay men (Study 2).
(Social - Social Groups)

II-135 Ideological Consensus and Justification in the Legitimation of Inequality
Andrew L. Stewart, University of Connecticut
Felicia Pratto, University of Connecticut
Randi L. Garcia, University of Connecticut
Individual ideological justification and societal level ideological consensus interact to sustain intergroup inequality. Using representative data from 19 European nations, we found greatest inequality in contentious ideological contexts when individual ideological justification was high. Discussion focuses on how inequality is sustained at multiple levels of analysis.
(Social - Social Groups)

II-136 Implicit Identity of Asian American Female College Students
Karen Fong, Hunter College of the City University of New York
Jaihyun Park, Baruch College of the City University of New York
Asian American women are susceptible to two contrasting stereotypes; Asians stereotypically excel in math and science, while women do not. Participants were primed either an Asian, female, or New Yorker identity and completed the Implicit Association Test (humanities/science and me/other). Results showed that identity priming affected identity associations across conditions.
(Social - Social Groups)

II-137 Infants give to bigger groups: Group-savvy decisions without first-person experience.
David Pietraszewski, Yale University
Karen Wynn, Yale University
Toddlers choose to give a valued resource to a large group versus a lone individual. Control conditions demonstrate this effect is specific to social stimuli. These results suggest the infant mind may not need first-hand experience to quickly pick up the importance of group size for making decisions.
(Developmental - Social Groups)

II-138 Infidelity Compromises the Viability of Men and Women as Political Candidates Equally
Amanda Hartman, Central Michigan University
Kasey J. McFarland, Central Michigan University
Andrew S. Franks, Central Michigan University
Kyle C. Scherr, Central Michigan University
The current study examined the effects of a sex scandal on the political careers of men and women. Participants rated the viability of a man or woman political candidate who either did or did not cheat on a former spouse. Committing infidelity was equally detrimental to men and women candidates.
(Social - Social Groups)
II-139 Mapping the Moral Permit to Harm: The Moral Distinction Scale
Andrew Pilecki, University of California, Santa Cruz
Phillip L. Hammack, University of California, Santa Cruz
Daniel Bar-Tal, Tel Aviv University
Eran Halperin, IDC Herzliya
Jonathan M. Muro, University of California, Santa Cruz
Carley M. Clemons, University of California, Santa Cruz
Robert A. Gibson, University of California, Santa Cruz
This study describes the construction of the Moral Distinction Scale (MDS). The MDS measures the extent to which members of particular groups are perceived as more or less moral compared to most other people. Results found a strong, unique relationship between scores on the MDS and the justification of violence. APSSC Student Research Award Honorable Mention
(Social - Social Groups)

II-140 Mapping the psychology of terrorist group membership: A multi-level analysis of three case studies
Lily Cushenbery, Penn State University
Casey J. Hilland, Penn State University
John G. Horgan, Penn State University
Psychological analyses of the terrorist continue to assume a need for ‘special’ explanations. This is expressed in many ways, e.g. through profiling, and efforts to identify terroristic ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors. We explain why these approaches are unhelpful and instead outline a multi-level framework for understanding what drives terrorist behavior.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Groups)

II-141 Negative Outcomes of Perceived Low Power: A Pilot Study
Brooke K. Bishop, The Ohio State University
Kinjal Pandya, The Ohio State University
Dewayne P. Williams, The Ohio State University
LaBarron K. Hill, The Ohio State University
Julian F. Thayer, The Ohio State University
We examined the effects of power priming on psychological outcomes. Participants exhibited more deleterious psychological effects in the low power condition in comparison to the no power or high power prime (p<.05).
(Social - Social Groups)

II-142 Do adolescent males have an advantage in spatial learning?
Arielle B. Chapin, Lawrence High School
Sheryl S. Smith, SUNY Downstate Medical Center
Stephen Sullivan, Lawrence High School
199 adolescents completed a computerized task using both allocentric and egocentric navigation strategies. Results suggest that gender differences in spatial learning do not emerge until after puberty, but are influenced by navigation strategy. After puberty, girls begin to prefer egocentric strategies; males show no significant preference.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

II-143 Everyone Knows Their Miranda Rights, Don't They?: The Implications of Popular Confusion Regarding Due Process Rights
Stephanie Kendal, Lawrence High School
Stephen J. Sullivan, Lawrence High School
Current research finds that Miranda rights are poorly understood by juveniles. Rogers’ (2007) finding that a few dozen words can dramatically undermine understanding is confirmed. Twelfth graders and honors students performed best; effects were additive. Vocabulary knowledge and government curricula seem responsible. Simpler, universal language can protect procedural due process.
(Social - Criminal Justice)

II-144 Grit vs. Aptitude: A Longitudinal Study Assessing the Relative Influence of Effort & Intelligence in Academic Success among 'Tweens'
Alexandra L. Tse, Lawrence High School
Stephen J. Sullivan, Lawrence High School
Among a diverse sample of 434 fifth-ninth grade subjects, aptitude proved more predictive via regression than “grit” for English and Math GPA. In the longitudinal study, grit was predictive of English GPA in Year 3. Discrepancies between our data and Duckworth’s (2007) are due to current participants’ wider aptitude range.
(Developmental - Education)

II-145 The Coactivation of Negative and Positive Feelings: Film's Effects on Adolescent Emotions
Avigael H. Sosnowik, Stella K Abraham High School for Girls
Stephen Sullivan, Stella K Abraham High School for Girls
Adolescent girls were surveyed to understand when pleasure is experienced during a horror film and whether it replaces or co-exists with the negative feelings elicited. Results demonstrated that adolescent girls experienced the most pleasure at the most aversive moment, feeling positive and negative emotions simultaneously, supporting the theory of coactivation.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

II-146 Fast Thinking Boosts Positive Mood in a Dysphoric Sample
Kaite Yang, Princeton University
Emily Pronin, Princeton University
Two experiments demonstrated the mood-enhancing effects of thought acceleration for dysphoric participants. Inducing fast-thinking increased positive mood for nondysphoric and dysphoric participants, while normal speed did not enhance mood. This provides the first evidence that manipulating thought speed may have a therapeutic benefit among at least some depressed people.
(Clinical - Emotion)