IX-001 Inequality and Health: Stress Mediates the Relationship Between Subjective SES and Wellbeing
Elizabeth Tull, University of Maine
Shannon K. McCoy, University of Maine
Ryan Pickering, University of Maine
Socio-economic disadvantage is linked to a variety of health problems ranging from obesity to mental illness. In a community sample of women, we found that the subjective experience of status was a better predictor of negative health outcomes than objective markers of socio-economic status, and that stress mediated this relationship.
APSSC RISE Research Award Honorable Mention
(Social - Health)

IX-002 Influence of Maternal Messages on Girls’ Approach-Avoidance Responses to Foods
Maegan E. Jones, College of William and Mary
Meghan M. Sinton, College of William and Mary
Catherine A. Forestell, College of William and Mary
Approach and avoidance responses to healthful and unhealthful foods were measured in 4-12 year old girls using a computer task, as were mothers' disordered eating variables and child feeding practices. Regression models revealed that maternal messages predicted responses to unhealthful foods, while girls' eating factors predicted responses to healthful foods.
(Developmental - Health)

IX-003 Internal Consistency When Collapsing Different Alcoholic Beverage Types Into One Image Category
Kelsey M. Krueger, Syracuse University
Lauri D. Rosario, Syracuse University
Randall S. Jorgensen, Syracuse University
Stephen A. Maisto, Syracuse University
In researching valence/arousal of alcohol images, it is unknown whether combining of different alcohol images is appropriate. College students (n=83) participated in a beverage picture viewing task. High internal consistency (alphas > .95 for valence and arousal) supports combining beer, wine, and liquor images in the study of alcohol appetitiveness.
(Clinical - Health)

IX-004 Knowledge is Power: Exploring Perceptions of the Relationship Between Sleep and Weight Gain
Miriam H. Eisenberg, The George Washington University
L. Alison Phillips, The George Washington University
Marissa M. Mattar, The George Washington University
Helen Synn, The George Washington University
Caitlin Kennedy, The George Washington University
Philip J. Moore, The George Washington University
It is unclear whether people recognize that sleep is negatively related to adiposity. In our sample, only 59% of participants linked sleep to weight gain. Additionally, men rated sleep, but not exercise, as significantly less important than women did, suggesting the need to disseminate research findings better to improve health.
(Social - Health)
IX-005 Latent Class Approach to Treatment Readiness and the Transtheoretical Model
Paul T. Harrell, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health
Rebecca C. Trenz, Mercy College
Michael Scherer, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health
Pia Mauro, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health
Silvia S. Martins, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health
William W. Latimer, University of Florida
A LCA of 539 cocaine/opioid users on Intention to Stop Use and Problem Recognition. Four classes found: “Pre-contemplative”: low ISU and PR; “Contemplative”: low ISU, high PR; “Preparation/Action”: high on both; “Maintenance”: high ISU, low PR. “Pre-contemplative” were more marijuana-positive; “Maintenance” were less opioid-positive. “Preparation/Action” were more in treatment.
(Clinical - Health)

IX-006 Lay-Representations of Aging & Health and Recovery Recommendations
Mary E. Jenson, South Dakota State University
Hope I. Wiess, South Dakota State University
Shelby L. Dilla, South Dakota State University
This experiment examined the association between aging stereotypes and recovery expectations. Participants who were primed with negative aging stereotypes had lower recovery expectations for the female patients (p’s < .05) but not for the male patients. Potential explanations for the unexpected gender difference are outlined in the discussion.
(Social - Health)

IX-007 Lifetime history of PTSD predicts nonadherence to medications after acute coronary syndrome
Sharifa Happy, The City College of New York
Raymond Morales, St. Joseph's College New York
Donald Edmondson, Columbia University Medical Center
Adherence to prescribed medications is important for secondary prevention of acute coronary syndrome (ACS). This poster will describe the association of lifetime history of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) with nonadherence to prescribed medications in the week after an ACS in a racially and ethnically diverse sample of 608 ACS survivors.
(Clinical - Health)

IX-008 Meditating after a Stressor Leads to Improved Physiological Recovery
Amy Borchardt, Mercer University
Stephen M. Patterson, Ohio University
Ninety-nine undergraduate participants meditated, listened to an audio book, or sat quietly after a math stressor. During recovery, parasympathetic nervous system activity increased for all groups, but sympathetic nervous system activity decreased only during meditation. Findings suggest that meditation is helpful during recovering from stress in inexperienced meditators.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Health)

IX-009 Menu Labels Increase Estimates of Appropriate Caloric Intake
Laura Girz, University of Toronto
Janet Polivy, University of Toronto
Calorie labels increase estimates of what the appropriate caloric intake is. This finding suggests that calorie labels may act to norm or anchor increased caloric intake, which may help to explain why several studies have shown that calorie labels do not decrease the amount that people eat.
(General - Health)
IX-010 Minimizing Body Image Misperceptions: Moderated Effects of an Online Social Norms Intervention
Erin E. Hillard, Western Illinois University
Colin R. Harbke, Western Illinois University
David J. Lane, Western Illinois University
Efficacy of a 10-minute, online social norms intervention to improve women’s body image was evaluated. The source of accurate body image information was systematically manipulated (e.g., men vs. women). Internalization of the Thin Ideal and Feminist Identity moderated the effect of information source on a variety of body image outcomes.
(Social - Health)

IX-012 Healthy patterns: Susceptibility to Emotional Contagion and its Relationship to Emotional Regulation strategies
Anastasia K. Martin, Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Portia S. Dyrenforth, Hobart and William Smith Colleges
This study examined whether specific emotional regulation strategies are related to susceptibility to emotional contagion. Undergraduate participants (n = 152) who reported using cognitive reappraisal to regulate their emotions were significantly more susceptible to happy emotions. Suppression of emotion was associated with less susceptibility to catching positive and negative emotions.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

IX-013 Hypnotic Susceptibility Correlates with Measures of Film Involvement
Reed I. Maxwell, Binghamton University State University of New York
Steven J. Lynn, Binghamton University - SUNY
Liam Condon, Binghamton University State University of New York
Hypnotized and non-hypnotized participants watched emotional and non-emotional film clips. We examined effects of hypnosis and film valence on cognitive and affective variables across multiple time points. Significant effects were observed for interest, absorption, emotional response, state depersonalization, and recall. Correlations between hypnotizability, dissociation, and absorption kept with previous research.
(Clinical - Emotion)

IX-014 Identifying Sources of Work Anxiety: Scale Development and Validation
Laura M. Sos, Northern Kentucky University
Carolyn Wagner, Northern Kentucky University
Stephen Staggs, Northern Kentucky University
Philip J. Moberg, Northern Kentucky University
This study describes the development and preliminary validation of a measure designed to assess individual and organizational sources of work-related anxiety. Exploratory factor analysis of a 58-item scale revealed three dimensions of work anxiety. Validity evidence from relations with measures of job stress, satisfaction, anxiety, and emotional stability is reported.
(Industrial/Organizational - Emotion)

IX-015 Implicit Association between Fearful Expressions and Infantile Faces in Psychopathy
Jennifer L. Hammer, Georgetown University
Abigail A. Marsh, Georgetown University
The present study is the first to demonstrate implicit associations between fearful expressions and infantile faces in the context of a motoric approach-avoidance task. Moreover, both infantile faces and fearful
expressions elicited preferential approach motivation, and the dominance of this response pattern decreased as a function of psychopathic traits.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

IX-016 Individual Differences in Self-reported Mood after Sharing of Emotional Events
Chit Yuen Yi, West Virginia University
Cara A. Palmer, West Virginia University
Meagan A. Ramsey, West Virginia University
Amy L. Gentzler, West Virginia University
The current study examines gender and attachment in the context of sharing an emotional event with a stranger. Results indicate different dimensions of attachment insecurity and gender correspond to distinct patterns of emotional responses to interpersonal sharing of positive and negative events.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

IX-017 Influences on Current Mood of Experienced Sequences of Events
Lars E. Olsson, Karlstad University
Tommy Gärling, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
Dick F. Ettema, Utrecht University, The Netherlands
Margareta Friman, SAMOT/Karlstad University, Sweden
We investigate how sequences of external events influence current and recalled mood. The results from two lottery experiments with sequences of positive and negative outcomes show that the end of the sequence has incidental effects on current mood that do not mediate recalled mood, which is affected by the beginning.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

IX-018 Intact Affective Learning in Social Anhedonia
Lauren T. Catalano, University of Maryland College Park
Julie M. McCarthy, University of Maryland College Park
Miranda G. Kofeldt, University of Maryland Baltimore, School of Medicine
Kristen R. Bradshaw, University of Maryland College Park
Jack J. Blanchard, University of Maryland College Park
This study examined whether individual differences in trait social anhedonia are associated with impairments in learning affective associations to neutral faces. Results replicated prior findings that individuals can quickly learn affective associations to neutral faces under minimal conditions. However, elevated social anhedonia was not associated with deficits in affective learning.
(Clinical - Emotion)

IX-019 Lost and fond: The effects of nostalgia versus ordinary event memory on recovery from a sad mood induction.
Sarah R. Cavanagh, Assumption College
Ryan Glode, Assumption College
Erin J. Fitzgerald, Assumption College
Nostalgia is a complex emotion that has both positive and negative elements. We present two studies investigating the effects of nostalgia on current mood: 1) in people’s recollections of everyday experiences; and 2) in a study randomizing people to a nostalgic versus ordinary event memory following a sad mood induction.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

IX-020 Making emotive music: The association of emotional intelligence and musical production via sexual selection
Katherine E. Eskine, Xavier University
Tyler B. Hunter, Xavier University
Gabrielle F. Gloston, Xavier University

We investigated if music is (or has recently been) sexually selected because it is an honest signal of emotional intelligence. Using a sample of 120 undergraduate students, aged 18 to 30, several planned tasks examined the effects of sexual and romantic arousal on the production, aptitude, and subjective rating of music.

(Social - Emotion)

IX-021 Impact of Humor on Chinese Students’ Academic Engagement, Achievement, and Teacher-Student Relationship
Aimin Wang, Miami University
Yuehan Li, Miami University
Yuxi Qiu, Miami University
Ting Li, Miami University

This study was conducted to explore the influencing of mood, subjective happiness, and emotional intelligence (EI) on college faculty’s job satisfaction in China. This study is intended to shed some problem of how emotional-related variables influence college faculty’s job satisfaction, also reveals how teachers view some factors of job satisfaction.

(General - Education)

IX-022 Implicit Intelligence Theories and Parents’ SES Predict Belonging in STEM
Bettina J. Casad, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Abdiel J. Flores, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Amy M. Arambulo, California State University, Los Angeles
Bresedia Martinez, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Elizabeth Shea, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Timothy Vande Krol, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Erika Estrada, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Erica Decker, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Guillermina Muro, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Lilian Saldana, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Tasha Straszewski, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Sara Reinosa, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Yesenia Galvez, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Thorony Chy, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Robin Blauvelt, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Marissa Salazar, San Diego State University

This research demonstrates that believing intelligence is malleable is related to higher sense of belonging and this relationship is more pronounced when a student’s parents are immigrants or have lower SES. Disadvantaged groups can help their children’s educational attainment by instilling a belief that knowledge can be attained with effort.

(Social - Education)

IX-023 Implicit math gender stereotypes changing over time: An application of latent growth curve modeling
Daniel Martin, University of Virginia
Timo von Oertzen, University of Virginia
Fred Smyth, University of Virginia
Tai Melcher, University of Virginia
Irina Mitrea, University of Minnesota
The incorporation of longitudinal measurement methods in STEM classes offers new avenues to answer theoretically impactful research questions. This poster pursues such an avenue, focusing on how implicit measures of the math-male gender stereotype change over time in the context of an advanced undergraduate calculus class.
(Social - Education)

IX-024 Implicit Theories of Intelligence Model: Model Invariance Between Females and Males.
Grayson L. Baird, University of Rhode Island
Sunny R. Duerr, State University of New York at New Paltz
Lisa L. Harlow, University of Rhode Island
Dweck’s (1999) motivation model is examined using invariance testing on a large sample. It is hypothesized that the relationship between implicit theories of intelligence and response style is mediated by effort attributions and goal orientation, and that this model is invariant between females and males. The results support these hypotheses.
(Personality/Emotion - Education)

IX-025 Psychotherapy in 2022: A Delphi Poll on its Future
Rory A. Pfund, University of Scranton
John C. Norcross, University of Scranton
James O. Prochaska, University of Rhode Island
Psychotherapy trends in the next decade were predicted by a panel of 73 experts using Delphi methodology. The intrepid observers forecasted tremendous growth for mindfulness, CBT, integrative, and multicultural therapies. In terms of interventions, computer-delivered treatments, self-change programs, and skill building methods were predicted to increase the most.
(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

IX-026 Inconsistent evidence for nonmusical cognitive benefits of preschool music enrichment
Samuel A. Mehr, Harvard University
Adena Schachner, Harvard University
Rachel C. Katz, Harvard University
Elizabeth S. Spelke, Harvard University
Despite the ubiquity of musical activities in childhood and the widespread belief that music lessons improve children’s cognitive skills, few experiments have investigated such effects. We conducted two randomized controlled trials and found inconsistent evidence supporting a casual relationship between music classes and preschoolers’ skills in four cognitive domains.
(Developmental - Education)

IX-027 Indicators of Developmental Readiness Associated with Successful Transitions to Middle School
Alexandra M. Epler, University of Indianapolis
Neil H. Perdue, University of Indianapolis
David B. Estell, Indiana University-Bloomington
Maura L. Rouse, University of Indianapolis
Jillian E. Rosati, University of Indianapolis
Brianna M. Scott, University of Indianapolis
Associations between social and cognitive development in elementary school and success in middle school were explored using the NICHD’s SECCYD. Results of three hierarchical regressions suggest success is associated with various cognitive and social factors, including maturational variables, variables open to intervention, and children’s self-concept regarding cognitive and social abilities.
(Developmental - Education)
IX-028 Internet Use Decreases Student Lecture Comprehension
Sara C. Broaders, Northwestern University
Michael Smutko, Northwestern University
Students listened to either a live or video lecture and completed a multiple-choice quiz. During the lecture, participants either took pen-and-paper notes or used a laptop computer to access Facebook. Participants answered more questions correctly in the live lecture and pen-and-paper conditions, compared to the video lecture and Facebook conditions.
(Cognitive - Education)

IX-029 Learning in a Multicultural Environment: Does Cultural Relevancy Enhance Analogical Transfer?
Kurisutein Takagi, California State University, Northridge
Andrew Ainsworth, California State University, Northridge
Alina Valdez, California State University, Northridge
Andrew Samonte, California State University, Northridge
In this experiment we incorporated culturally relevant information and analogies to study problem solving. Results confirm previous findings supporting that the use of analogies can result in better performance on a target problem. However, the role of culturally relevant information is unclear as it may impede participants problem solving.
(Cognitive - Education)

IX-030 M-Capacity and Math Fluency Uniquely Predict Adults’ Understanding of Fraction Problems
Mariela Giuliano, York University
Cheryl Lee, York University
Janice Johnson, York University
Juan Pascual-Leone, York University
We investigated cognitive factors in adults’ performance on fraction problems that were graded in mental demand. Performance decreased as problem mental demand increased. Fractions score correlated with measures of inhibition and updating; however, M-capacity (related to working memory) and math fluency were unique predictors, accounting for 47% of variance.
(Cognitive - Education)

IX-031 Degree, But Not Direction, of Hand Preference is Negatively Related to Height
Ruth E. Propper, Montclair State University
Karly Hrank, Montclair State University
Sean E. McGraw, Montclair State University
Tad T. Brunyé, Tufts University & US Army Natick Soldier Research, Development and Engineering Center Degree, but not direction, of handedness was related to height. Individuals with consistent hand preference were shorter than inconsistently-handed individuals. Results are placed in a framework wherein hormonal exposure during development influences gender, height, and hand preference.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Other)

IX-032 Demographics and Personality Predict Technology Usage
Stephanie M. De Jesus, Lock Haven University
Tara L. Mitchell, Lock Haven University
The purpose of the current study was to examine the correlates of excessive cell phone, internet use, and text message use in a representative adult U.S. sample. In addition to validating scales, interesting correlates for technology use were found; some may be negative, whereas others may positive.
(Social - Other)
IX-033 Down and out: The relation between boredom and depression in traumatic brain injury
Yael Goldberg, University of Waterloo
John D. Eastwood, York University
James Danckert, University of Waterloo
Boredom and depression were explored in patients with traumatic brain injury (TBI). The relationship between symptoms of depression and boredom was primarily modulated by a perceived lack of external stimulation. This relationship was significantly stronger in TBI patients than controls.
(Clinical - Other)

IX-034 Earworms, Rumination, and Working Memory
Shelby D. Samartino, Elizabethtown College
No secondary authors
This study examined the occurrence of earworms and rumination. These phenomena have both been linked to mind wandering, so working memory was also examined. Results suggest that ruminators may have difficulty staying on task when exposed to music beforehand, and specifically, individuals who reflectively ruminate may have less cognitive control.
(Cognitive - Other)

IX-035 Easy Imagined Movements Immediately Differ from Easy Real Movements
Ada D. Mishler, Colorado State University
Benjamin A. Clegg, Colorado State University
Repetitive, easy manual tapping tasks of different levels of difficulty were used to test two explanations for real-virtual isochrony breakdown in easy movements. Motor imagery was immediately slower than real movements in all but the most difficult task, congruent with theories that easy and difficult motions have different cognitive demands.
(Cognitive - Other)

IX-036 Effect of Pets and Nature on Environmental Identity and Connection to Animals
Victoria Whitaker, Illinois Wesleyan University
Kellye Kohn, Illinois Wesleyan University
Alice Fontana, Illinois Wesleyan University
This study examined environmental identity and connection to animals in college students. Previous research suggests exposure to animals/nature can increase caring for nature itself, resulting in increased desire to take care of the natural environment. Results indicated that those who owned pets during childhood reported higher levels of environmental identity than those who did not own pets.
(General - Other)

IX-037 Effects of Smoking Cessation Messages on Intention, Motivation and Planning to Quit
Alina Shevorykin, The City College of New York
Ann Marie Yali, The City College of New York
This study primarily compared the effectiveness of economic and health-focused messages on intention, motivation and planning to quit smoking in a sample of 137 college students. The effect of the economic message was significantly greater than the health message and nicotine dependence was a significant mediator.
(Social - Other)

IX-038 Environmental and population growth concerns may be different across socioeconomic status groups
Ryan M. Pickering, University of Maine
John J. McAuliffe, University of Maine
Shannon K. McCoy, University of Maine
Ellen E. Newell, University of Maine
Lauren M. Hawthorne, University of Maine
Elizabeth L. Tull, University of Maine

Research has shown that the inconsistent relationship between income and environmental concern may be due to differing concerns between socioeconomic status groups. Our research shows low-income individuals have more pro-environmental concerns than middle- and high-income individuals and middle-income individuals are less concerned about population growth than low- and high-income individuals.

(Social - Other)

IX-039 Escorts and evolution: Examining human mating strategies via online ads
Mark L. Sharrah, Shippensburg University
James Griffith, Shippensburg University

Online female escort listings from three countries (United States, Canada, and United Kingdom) were examined for evidence of human mating strategies consistent with evolutionary theory. Significant relationships were found between: waist-hip ratio to fee; sex-ratio to nudity displayed; and sex-ratio to outcall fee, demonstrating support for evolutionary mating preference theories.

(Social - Other)

IX-040 Hemispheric Specialization in Decision Making: Influences of High and Low Frequency Amplification
Raymond Voss, The University of Toledo
Ryan Corser, The University of Toledo
John D. Jasper, The University of Toledo

Participants were presented binaurally with an attribute framing paradigm containing amplified frequencies that activated either the left or right hemisphere. The experiment found a significant effect of frequency and a significant effect of frame with no interaction. This evidences a strong processing difference elicited by frequency amplification and hemispheric activation.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-041 Hot Executive Function in At-risk Children: The Validity of the Hungry Donkey Task.
Amanda Aldercotte, University of Cambridge
Krystal Thomas, Virginia State University
Tiera Willis, Virginia State University
Aysha Foster, Virginia State University
Zewelanji Serpell, Virginia State University
Teresa Parr, Ashley-Parr, LLC.
Michelle Ellefson, University of Cambridge

The impact of children's executive function (EF) on externalizing behavior has been demonstrated in previous research. However, our understanding of emotionally-driven or ‘hot’ EF remains relatively naïve. This study explored the validity of an affective decision-making task adapted for children through its relation to traditional EF measures, and demographic factors.

(Developmental - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-042 Hubris in a Nutshell – Short-Term Rewards Increase System 1 Thinking
Thomas Z. Ramsoy, Copenhagen Business School
Nausheen Niaz, Department of Strategic Management and Globalization, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark
Nina R. Jensen, Decision Neuroscience Research Group, Dept. of Marketing, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark
Ricky Wilke, Department of Marketing, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark
Historically and contemporary, hubris is a well-known decision-making bias, but little is known about its actual psychological constituents. We demonstrate that hubristic behaviors are caused by positive factual and social reinforcement, and is characterized by increased System 1 thinking, denoted by faster response times and higher error rates.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-043 Identifying procedural related factors that optimize performance on the Iowa Gambling Task
William H. Overman, University of North Carolina Wilmington
Melissa Deal, University of North Carolina Wilmington
Samantha Hines, University of North Carolina Wilmington
Alexia Lopresti, University of North Carolina Wilmington
Allison Pierce, University of North Carolina Wilmington
Chase Morgan, University of North Carolina Wilmington
Five versions of the Iowa Gambling Task were administered to college students. The first version was the commercial PAR™ test. Alterations of the PAR™ involved more explicit instructions, additional trials, and real decks of IGT cards. Optimal performance was achieved by giving 200 trials and by using real paper cards.
(Methodology - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-044 Impacts of Maximizing Tendencies on Experience-based Decisions
Hye Bin Rim, The Ohio State University
Thomas Nygren, The Ohio State University
It was examined whether and how individual differences in maximizing tendencies would relate to information acquisition and processing in experience-based gambling tasks. The results showed that maximizers tended to rely on not only a larger amount of information but also a more symmetric distribution of information compared to non-maximizers.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-045 The Function and Impact of Secretive Sexual Behaviors in Intimate Relationships
Jennifer L. Montesi, Temple University
Elizabeth A. Gordon, Temple University
Robert L. Fauber, Temple University
Richard G. Heimberg, Temple University
This study sought to understand the nature and function of secret sexual behaviors (SSBs) which individuals engage in without their intimate partner’s knowledge (e.g., masturbation, extra-dyadic affairs). We examined SSBs as a consequence of interpersonal dependency and a related fear of damaging one’s intimate relationship by communicating openly about sex.
(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-046 Intelligence, Cognitive Reflection, and Reasoning Performance
Erin L. Beatty, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto
Oshin Vartanian, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto
David R. Mandel, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto, York University
Marie-Eve Jobidon, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto
Jamie Prowse Turner, University of Saskatchewan
Valerie A. Thompson, University of Saskatchewan
We tested the relationships among intelligence, the Cognitive Reflections test (CRT, Frederick, 2005), and syllogistic reasoning performance. Using an assessment of both fluid and crystallized IQ, we found that crystallized IQ and CRT scores but not fluid IQ related to reasoning performance.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)
IX-047 Intuitive Impressions: Classifying Challenge and Threat in Twenty Second Video Clips
Lukas J. Klapatch, Bridgewater State University
Stefanie Morgan, Harvard Medical School/Brigham and Women's Hospital
Elizabeth R. Spievak, Bridgewater State University
Connor Scollins, Bridgewater State University
The current study investigated participant accuracy in rating emotions and the threatened or challenged state of targets shown in 20 sec soundless video clips. Participants, particularly females, performed better than chance in classifying targets, whose physiological stress responses had been measured during a videotaped impromptu speech task.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-048 Magical Thinking in Decision Making About Companion Animals
Lennea R. Bower, American University
Zehra F. Peynircioglu, American University
Jordan R. Wyatt, American University
We extended contagion, a form of magical thinking, to animate objects. Dogs with identical information were liked less and deemed less adoptable when this information included contact with an undesirable previous owner. The effect seemed to be modulated by a pity effect, however, when people were familiar with animal shelters.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-049 Manipulating Status Quo Makes a New Drug More Risky Yet More Likely
Evan A. Wilhelms, Cornell University
Valerie F. Reyna, Cornell University
Liana Fraenkel, Yale School of Medicine
Alyssa Evans, Cornell University
In a study testing predictions of fuzzy trace theory, subjects responded to a medical treatment scenario with varied status quo and possible side effects. Participants found deadly side effects to be more risky when their current treatment was unacceptable, though they were more likely to start the new medication.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-050 Missions and Goals and Decisions, Oh My! How Much Do Overarching Goals Frame Decisions for Young Adults?
Kathleen M. Galotti, Carleton College
No secondary authors
First-year undergraduates (n = 149) participated in a short-term longitudinal study of decision-making, goal-setting and stylistic change over their first 14 months of college. Little evidence emerged that students’ overarching goals and values play a large role in their behavior while making specific important real-life decisions.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-051 Is Optimism always good? The Moderating Effect of Cognitive Flexibility on Dispositional Optimism and Depression
Gui-Zhu Chen, Department of Psychology, Chung Yuan Christian University, Chung Li, Taiwan
Yi-Chen Lee, Department of Psychology, Chung Yuan Christian University, Chung Li, Taiwan
Previous studies showed inconsistent results regarding the relationship between optimism and mental health. The present study investigated the moderating role of cognitive flexibility on dispositional optimism and depression. The results demonstrated that cognitive flexibility moderated the relationship between optimism and depression.
IX-052 Loud or Proud? Extraversion vs. 'Outness' in Facilitating Self-Esteem in Gay Men
Ori Kapara, Ben Gurion University, Israel
Gal Slonim, University of Haifa, Israel
Past research has found that both being 'out' and feeling part of the gay community have a positive effect on gay men's well-being. We found that extraversion is a powerful predictor of self-esteem, mediating two relationships: between outness and self-esteem and between feeling part of the gay community and self-esteem.

IX-053 Narcissism and lie detection via email
Sasha Zarins, University of Michigan
Sara H. Konrath, University of Michigan
We examined the relationship between narcissism, the ability to detect lies via email, and confidence in this ability. We found that people scoring high in narcissism perform significantly worse on detecting deception in emails, while also having significantly higher confidence in their abilities to detect deception.

IX-054 Near-point Lateral Posture Vision Deficits and Social Withdrawal
Charlotte M. Thomson, University of Central Missouri
Patrick A. Ament, University of Central Missouri
Duane A. Lundervold, University of Central Missouri
Michael T. Compton, University of Central Missouri
Rachel E. Miller, University of Central Missouri
Melissa K. Lyng, University of Central Missouri
Twenty college-aged participants with a near-point lateral posture vision deficit were administered the Personality Assessment Inventory. Results showed significantly higher scores on the social detachment scale SCZ-S. One explanation may be a limited ability to visually detect and process the normal non-verbal nuances of interpersonal behavior associated with personal relationships.

IX-055 Negative Urgency Moderates Associations between Negative Mood, Dietary Restraint, and Calorie Intake
Rebecca L. Emery, University of Pittsburgh
Kevin M. King, University of Washington
Michele D. Levine, University of Pittsburgh
Using a negative mood induction followed by a sham taste perception task, negative urgency, a personality trait related to impulsivity, was found to strengthen the associations between unique negative emotions (i.e., guilt and hostility) and calorie intake as well as the association between dietary restraint and calorie intake.

IX-056 Observing Differences: Self- and Informant-Reporting on Personality Disorders in Relation to the Five-Factor Model
Suzanna Stevanovski, University of Toronto Scarborough
Amanda Uliaszek, University of Toronto Scarborough
Although there are dozens of studies that have examined the relationship between personality disorders (PDs) and the Five Factor Model (FFM), there appears to be limited research on the differences between
self- and informant-report questionnaires in relation to the FFM. The present study examines these differences and explains how FFM PD trait profiles differ.
(Clinical - Personality)

IX-057 Openness and Divergent Thinking: Testing Three Possible Mediators
Brian P. Weiss, Albion College
Andrew N. Christopher, Albion College
Oren R. Shewach, Albion College
Pam Marek, Kennesaw State University
Eric D. Hill, Albion College
Barbara J. Keyes, Albion College
Bindu Madhok, Albion College

This study investigated the relationship between openness and divergent thinking, and explored potential mediators of this relationship (N = 148 college students). Regressions and subsequent Sobel tests found that the relationship between openness and divergent thinking was mediated by the need for cognition, but not by authoritarianism or cognitive ability.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

IX-058 Personal Living Space Attributes and Personality
Margaret L. Hindman, Louisiana Tech University (now at LSU)
Mary M. Livingston, Louisiana Tech University
Alice P. Carter, Louisiana Tech University (now retired)

The current study was designed to determine if participants’ self-rating of their personal living space correlated with openness in the same way as the ratings by independent raters in previous research. Our findings were clearly different and seem to reflect the inhabitants’ rather disparaging view of their rooms.
(General - Personality)

IX-059 Personality and Fundamentalism: The Mediating Role of Dogmatism
Mark L. Walter, Salisbury University
Jennifer Thacker, Salisbury University
Katherine Calloway, Salisbury University

The relationship between right wing authoritarianism (RWA) and social dominance orientation (SDO) to fundamentalism (broadly defined) was measured. Authoritarianism correlated with religious fundamentalism (RF), constitutional fundamentalism (CF), and general fundamentalism (GF). SDO correlated with RF and CF. Dogmatism was found to mediate some, but not all, of these correlations.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

IX-060 Personality as a Predictor of Reactive and Proactive Coping Strategies
Casey Straud, Nova Southeastern University
Mary McNaughton-Cassill, University of Texas San Antonio
Robert Fuhrman, University of Texas San Antonio

The present poster focused on the relationship between Schwarzer's (2001) four styles of coping and the Big Five personality traits. The principle hypotheses addressed whether active coping strategies were related to positive, future oriented personality traits, and reactive coping strategies were related to negative personality traits. Results indicated significant relationships.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

IX-061 Effects on the perception of victims in psychological abuse situations
Whitney K. Wells, Tennessee Technological University
Christopher Burgin, Tennessee Technological University
This study focused on how belief in a just world and ambivalent sexism influence views of the victim and the perpetrator in psychological domestic abuse. The results found two main effects.

(Personality/Emotion - Perception)

IX-062 Emotional Expressions and Shade of Skin Tone Affect Perception of Sex
Takahiro Yamaguchi, Northeastern State University
Alyssa Hendrex, Northeastern State University
Katie Stewart, Northeastern State University
Keely Kincade, Northeastern State University
Dominique Kuehn, Northeastern State University
Lacey Lashley, Northeastern State University
The current study investigated the effect of facial expression and skin shade on perception of the sex. Data indicated that an angry androgynous face with dark skin shade was associated with perception toward male, whereas a happy androgynous face with light skin shade was associated with perception toward female.

(Cognitive - Perception)

IX-063 Examining Interocular Suppression from the Contralateral Surround Using Reverse Correlation
David F. Nichols, Roanoke College
Victoria Godwin, Roanoke College
Interocular suppression of a monocular grating, as examined by randomly changing the state, i.e. presence/absence, independently for ipsilateral and contralateral surround annuli, required the presence of the contralateral surround though reappearance was differentially associated with it across state durations.
A distinctly different relationship was found for rivalrous gratings.

(Cognitive - Perception)

IX-064 Experience Can Modify Person-color Synesthesia
Catherine E. Craver Lemley, Elizabethtown College
Caroline Dillon, Temple University Harrisburg
Amanda Kowalsky, Elizabethtown College
Jennifer Heimbach, Elizabethtown College
Our previous research with DR, a person-color synesthete, revealed DR's synesthetic colors (photisms) changed as DR became more acquainted with participants. Here DR did not interact with participants. Results revealed little modification of photisms between two exposures, a month apart, suggesting that interactions are necessary to modify DR's synesthesia.

(Cognitive - Perception)

IX-065 Feedback Improves Face Matching Performance
Ashley Enright, Niagara University
Joe Jaeger, Niagara University
Alex Tretheway, Niagara University
Burt Thompson, Niagara University
Can face matching performance be improved with practice and feedback? College students were tested on a 100-item face-matching test, with half of the students receiving item-by-item performance feedback. Feedback resulted in a significantly higher overall level of performance. Implications of these findings are discussed.

(General - Perception)

IX-066 Heterosexual Men Express Highly Similar Preferences for Female, but Not Male Models
Jonathan L. Stahl, New York University
Edward A. Vessel, New York University
G. Gabrielle Starr, New York University

Heterosexual men rate beautiful models of both genders as equally attractive. However, while men agree strongly on specific female models as most attractive, they express large individual differences on which male models are considered most attractive. This suggests a “canonical” definition of beauty may only apply for one’s preferred gender.

(Cognitive - Perception)

IX-067 How Facial Recognition Memory Is Affected By Background Music
Annalyssa Collazo, Rowan University Undergraduate Student
Christopher Huff, Rowan University Undergraduate Student
Priscilla Carillo, Rowan University Undergraduate Student
Eleanor Gaer, Rowan University Department of Psychology

The effect of classical music played prior to the Cambridge Memory Test for Faces (CMTF) was tested. The results indicated that music presented before facial recognition decreased performance on facial recognition, on the most difficult task, suggesting that classical music played before decreased performance on facial recognition ability.

(Cognitive - Perception)

IX-068 Human Faces Capture Attention More Efficiently than Animal Faces in Complex Visual Arrays
Kristztina V. Jakobsen, James Madison University
Elizabeth A. Simpson, University of Parma
Lindsey Umstead, James Madison University
Angela Perta, James Madison University
Veronica Eisenmann, James Madison University
Sidney Cover, James Madison University

Participants located human faces more efficiently than primate and mammal faces in an active search task and a passive viewing task. Our results suggest that human faces are located within complex visual arrays using both top-down and bottom-up mechanisms. In contrast, primate and mammal faces are not located as efficiently.

(Cognitive - Perception)

IX-069 Humans don’t time short intervals like a stopwatch
Kielan Yarrow, City University London
Anna Lambrechts, City University London
Marta Narkiewicz, City University London

Humans may possess a kind of internal stopwatch that can be started and stopped at will. We measured precision when participants had to compare the total time accumulated during from one to three comparison intervals with a single standard interval. The decrement in performance far exceeded the stopwatch prediction.

(Cognitive - Perception)

IX-070 High Control Beliefs and Schema-Consistency Benefit Older Adults’ Reality Monitoring
Margeaux V. Auslander, Brandeis University
Angela Gutchess, Brandeis University

We examined effects of schema consistency and control beliefs on reality monitoring. Participants generated or listened to sentence completions that were schema-consistent or schema-inconsistent. Older adults with high control beliefs performed better than those with low control beliefs, and internal sources were better remembered than external when words were schema-consistent.

(Cognitive - Aging)
IX-071 Impulsiveness Predicts Obesity in Older Adults
Karalani Cross, San Diego State University
Lori Haase, University of California, San Diego
Catherine Sumida, San Diego State University
Claire Murphy, San Diego State University and University of California, San Diego
The relationship between obesity and impulsiveness is relatively unexplored in older adults. We investigated impulsiveness using measures of self-report and neuropsychological assessment (specifically perseveration) in older adults. Both measures of impulsiveness significantly predicted BMI, F(1, 27) = 11.48, p = .002; F(1, 26) = 5.424, p = .028, respectively.
(Cognitive - Aging)

IX-072 Integrative strategy use by young and older adults on a sequentially-cued prediction task.
Kendra L. Seaman, The Catholic University of America
Darlene V. Howard, Georgetown University
James H. Howard, The Catholic University of America
Older adults show learning deficits on the Triplets Prediction Task in which cues are used to predict a target. Using neural network models, we found that most participants combined information from both cues, employing an integrative strategy. Use of this cognitively demanding strategy could explain the age-related deficit in learning.
(Cognitive - Aging)

IX-073 Just Do It!: Beliefs about Physical Ability and Exercise Across the Lifespan
Alessandra Rabellino, Butler University
Jennifer L. Kugler, Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver, Butler University
Yannick Stephan, University of Montpellier
We examined young adults’ beliefs about physical abilities and exercise across the lifespan and whether they depend on gender. Although gender had little influence, participants believed that physical abilities and exercise decline with age, but the magnitude and timing of decline depended on the specific ability or type of exercise.
(Developmental - Aging)

IX-074 Perceptions of When Older Adulthood Begins and Ageism Among College Students
Brianna M. Oblinski, St Louis University
Lisa Willoughby, St Louis University
Toni Maraldo, St Louis University
Marissa Roffler, St Louis University
Brian Piehl, St Louis University
Hannah Lammert, St Louis University
This study explored the relationship between perceptions of the age at which older adulthood begins and ageism among college-age adults via an online questionnaire. Three distinct aspects of ageism and components of participants’ social networks were measured.
(Social - Aging)

IX-075 Project Talent High School Class of 1960 Some Fifty Years Later
George Rebok, American Institutes for Research
Danielle Battle, American Institutes for Research
Sandra Eyster, American Institutes for Research
Deanna Lyter, American Institutes for Research
This poster presents findings from the 2012 pilot follow-up of Project Talent participants who are currently age 66-70 and were first studied in 1960 at age 14-18. The results support the feasibility of relocating participants from this unique national cohort and provide the basis for a planned 55-year longitudinal study of aging.

IX-076 Repeating Studied Items as Distraction Boosts Older Adults’ Recognition Memory
Renée K. Biss, University of Toronto & Rotman Research Institute at Baycrest
Karen L. Campbell, University of Toronto & Rotman Research Institute at Baycrest
Lynn Hasher, The Rotman Research Institute and Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Can older adults’ distractibility be co-opted to improve memory? Younger and older adults encoded a list of words, half of which repeated as distraction in an unrelated task during a delay. Older adults had better recognition for these repeated words, suggesting that distractors can serve as rehearsals to boost memory.

IX-077 Say What?: The Perceived Effectiveness of Particular Memory Strategies Varies with Age
Catherine T. Geanon, Butler University
Jacqueline J. Juett, Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver, Butler University
Michelle Horhota, Furman University
We explored young adults’ perceptions of effective memory strategies for common tasks performed by adults across the lifespan. Results suggest that young adults believe memory strategies are more effective overall with age. Additionally, five different strategy types showed different patterns of expected efficacy across specific tasks and across the lifespan.

IX-078 A Revised Scale to Measure Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
Gary Leak, Creighton University
Jared R. Ruchensky, Creighton University
The Maslowian Assessment Survey, a three-subscale measure of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs, possesses weak factorial validity. Revised subscales were evaluated by CFA, and this resulted in a dramatic improvement in model fit for the Safety subscale, a modest improvement for the Belongingness scale, and no improvement for the Esteem subscale.

IX-079 A Scale for the Assessment of Weather-Related Risk-Taking
Alan E. Stewart, University of Georgia
Kristin M. Hunter, University of Georgia
This research describes the development of the Weather Risk-Taking Scale (WRTS) that assesses: 1. taking past weather risks, benefits of taking weather risks, risk appraisal of the weather, and likelihood of taking weather risks. Psychometric properties of the WRTS and its correlations with other personality and risk measures are presented.

IX-080 A Self-Efficacy Measure for Both Human-Made and Natural Disasters
Jennifer E. Marceron, The George Washington University
Cynthia A. Rohrbeck, The George Washington University
Katherine M. Burns, The George Washington University

This study examines the properties of our Emergency Preparedness Self-Efficacy Scale (EPSES) designed to assess individuals' perceptions of their self-efficacy with respect to preparedness for emergencies, both natural and human-made. The study compares difference variations and aims to replicate the measure's reliability and validity in different disaster contexts.

(Clinical - Assessment)

IX-081 Academic Achievement, Metacognitive Monitoring, and Executive Function in Adjudicated Adolescents
D. Alan Bensley, Frostburg State University
Stephanie M. Kuehne, Frostburg State University
Kevin Peterson, Frostburg State University
Lonnie Lewis, Department of Juvenile Services

We tested 88 academically-challenged, adjudicated boys before and after six months of special instruction. Before instruction, students significantly overestimated their performance on both math and reading achievement tests, but after instruction they showed significant and substantial improvement in test performance and accuracy in estimating their performance on the same tests.

(General - Assessment)

IX-082 Assessing Employee Theft and Counterproductivity Risk Factors: A Theory-Based Approach
Kelly D. Dages, Vangent, Inc., A General Dynamics Company
John W. Jones, Vangent, Inc., A General Dynamics Company
Dennis Joy, Vangent, Inc., A General Dynamics Company

Employee theft is a leading contributor to shrinkage rates within retail. Theories around employee theft suggest that need, opportunity, attitudes, and stress are key factors determining whether an employee will steal from an employer. This study evaluated the effectiveness of a theory-based employee assessment designed to guide employee theft investigations.

(Industrial/Organizational - Assessment)

IX-083 Assessing the Components of Conflict Attitudes: Affective, Behavioral and Cognitive.
Michael R. Van Slyck, South University-Richmond
Shayla Blalock, South University
T.J. Snyder, South University
Trashundra Wilderness, South University
Karla Chavez, South University
Joshua Washington, South University
Chanelle Prosise, South University
Lateesha Williams, South University
Sherrod Fisher, South University

This study is part of an ongoing effort to delineate the components of a Conflict Attitude through the development of a measure assessing individuals' self-reported affect, behavior and cognitions in anticipation of conflict. Factor analysis produced four distinct loadings of the subscale scores defining specific and different reactions to conflict.

(Social - Assessment)

IX-084 Association Between Working Memory Training Games and Assessments
Lee G. Johnson, University of California, Irvine
Teomara Rutherford, University of California, Irvine
David S. Lee, University of California, Irvine
The current study investigates alignment of games within a working memory training program with assessments targeting different aspects of working memory (spatial, verbal, executive). Results show three of six games correlate with WM assessments. Understanding these associations may increase ability to tailor WM training with educational and clinical implications.
(Cognitive - Assessment)

IX-085 Body dysmorphism, alexithymia, and self-control in Italian and U.S. college students
Carl W. Scott, University of St. Thomas
Alessandra Lupo, LUMSA – Rome, Italy
Livia Bornigia, University of St. Thomas
Jo Meier-Marquis, University of St. Thomas
Body dysmorphic disorder (BDD)–distressing concern for flaws in appearance—is surprisingly prevalent and problematic. We translated the BDD-YBOCS into Italian, evaluated its psychometric properties in cross-national samples, and predicted from alexithymia and self-control. Similar reliabilities, factor-structures, and correlations in both samples supported the translation’s success. Some international differences emerged.
(Clinical - Assessment)

IX-086 Development of a Workplace Computer Self-Efficacy Measure
Samuel E. Kaminsky, The George Washington University
Tara S. Behrend, The George Washington University
The current study outlines the development of a psychometric measure of workplace computer self-efficacy (WCSE) to be used for research on the adoption of technology and the formation of attitudes toward technology. Results support a four-factor structure of WCSE and demonstrate construct validity.
(Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

IX-087 Video Game Experience, Game Playing Skill and Cognitive Abilities
Heesun Choi, North Carolina State University
Sharolyn Lane, North Carolina State University
The study investigated the relationship between video game experience, performances in different types of games, and spatial cognition and processing speed abilities. The results showed that more experience was associated with self-assessed skill, but not with measured skill, and also suggested that spatial attention ability is associated with game playing.
(Cognitive - Engineering/Human Factors/Ergonomics)

IX-087 Does reputation predict data quality on Amazon Machanical Turk?
Eyal Peer, Carnegie Mellon University
Alessandro Acquisti, Carnegie Mellon University
Joachim Vosgerau, Carnegie Mellon University
We explored whether Amazon Mechanical Turk workers’ reputation (their success rate in previous tasks) can predict high-quality data, compared to using attention-check questions. Selecting highly reputable workers was a sufficient condition to achieving high quality data, and attention-check questions mostly aided in getting quality data from lowly reputable workers.
(Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

J. Peter Leeds, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board
Ashley White, Maryland Transportation Administration
The Theory of Cognitive Acuity (TCA) proposes investigating the response options within test items as the elemental level of psychometric observation. TCA treats these options as cognitive signals to be detected and uses psychophysical methods to estimate subjects’ sensitivity to correctness signals. An application of TCA to the development and validation of two situational judgment tests is presented. (Cognitive - Psychometrics)

IX-089 Expanding the Conceptualization and Measurement of Event Centralization: The Effect of Valence
Carissa L. Broadbridge, Wayne State University
No secondary authors
This study expanded the centrality of events scale to include both positively and negatively valenced items. Factor analysis revealed that the new items appropriately divided into two subscales (one positive and one negative). In line with prior research, higher negative event centralization was predictive of higher frequency of PTSD symptoms. (Cognitive - Psychometrics)

IX-090 Factor Analysis of the Meta-Cognitions 30-Questionnaire
Brian M. Piehl, Saint Louis University
Lisa Willoughby, Saint Louis University
Marissa Roffler, Saint Louis University
Brianna Olbinski, Saint Louis University
Hannah Lammert, Saint Louis University
The Meta-Cognitive Questionnaire-30 (MCQ-30) is a measure typically used with clinical populations. This study determines the validity of the cognitive self-consciousness subscale of the MCQ-30, regarding non-clinical populations. Data was used from a separate cognitive study. A confirmatory factor analysis showed the subscale did not have strong validity. (Methodology - Psychometrics)

IX-091 Gardony Map Drawing Analyzer: A Novel Approach to the Analysis of Sketch Maps
Aaron L. Gardony, U.S. Army NSRDEC, Tufts University
Tad T. Brunyé, U.S. Army NSRDEC, Tufts University
Holly A. Taylor, Tufts University
Spatial cognition research frequently uses map drawing to assess environment knowledge. However, analyzing maps remains a non-standardized and effortful process. We present software that calculates measures of map completeness and organization and experimental data validating our measures. We further compare our solution to existing methods such as bidimensional regression. (Cognitive - Psychometrics)

IX-092 Inductive matrix reasoning consists of working memory and rule induction
Patrick Loesche, German Institute for International Educational Research
Marcus Hasselhorn, German Institute for International Educational Research
The experimental design included a variation of the instructions to Raven’s APM which already gave the rules necessary to solve the problems, hence making rule induction unnecessary. An effect of the rule induction affordance on the correlation between APM and working memory was confirmed. (General - Psychometrics)

IX-093 Investigating the Dimensionality of Test-Taking Motivation Across Consequential Test Conditions
Devon N. Hopkins, James Madison University
Matthew Swain, James Madison University
Laura M. Williams, James Madison University
Sara J. Finney, James Madison University
Donna Sundre, James Madison University
Test-taking motivation is comprised of two factors: effort and importance. We examined the dimensionality of motivation as test consequences increased. The two-factor model was consistently championed indicating effort and importance aren’t interchangeable. However, the factor correlation increased with increasing consequences indicating effort is better predicted from importance as stakes increase.
(General - Psychometrics)

IX-094 Enacted support misbehaves because of its personality: A replication
Brian Lakey, Grand Valley State University
Travis Sain, Southern Illinois University
Paradoxically, receiving enacted social support (e.g., advice or reassurance) is often linked to greater negative affect. We replicated our previous finding that enacted support was linked to more negative affect only when support and affect reflected recipient traits. Socially-influenced enacted support was linked to less negative affect.
(Social - Relationships)

IX-095 Examining Relationship Abuse in Adolescents: A categorical data analysis
Aimee Tolbert, Virginia Tech
Ashley Cordero, Virginia Tech
Patrick T. Coyle, Virginia Tech
Michael L. Ekema-Agbaw, Virginia Tech
This study examined relationship abuse among men and women adolescents using data from the National School-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey (N=14,089). Results indicate a non-significant difference for physical abuse, but significantly more sexual abuse reported by women than men. Testing with racial background revealed significant differences for certain groups.
(Clinical - Relationships)

IX-096 Exploring Mainland Chinese Adolescents’ Perceptions of Relatedness
Junru Zhao, Brock University
Linda Rose-Krasnor, Brock University, Canada
This study was to understand how Mainland Chinese adolescents conceptualized relatedness and whether their understanding fit our proposed two-level model: universal and cultural-specific.
(Developmental - Relationships)

IX-097 Finding “The One”: Developing Mutuality of Commitment in Romantic Relationships
Dale D. Grubb, Baldwin Wallace University
Lisa B. Green, Baldwin Wallace University
Noelle R. Hutson, Baldwin Wallace University
Nicole T. Tischler, Baldwin Wallace University
Kate H. Chudakov, University of Pennsylvania
Charles A. Levin, Baldwin Wallace University
Adult couples who were involved in romantic relationships ranging from casual dating to married were surveyed in order to better understand the development of commitment. Differences in various forms of “mutuality of commitment” and their implications for intimacy, trust, passion, love and, ultimately, relationship satisfaction were investigated.
(Developmental - Relationships)

IX-098 First Love: The Formative Years
Jessica Brandt, University of Central Florida
Vera Harvey, University of Central Florida
This study examined the relationship in attitude towards cohabitation and out-of-wedlock childbirths based on when participants started dating. Results indicated a positive correlation between attitudes towards cohabitation and out-of-wedlock childbirth but no relationship based on when participants started dating was found.

(General - Relationships)

IX-099 Gender Differences in Aggression: College Students’ Perpetration Against Friends vs. Partners
Brooke A. Ralston, University of Texas at San Antonio
Rebecca Weston, University of Texas at San Antonio

We examined gender differences in perpetration of threats and aggression among Hispanic and non-Hispanic college students in romantic relationships and friendships. As expected, women perpetrated aggression against romantic partners more often than men. However, men perpetrated aggression against friends more often than women. Implications for college prevention programming are discussed.

(Social - Relationships)

IX-100 He’s Just Not That Into Me: Rejection Influences Women’s Risky Sexual Decision-Making
Meghan A. Crabtree, University of Texas, San Antonio
Tina Zawacki, University of Texas, San Antonio

Using an experimental vignette paradigm, this study applied the Rejection Sensitivity Model (Downey and Feldman, 1996) to examine the role of interpersonal rejection in women’s in-the-moment sexual decision-making. Rejection sensitivity and exposure to rejection both directly and indirectly influenced women’s unprotected sex intentions. Potential implications for future research are discussed.

(Social - Relationships)

IX-101 Latent Growth Curve Modeling of Adolescent Depression Reveals Differential Decrease Over Time
John Short, Middle Tennessee State University
Jwa Kim, Middle Tennessee State University
Dana Fuller, Middle Tennessee State University
Michael Hein, Middle Tennessee State University

Latent growth curve modeling of adolescent depression indicates that though females report mean higher depression in middle adolescence than males, the sexes converge in young adulthood. Utilizing national survey data (source: Add Health), analysis also indicates Hispanics, unlike peers, do not report lower levels of depression over time.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

IX-102 Maltreated Male and Female Adolescents Display Different Levels of Disruptive Behavior Symptoms
Marisa G. Malone, Western Carolina University
Leonardo Bobadilla, Western Carolina University
Norman Hoffmann, Western Carolina University

Gender differences in symptoms of Conduct Disorder and Oppositional Defiant Disorder were examined in maltreated adolescents. The association between severity of childhood maltreatment and these disruptive behavioral symptoms were also examined. Results show that maltreated males show symptoms of both disorders, whereas girls only display symptoms of Conduct Disorder.

(Clinical - Adolescent)

IX-103 Maslow illuminates resilience in students placed at risk
Michelle L. Tichy, University of Northern Iowa
Suzanne E. Woolf, University of Northern Iowa
The purpose of this study is to determine how specific charter schools provide support to students throughout difficult experiences. Researchers will consider how the support provided helps students to move throughout the hierarchy of needs. This study is based in risk and resilience and Maslow's hierarchy of human needs.

(Social - Adolescent)

IX-104 Maternal Depressive Symptoms: Associations with Child Outcomes and Naturalistically Observed Parent-Child Interactions
Aaron E. Sedlar, Wayne State University
Erin T. Tobin, Wayne State University
Heidi Kane, Wayne State University
Daniel J. Saleh, Wayne State University
Richard B. Slatcher, Wayne State University
Sylvie Naar-King, Carman and Ann Adams Department of Pediatrics
Elizabeth Secord, Children's Hospital of Michigan
Wayne Pierantoni, Grosse Point Allergy and Asthma
Valerie Simon, Wayne State University
Pavadee Poowuttikul, Children's Hospital of Michigan

This study aims to assess the mother-child relationship using a naturalistic recording device (EAR), questionnaire and interview methods. Greater maternal depressive symptoms were associated with greater observed negative parent affect in daily life, negative child outcomes including poorer academic functioning, increased internalizing and externalizing behavior and less daily structure.

(Clinical - Adolescent)

IX-105 Maternal Relationship Quality Reduces Anxiety Continuity in Early Adolescence
Jeannette M. Iskander, University of Dayton
Jackson A. Goodnight, University of Dayton
John E. Bates, Indiana University, Bloomington
Greg S. Pettit, Auburn University
Kenneth A. Dodge, Duke University
Jennifer E. Lansford, Duke University

The present study examined the moderating effects of mother-child and best friend relationship quality on the association between age 12 and age 14 anxiety levels. Regression analyses revealed that mother-child, but not best friend, relationship quality reduced continuity of anxiety from age 12 to age 14.

(Clinical - Adolescent)

IX-106 Memory and well-being; The mediating role of adolescent’s interest in memory
Emily S. Cleveland, California State University East Bay

Adolescence is a significant period in the ontogeny of autobiographical memory and personal identity, as memory narratives take on important meaning for sense of self and well-being (McAdams, 2001). We explore relations between memory and well-being in late-adolescence.

(Personality/Emotion - Adolescent)

IX-107 National Identity, European Identity, and Attitudes Toward "Others" in European Adolescents
Julia Higdon, Harvard Graduate School of Education

This study draws upon Social Identity Theory (Tajfel, 1974; Tajfel & Turner, 1979), Self-Categorization Theory (Turner & Oakes, 1989) and the Common Ingroup Identity Model (Gaertner et al, 1993), to
empirically examine differences between national and European identity, and their relationship with attitudes toward "others" among adolescents in Europe.
(Social - Adolescent)

IX-108 Parent and peer attachment predicting adolescents’ substance use and externalizing symptomatology
Julee P. Farley, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Chris Holmes, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Jeanette M. Walters, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Emily Johnson, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Greg S. Longo, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Jungmeen Kim-Spoon, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
We hypothesized that parent attachment would promote peer attachment and that peer attachment would mediate between parent attachment and self-regulation. We hypothesized that self-regulation would mediate between parent and peer attachment and adolescent substance use and externalizing behaviors. Parent attachment was a stronger predictor of adolescent outcomes than peer attachment.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

IX-109 Bystander Intervention Likelihood Does Not Differ by Transgender Status of Violence Victims
E. Faith Page, New England College
Heather F. Chabot, New England College
One-hundred-twelve undergraduates read violent vignettes varying in victim gender (transman/transwoman/woman), indicated intervention likelihood and confidence, and completed sexism and transphobia scales. No main effects of participant sex or victim gender for intervention likelihood or confidence emerged. However, men and women differed in transphobia and gender transcendence.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-110 Communication Style Affects Perceptions of Leadership and Confidence but not Competence
Andrea M. Karkowski, Capital University
Andrea Thomas, Capital University
We manipulated communication style to determine whether communication style affected listeners’ perceptions of a man’s and a woman’s leadership, confidence, and competence. The listeners’ ratings of both the man’s and the woman’s leadership and confidence, but not competence, were affected by the speakers’ communication style.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-111 Conceptualizing Objectification as a Source of Insidious Trauma
Haley Miles-McLean, University of Mary Washington
Caitlin M. Robertson, University of Mary Washington
Charlotte Hagerman, University of Mary Washington
Michelle A. Gnoleba, University of Mary Washington
Leanna J. Papp, University of Mary Washington
Miriam Liss, University of Mary Washington
Mindy J. Erchull, University of Mary Washington
This research explored the effects of sexual objectification in both sexually-traumatized and non-traumatized women. Participants completed a survey measuring trauma history, objectification experiences, and mental health. Regardless of trauma history, objectification was related to trauma symptoms and negative mental health outcomes, indicating that objectification is a form of insidious trauma.
(Clinical - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)
IX-112 Consequences of Hearing Objectifying Body Comments
Danielle R. Alcorn, Northwestern University
Renee Engeln, Northwestern University
This study experimentally examined the consequences for women who hear another woman being objectified. Compared to hearing men objectify a woman, results indicated hearing women talk about another woman caused increased body dissatisfaction. Participants who heard objectifying conversations made more appearance related comments about another woman when describing her.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-113 Convergent, Discriminant, and Factorial Validity for the Male Body Talk Scale
Michael R. Sladek, Northwestern University
Renee Engeln, Northwestern University
Exploratory factor analysis suggested a two-factor structure for the newly developed Male Body Talk scale, designed to assess the frequency with which men talk negatively about their bodies. Results also supported the convergent and discriminant validity of scores on this scale. This measure may interest body image researchers.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-114 Cultural Exposure Makes the Shoe Fit!
Jennifer S. Feldman, University of Michigan
Erica Stern, University of Michigan
Cathleen Clerkin, University of Michigan
The study explores how studying abroad influences individual ability in perspective-taking. Based on the previous research, we predicted that studying abroad would increase perspective taking ability-especially for male participants and those traveling to culturally distant locations. Our results support our hypothesis.
(Personality/Emotion - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-115 Discriminating Decisions and Lack of Fit: Masculine and Feminine Lesbian Job Applicants
Jessica M. LaCroix, University of Connecticut
Traci Y. Craig, University of Idaho
Participants evaluated four resumes belonging to women differing in sexual orientation (lesbian or heterosexual) and gender expression (masculine or feminine). In Study 1, lesbian women were paid less and liked less than heterosexual women. In Study 2, masculine applicants were preferred for a masculine job regardless of sexual orientation.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-116 Dress for success: How women’s workplace attire influences evaluations
Juliet R. Aiken, Georgetown Law
Laura Severance, Fors Marsh Group
Female job candidates were perceived as deviating from gender roles more when wearing a pant-suit than a skirt-suit. In turn, role deviance predicted negative evaluations of the candidate, whereas role congruence predicted positive evaluations. Evaluator gender moderated the effects of role deviance (and congruence) on candidate evaluations.
(Industrial/Organizational - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-117 e Effects of Sexual Orientation and Behavioral Style on the Likability of Male Leaders
Kristin Mann, DePaul University
Maria Mann, DePaul University
Alice Stuhlmacher, DePaul University
We examined main and interactive effects of sexual orientation and behavioral style (agentic/masculine or communal/feminine) on the perceived likeability of male leaders. Data from 150 participants showed a significant main effect for behavioral style, but not sexual orientation, on perceived likeability, and a marginally significant interaction.

(Industrial/Organizational - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-118 Evolutionary Analysis of Jane Austen’s Novel Popularity
Christina A. Hubner, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Carlyn D. Hubner, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Adam M. Scalese, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Woo Jeong Lee, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Anita R. Uhi, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Boyd H. Timothy, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Ronald M. Miller, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Our study investigated whether Jane Austen’s ability to portray relationships that realistically followed evolutionary patterns would allow subjects to be able to accurately predict the short term and long term mating strategies of the characters in her books. Results suggest this may contribute to her novels’ longevity and popularity.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-119 Donepezil reverses deficits in contextual learning induced by nicotine withdrawal
Rachel L. Poole, Temple University
David Connor, Temple University
Thomas J. Gould, Temple University
Nicotine withdrawal is associated with cognitive deficits. These deficits may precipitate relapse and are targets for smoking cessation therapies. Our lab previously demonstrated that galantamine reverses learning deficits during withdrawal (Wilkinson & Gould 2011). The aim of the present study was to examine another drug with potential to prevent relapse.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Substance Abuse)

IX-120 Early Life Stress and Brain Volume in Alcoholics
Laura E. Kwako, NIAAA/NIH
Melanie L. Schwandt, NIAAA/NIH
Victoria R. Brown, NIAAA/NIH
Erica N. Grodin, NIAAA/NIH
Markus Heilig, NIAAA/NIH
David T. George, NIAAA/NIH
Daniel W. Hommer, NIAAA/NIH
Vijay A. Ramchandani, NIAAA/NIH
The current study examines the impact of early life stress on brain volume in treatment-seeking alcoholics. Findings indicated positive associations between severity of emotional neglect and volumes in the amygdala and pallidum; emotional abuse and volumes in the amygdala; and sexual abuse and volumes in the amygdala, pallidum, and putamen.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Substance Abuse)

IX-121 Episode-Specific Drinking to Cope Motivation and Negative Outcomes among College Students
Stephen Armeli, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Ethan Ehrenberg, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Howard Tennen, University of Connecticut Health Center
The study tested whether episode-level drinking to cope motives were related to negative affect and fatigue and whether drinking level moderated these effects. Day-level changes in coping motives were positively related to each outcome and these associations were stronger in the positive direction for episodes characterized by greater non-social drinking.
(Personality/Emotion - Substance Abuse)

IX-122 Examining Parent-Child Substance Abuse Prevention Communication
Leah W. Stevens, Virginia State University
Kimberly Boyd-Starke, Virginia State University
Quantitative and qualitative data was used to examine parent-child communication and substance use. Results indicated that most children did not feel comfortable talking with parents about their personal use, and the higher the communication between parents and children was believed to be the less likely children were to use substances.
(General - Substance Abuse)

IX-123 Forgiveness, Psychological Distress, Social Support, and College Student Substance Use
Jon R. Webb, East Tennessee State University
Bridget R. Jeter, East Tennessee State University
College student problematic drinking is a serious health concern. Among college student drinkers who likely abuse drugs, forgiveness of self appears indirectly associated largely with less alcohol use, whereas forgiveness of others appears directly associated with more use. There may be nuanced associations involving forgiveness with alcohol versus drugs.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

IX-124 Increased Alcohol Expectancies in Shy Individuals May Influence Consumption Habits
Laura Ann Bierstedt, Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi
Miguel Moreno, Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi
Shy individuals often self-medicate with alcohol to combat social discomfort, perhaps more than their non-shy counterparts. Participants completed the Revised Cheek and Buss Shyness Scale and Comprehensive Effects of Alcohol Questionnaire. Results indicated that high-shy individuals may have greater expectations than low-shy individuals, suggesting increased potential for future alcohol abuse.
(Social - Substance Abuse)

IX-125 Initial development of a measure of attitudinal ambivalence about quitting smoking
Samara L. Rice, University of New Mexico
Christopher J. McLouth, University of New Mexico
Theresa B. Moyers, University of New Mexico
Kylene J. Hagler, University of New Mexico
A measure of ambivalence about quitting smoking was pilot-tested on 87 current smokers. An exploratory factor analysis found four factors which demonstrated adequate reliability: emotional coping, values discrepancy, self-efficacy, and relaxation. It was also correlated with a measure of client language indicative of ambivalence (r = .49, p < .001).
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

IX-126 Lactation versus Adolescent Exposure to Cannabinoids on Adult Emotional Regulation and Psychopathologies
Stephen P. Casazza, Radford University
Michael A. Curry, Radford University
Amy L. Furrow, Radford University
Christopher B. Hartless, Radford University
L. Rina Schick, Radford University
Pamela A. Jackson, Radford University
This study compared the effects of cannabinoid exposure either through postnatal mother’s milk, or direct injections during puberty. Long-Evans rats completed a 3-day sucrose preference task beginning on postnatal day 77. Results indicated increased neophobia in lactation-exposed drug rats, but increased anhedonia in adolescent-exposed drug rats.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Substance Abuse)

IX-127 Linkage Between Obesity and Substance Use Disorders: Evidence from Clinical Trials
Jennifer G. Plebani, University of Pennsylvania
No secondary authors
Obesity and substance use disorders (SUDs) share behavioral characteristics and involve the same neurotransmitters systems. Evidence from clinical trials of alcohol and cocaine dependence reveals that obesity commonly co-occurs with SUDs, and demonstrates that food may both complement and substitute for, drugs of abuse.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

IX-128 A Comparison of Neuroscience and Other-Science Explanations
W. Scott Terry, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
No secondary authors
Subjects rated newspaper accounts of research studies which were modified to provide alternative explanations: Neuroscience, evolutionary, genetic, or social science. A neuroscience explanation of findings was generally more credible, although in some cases any explanation was better than none.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Media)

IX-129 Assessing Internet Cognition
Jessica Logan, Ohio State University
Sara Hart, Florida State University
To date, little research exists on how interactions with the Internet may be affected by individual thinking and information processing, a construct we call “Internet cognition”. The current study describes an assessment of internet cognition, and the results of a study using the assessment.
(Cognitive - Media)

IX-130 Can ‘Pretty’ Pictures be Harmful?: Depression, Body Esteem, and Career Aspirations
Shilpa Regan, University of North Carolina at Pembroke
Melanie B. Hoy, University of North Carolina at Pembroke
Kelly A. Charlton, University of North Carolina at Pembroke
Objectification of women has been linked to depression, poor body esteem, and limited work aspirations. Results indicated that attractive images of women influenced future career perceptions.
(Social - Media)

IX-131 College Students’ Misperceptions of Risk Associated with Violent Media Consumption
Brooke E. Jones, Brigham Young University
Brian Ensign, Brigham Young University
Cristina Roemmich, Brigham Young University
Benjamin P. Hardy, Brigham Young University
Colton Jones, Brigham Young University
Noah Robins, Brigham Young University
Robert D. Ridge, Brigham Young University
College students (N=313) estimated consumers’ risk of behaving aggressively after exposure to violent media. Generally, they correctly judged violent media consumption to be more risky than bogus, but plausible, health threats, but underestimated the effects relative to legitimate health behaviors. They also judged others to be more ‘at-risk’ than themselves.
(Social - Media)

IX-132 Comparing Layperson and Clinician Perceptions of PTSD: The Influence of Media
Meredith M. Berry, Ball State University
Jefferson A. Singer, Connecticut College
Two studies examined perceptions of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the media, community members, and mental health clinicians. Study 1, content analysis of newspapers, revealed an overemphasis on military PTSD and alternative treatments.
(Clinical - Media)

IX-133 Development of the Davis Assessment of Media Consumption
Leslie A. Davis, East Tennessee State University
Christopher S. Dula, East Tennessee State University
A sample of 253 undergraduate participants took a pilot version of a new scale designed to measure general levels of media consumption. The Davis Assessment of Media Consumption was psychometrically assessed and yielded promising results in terms of both reliability and potential validity of the scale.
(General - Media)

IX-134 Dogmatic Students Display Confirmation Bias in Web Searches on Emotionally-Charged Issue
Stephen C. Want, Ryerson University
Hali Kil, University of Alberta
Andrea Polanco, Ryerson University
Ninety-nine participants gave their opinions regarding two controversial issues and then searched the internet for information on these topics. We recorded the time participants spent reading webpages that expressed similar viewpoints to their own. Evidence for confirmation bias was found in the searches of a sub-group of more ‘dogmatic’ participants.
(General - Media)

IX-135 Emotion and Gender Stereotypes in Children’s Television
Rebecca M. Martin, South Dakota State University
No secondary authors
The purpose of the present study was to assess the prevalence of emotion stereotypes in children’s television. Results revealed that children’s programming has an over representation of male characters and there was a significant difference between shows in the amount of stereotypical portrayals of emotion versus counter-stereotypic portrayals of emotion.
(Social - Media)

IX-136 Attentional Bias and Complicated Grief in Spousally Bereaved Older Adults
Brian Arizmendi, University of Arizona
Mary-Frances O’Connor, University of Arizona
Reaction-time latencies in an emotional-counting Stroop paradigm indicate an attentional bias towards bereavement-related stimuli in older adults with complicated grief. These individuals showed longer latencies to emotional words than those with non-complicated grief, and nonbereaved controls. No group difference was seen in other neurocognitive measures, highlighting the effect of idiographic stimuli in this psychopathology.
(General - Adult)
Brave: An Adult’s Perspective
Natalie L. Homa, Saint Louis University
Janet Kuebli, Saint Louis University
Kathryn Smith, Saint Louis University
Catherine Stachniak, Saint Louis University
Courage is a multi-dimensional construct including several subtypes of courage (e.g., physical, moral, psychological) and components (e.g., fear, risk, worthiness). The current study examined adults’ conceptualization of courage. Results revealed that on average participants described two components of courage (e.g., intentionality, fear) and reported more incidences of psychological courage.
(Personality/Emotion - Adult)

Examining the Effects of Epiphanies on Possible Selves
Michelle Barreto Wilson, Mount Ida College
Leslie D. Frazier, Florida International University
This study examined the manifestation, underlying processes, and psychological effects of epiphanies. Our findings show that epiphanies prompt possible selves to develop and are a powerful motivational force in our lives. This study paves the way for prevention programs aimed at promoting healthy development and well-being.
(Developmental - Adult)

Financial Stigmatization and Depressive Symptoms in Rural Primary Care Patients
Catherine A. Rowe, East Tennessee State University
Jameson K. Hirsch, East Tennessee State University
In a sample of rural primary care patients, we examined trait hope as a mediator of the relationship between financial stigma and depressive symptoms. Financial stigma was related to less hope which, in turn, was related to greater depression. Therapeutically addressing stigma and increasing hopefulness, via goal-setting, may reduce depression.
(Clinical - Adult)

Job Satisfaction at Age 50
Zachary Kunicki, Southern Connecticut State University
Jacquelyn H. Fede, Southern Connecticut State University
John Jacobs, Southern Connecticut State University
Gina Creatura, Southern Connecticut State University
Predicting job satisfaction is difficult because of all of the relevant factors. This study built on previous research, using part of a national government survey from Great Britain. It was found that job security and emotional stability were predictors for women, while energy levels and job interests were for men.
(Social - Adult)

Math Anxiety, Concept, and Efficacy in Adult Learners
Molly Jameson Cox, Youngstown State University
Caren E. Gaskens, Youngstown State University
Brooke Fusco, Youngstown State University
Amelia Shuppy, Youngstown State University
Adult learners were compared to traditional-aged college students on math anxiety, concept, and efficacy. Results indicate that adult learners have higher levels of math anxiety and lower levels of math efficacy than traditional college students.
(General - Adult)
IX-142 Profanity’s Relationship to Personality and Personal Beliefs
Jasmin Mokbel, University of Central Florida
Chrysalis L. Wright, University of Central Florida
This study analyzed the relationship of swearing in respect to personality, religiosity, and social influences. Online surveys were used to collect data of 763 participants. Some of the findings indicated a strong maternal exposure to swearing and religious views affect one’s view of swearing.
(Personality/Emotion - Adult)

IX-143 Self-reported Adulthood: Is it “True maturity” or “Pseudo maturity”?
Frances M. Sessa, Pennsylvania State University, Abington
No secondary authors
Using psychosocial maturity to measure adulthood, individuals self-described as “adults” were divided into “true adults” and “pseudo adults”. Drawing on personality theory linking maturity with self-actualization, “true adults” were closer to this trait as evidenced by a behavioral motivation style characterized by inner self-direction rather than conformity to external standards.
(Developmental - Adult)

IX-144 The Mediating Role of Coping in the Relations Among Stress and Prosocial Behaviors in Mexican American Emerging Adults
Alexandra N. Davis, University of Missouri
Cara Streit, University of Missouri
Gustavo Carlo, University of Missouri
This study examines the mediating roles of active and avoidant coping in the relations among academic, social, and financial stressors and six common types of prosocial behaviors in Mexican American college students. Discussion will focus on the differential associations between these common stressors, coping, and different types of prosocial behaviors.
(Developmental - Adult)

IX-145 The Mediating Role of Motivation in Predicting Performance and Turnover-Intentions
Joseph A. Carpini, Saint Mary’s University
Marylène Gagné, University of Western Australia
Results of an online cross-sectional survey of part-time workers (N = 350) highlights the role of motivation, in particular autonomous motivation and amotivation, in mediating the relationship between basic psychological need satisfaction (autonomy, competence and relatedness) and employee performance (proficiency, adaptivity, and proactivity) and turnover intentions.
(Industrial/Organizational - Adult)