Poster Session XV

XV-001 The differential involvement of working memory in reading across-scripts
Xuesong Wang, Texas A & M International University
Da-Ying Ma, Northeast Normal University
Hong Deng, Northeast Normal University
This study examined whether reading logographic Chinese and alphabetic English differentially involves visuo-spatial working memory (WM) and verbal WM because of the significant linguistic differences between the scripts. The results supported the hypothesis and showed that word reading in Chinese and English does differentially involve visuo-spatial WM and verbal WM.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XV-002 The Effect of Retrieval on Motivation
Daniel A. Clark, The University of Texas at Austin
Daniel H. Robinson, Colorado State University
Although retrieval is an effective study method, studies have found that students continue to use less effective methods. Following a retrieval task, participants rated retrieval as less enjoyable than re-reading. However, pre-existing intrinsic motivation for the content and performance incentives may improve students’ rating of retrieval.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XV-003 The Effect of Test Instructions on False Memories for Pictures
Kaitlin M. Ensor, Towson University
Kerri Goodwin, Towson University
Weinstein and Shanks (2010) successfully induced false memories for pictures by having participants imagine words that they later viewed as pictures. In the current study, test instructions were manipulated. When participants were instructed to ignore all items they imagined, false memories for the imagined items persisted.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XV-004 The Effects of Different Music Genres on the Working Memory
DI WU, Cedarville University
David Brush, Cedarville University
Adam Ripley, Cedarville University
The current study examined 93 university students’ performance in a memory recognition task under four conditions: classical, dubstep, screamo, and silence. The results indicated that the students in the screamo condition recognized significant fewer words than those in the silent condition. No significant differences were found between other conditions.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XV-005 The Effects of Evolutionary Desires and Initiation on Romantic Memories
Danielle Vaclavik, Butler University
Angel Modesti, Butler University
Alexandra Robinson-Norris, Butler University
Neil Bohannon, Butler University
306 participants were surveyed about kisses, sex, and marriage proposals. Stronger vividness was reported for proposals than sex or kisses. Active initiators reported more vividness for sex than passive or mutual participants. For proposals and kisses, passive participants reported more vividness than those who actively or mutually initiated the encounter.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XV-006 The Implications of Divided Attention on Theories of False Memory
Ravi R. Patel, Butler University
Steven M. Lindgren, Butler University
Amanda C. Gingerich, Butler University
We examined two mechanisms by which false memories may be reduced in the DRM paradigm: the distinctiveness heuristic and impoverished relational encoding. Dividing attention did not produce a significant difference in false recall, suggesting that impoverished relational encoding is the method by which rates of false recall were reduced.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XV-007 Individual Differences in the Endowment Effect
Tristan B. Kirkman, James Madison University
Christopher R. Runyon, James Madison University
Keith E. Stanovich, University of Toronto, Canada
Richard F. West, James Madison University
Economic theory suggests that humans are rational agents and have stable preferences. The Endowment Effect challenges this, showing that preference between goods changes depending on possession. This study examines individual differences that affect susceptibility to endowment, and found it is unrelated to cognitive ability. Endowments across domains were modestly associated.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV-008 Students’ changes and modifications of their intellectual styles
Xie Qiuzhi, The University of Hong Kong
Li-fang Zhang, The University of Hong Kong
This research investigates the stability/malleability of three intellectual style constructs (field-dependence/independence, psychological types, and learning approaches). It was found that students tend to sustain their styles, because styles are habitual and represent self-identity to some extent. However, styles can be changed and are affected by dynamic environment.
(General - Education)

XV-009 TECHNOINTERRUPTION AND STUDENT STRESS LEVELS
Pamela S. Galluch, Roanoke College
Denise Friedman, Roanoke College
Julia T. Boudrye, Roanoke College
Lauren Schwabe, Roanoke College
In this study, we explored how technology-enabled interruptions affect students’ stress levels and preoccupation with their smartphones. We present quantitative and qualitative results from fifty-one students indicating that notifications from smartphones cause students to prioritize social life over coursework. Rich insight into this finding and practical implications will be discussed.
(Social - Education)

XV-010 The Development and Validation of the Citizen Science Self-Efficacy Scale
Suzanne E. Hiller, George Mason University
Anastasia Kitsantas, George Mason University
The purpose of this study was to develop and validate the Citizen Science Self-Efficacy Scale (CSSS). The CSSS which assesses middle school students’ beliefs about their capabilities using scientific observation skills was tested with 113 children. The results showed that the CSSS has good construct validity and reliability. Implications for practice are discussed.

(Methodology - Education)

XV-011 The effect of students' future image on high school dropouts in US
Yuichiro Kanazawa, The University of Tsukuba, Inst. of Policy and Planning Sciences
Masahiro OKAMOTO, University of Tsukuba
Shinichiro Watanabe, University of Tsukuba
We analyzed high school dropout in the Longitudinal Study of American Youth (LSAY). We found higher achievement, student's educational expectation and strong negative feeling towards high school are shown to correlate with higher dropout rate. However, some factors shown to correlate with dropout in preceding studies do not show significance.

(General - Education)

XV-012 The Effects of Cell Phone Interruptions and Teacher Immediacy on Learning
Kristi K. Holt, Roanoke College
Denise Friedman, Roanoke College
Cell phone interruptions (CPI) in the classroom have a negative impact on learning. We examined whether teacher immediacy may offset the effects of CPIs. Results did not support an amelioratory effect of immediacy, but did replicate the negative effects of CPIs on learning. Limitations and implications will be discussed.

(Cognitive - Education)

XV-013 The Effects of Reading Enrichment on Second Grade Gifted Students' Critical Thinking and Comprehension Skills
Leonard R. Mendola, Touro College
Lydia Lajka, The College of Staten Island
“Literature Circle,” a supplementary reading curriculum program, was implemented and investigated as an enrichment activity for 26 gifted second graders. Commercially prepared pretests and post-tests were administered. A t-test for non-independent samples revealed significance for comprehension skills at the p = .05. The results demonstrate that participation in Literature Circle had a constructive impact on student’s reading comprehension skills.

(General - Education)

XV-014 The Effects of Reverse Stereotype on Young Girls' Math Performance
Molly Jameson Cox, Youngstown State University
Jeannette M. Iskander, University of Dayton
Brena F. Ross, Youngstown State University
The current research examined the effects of presenting the reverse of the commonly held negative stereotype regarding women’s math performance in a group of elementary school girls. Findings indicate that activation of the reverse stereotype resulted in increased math performance over the control group.

(Developmental - Education)

XV-015 The Effects of User Interfaces and User Experience on Student Grades
Michael Szul, Capella University
Carlos L.M. Contreras, Capella University
This poster evaluates how certain online navigational behavior inside of learning management systems (LMS) correlates with grade outcomes, and shows how programmatic content, user interface (UI) and user
experience (UX) decisions can enhance student LMS experiences and produce better end-of-semester grades for online learners.
(General - Education)

XV-016 The Emotional Side of Self-Efficacy: An Exploration of Racial Differences
Rashunda L. Stitt, The University of Memphis
The present study attempted to explain differences in academic self-efficacy between Black and White college students by assessing one of the predictors of academic self-efficacy: emotions. Results revealed that pride and anxiety predicted academic self-efficacy for White students while pride and boredom predicted it for Black students.
(General - Education)

XV-017 The Impact of Parents’ Racial Identity on Involvement in Children’s Education
Amber D. Williams, University of Michigan
Meeta Banerjee, University of Michigan
Danny Lambouths, University of Illinois at Chicago
Stephanie Rowley, University of Michigan
This poster aims to understand how parents’ racial centrality influences the ways in which they negotiate their involvement in their children’s education. Preliminary results show that high race central parents tended to discuss home involvement, while low race central parents tended to discuss direct school involvement.
(Developmental - Education)

XV-018 Social learning of avoidance behaviors: experimental data and reinforcement learning modeling
Björn Lindström, Karolinska Institutet
Olof Hjorth, Karolinska Institutet
Andreas Olsson, Karolinska Institutet
We examined how avoidance is socially learned. Key predictions were derived from a reinforcement learning model and tested in two experiments, where subjects learned what to avoid by observing the choices of a demonstrator. As predicted, when subjects later faced the same choices themselves, a large majority imitated the demonstrator.
(Social - Social Cognition)

XV-019 Social Reasoning about Distributive Justice in School-Aged Children
Stefanie M. Sinno, Muhlenberg College
Juliana P. Repice, Muhlenberg College
Brandi L. Stovall, Muhlenberg College
Distributive justice involves decision making about resource allocation in a fair and just manner. This study investigated distributive justice about school resources using fourth and eighth grade students’ evaluations of hypothetical donations to schools with differing socioeconomic status. Findings suggest that community connectedness and assumptions about schools affect donation allocation.
(Developmental - Social Cognition)

XV-020 Social Sampling Theory: A Model of Social Norms, Segregation, and Polarization
Gordon D. Brown, University of Warwick
Stephan Lewandowsky, University of Bristol, United Kingdom, and University of Western Australia
Zhihong Huang, University of Warwick
An agent-based model of social norms and polarisation is described. Agents are assumed to have a tendency to conform but also to prefer choices that are consistent with their own true beliefs. Behavioural choice reflects these opposing principles. The model explains a number of phenomena such as polarization.
XV-021 Solo Status: When Motivation Leads to Performance Deficits
Kimberly E. Chaney, College of William and Mary
Paul A. Story, College of William and Mary
Being the only member of one’s social category in an otherwise homogenous group leads to performance deficits on public, non-stereotyped tasks. Two competing hypotheses, working memory theory and the mere-effort account, were examined as possible mediators of the effect of solo status on performance deficits. Results supported the mere-effort account.

XV-022 Staying on the Right Path: Imagining Going to the Right Reduces Uncertainty
Jens H. Hellmann, University of Münster, Germany
Tina Glaser, University of Bielefeld, Germany
The term “right” has different meanings across various languages like English or German. For example, “right” may either refer to something that is correct or to a direction. In the present experiment, individuals who were induced to imagine walking to the right (vs. left) indicated higher certainty on different levels.

XV-023 Team mental model change with team interaction and problem construction instructions
Matthew D. Wood, Carnegie Mellon University
Jonathan Cagan, Carnegie Mellon University
Kenneth Kotovsky, Carnegie Mellon University
Different research programs give conflicting guidance on when and how teams should develop a coherent shared mental model of a problem for optimal performance. This research shows that teams that interact and restate the problem in different ways develop coherent mental models that align with later problem solutions.

XV-024 The ABCs of Xs and Ys: Sex, Gender, and Academic Performance
Brianna M. Vespone, Le Moyne College
Monica R. Sylvia, Le Moyne College
This study examined the relationship between sex, gender, and academic performance. Participants complete two BEM inventories: one for themselves and one for a high or low achieving fictional college applicant. More female (sex) and feminine (gender) participants reported GPAs above 3.0; no such sex/gender overlap occurred when participants characterized others.

XV-025 The Attentional Basis of Deontic and Moral Reasoning in Social Situations
Patrick D. Sellers, Florida Atlantic University
Kayla Causey, California State University, Fullerton
David F. Bjorklund, Florida Atlantic University
Social contract theory suggests that children and adults use deontic reasoning more efficiently in the context of social contracts relative to other contexts. We found support for hypotheses made by SCT and Hazard-Management-Theory in attentional biases among 3-5 year-olds using a change-detection paradigm.

XV-026 The effects of counterfactual thoughts on creative generation and analytical problem solving
Jessica Y.Y. Kwong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Candy K. Y. Ho, Hong Kong Baptist University
We showed that thoughts that focused on counterfactual process versus counterfactual outcome evoke different information processing styles and exert differential effects on subsequent task. Process counterfactuals would promote a relational processing style which enhances analytical task performance, whereas outcome counterfactuals would activate an expensive processing style which facilitates creative task performance.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XV-027 Perceived Symbolic and Realistic Threat: How Do They Affect Moral Exclusion?
Regina A. Osif, Marywood University
Dana C. Leighton, Marywood University
Brenda S. Staerker-Lewis, Marywood University
Sierra E. Bradley, Marywood University
Crystal Tucker, Marywood University
Moral exclusion refers to a psychological process that removes others from our moral community. The present research is concerned with how perceived symbolic threats and realistic threats are related to moral exclusion. Social dominance orientation and right-wing authoritarianism were measured as moderators of threat.

(Social - Other)

XV-028 Personal Traits, Perceived Audience, and Autobiographical Memory
Tracy Grogan, Seton Hall University
Janine Buckner, Seton Hall University
This study investigated the effects of perceived audience on autobiographical memories shared in written format with a stranger, exploring individual differences in self-concept and gender identity on narrative components. Participants wrote longer narratives when alone than when with others, and women utilized more descriptive words than did men.

(Social - Other)

XV-029 Predicting College Achievement with Workload and Cognitive Task Performance
Meredith C. Frey, Otterbein University
Cynthia A. Laurie-Rose, Otterbein University
Chelsi Campbell, Otterbein University
Stephanie Sherburn, Otterbein University
Joel Butler, Otterbein University
Amanda Zamary, Otterbein University
Simple cognitive tasks have been shown to predict academic achievement in elementary school and college samples, however much remains to be uncovered about the task properties and the cognitive costs of task completion. In two studies, performance on elementary cognitive tasks and workload measures predict academic achievement moderately well.

(Cognitive - Other)

XV-030 Test Anxiety and Math Anxiety in Trinidad
Rudolph N. Bailey, Andrews University
Jeannie Montagano, Andrews University
This study examined gender difference in test and math anxiety in a sample of elementary children in Trinidad. We used MANOVA and ANOVAs to examine the difference. We found a significant difference for math but not for test. We compared these results with results from a US sample.

(Personality/Emotion - Testing)

XV-031 Probing Posttraumatic Stress and Risk Taking
Examined the risk behavior and attitudes of participants who reported significantly elevated posttraumatic symptoms. Consistent with research, a mixed picture emerged. Posttraumatic stress was significantly correlated with lower optimism, more difficulty with uncertainty, and stronger coping motivation in alcohol use – but risk choices did not differ on the Holt-Laury Task.

XV-032 Psychological Benefits of Pet Ownership
Marissa L. Beveridge, Clarion University of Pennsylvania
Jeanne M. Slattery, Clarion University of Pennsylvania
Pets have been reported to have significant physical and psychological benefits. We did a partial replication of McConnell et al. (2011), studying differences between pet and non-pet owners in personality and psychological well-being. Although pet owners reported healthier personality traits, they did not differ from non-owners in psychological well-being.

XV-033 Relations between moral emotions, worldview, and acceptability of moral tradeoffs involving uncertainty
Sean M. Shiverick, University of Wisconsin-Platteville
Participants judged their moral emotions reactions to and the acceptability of moral tradeoffs with uncertain versus certain outcomes. Overall, disgust was a significant predictor of judgments of the acceptability of uncertain tradeoffs. Anger and guilt were significant predictors of disgust. There were negative correlations between sadness, anger, and worldview (conservatism).

XV-034 Relationships Among Online Gaming Habits, Flow Experience, and Cognitive Control
Antónia Reindl, Eötvös Loránd University
Tamás Földes, Eötvös Loránd University
Attila Csermák, Eötvös Loránd University
Zsolt Demetrovics, Eötvös Loránd University
István Czigler, Eötvös Loránd University; Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Our study revealed causal relationships among online gaming habits (such as game genre preference, collaboration with other gamers, and time spent with playing), flow experience during gaming, actual cognitive performance, and measures of symptoms of impulsivity, ADHD, and problematic online gaming. Profile of gamers at higher risk was also described.

XV-035 Religiosity and Racial Identity associated with Psychological Well-Being among Black College Students
Gregory Fortune, University of South Florida
Erica E. Coates, University of South Florida
Natasha L. Burke, University of South Florida
Vicky Phares, University of South Florida
This study examined whether father closeness, mother closeness, religiosity, and racial identity were associated with psychological well-being in Black students (N = 121) attending a predominantly white
institution (PWI). A simultaneous multiple regression revealed that religiosity and racial identity were uniquely associated with psychological well-being among our sample.

(Clinical - Other)

XV-036 Road Conditions Contribute to Pain, Impairment and Psychological Distress in MVC Patients
Megan J. Petrie, University of Nevada, Reno
Gwendolyn C. Carlson, University of Nevada, Reno
Erika M. Shearer, University of Nevada, Reno
Melanie P. Duckworth, University of Nevada, Reno
Tony Iezzi, London Health Sciences Centre
Using data from 334 litigating motor vehicle collision (MVC) patients, multivariate analyses of variance and covariance revealed pain, impairment and psychological distress variables to contribute most to the separation of MVC patients experiencing ideal and adverse road conditions at the time of collision.
(Clinical - Other)

XV-037 Spontaneous Greed, Calculated Giving
Kellen Mrkva, University of Colorado Boulder
Darcia Narvaez, University of Notre Dame
Three studies found that charitable donations were higher when participants were given more time to make donation decisions. This contradicts a recent Nature publication, however results can be reconciled. Benefits to others were more distant and intangible (e.g. in Africa as opposed to in the room) in the present studies.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV-038 Spousal Relationships and Coping Following Traumatic Exposure
Eva Leven, United States Air Force
Exploratory study, 9/11 First Responders’ and spouses’ current quality of life/marital satisfaction.
Hypotheses: traumatic impact as best FR predictor; decision-making competency as best spouse predictor.
Findings: distress scores as best predictors for FRs, own distress and FRs’ trauma as best predictors for spouses. Differences due to FRs'/spouses’ disparate coping mechanisms.
(Clinical - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV-039 The description-experience choice gap is attenuated in older adults
Adrian R. Camilleri, Duke University
Anna C. McCarrey, National Institute on Aging
Preferences tend to vary depending on whether outcomes and probabilities are explicitly stated or are learned from repeated sampling. We found that this description-experience “choice gap” was apparent for younger adults but not for older adults. We interpret the data in terms of the frontal aging hypothesis and positivity bias.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV-040 The downside of persistence: The effect of mood on escalation of commitment
Marianna Horn, Auburn University
Daniel J. Svyantek, Auburn University
The escalation of commitment involves the continuous commitment to a losing course of action. A mood manipulation was utilized to understand mood effects on this type of decision-making. Participants viewed a slideshow and then completed the escalation task. Overall, results indicate greater escalation in the positive mood condition.
(Industrial/Organizational - Judgment and Decision Making)
XV-041 The Impact of a PBL Simulation on College Students’ Self-Efficacy
Scott W. Brown, University of Connecticut
Mark A. Boyer, University of Connecticut
Kimberely A. Lawless, University of Illinois – Chicago
Mariya A. Yukhymenko, University of Illinois – Chicago
Gregory P. Mullin, Bunker Hill Community College
Lindsey L. Gervais, University of Connecticut
Lisa Lynn, University of Illinois – Chicago
Kamila Brodowinska Bruscionelli, University of Illinois – Chicago
Donalyn Maneggia, University of Connecticut
Gena Khodos, University of Illinois – Chicago

An investigation of a web-based PBL simulation of international negotiations with college students for a semester. Students’ self-efficacy for both technology use and general academic skills significantly increased, as well as their self-reported social perspective-taking skills. The study demonstrates the positive impact of PBL on college students’ academic skills.

(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV-042 Trust and the Common Good: How Dispositions and Situations affect Cooperative Decision-making
Shin Han, Claremont Graduate University
Michael L. Spezio, Scripps College

The current study examined the influence of dispositional and implicitly primed trust on cooperation in the common good provision. As expected, dispositional trust covaried with contribution to the common good. Also, situationally primed trust influenced the decision weights placed on contributions, but only among participants who adopt a tit-for-tat strategy.

(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV-043 Ultimatum Bargaining: Repeated trials, Multiple offers
Jiaxi Wang, Bowling Green State University

A modified version of the ultimatum game was designed to determine people's response to offers made by multiple proposers simultaneously and repeatedly. The results demonstrated two distinct types of responses exist: to maximize income or to choose the socially appealing proposers over others.

(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV-044 Veridical Knowledge of Results Does not Improve Performance in Binary Decision Tasks
John Podd, Massey University, New Zealand
Robert Taylor, School of Psychology, Massey University

In a signal detection-type binary decision task providing trial by trial knowledge of results (TTKR) in terms of the optimal decision sequence, or providing no KR at all, resulted in better performance than when providing veridical TTKR. Veridical TTKR increases decision criterion fluctuation as task difficulty increases.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV-045 Who is Afraid of Losses? Decision Making in Adolescents, Young, and Older Adults in a Non-Hypothetical, Non-Monetary Gambling Task
Miriam K. Depping, University of Zurich
Alexandra M. Freund, University of Zurich

Investigating age-related differences in risk-taking and reactions to gains and losses, adolescents, young and older adults participated in a non-hypothetical, non-monetary gambling task with mixed gambles and in a series of hypothetical monetary gambles. Heart-rate change but not skin-conductance responses indicated stronger reactions to losses in older adults.

(Developmental - Judgment and Decision Making)
Who’s to blame? Examining the Effects of Cognitive Reappraisal on Decision-Making About Blame
Daniel Rowland, Worcester State University
Erin Donohue, Worcester State University
Kristyna Manley, Worcester State University
Vrinda Kalia, Worcester State University
Research has indicated that cognitive reappraisal influences decision making (Heilman et al., 2010). This study demonstrates that cognitive reappraisal impacts decisions regarding the allocation of blame in situations wherein the behavior of those involved evokes negative emotions. Participants who engaged in cognitive reappraisal were more likely to allocate blame correctly.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

Your Cost or My Benefit? : Effects of Concession Presentation on Negotiation Processes and Outcomes
Nazli Turan, Carnegie Mellon University
Rosalind M. Chow, Carnegie Mellon University
Two studies examine the effects of presenting a concession as being costly to the conceder versus beneficial to the receiver. Receivers of concessions emphasizing receiver benefit form more positive perceptions of the conceder but obtain lower economic outcomes compared to receivers of concessions emphasizing conceder cost.
(Industrial/Organizational - Judgment and Decision Making)

What’s Next: Disentangling Availability from Representativeness
Joao Braga, University of Lisbon / Indiana University
Mário Ferreira, Universidade de Lisboa
Jim Sherman, Indiana University
Representativeness and availability heuristics were proposed to underlie decisions. However, often the same response could be predicted by both heuristics. We try to disentangle representativeness from availability suggesting the later to be cognitively simpler than the former and support our hypothesis with 4 studies using a “what’s next” paradigm.
(Cognitive)

The Daily: How Experiences of Media Influence Intergroup Attitudes and Behaviour in Daily Life
Amanda E. Sharples, University of Toronto
Elizabeth Page-Gould, University of Toronto, Scarborough, Canada
A longitudinal diary study examined whether contact with outgroups via media predicts fluctuations in intergroup attitudes. Results revealed that exposure to outgroups in the media predicts improved intergroup attitudes. This was moderated by how much direct intergroup contact participants had but not by the perceived valence of the media.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

The Danger of Smart Pills: Changing Student Perception
Christina M. Anthony, Pennsylvania State University at Erie
Meghan S. Nee, Pennsylvania State University at Erie
Natalie M. Corso, Pennsylvania State University at Erie
Dawn G. Blasko, Pennsylvania State University, Erie
The use of psychostimulants as study aids has been growing among college students. Public Service Announcements (PSA) may highlight the dangers inherent in unprescribed use of stimulants. College students were randomly assigned to either an informative, narrative or control PSA and attitudes towards psychostimulants were assessed before and after exposure.
XV-051 The Differential Impact of Mortality Salience on Abstract and Concrete Political Ideology  
Daniel A. Chapman, Millersville University  
This research examined the impact of content phrasing on liberal and conservative responses to political questions following mortality salience. Two political surveys were created, one worded to emphasize ideological values and one emphasizing the cost of political decisions. Contrary to the hypotheses, conservatives reported more liberal responses following mortality salience.

XV-052 The Effect of Race on Attribution of Morality  
Irina Khusid, East Stroudsburg University  
The present study looked at the attribution of morality pertaining to intentions and dispositional versus situational attributions, as perceived by observers of particular behavior(s). The data supported the hypothesis that race would be a significant factor in morality attribution F(2,150) =18.104, p&lt; .01.

XV-053 The Effectiveness of Eroticized Pro-Environmental Messages  
James B. Allen, State University of New York at Geneseo  
Matthew Couch, SUNY Geneseo  
Sara Tontatski, SUNY Geneseo  
Ashley Anderson, SUNY Geneseo  
Joanna Castroviganni, SUNY Geneseo  
Joanna Ostroot, SUNY Geneseo  
Allison Cropsey, SUNY Geneseo  
Shannon Swiatek, SUNY Geneseo  
This research investigated the effectiveness of an eroticized pro-environmental message. Erotic and control Public Service Announcements, modeled on efforts of environmental groups, were compared. Consistent with findings from the consumer products marketing literature, results indicated that eroticization decreased energy conservation intentions if eroticization was not linked to the ad message.

XV-054 The Impact of Life Events on Changes in College Students' World Assumptions  
Ian A. Gutierrez, University of Connecticut  
Crystal L. Park, University of Connecticut  
We explored the impact of life events on changes in world assumptions among college students (n=165) over one semester. Self-worth beliefs decreased over the semester. Positive life events were associated with increased self-worth beliefs, and negative life events were associated with decreased beliefs in the benevolence of others.

XV-055 The Impact of Socio-Cultural Factors on Youth Attitudes towards Smoking: A comparative field study on a sample of smokers and non-smokers in Kuwait  
Humoud F. Alqashan, Kuwait University  
This study aimed to investigate the prevalence of smoking among male and female youth in the Kuwaiti society, and to identify the social and cultural factors related to smoking behavior in this category (c) to assess their attitudes towards smoking. The study relied on a descriptive approach using social survey.

XV-056 The Intergroup and Identity Processes Underlying Implicit Prejudice Against Hispanics
Alexandra K. Margevich, Rutgers University  
Luis M. Rivera, Rutgers University  
We developed an Implicit Association Test (IAT) that measured implicit prejudice against Hispanics to demonstrate that implicit intergroup attitudes are meaningfully related to group membership, motivational sources of prejudice, and stigma-based consciousness. Results suggest that these intergroup- and identity-based processes drive implicit attitudes toward Hispanics among non-Hispanic and Hispanic individuals.  
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XV-057 The Persuasiveness of Brain Imaging and Religious Commitment  
William M. Struthers, Wheaton College  
Kyler Mulhauser, Wheaton College  
In this study we examined the effectiveness of brain imaging technologies when used to establish scientific credibility and influence opinion. Fictional reports on religious and non-religious topics with fMRI images, bar graphs, or absent visual aids impact on perceptions of credibility and persuasiveness were evaluated.  
(Cognitive - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XV-058 Psychological work detachment: Construct definition, scale development, and preliminary validity evidence  
Jessica R. Petor, Northern Kentucky University  
Philip J. Moberg, Northern Kentucky University  
Emerging research in psychological work detachment has identified the potentially harmful effects of insufficient detachment on individual productivity and worker health. The present study explicitly conceptualizes the domain of detachment and reports preliminary validity, reliability, and factor analytic evidence to support the hypothesis of detachment as a multidimensional construct.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

XV-059 Psychometric investigation of the BASIS-24 in an outpatient mental health sample  
K. Amanda Maranzan, Lakehead University and St. Joseph's Care Group  
This study examined the psychometric properties of the Behaviour and Symptom Identification Scale - 24 in an outpatient mental health sample (n = 699). Factor analysis supported a 6-factor model; subscale internal consistencies ranged from .631 to .840. Implications for use of this scale with mental health outpatients are discussed.  
(Clinical - Psychometrics)

XV-060 Reactive-Proactive Aggression, Anxiety, and Callous-Unemotional Traits in Hong Kong Children  
Keri Ka-Yee Wong, University of Cambridge  
This study examines the Reactive-Proactive Questionnaire (RPQ) against other psychosocial measures in two large samples of schoolchildren (8-15 years old) from the UK (n=829) and Hong Kong (n=1221). There are few RPQ validation studies on these populations or norms on the ICU for 8 years old.  
(Personality/Emotion - Psychometrics)

XV-061 Response Bias in Two Screening Measures: Bifactor MIMiC Models in Disability Research  
Michelle Turitz, CSUN  
Hanna Kim, CSUN  
Johnny Felt, CSUN  
Becca Stephens, CSUN  
Andrew Ainsworth, California State University, Northridge  
The current study assessed group biases concerning attitudes toward disabled people and social desirability. Confirmatory factor analyses of the two scales indicated that a bifactor CFA fit the data substantially better
than the intended unidimensional structure. Group comparisons on the factors revealed significant response bias (e.g., men/women; with/without disability).

(General - Psychometrics)

XV-062 Risk Assessment: Task Based VS. Self-report Measures
John W. Baley, Western Carolina University
Miranda Spain, Western Carolina University
Sarah Zucca, Western Carolina University
David McCord, Western Carolina University
Risk propensity is an important element of behavior. Task-based measures are often used to evaluate risk propensity, as are self-report measures. Recent criticism of task-based measures brought their validity into question. The current study seeks to establish convergent validity between task-based measures of risk propensity and established self-report measures.

(Personality/Emotion - Psychometrics)

XV-063 The Development and Validation of the "Attitudes Toward Small Mammal Research" (ATSMR) Scale
Amanda S. Adams, Radford University
Hilary J. Hicks, Radford University
Michael A. Curry, Radford University
Jared Caughron, Radford University
The “Attitudes Toward Small Mammal Research” (ATSMR) measure presents an unbiased evaluation of attitudes regarding small order mammals specifically used for research purposes. It includes a Knowledge component that allows for researchers to have a clear understanding of how much participants know about animal research safety and regulations.

(General - Psychometrics)

XV-064 The Predictive Utility of Group Cohesion and Its Component Dimensions
Armando X. Estrada, US Army Research Institute
Andrew J. Slaughter, US Army Research Institute
Jamie Severt, George Washington University
This study contributes to the growing body of research examining the predictive utility of multidimensional frameworks of group cohesion on work-related outcomes. We evaluated two competing hierarchical models of cohesion, finding that the practice of estimating associations between specific components and work attitudes and behaviors may need to be reconsidered.

(Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

XV-066 Validation of a Measure of Big Picture Thinking
Sara Gill, University of Texas at Austin
Morgynn Haner, University of Texas at Austin
Stephanie Rude, University of Texas at Austin
Researchers have defined Big Picture Thinking (BPT) as individuals incorporating a wider perspective when processing an emotionally distressing event. To further research into BPT, fifty-four items created to measure BPT and additional questionnaires were administered to undergraduate participants. Correlations were performed to establish initial validation of the scale.

(General - Psychometrics)

XV-067 Expert Testimony of Toxic Environmental Exposure: Diminished Mental Capacity as a Mitigating Circumstance
Ryan C. Kelly, Roger Williams University
Judith Platania, Roger Williams University
The current study examined the effects of expert testimony of neurotoxicity and specific instructions on confidence in sentence recommendation. We found jurors exposed to specific instructions demonstrated high levels of confidence in a life sentence compared to a general instruction. Greater importance of mitigating factors predicted high levels of confidence in a life sentence.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

XV-068 Eye-fixations and Visual Scanning with First Responders During Emergency Response Driving
Chet C. Hembroff, University of Regina
Gregory P. Krätzig, University of Regina
The driving procedures of first responders account for over 30% of on the job fatalities (NTSA, 2010). Research into the reasons why is lacking. Instead of investigating performance during routine driving, we investigated first responder driving performance during emergency response driving. Using eye-tracking we correlated performance with fixations and scanning.

(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

XV-069 Impacts of Local Climate Information and Values on Behavior and Policy Support
Jonas J. Schoenefeld, University of Oxford
Michelle R. McCauley, Middlebury College
The current study investigated the impact of local climate change information on individuals’ self-reported willingness to change their behaviors and to support climate policy. In addition we assessed how value orientations (from Schwartz, 1992) related to these decisions.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

XV-070 Justice is Blind: Examining Miranda Comprehension Using an Eye Movement Paradigm
Stephen J. Agauas, Central Michigan University
Morgan L. Bontrager, Central Michigan University
Courtney E. Chamberlain, Central Michigan University
Kyle C. Scherr, Central Michigan University
Jane Ashby, Central Michigan University
The effectiveness of Miranda is beginning to receive increased research attention in regards to suspects’ ability to comprehend their rights. The purpose of this experiment was to develop a new Miranda paradigm in which eye tracking technology is utilized as an objective measure of comprehension.

(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

XV-071 Keeping up with the Joneses: Conserving Energy Like the Neighbors
Julie D. O’Brien, Opower
Laura Lewellyn, Opower
We present evidence from Opower’s residential energy efficiency programs. Households are randomly selected to receive personalized Home Energy Reports or no communication. The Home Energy Reports compare one’s household energy use to that of similar neighbors. These reports increase motivation to conserve energy and lower home energy use.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

XV-072 Mental and Physical Rotation: Shared and Distinct Contributing Factors
Aaron L. Gardony, U.S. Army NSRDEC, Tufts University
Álvaro J. Soltero, Tufts University
Holly A. Taylor, Tufts University
Mental rotation is thought to reflect "motor rotation in the mind" but surprisingly little research has compared mental and physical rotation. It is unclear whether factors known to influence mental rotation
also influence physical rotation. The present study examines effects of several factors on both mental and physical rotation.

(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

XV-073 Mental rotation of objects in a complex background
Anthony R. Selkowitz, University of Central Florida
Valerie K. Sims, University of Central Florida
Federico Scholcover, University of Central Florida
Jessica B. Siler, University of Central Florida

Previous research has not investigated mental rotation under varying environmental background conditions. Participants mentally rotated objects presented in an appropriate, inappropriate, or neutral background context. The results indicated overall gender differences in the percent answered correctly. The results suggest that when mental rotation is given context women perform better.

(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

XV-074 Should you shave?: Contrasting social perceptions by baldness age and race
Jacob C. Schmitz, James Madison University
Kristen F. Kaufmann, James Madison University
Gregory M. Farrell, James Madison University
Matthew R. Lee, James Madison University

The effects of male baldness, age, and hairstyle on social perceptions of an individual have been investigated (Mannes, 2012; Muscarella & Cunningham, 1996; Wogalter & Hosie, 1990), yet are limited to studies examining White men’s faces. The present study adds race as a phenotypic cue to test its effects and interactions with age and baldness on social perceptions.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XV-075 Similar Disordered Eating Presentation Among Sexual Trauma Population Regardless of Race
Siddika S. Mulchan, Nova Southeastern University
Candice Johnson, Nova Southeastern University
Luzimar Vega, Nova Southeastern University
Alyssa Newman, Nova Southeastern University
Landon Michaels, Nova Southeastern University
Leah DiNardo, Nova Southeastern University
Bhritanie Jardine, Nova Southeastern University
Steven N. Gold, Nova Southeastern University

This study examined factors contributing to disordered eating in ethnically diverse and Caucasian childhood sexual abuse survivors. Elevations on the interoceptive awareness, ineffectiveness, and interpersonal distrust subscales were found, regardless of ethnicity. Further exploration of these factors would greatly inform treatment for this understudied population.

(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XV-076 Social Ego Identity among Saudi Arabian College Students
Ali Omair, DePaul University

This study examines ego-identity formation in Saudi Arabia. A survey of Saudi university students showed gender differences in social identity formation across sub-fields; however, most male and females were in the Low Profile Moratorium status. Results are discussed in terms of gender roles and traditions in Saudi society.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)
XV-077 Standards of Beauty, Body Dissatisfaction and Eating Disordered behaviors in African American female college students
Lauren Booker, University of South Dakota
The study examined how certain standards of beauty can negatively impact the African American college woman and have an impact on her body and self image as well her eating attitudes and behaviors.
(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XV-078 The Expression of Depression in Asian and European Americans
Jean Kim, University of Southern California
Steven R. Lopez, University of Southern California
Contrary to earlier research that indicates Asian Americans tend to somatize distress, the current study found in a US national sample that Asian Americans endorse less somatic and psychological symptoms of depression than Euro-Americans. These robust findings, observed in both traditional Chi-Square and IRT analyses, challenge past notions of somatization.
(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XV-080 The Influence of Parenting Behaviors on Peer Relationships among Elementary School Students in Japan
Akiko Watabe, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
David R. Hibbard, California State University, Chico
This cross-cultural study examined the influence of parenting behaviors on peer relationships among elementary school children in Japan. 627 students from a Japanese elementary school completed a measure of child-reported parental behaviors as well as a measure of child peer relationships.
(Developmental - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XV-081 The Mexican Orientation and Anglo Orientation Subscales of the Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican-Americans-II Are Orthogonal
Nicole J. Jones, California State University, Fresno
Amanda Mortimer, California State University, Fresno
We analyzed the relationship between the Mexican Orientation Scale and the Anglo Orientation Scale which are combined in the ARMSA-II, a common tool for measuring Mexican-American acculturation. The scales were orthogonal to one another, $r = .129$, $p = .50$. Future research should address Mexican and Anglo orientations as separate constructs.
(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XV-082 The Role of Negative Affect in the Other-Race Effect and Threat Detection
Deepti Gupta, George Mason University
Koraly Perez-Edgar, Pennsylvania State University
People show the other-race effect (ORE) in face recognition, and are faster to detect angry faces in a crowd. The current study examines the role of negative affect in ORE and threat detection, using an emotion detection task. Results indicate temperamental and racial differences in reaction to Black Angry faces.
(Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XV-083 Typical Expatriate Adjustment Measures Do Not Capture Important Differences in Acculturation Strategies
Matthew Lineberry, University of Illinois at Chicago
Michael Coovet, University of South Florida
Within a model of relevant antecedents and outcomes, we examined the relationship between U.S. expatriates’ adjustment to life abroad and their acculturation strategies. Results demonstrate that
expatriates reporting similar adjustment can differ considerably in host culture engagement and home culture maintenance. Results hold important implications for models of expatriate life. (Industrial/Organizational - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XV-084 Look @ Me 2.0: Self-Sexualization in Facebook Photos, Self-Objectification, and Body Image in Women
Lindsay Ruckel, State University of New York at New Paltz
Melanie Hill, State University of New York at New Paltz
Social networking provides opportunities for self-sexualization, presenting one’s self as a sexual object. The current study tested the relationship between females’ self-sexualization in Facebook photos and self-objectification. Secondly, it investigated the relationship between self-sexualization in photos and body image satisfaction, internalization of the “thin ideal”, and appearance contingency of self-worth. (Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XV-085 Low Power Increases Benevolent Sexism in Men
Andrea C. Vial, Yale University
Jaime L. Napier, Yale University
We examined the effects of an experimental manipulation of power on participants’ endorsement of benevolent (BS) and hostile sexism (HS). Results from a repeated-measures ANOVA with power condition and gender as between-subject variables showed that low (vs. high) power significantly increased BS in men, but significantly reduced HS in women. (Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XV-086 Men, Women, and Monsters: The Expression of Aggression in Video Games
Amanda L. Martens, Emporia State University
Breanna M. Morrison, Emporia State University
Caitlin Burk, Emporia State University
Cathy A. Grover, Emporia State University
This study examined the effect of randomly assigned identity in the form of video game avatars (woman avatar, man avatar, genderless alien avatar) on participants’ behavior. We found no significant differences between men and women participants. We will discuss future research and its exploration of a more salient independent variable. (Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XV-087 Mothers’ and Fathers’ Contributions to Childcare and Household Tasks
Laura B. Turner, Roger Williams University
Becky L. Spritz, Roger Williams University
Geoffrey FW Turner, Simmons College
Lauren Walsh, Roger Williams University
This study explored mothers’ and fathers’ (N=253; 102 married couples) contributions to childcare and household tasks. Fathers’ greater participation was related to greater parenting stress. Mothers’ participation in childcare was related to views on the mother role, while fathers’ participation in childcare was related to attitudes about work. (General - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XV-088 Mothers’ Traditional Gender-Typed Beliefs Predict Adolescent Girls’ and Boys’ Academic Outcomes
Karen E. McFadden, New York University
Niobe Way, New York University
Taveeshi Gupta, New York University
Diane Hughes, New York University
Educational outcomes vary according to child gender though little is known about correlates of these differences in adolescence. This study uses multi-group modeling demonstrating associations between mothers’ traditional gender-typed beliefs and 1) girls’ lower math grades and 2) boys’ lower emotional school engagement, and discusses the implications of these findings.

(XV-089) Perceived Sexism and the Psychological Health of Women: Do Self-Compassionate or Sexist Attitudes Matter?
Jeannetta G. Williams, St. Edward’s University
This study examined whether self-compassionate and sexist attitudes moderate perceived sexism’s effects on the psychological health of women. Results indicated that self-compassion, gender identity, and perceived sexism differentially predicted self-esteem, depression, and anxiety. The findings suggest that self-attitudes and sexist attitudes may mitigate perceived sexism’s impact on psychological well-being.

(XV-090) Pregnant at Work? The Long Road to Equality
Gema M. Delgado, Carlos Albizu University
Toni DiDonna, Carlos Albizu University
As women continue to expand their presence in the workplace, more opportunities for discrimination against pregnant employees arise. This study analyzed women’s experiences of being pregnant at work. It was hypothesized that discrimination against pregnant women continues to exist despite women’s 60 year presence in the workplace.

(XV-091) Title: Neural activation to seeing adult male-female interactions among mothers of young children in the context of interpersonal violence-related PTSD
Dominik A. Moser, University of Geneva
Tatjana Aue, University of Geneva
Francesca Suardi, University of Geneva
Sandra Rusconi-Serpa, University of Geneva
Ana Sancho-Rossignol, University of Geneva Hospitals
Maria-Isabel Cordero, University of Geneva
Nicolas Favez, University of Geneva
François Ansermet, University of Geneva
This study tested how violence-exposed mothers with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (IPV-PTSD) differed in their brain activation from controls when exposed to scenes of male-female interaction of differing emotional valence and arousal taken from feature films. IPV-PTSD mothers showed less cortico-limbic regulation than controls in response to this validated film-paradigm.

(XV-092) Influence of Context on Men’s Perceptions of Women’s Dating-Relevant Cues
Teresa A. Treat, University of Iowa
Richard J. Viken, Indiana University
179 undergraduate males judged the sexual interest and friendliness of women depicted in contexts that varied in sexual relevance or in the presence of alcohol. Contextual sexual relevance strongly influenced judgments of sexual interest. Men who endorsed rape-supportive attitudes and fused foreground and background image information showed stronger contextual effects.

(XV-093) Influence of Gay and Lesbian Historical Events on Psychological Publication Patterns
Cynthia L. Taylor, University of Kansas
Jennifer S. Seeley, University of Kansas
The purpose of the study was to investigate the impact of increased awareness of lesbian and gay issues on empirical literature published in psychology journals since 1980. Analysis of the cultural timeline, as matched with numbers of articles, suggests a link between research endeavors and social movements.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XV-094 Intrapersonal and Interpersonal Sexual Behaviors of University Students in China: Prevalence, Correlates, and Gender Differences
Xinli Chi, Division of Learning, Development and Diversity, Faculty of Education, University of Hong Kong, China
Peichao Zhang, Adjunct researcher, center for modern psychological studies, Wuhan University, China
This study has two purposes: (a) to examine the prevalence of young people’s sexual behaviors and assess gender difference in a sample of Chinese university students, (b) to explore which factors, besides gender, predict variation in the prevalence of sexual behaviors.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XV-095 Is your love match better than my arranged marriage?
Kathryn R. Klement, Northern Illinois University
An online survey was administered to determine whether there were advantages in sexual and relationship satisfaction for Indian individuals who were in love marriages versus those who were in arranged marriages. No significant differences between the groups were found, suggesting that arranged marriages may not result in negative marital outcomes.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XV-097 Orgasm experience among emerging adult men and women: Relationship context and attitudes toward uncommitted sex
Justin R. Garcia, The Kinsey Institute & Department of Gender Studies, Indiana University, Bloomington
Sean G. Massey, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Ann M. Merriwether, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Susan M. Seibold-Simpson, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Male and female emerging adults reported experiencing orgasm less during most recent sexual hook-up than during most recent romantic relationship sexual encounter. Frequency of and desire for orgasm were lower in hook-ups for both sexes. Attitudes toward casual sex moderated orgasm occurrence during hook-ups for female, but not male, participants.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XV-098 Parental Expectations Affect Provision of Sex Education for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders
Laura G. Holmes, University of Utah Department of Psychology
Michael B. Himle, University of Utah Department of Psychology
Donald S. Strassberg, University of Utah Department of Psychology
Megan A. Farley, University of Utah Department of Psychiatry
Children with autism spectrum disorders struggle to form healthy romantic and sexual relationships. Sexuality education may facilitate healthy sexual development, but little is known about how parents provide sex education. The current study found that parental expectations partially mediated the relationship between autism symptoms and provision of comprehensive sex education.
(Developmental - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XV-099 Predicting Sexual Satisfaction from Self-Objectification, Self-Efficacy, Alcohol Expectancies, and Alcohol Consumption
Participants, 213 undergraduate students (58% female and predominantly White), completed an online survey examining predictors of sexual satisfaction. Findings revealed that higher sexual satisfaction was reported by participants who felt less body shame, consumed less alcohol at their last sexual encounter, and reported being sexually assertive while drinking alcohol.

(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XV-100 Psychological Functioning and the Nonmedical Use of Stimulant Medication
Brianna E. Pollock, University of Tennessee
Megan Carl, University of Tennessee
Rachel Demarco, University of Tennessee
Matthew Phebus, University of Tennessee
Elizabeth Zeller, University of Tennessee
Jennifer Bolden, University of Tennessee Knoxville

The nonmedical use of stimulant medication is a growing concern on college campuses. The present study examines symptoms of depression, anxiety and both attention and substance use problems in college students; and assess whether membership in a registered student organization influences the odds of the nonmedical use of stimulant medication.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XV-102 rates of alcohol consumption on two college campuses
Jairo N. Fuertes, Adelphi University
Alexander Hoffman, Adelphi University

This study examined the continued rising trend of alcohol consumption on two college campuses in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. Students were asked to identify themselves as either: an NCAA varsity athlete (n=56, 20%), Greek Organization member (n=58, 20%), or unaffiliated with either group (n=174, 60%).

(Social - Substance Abuse)

XV-103 Relation Between Five-Factor Traits and Non-Medical Prescription Drug Use in Young Adults
Aaron M. Martin, Virginia Commonwealth University
Daniel J. Snipes, Virginia Commonwealth University
Amy Jeffers, Virginia Commonwealth University
Eric G. Benotsch, Virginia Commonwealth University

This study extends past research by evaluating how the domains of the five factor model of personality are linked to non-medical use of prescription drugs (NMUPD) in young adults. Overall, 27.9% of participants reported lifetime NMUPD. Personality domains were associated with NMUPD and predicted inclusion into use versus non-use groups.

(Personality/Emotion - Substance Abuse)

XV-104 Relational Values and Family Obligations in Addiction Recovery: Street Drug Users Perspectives
Erika H. McCarthy, Fordham University, Center for Ethics Education
Celia B. Fisher, Fordham University, Center for Ethics Education

This study qualitatively assessed perceived family obligations in addiction recovery and the role such perceptions have on decision-making. Findings indicate that, among drug users, family obligations may be in tension with or prioritized over recovery needs. Themes align with ethics of care theory and provide application to marginalized drug-using populations.

(General - Substance Abuse)
XV-105 Religiosity and the Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs in Young Adults
Eric G. Benotsch, Virginia Commonwealth University
Daniel J. Snipes, Virginia Commonwealth University
Jessica McCauley, Virginia Commonwealth University
Dana Bannerman, Virginia Commonwealth University
Catherine Granger, Virginia Commonwealth University
Amy Jeffers, Virginia Commonwealth University
Aaron M. Martin, Virginia Commonwealth University
This study examined spirituality/religiosity as a protective factor for the non-medical use of prescription drugs. Results with a young adult sample indicated that participants with higher levels of spirituality/religiosity were more likely to abstain from each class of prescription drug: opioid analgesics, anxiolytics, stimulants, and sedatives.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XV-106 Risk and Protective Correlates of Externalizing Problems Among Latino and European American Meth Users
Gustavo Carlo, University of Missouri
Jamie Simpson, Midland University
Kathleen Grant, VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care System
Cindy Pudiak, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Stephanie Kelley, VA Nebraska-Western Iowa Health Care System
Miriam Martinez, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Rick Bevins, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Although sparse research on meth use exists, most research focuses on White, European American samples and there are few studies focusing on Latino/as in the US. The present study was designed to examine risk and protective factors linked to externalizing in European American and US Latino/a meth users.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XV-107 Sex Difference in Drug Effects on Behavior: Animal Model
Ilsun M. White, Morehead State University
Katy R. Hauris, Morehead State University
Natalia C. Santiago-Merced, Morehead State University
Guillermo R. Diaz Gines, Morehead State University
Jessica Pita Aquino, Morehead State University
Wesley White, Morehead State University
Behavioral effects of different classes of drugs were examined in male and female rats. Acutely, males showed a greater response to psychostimulants, whereas females showed a greater suppression to a narcotic. Although acute drug were gender specific, in the longer-term drugs more greatly impacted females.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Substance Abuse)

XV-108 Sexual victimization and drug use among males.
Daniel Snipes, Virginia Commonwealth University
Brooke A. Green, Virginia Commonwealth University
Eric G. Benotsch, Virginia Commonwealth University
Paul B. Perrin, Virginia Commonwealth University
This study examined the relationship between sexual victimization, illicit drug use and the non-medical use of prescription drugs. Results with a male sample indicated that those who were sexually victimized were more likely to engage in many types of drug use, with sedatives being the most robust in a multivariate model.
XV-109 Pressure Cooker: The Effects of Induced Pressure on Performance and Mental Workload
Krista M. Anderson, Michigan Technological University
Kerri B. Mayra, Michigan Technological University
Shane Mueller, Michigan Technological University
This research sought to investigate the effects of several different pressure manipulations on accuracy, overall performance, and mental workload for a set of mental math and typing tasks. It is expected that manipulating pressure will increase error rate and mental workload.
(Cognitive - Performance)

XV-110 Regulatory Focus, Group Composition, and Performance: Where is the Diversity Bonus?
Paul E. Schaffner, Bowdoin College
The diversity hypothesis -- that groups with diverse attributes outperform homogeneous groups -- was examined in a study of group composition involving regulatory focus (Higgins). Despite assessing regulatory focus diversity nineteen different ways, no evidence was found that groups with diverse regulatory foci outperform groups that are more psychologically homogeneous.
(Social - Performance)

XV-111 Parenting, Sibling Relationships, and Well-being: A Cross-cultural Study
Avidan Milevsky, Kutztown University
Amelia Herbst, Kutztown University
Gregory Dreibelbis, Kutztown University
Yaakov U. Pinsky, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Ilana M. Milevsky, The Community College of Baltimore County
This study examined the parenting practices associated with sibling relationships and the outcomes related to sibling bonds in university students in the Middle East. Maternal support was found to be a predictor of sibling communication and authoritative parenting was found to be a predictor of sibling closeness. Sibling closeness was found to be a predictor of self-esteem.
(Developmental - Families)

XV-112 Skill Acquisition: Longitudinal Comparisons Between Training in Synthetic and Real World Settings
Gregory P. Kratzig, University of Regina
Connie Heidt, University of Regina
Hembroff Chet, University of Regina
Training in synthetic environments has gained acceptance in a number of professions; however, comparisons between synthetic and real world training and the longitudinal implications of this training is not well understood. The following study will begin to answer some of these questions following a retention interval of 1-year.
(General - Performance)

XV-113 Skill Acquisition: Longitudinal Comparisons Between Training in Synthetic and Real World Settings
Gregory P. Kratzig, University of Regina
Chet Hembroff, University of Regina
Connie Heidt, University of Regina
Training in synthetic environments has gained acceptance in a number of professions; however, comparisons between synthetic and real world training and the longitudinal implications of this training is not well understood. The following study will begin to answer some of these questions following a retention interval of 1-year.
(General - Performance)
XV-114 Synergistic Effects of Social Comparison and Evaluation Apprehension on Competitive Motivation
Patricia Chen, University of Michigan
Stephen M. Garcia, University of Michigan
Richard Gonzalez, University of Michigan
Tyson D. Gersh, University of Michigan
Festinger’s social comparison theory and Cottrell’s evaluation apprehension model have traditionally been pitted against one another to explain socially facilitated competitive performance. While past literature has focused on the antagonistic rivalry between these two mechanisms, we explore their possible synergistic effects in 3 studies.
<br><br>
APSSC Student Research Award Honorable Mention
(Social - Performance)

XV-115 The Effect of Leadership Style on Job Satisfaction Organizational Performance
Jonathan Willford, Arizona State University
Participants completed a combined survey which included a demographic page, an index of Job Satisfaction and one of two versions of the LBDQ (1957). Measures of turnover, census, and revenue were also collected. Multiple regression analysis was used to investigate the relationship between “leadership style” and job satisfaction and performance.
(Industrial/Organizational - Performance)

XV-116 The Impact of Achievement Motivation and Anticipated Feedback Proximity on Performance Prediction
Qin Zhao, Western Kentucky University
Jenni Schelble, Western Kentucky University
A lab experiment showed that anticipating rapid feedback lowered performance predictions of individuals with high achievement motivation; but raised predictions of those with low achievement motivation. Cognitive ability impacted reasoning performance of individuals with low performance goals, but not of those with high performance goals.
(Cognitive - Performance)

XV-117 The interference of misspellings on spelling performance
Kevin Le Goff, CNRS & Aix-Marseille University
Sebastien Pacton, Université Paris Descartes
Jean-Luc Manguin, CNRS & Université de Caen
Arnaud Rey, CNRS & Aix-Marseille University, France
Previous studies have reported that paying attention to a misspelled word can impede future spelling performance. Using carefully controlled items extracted from a recent large-scale spelling database, we studied the relative impact of correct and incorrect spellings on spelling performances.
(Cognitive - Performance)

XV-118 The Relationship Between Prosocial Motivation and OCB's Moderated by Pressure to Produce
Josh W. Allen, Florida International University
John P. Wittgenstein, Florida International University
This study examined the relationship between prosocial motivation and OCB’s, as well as the moderating influence of a climate with an emphasis on a pressure to produce. We tested 179 working individuals and found a significant positive relationship between prosocial motivation and OCB’s with pressure to produce moderating this relationship.
(Industrial/Organizational - Performance)
XV-119 Visualization Effects on Academic Performance and Personality Factors as Moderators  
Brian Michael, Wright State University  
Debra Steele-Johnson, Wright State University  
Elizabeth Peyton, Wright State University  
Goal setting and planning are well known manipulations to improve performance in academic settings. We examined whether visualization accounted for unique variance beyond these interventions and whether personality traits moderated those effects. Results indicated goal, planning, and visualization effects depended also on personality factors.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Performance)  

XV-120 How Subjective Value Fluctuates Temporally and Framing Affect Consumption as Materialistic or Experiential  
Per Kristensson, Karlstad University  
Lars E. Olsson, Karlstad University  
Do particular purchases result in pleasurable experiences, and do these experiences temporally fluctuate over time? Survey results indicate that consumer experience is affected by the offerings being framed as an experiential or materialistic purchase. It is also shown that experiences are greater at point-of-use compared to point-of-purchase.  
(Cognitive - Consumer)  

XV-121 Influence of aesthetic factors on consumer emotion and judgment  
Minjung Jang, Korea University  
Narae Youn, Korea University  
Seong Hwang Lim, Korea University  
The experiment investigated consumers’ emotional, cognitive, behavioral responses according to level of aesthetic factors. In the analysis we observed that high level of typicality and unity product perceived more functional and preferred more than other level product. In addition, we found that people felt more positive emotion in high level of typicality and unity product than other level product.  
(General - Consumer)  

XV-122 Interdependence of Brands Evaluation in the Same Product Category.  
Young Shin Sung, Korea University  
Hyo-young Kim, Korea University  
Jeong Hwan You, Korea University  
This study compares impacts of spillover-effect between high and low accessible brands in the same product category. Additionally, the study tries to find whether information valence interacts with brand accessibility. Results show that high brand accessibility and negative information have greater spillover power than low accessibility and positive information respectively.  
(General - Consumer)  

XV-123 Levels-of-Processing, Culture, and Gender: Assessing Intent-to-Purchase and Appeal of Airline Commercials  
Nils Olsen, George Washington University  
Candice B. Bowers, George Washington University  
Ruihan Shen, George Washington University  
Imran Saqib, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi  
Eduardo P. Erazo, Excella Consulting  
After viewing three (central or peripheral) airline commercials – and being matched with a central or peripheral prime – participants from three countries (US, China, Pakistan) rated the commercial appeal,
intent-to-purchase, comfort with air travel, and need-for-cognition. Critical determinants of appeal, purchase intention, and air-travel comfort are discussed.

(Social - Consumer)

XV-124 Priming the Buy Decision
Daniel E. Gaygen, Buffalo State College
Is the decision to buy or not buy an item affected by unconscious processes? To investigate this question a double-priming experiment was conducted that simulated some of the aspects of online viewing of items for sale. The results indicated that word and photo primes affect different aspects of responses.

(Cognitive - Consumer)

XV-125 Self-Monitoring and Posting of Mall Haul Videos
Richard J. Hofscher, Penn State New Kensington
Brian J. Ferraccio, Penn State New Kensington
Richard J. Harnish, Penn State New Kensington
K Robert Bridges, Penn State New Kensington
Individuals who post and view mall haul videos were surveyed. There was a small, positive correlation between the number of views on the respondent’s most popular video and the respondents’ self-monitoring propensity such that high self-monitors indicated a greater number of views.

(Social - Consumer)

XV-126 The Pleasure of Saving vs. the Pain of Paying
Paul Rose, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville
Michael Webb, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
In data collected from 189 undergraduates, we found that tightwadedness and avoidance motivation to spend significantly predicted spending pain, whereas frugality and approach motivation to save significantly predicted saving pleasure. Only saving pleasure (not spending pain) predicted satisfaction with personal financial behavior.

(Personality/Emotion - Consumer)

XV-127 Money Turks: The Effect of Monetary Reward on Mechanical Turk Data Quality.
Leib Litman, Lander College
Jonathan Robinson, Lander College
Yitzchak Schwarz, Lander College
It was found that data quality on MTurk is affected by payment, but even a relatively high compensation rate is not sufficient to ensure high data quality. Additional measures, such as including multiple manipulation checks, must be utilized in order to ensure acceptable data quality.

(Methodology - Experimental)

XV-128 Neatness of Dress Affects Perceived Personality
Elisabeth Niederman, University of Central Florida
Jennifer Price, University of Central Florida
Ben D. Sawyer, University of Central Florida
Peter A. Hancock, University of Central Florida
The current research examined the effect of neatness of dress on ratings of personality. Participants rated pictures of neat and messy individuals for friendliness, extroversion, organization, intelligence, and optimism. Results showed that neat pictures received higher ratings of organization and intelligence while messy pictures received higher ratings of extroversion.

(Social - Experimental)
XV-129 Physiological Response to the Size-Weight Illusion  
Baland Jalal, The University of California at San Diego  
Vilayanur S. Ramachandran, The University of California at San Diego  
In this study we explored physiological response to the size-weight illusion. We found that participants (n = 22) showed higher physiological response to carrying a small suitcase compared to a larger suitcase of the same weight. The current findings are a powerful example of mind-body interaction.  
(Cognitive - Experimental)

XV-130 Reducing Aggression through Excuses: The Moderating Role of Cognitive Business  
Christopher Barlett, Gettysburg College  
Wesley Gregory, Gettysburg College  
Jones Dorian, Gettysburg College  
Hannah Oliphant, Gettysburg College  
The current study tested the interaction between excuses and cognitive business after a provocation on aggression. Provoked participants were put into a high or low cognitive busy state and receive an excuse or not. Results showed that aggression was highest when no excuse was given and cognitive business was high  
(Social - Experimental)

XV-131 Serial Order Retrieval Induces Spatial Attention Shifts  
Elger Abrahamse, University of Ghent  
Jean-Philippe Van Dijck, University of Ghent  
Steve Majerus, University of Liège  
Wim Fias, University of Ghent  
Retrieving items from a serial order representation in verbal working memory is here observed to induce spatial attention shifts. This indicates that serial order representations - even in verbal working memory - are intrinsically related to spatial processes.  
(Cognitive - Experimental)

XV-132 Simulated Interpersonal Touch Alleviates Existential Concerns among Individuals with Low Self-Esteem  
Mandy Tjew A Sin, VU University Amsterdam  
Sander L. Koole, VU University Amsterdam  
Iris K. Schneider, VU University Amsterdam  
Two studies highlight the existential significance of seemingly trivial experiences of simulated interpersonal touch. We found that individuals with low self-esteem who were reminded of their mortality valued a teddy bear more highly (study 1) and responded with less defensive ethnocentrism after holding the teddy bear (study 2).  
(Social - Experimental)

XV-133 Sources of Familiarity with Memory Conjunction Clusters  
Juliana K. Leding, University of North Florida  
Maria Mandina, University of North Florida  
Heather Booth, University of North Florida  
The memory conjunction paradigm was extended and it was shown that false recognition is higher when eight different parent words are presented compared to two parent words being presented four times each. The results are discussed in the context of various sources of familiarity.  
(Cognitive - Experimental)

XV-134 Testing for Social Limits on Spatial Perspective Taking  
Jennifer R. Siedjak, Northwesern University
David N. Rapp, Northwestern University
People usually default to using their own perspectives when describing spatial relations. This study tested whether individuals might overcome this egocentric orientation when describing scenes that could include a figure of authority. Participants exhibited a propensity to rely on their own perspectives even in the face of such confrontation.
(Cognitive - Experimental)

XV-135 Goal-Striving, Need-Satisfaction, and Well-Being among University Students: A Mediation Model
Yalda Amir Kiaei, Florida International University
Thomas G. Reio, Florida International University
The purpose of this study is to explore a mediation model in the relationship between goal-striving, need-satisfaction, and well-being among university students. The findings suggest that goal-striving partially mediate the relationship between general-need-satisfaction and eudaimonic well-being while goal-related need-satisfaction is partial mediator of the relationship between goal-striving and eudaimonic well-being.
(General - Self)

XV-136 Historical changes in self-interest: Presidential addresses from 1790 to 2012
William J. Chopik, University of Michigan
Deepti H. Joshi, University of Michigan
Sara H. Konrath, University of Michigan
The current study examined changes in self-interest from 1790 through 2012 using State of the Union addresses. Self-interest (relative to interest in others) was low during the 19th century but began to rise after the turn of the century. Possible causes and implications of these increases in self-interest are discussed.
(Social - Self)

XV-137 I've never thought about that: The effects of descriptive and explanatory introspection on mnemic neglect
Jade S. Jenkins, Northern Illinois University
Bettina U. Zengel, Northern Illinois University
John J. Skowronsksi, Northern Illinois University
This investigation examined the impact of introspection on mnemic neglect. Participants engaged in either descriptive or explanatory introspection exercises (or thought about uses for an object) before completing a traditional mnemic neglect treatment. Both explanatory and descriptive introspection impacted mnemic neglect. Results, implications and future directions are discussed in detail.
(Social - Self)

XV-138 Interaction Anxiety and Social Esteem: Associations with Virtual Life
Ryan Parsons, Saint Joseph's University
Dante Oakman, Saint Joseph's University
Meghan Calavano, Saint Joseph's University
Judith G. Chapman, Saint Joseph's University
An online survey targeted players of Massively Multiplayer online games (MMOs) to assess the relationship between self-esteem, social anxiety, need to belong, and players' perceptions of social aspects of their virtual lives. Self-esteem and interaction anxiety appear to have similar effects in the virtual world as in the real world.
(Social - Self)

XV-139 Mental Imagery and Emotional Responses in Clinical and Non-Clinical Samples
Karen Giorgetti, Youngstown State University
The Roerich Psychodynamic Inventory (RPI) is a guided imagery interview which elicits clients’ current issues and concerns and evokes emotional reactions. This study examined the content of images in both non-clinical and clinical samples as provoked by the RPI. The accompanying scoring guide assesses clients’ level of emotional functioning.

(Clinical - Self)

XV-141 Negative Self-Evaluations on Double-Standards Scale Predict Greater Self-Deception
Benjamin T. Lindsay, Eastern Kentucky University
Matthew P. Winslow, Eastern Kentucky University
The Double-Standards scale (currently being developed) asks participants to compare their own likelihood, versus the average likelihood, of using condoms in 13 different situations. “Lower than average” evaluations of participants own likelihood predict higher Self-Deception scores, as well as higher Self-Esteem. The use of self-affirming Double-Standards is inferred.
(Social - Self)

XV-142 Perceiving Racial Progress Buffers Whites’ Implicit Self Worth
Clara L. Wilkins, Wesleyan University
Alexander Hirsch, Wesleyan University
Michael Inkles, Wesleyan University
Katherine Schad, Wesleyan University
White students reported lower levels of implicit self-worth after learning they lost a competition to a Black student. After making attributions for their loss, however, Whites primed with racial progress experienced a rebound in implicit self-worth compared to Whites in the control condition.
(Social - Self)

XV-143 Psychological Adjustment Mediates the Relationship between Race and Self-Enhancement
Lara K. Ault, Saint Leo University
Marcel S. Yoder, University of Illinois, Springfield
Kadylyn Havemeyer, University of Illinois, Springfield
Kayla Weitekamp, University of Illinois, Springfield
Race differences in self-enhancement of facial attractiveness, measured by placing participants (N=192) in groups of four to rate their own and others’ overall facial attractiveness, revealed Blacks’ greater enhancement than Whites’. Participants’ adjustment explained the race difference. Findings support Blacks’ socialized hardy self-concepts and adaptive positive self-views.
(Social - Self)

XV-144 Validation of the Centrality of Event Scale in a Sample of Iraqi Refugees and Arab Immigrants
Carissa L. Broadbridge, Wayne State University
Bengt B. Arnetz, Wayne State University, School of Medicine
Judith E. Arnetz, Wayne State University, School of Medicine
Hikmet Jamil, Wayne State University, School of Medicine
Joseph M. Fitzgerald, Wayne State University
The present study validated the centrality of events scale in samples of Iraqi refugee and Arab immigrants. Following validation, regression analyses revealed that event centralization significantly predicted PTSD symptoms in both groups, even after controlling for other predictors of PTSD. Thus, event centralization is important in PTSD development across cultures.
(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)
This study examined the influence of three types of social support on the mental health of Colombian SCI caregivers. Social support was robustly associated with SCI caregiver mental healthcare, and in particular, tangible social support with caregiver satisfaction with life and belonging social support with caregiver depression.

(Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)