V-001 “No You Can’t Have a Gun”: Pro/Anti-dominance framing moderates the relationship between SDO and support for gun control.
Jonathan L Gibson, Harvard University
Jennifer Sheehy-Skeffington, Harvard University
This study looks at attitudes toward gun-rights as dependent on dominant/subordinate social groups. We administered a survey that framed gun-rights with different consequences for inter-group equality while measuring SDO. SDO was positively related to support for gun rights, however this relationship depended on the implications of inter-group social hierarchy.
(The Psychology of Violence - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

V-002 “What Would You Say You Do Here?” The Real World Effects of Lurkers on Violent Internet Message Board Forums
Jennifer A Griffith, Alfred University
Michael Hughes, Human Resources Research Organization
Phillip C Gibson, University of Oklahoma
Olivia Cooper, University of Oklahoma
Genevieve Johnson, University of Oklahoma
Shane Connelly, University of Oklahoma
Michael D Mumford, University of Oklahoma
The importance of lurkers in promoting nonideological and nonviolent, ideological messaging is well documented. However, little is known regarding lurkers’ roles in violent groups. This study explores how and when lurkers impact violent messaging online as well as how lurkers promote violent messaging in offline contexts.
(The Psychology of Violence - Social Groups)

V-003 A gender-balanced approach to the study of peer victimization and aggression subtypes in early childhood.
Jamie M. Ostrov, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York
Kimberly E. Kamper, University at Buffalo, SUNY
Emily J. Hart, University at Buffalo, SUNY
Stephanie A. Godleski, University at Buffalo, SUNY
Sarah J. Blakely-McClure, University at Buffalo, SUNY
A short-term longitudinal study during preschool (N = 301) tested associations between peer victimization and aggression subtypes. Observations of relational and physical victimization and teacher-reports of the forms and functions of aggression were collected. Proactive relational aggression predicted decreases in relational victimization; reactive relational aggression predicted increases in relational victimization.
(The Psychology of Violence - Child)

V-004  A prison visit fostered more informed attitudes among future employees of the criminal justice system
Roy Spinax, University of Chichester
Tiuyuan Guo, University of Macau
An experiment assessed the effects of a prison visit using the Attitudes towards Crime Scale. Results indicated improved attitudes toward the causes, prevention, and treatment of crime among students randomly assigned to attend the prison visit, compared with students on the same module assigned to not attend the visit.
(The Psychology of Violence - Attitude/Attitude Change)

V-005  A Review of Age Group Content in Suicide Literature Over 30 Years
Julie Lutz, West Virginia University
Amy Huang, California State University, Fullerton
Chris Elmi, California State University, Fullerton
Jarred Gallegos, California State University, Fullerton
Laura Zettel-Watson, California State University, Fullerton
A systematic literature review of suicide-related articles in the U.S. in 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 was conducted to determine whether the suicide literature content accurately reflects age group suicide rates (18-35 years, 35-65 years, and 65 years and older) during those periods.
(The Psychology of Violence - Lifespan)

V-006  A screening tool for violence risk: What are the most useful variables?
Melodie C Foellmix, Fordham University
Barry Rosenfeld, Fordham University
Jacqueline Howe, Fordham University
Stephanie Stern, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Merrill Rotter, Albert Einstein College of Medecine
Screening decisions made with the Fordham Risk Screening Tool (FRST), a new screening tool for violence risk, significantly predicted violence risk in a group of 47 psychiatric inpatients. Screening decisions made based on recent and severe violent behavior and ideation appeared to yield the most accurate risk decisions.
(The Psychology of Violence - Forensic)

V-007 Abused Children Grow into Abusing Adults due to Moral Disengagement
Kayla Renaud, University of South Florida
Tabitha Bittel, University of South Florida  
James Epps, University of South Florida  
We looked at why victims of childhood physical abuse had such varied levels of adult aggression to determine which personality factors may be the deciding factor. We used Social Information Processing Theory to determine that moral disengagement could be the culprit. We also examined how moral disengagement plays a role in cyber bullying.  
(The Psychology of Violence - Judgment and Decision Making)

V-008 Aggression as a Function of Religious Centrality and Salience  
Joshua D. Wright, Hunter College of the City University of New York  
Ian P. Taras, Hunter College of the City University of New York  
Jason R. Young, Hunter College, The City University of New York  
We examined the effect of extrinsic and intrinsic oriented measures of religious centrality and situational-salience on aggression in response to an experimentally manipulated threat to participants’ religious identity. The role of situational salience, religious centrality, and their interactions will be explored.  
(The Psychology of Violence - Religion)

V-009 Aggression in Children Exposed to Residential Fire: The Impact of Posttraumatic Symptoms  
Connor P Sullivan, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University  
Alexander J Simmons, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University  
Megan Kunsman, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University  
Russell T Jones, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University  
Thomas H. Ollendick, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University  
This study presents data on the relationship between posttraumatic symptoms and antisocial behavior in children exposed to residential fire. Results show that nightmare symptom severity elevates the odds of aggression when controlling for demographics and other symptoms.  
(The Psychology of Violence - Child)

V-010 Alcohol use among Ukrainian women: role of family violence and family systems  
Viktor Burlak, University of Michigan School of Social Work and Department of Psychology  
No secondary authors  
We examined relationship between alcohol use and family and individual variables among 278 Ukrainian mothers of school-age children. Higher exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV), lower education, unemployment, non-married status, unbalanced family cohesion and flexibility were associated with higher level of alcohol involvement.  
(The Psychology of Violence - Substance Abuse)

V-011 Alcohol Use and Intimate Partner Violence Mediated by Aggressive Behaviors and Cognition
Taylor Thomas, Georgia Southern University
Jessica J Brooks, Georgia Southern University
Alcohol abuse is a well-known risk factor for intimate partner violence (IPV), yet cognitive processes underlying the alcohol-IPV relationship are less understood, particularly how aggressive and alcohol-related behaviors and cognitions influence level of risk. This study provides preliminary data on potential mediating factors related to alcohol abuse and IPV.
(The Psychology of Violence - Substance Abuse)

V-012 An Examination of Personality Profiles based on Psychological Assessments of Violent and Nonviolent Offenders
Erica Hoover, American School of Professional Psychology at Argosy University, Southern California
No secondary authors
This study examined which personality factors from psychological assessment measures could correctly classify prison inmates as violent or nonviolent. Results: a combination of 3 personality factors from 3 different measures correctly classified 20 of the 23 violent and 9 of the 13 nonviolent offenders. Overall correct classification was 80.6%.
(The Psychology of Violence - Personality)

V-013 Anger Dysregulation Increases the Actualization of Weapon Carrying Thought into Behavior
Jung Kristin, St. John's University
Samantha L. Whitehead, St. John's University
Cristina Arbucias, St. John's University
Daniella Tiranno, St. John's University
Ernest V.E. Hodges, St. John's University
We find support for a conditional process model in which self-reported social cognitions (self-efficacy for accessing and concealing weapons; and outcome expectations for protection, submission, and rewards) most strongly predict increases in peer-reported gun and knife carrying when adolescents (N = 357; Grades 7-9) have difficulties regulating their anger.
(The Psychology of Violence - Adolescent)

V-014 Anger, Aggression, and Serial Murder
Janelle Klemm, University of Wyoming
Scott E. Culhane, University of Wyoming
Meagen M Hildebrand, University at Albany, State University of New York
This project presents the findings of 65 serial homicide offenders’ self-reported anger and aggression. Killers averaged more than 4 victims. The results indicated that the number of victims was not predicted by anger or aggression. However, participants’ aggression was predicted by multiple measures of anger.
(The Psychology of Violence - Criminal Justice)
V-015 Are Men More Aggressive when Mates are Plentiful or Scarce? A Natural Experiment
Emily A. Stonex, University of Utah
No secondary authors
Cross-cultural research on imbalanced sex ratios finds a surprising pattern of aggression—men commit more homicides and assaults, or contest competition over mates, when competition is expected to be the least intense (when women outnumber men, and mates are plentiful). I tested hypotheses to explain this on two islands in Micronesia.
(The Psychology of Violence - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

V-016 Change in Alcohol Picture Ratings After Boston Marathon Bombings
Kelsey M. Kruegerx, Syracuse University
Randall S. Jorgensen, Syracuse University
Stephen A. Maisto, Syracuse University
Of a convenience sample of 71 participants, 41 viewed a series images (positive, negative, neutral, alcohol) immediately following the Boston Marathon bombings. Results indicated that in the weeks post-trauma, participants rated images of alcohol more appetitively than did participants 6 months after the Boston Marathon bombings.
(The Psychology of Violence - Attitude/Attitude Change)

V-017 Children's Appraisals and Externalizing Problems in Families Characterized by Intimate Partner Violence
Nicole L. Vux, Southern Methodist University
Ernest N. Jouriles, Southern Methodist University
Renee McDonald, Southern Methodist University
David Rosenfield, Southern Methodist University
This study examined whether children’s threat and self-blame appraisals of interparental conflict and the perceived justifiability of aggression predicted children’s externalizing problems in families with severe IPV. Findings indicate that the three appraisals predicted children’s concurrent externalizing problems, and perceived justifiability of aggression predicted children’s externalizing problems six months later.
(The Psychology of Violence - Child)

V-018 Dangerous Liaisons: The Influence of Arrest Totals and Punitive Actions on Escorts' Rates
Addalena Virtux, Shippensburg University
August Capiola, Shippensburg University
Brandon Ballotti, Shippensburg University
Ryan Turner, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
Mark Sharrah, Shippensburg University
James D Griffith, Shippensburg University
The current study used ten-year national crime averages to examine the relationship between crime rates and escort rates for in-call and out-call services in the United States. As expected, the higher the crime rates were the more an escort charged for both in-call and out-call services.
V-019 **Decreased Skin Conductance Level in Conduct Disorder and Callous-Unemotional Traits**
Anna S. Rudo-Huttx, University of Pennsylvania
Adrian Raine, University of Pennsylvania
Yu Gao, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York
Liana Soyfer, University of Pennsylvania
This study examined whether callous-unemotional traits moderated the relationship between conduct disorder and skin conductance level, a measure of autonomic nervous system arousal, in 11-12 year old children. Findings suggested that while callous-unemotional traits are associated with overall hypoarousal, conduct disorder is associated with decreased arousal only during a stressor.

V-020 **Denial and sexual recidivism: A significant relationship among rapists**
Amy A. Hamiltonx, Sam Houston State University
Jennifer E. Loveland, John Jay College/CUNY Graduate Center
Cynthia C. Mercado, John Jay College/CUNY Graduate Center
Elizabeth L. Jeglic, John Jay College/CUNY Graduate Center
Denial has been associated with both increased and decreased recidivism in sex offenders, partly due to differences in denial measurement. Using a three-level as well as a dichotomous measurement of denial, this study explored the relationship between denial and sexual recidivism across a comparison of rapists, extrafamilial molesters, and incest offenders.

V-021 **Differences in Understanding: Support for a 2-Factor Structure of Violence Severity**
Justine N Eganx, University of Rhode Island
Charles E Collyer, University of Rhode Island
Assessing individual perceptions of violence severity provides one way of examining differential understanding. Egan (2013) examined the factor structure of an open-ended scale of violence severity using exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses. The analysis suggested that a two factor structure was present which differed from previous findings.

V-022 **Different languages = different judgments on violence?**
Luna Filipovicx, University of East Anglia
No secondary authors
Psycholinguistic evidence presented in this paper demonstrates that certain differences between the lexicons, grammars and habitual narrative patterns of different languages can cause differences in estimates of how grave violent acts were and in assumptions about the levels of harm that resulted from those acts.
V-023 **Distinguishing Suicide Attempt from Suicide Ideation: Between and Within Person Factors**
Alexis M. Mayx, *University of British Columbia*
E. David Klonsky, *University of British Columbia*
Understanding the transition from suicidal thoughts to suicide attempts is key, as most ideators never attempt. Data shows that feeling more fear, increased/prolonged distress, and weakened interpersonal connections are associated with the transition from suicidal thoughts to actions within the individual. Emotions during ideation also varied between attempters and ideators.

V-024 **Does Future Orientation Mediate the Relation Between Exposure to Violence and Offending Behavior for First-Time Juvenile Offenders?**
Jessica Sharp, *University of California, Irvine*
Hailley J Hukill, *University of California, Irvine*
Kimia Mansoor, *University of California, Irvine*
Lauren Texter, *University of California, Irvine*
Rosham Sharma, *University of California, Irvine*
Sachiko V Donley, *University of California, Irvine*
Elizabeth Cauffman, *University of California, Irvine*
Exposure to violence has been linked to higher levels of offending behavior among adolescents. First-time juvenile offenders (N=1,216) between the ages of 13-17 from the Crossroads Study completed in-person interviews. Expectations for their future (future outlook) explained a statistically significant portion of the relation between violence exposure and self-reported offending.

V-025 **Domestic Violence and Quality of Life in Rural Primary Care: Positive and Negative Affect as Mediators.**
Alexis D Turner, *East Tennessee State University*
Sheri A Nsameng, *East Tennessee State University*
Wells Victoria, *East Tennessee State University*
Jamenson K Hirsch, *East Tennessee State University*
Domestic violence is associated with poor health-related quality of life, perhaps through impact on affect. Supporting hypotheses, negative affect mediated the domestic violence-quality of life relationship; positive affect exhibited an indirect only effect. Therapeutic strategies that ameliorate negative, while bolstering positive, affect may improve health functioning in domestic violence victims.

V-026 **EFFECT OF CHILD ABUSE ON MARITAL COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT SEEKING**
Teresa P Nguyen, *University of California, Los Angeles*
Benjamin Karney, University of California, Los Angeles
Thomas Bradbury, University of California, Los Angeles
We examined the longitudinal effects of observed social support behaviors on marital satisfaction for couples where one, both, or neither partner experienced child abuse. Although abused wives showed less negativity when asking for support, they were also less satisfied in their relationships than wives where neither partner were abused.
(The Psychology of Violence - Couples)

V-027 Effects of Aggressivity and Masculinity on Perceived Peer Approval of Barroom Aggression
Ruschelle M Leonex, Georgia State University
Dominic J Parrott, Georgia State University
This study examined the moderating role of trait aggressivity on the relation between masculine gender role stress (MGRS) and perceived male peer approval of barroom aggression. Results revealed a significant positive relationship between MGRS and perceived male approval among men who endorse low, but not high, levels of trait aggressivity.
(The Psychology of Violence - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

V-028 Exposure to Political Violence and Attitudes towards War and Peace: Evidence from Terror-Ridden Communities in Israel
Daphna Canetti, University of Haifa
Miriam Lindner, University of Haifa
Greater exposure to political violence results in elevated levels of inflammatory markers, which in turn influence perceived threat and political attitudes towards war and peace in selected communities in Israel.
(The Psychology of Violence - Other)

V-029 Family Violence Effects the Development of Disorders and Negative Behavior Among Youth
Brittany C Martell, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Pearl Berman, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
This project examined the effects of family violence on the development of disorders in children. Fifty cases were reviewed from the local CYS, and instances of family violence and disorders were analyzed, using the ACEs measure. Household dysfunction, neglect, and total number of ACEs were significantly correlated with negative outcomes.
(The Psychology of Violence - Child)

V-030 Flattened Diurnal Cortisol Pattern Mediates Childhood Emotional Trauma-Daily Pain Relation in Fibromyalgia
Ellen W Yeung, Arizona State University
Marissa C Ciaramitaro, Arizona State University
Mary C Davis, Arizona State University
Existing evidence points to a link between childhood adversity and cortisol dysregulation among fibromyalgia (FM) patients. In the current study, higher levels of childhood emotional neglect predicted flatter diurnal cortisol slopes obtained at a subsequent laboratory visit, which in turn, predicted more chronic daily pain subsequently assessed in diary reports. (The Psychology of Violence - Health)

V-031 Habit Learning Deficits as an Indicator of Neurobiological Dysfunction in Self-Harm
Christa D. Laboulierex, Columbia University Medical Center
Kate Terranova, Columbia University Medical Center
Rachel Marsh, Columbia University Medical Center
Violence toward the self is prevalent in adolescence. As frontostriatal regions have been implicated in maladaptive repetitive behaviors, we assessed striatal-based "habit" learning in forty-eight adolescents performing a probabilistic classification task. Adolescents with self-harm behavior showed aberrant habit learning and responded more impulsively, with greater severity associated with greater dysfunction. (The Psychology of Violence - Psychopathology)

V-032 History of Child Abuse as a Predictor of Alcohol Consumption among Brazilian University Students: Risk Factors and Associations
Sidnei Rinaldo Priolox, Federal University of São Carlos (UFSCar)
Lúcia C A Williams, Federal University of São Carlos (UFSCar)
Alcohol consumption in University years raises concerns in Brazil. This research shows that a history of child abuse was associated with higher alcohol consumption and binge drinking during college years regardless of gender, age or other variable. Also, all forms of polyvictimation had this association, especially with binge drinking. (The Psychology of Violence - Substance Abuse)

V-033 How Do Parenting Characteristics Influence the Competency of Children Exposed to Violence?
Sarah E. Barnesx, University of Memphis
Kathryn H Howell, University of Memphis
Rebecca C Kamody, University of Memphis
Kristoffer S Berlin, University of Memphis
The current study examines how parenting characteristics and maternal mental health relate to competence scores in a sample of children who witnessed violence in their home. Results indicate that maternal mental health, parenting attitudes, and parenting demands predict competence scores, while parenting involvement is not significantly related to competency. (The Psychology of Violence - Child)

V-034 How Does Self-Control Inhibit Aggression?
Jeffrey Osgoodx, University at Albany
No secondary authors
How does self-control inhibit aggression? We suggest and present evidence that those with low self-control are more violent because they react more quickly to offenses than those with higher self-control and imposing a very brief waiting period significantly attenuates the violent reaction to offense exhibited by those with low-self-control.
(The Psychology of Violence - Other)

V-035 How is Minority Stress Associated with Psychological Aggression Perpetration among Lesbian Women?
Tyler B. Masonx, Old Dominion University
Robin J. Lewis, Old Dominion University
Drawing on Meyer's minority stress theory and Hatzenbuehler's psychological mediation framework, a mediated model to explain perpetration of psychological aggression by lesbian women was tested. Based on online survey responses, minority stress was indirectly associated with psychological aggression via psychological distress and relationships satisfaction.
(The Psychology of Violence - Relationships)

V-036 Incremental variance across aggression constructs: the case of incivility and interpersonal conflict
John Wittgensteinx, Florida International University
Valentina Bruk-Lee, Florida International University
Research within the Occupational Health Psychology literature has begun to questions the dangers of the terminological diversity within the workplace aggression literature. Following recommendations from current OHP scholars this study examines the unique incremental variance both incivility and interpersonal conflict have in understanding the outcomes of workplace aggression.
(The Psychology of Violence - Health)

V-037 Labeling of Sexually Aggressive Behavior as Rape Among College Men
RaeAnn Andersonx, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
Samantha C Omelian, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Shawn P Cahill, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
The goal of this study was to collect descriptive data on the occurrence of sexual violence and labeling of sexual violence among college men. Results indicate 23 percent of college men reported acts of sexual aggression and less than 1% of those aggressing labeled the acts as rape.
(The Psychology of Violence - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

V-038 Lack of Cross-Validation Can Lead to Inflated Results and Spurious Conclusions: A Re-Analysis of the MacArthur Violence Risk Assessment Study
Ehsan Bokharix, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
No secondary authors
Cross-validation is an important evaluation strategy for predictive modeling; without it, a model is likely to be overly optimistic. To demonstrate, several predictive models are constructed using data
from the MacArthur Violence Risk Assessment Study and compared with the original, non-cross-validated, Classification of Violence Risk assessment tool (Monahan et al., 2001).
(The Psychology of Violence - Quantitative)

V-039 Long-Term Effects of Parental Abuse on Adolescents and Mediating Effects of Self-Esteem
Woo Jung Leex, UCLA
Jung Hwa Choi, UCLA
Parental verbal abuse experienced during adolescence, in comparison to physical and sexual abuse, has been found to significantly predict adolescent as well as adult depressive and somatic symptoms. Self-esteem was found to be a mediator in predicting both adolescent depressive and somatic symptoms.
(The Psychology of Violence - Adolescent)

V-040 Mass Murder and Its Relationship to Psychogenic and Familial Influence
Thomas G Bowers, Pennsylvania State University-Harrisburg
Marrisa A. Harrison, Penn State Harrisburg
Eric Holmes, Penn State Harrisburg
We reviewed international reports of mass murders between 1996 and 2013. The resulting incidents mostly occurred in the northern hemisphere (n = 274), were male (96%), and often were preceded by status threats. Mass murders are becoming less frequent, but affective difficulties and psychosis was common in mass murderers.
(The Psychology of Violence - Forensic)

V-041 Mediators in the Relationship Between Broader Autism Phenotypic Traits and Impulsive Aggression
Jonathan C. Waldron, Virginia Tech
Angela Scarpa-Friedman, Virginia Tech
Susan W. White, Virginia Tech
Mark J. Benson, Virginia Tech
Broader autism phenotype (BAP) traits predicted greater impulsive aggression, but not premeditated aggression, in college students. After controlling for gender, mediation analyses indicated that empathy uniquely mediated the relationship between BAP traits and impulsive aggression. Implications for treatment are discussed.
(The Psychology of Violence - Psychopathology)

V-042 Mentalizing and psychopathy in forensic and non-forensic patients with Schizophrenia: The cut-off effect
Ahmad Abu-Akel, University of Birmingham
Dietmar Heinke, University of Birmingham
Steven Gillspie, University of Birmingham
Ian Mitchell, University of Birmingham
Sune Bo, Psychiatric Research Unit
Co-morbid psychopathy and poor mentalizing abilities are two major factors associated with the occurrence of violence in schizophrenia. Non-forensic patients have better mentalizing abilities and lower psychopathy scores than forensic patients. In forensic patients, mentalizing abilities worsened with increased psychopathy, but the decline was arrested at extreme levels of psychopathy. (The Psychology of Violence - Social Cognition)

V-043 Motivations for Dating Violence Among College Men and Women
JoAnna Elmquistx, University of Tennessee
Caitlin Wolford-Clevenger, University of Tennessee
Heather Zapor, University of Tennessee
Hope Brasfield, University of Tennessee
Jeniimarie Febres, University of Tennessee
Ryan C Shorey, Medical University of South Carolina
Gregory L Stuart, University of Tennessee
Limited empirical investigations have directly compared men and women’s motivations, or reasons, for perpetrating dating violence (DV). In an attempt to further understand whether men and women have similar or different motives for DV, the present study compared male and female undergraduates’ motives for perpetrating DV. (The Psychology of Violence - Relationships)

V-044 Narcissism and Callous-unemotional Traits Prospectively Predict Child Conduct Problems
Kristen L. Jeziorx, University of California, Los Angeles
Meghan E. McKenzie, University of California, Los Angeles
Steve S. Lee, University of California, Los Angeles
Baseline narcissism and callous-unemotional (CU) traits, as well as each of their interactions with IQ, were examined as predictors of conduct problems (CP) 2 years later. Narcissism independently predicted oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and youth-reported CP, whereas CU traits predicted conduct disorder (CD). IQ did not moderate CP predictions. (The Psychology of Violence - Psychopathology)

V-045 Neighborhood scarcity of adult men predicts adolescent violence
Daniel J. Krugerx, University of Michigan
Sophie M Aiyer, University of Michigan
Cleopatra H Caldwell, University of Michigan
Thomas M Reischl, University of Michigan
Marc A Zimmerman, University of Michigan
Scarcity of adult men is an important but largely unrecognized risk factor for a wide range of social issues. Adult male scarcity uniquely predicts rates of youth assaults across a small US city with high rates of violence, and influences violence as mediated by concentrated disadvantage. (The Psychology of Violence - Community)
V-046 Ontogenetic Adaptability of Cuteness: Changes in Aggression in Response to Infant Faces
Karin Machlufx, Florida Atlantic University
P. Douglas Sellers, Florida Atlantic University
David F Bjorklund, Florida Atlantic University
The evocation of caretaking behaviors from adults is critical for survival during infancy. Characteristics promoting caregiving are likely adaptive as they are potentially beneficial. Viewing neotenous faces increases behavioral carefulness and motivation for caretaking behavior. We propose that viewing infant faces is likely to decrease negative affect.
(The Psychology of Violence - Child)

V-047 Parent Involvement in Youth Decision Making: An Anti-Gang Parenting Approach
Conrad Fuentesx, University of Sother California
Conrad D. Fuentes, University of Southern California
This poster presentation outlines the sessions of an anti-gang curriculum developed to address parents needs to better understand the following factors associated with gang association: Communication, Identify drug activities, Identify gang activities, Fines and Penalties related to gang activities and meeting Innocent victims of gang violence /Surviving parents.
(The Psychology of Violence - Prevention)

V-048 Parental Behaviors Interact with Monitoring Practices to Predict Victimization by Peers
Jin Leex, St. John's University
Heather O. Zyla, St. John's University
Ernest V.E. Hodges, St. John's University
High levels of negative (covert monitoring) and the absence of positive parental monitoring practices (parental solicitation, knowledge, child disclosure) moderate the effects of parenting behaviors, known to inhibit autonomy and connectedness, on adolescents’ (N = 362 9th-11th grade boys and girls) experiences of peer victimization
(The Psychology of Violence - Adolescent)

V-049 Parental Control x Adolescent DRD4 Genotype Predicts Latent Trajectories of Antisocial Behavior
Irene Tungx, University of California, Los Angeles
Steve Lee, University of California, Los Angeles
Despite evidence for distinct development trajectories of antisocial behavior (ASB), few studies have explored the gene-environment interplay underlying trajectory membership. Employing latent growth modeling, a Parental Control x Dopamine Receptor D4 (DRD4) interaction emerged for ASB, such that control inversely predicted a high-offending trajectory, but only for 7-repeat allele carriers.
(The Psychology of Violence - Psychopathology)
V-050 Parental Meta-Emotion Predicts Early Childhood IQ Change Post-Exposure to Domestic Violence
Emily Cohodesx, University of California at San Francisco
Miriam Hernandez Dimmler, University of California at San Francisco
Alicia Lieberman, University of California at San Francisco
This study explores how parental contributions to children’s emotion regulation relate to IQ changes in child witnesses of domestic violence. Findings indicate that mothers’ meta-emotion, captured by Gottman’s meta-emotion interview, significantly predict pre-school-aged children’s cognitive gains over one year. Participation in child-parent psychotherapy further intensifies the effect on child outcomes.
(The Psychology of Violence - Child)

V-051 Perpetrators, Punishments, and Prevention: Women's Sexual Assault Perceptions
Lavina Y. Hox, Pennsylvania State University, Harrisburg
Marissa Harrison, Pennsylvania State University, Harrisburg
Misconceptions of sexual assault are detrimental to women's safety. A survey of college women revealed they were more fearful of sexual assault by a stranger than by an acquaintance. Participants were more likely to endorse preventative measures addressing stranger rape than acquaintance rape, demonstrating the need for sexual assault education.
(The Psychology of Violence - Community)

V-052 Placement Trajectories and Re-victimization Risk Among Child Abuse and Neglect Victims
Miguel T Villodasx, Florida International University
Alan J Litrownik, San Diego State University
Rae R Newton, Fielding Graduate University
Inger Davis, Child and Adolescent Services Research Center
Maltreated children who enter the child welfare system may be at risk for re-victimization. The present study used latent class analysis to identify six placement trajectories: adopted, stable reunified, unstable reunified, kinship care, stable foster care, and unstable foster care. Children’s re-victimization rates differed by maltreatment subtype and placement trajectories.
(The Psychology of Violence - Child)

V-053 Posttraumatic Stress, Impulsivity and Aggressive Behavior among Substance Use Disorder Treatment Patients
Adrienne J Heinzx, Palo Alto VA and Stanford University
Nicole Schultz, Palo Alto VA
Kerry Makin-Byrd, Palo Alto VA
Daniel Blonigen, Palo Alto VA
Christine Timko, Palo Alto VA and Stanford University
This study examined the extent to which posttraumatic stress symptom severity (PSSS) and impulsivity explain perpetration of aggressive behavior among patients in substance abuse treatment. Use severity, impulsivity, PSSS and aggression outcomes were interrelated. Impulsivity, but not
PSSS, explained aggressive behavior; impulsivity mediated the relation between PSSS and aggressive behavior.  
(The Psychology of Violence - Substance Abuse)

V-054 **Power in Sex Beliefs Measure Associated with Attitudes Regarding Sexual Violence**  
Kristine Chapleaux, *Indiana University School of Medicine*  
Debra L. Oswald, *Marquette University*  
The Power in Sex Beliefs (PSB) measure, previously predictive of men's proclivity to rape, was validated across three studies. Results indicate that the PSB measure has good reliability and construct validity. For both men and women, the PSB measure correlated with victim blaming attitudes, sexist attitudes, and rape myth acceptance.  
(The Psychology of Violence - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

V-055 **Predicting young adult substance use from specific types of childhood interpersonal violence**  
Maria M. Galanox, *The University of Michigan*  
Hannah M. Durbin, *The University of Michigan*  
Erin C. Hunter, *The University of Michigan*  
To prevent young adult substance use problems, it is important to identify unique childhood risk factors. Findings from the current study suggest that childhood exposure to intimate partner violence creates a unique risk for hard drug abuse while childhood sexual victimization creates a unique risk for alcohol abuse.  
(The Psychology of Violence - Substance Abuse)

V-056 **Predictors of Traumatic Stress Symptoms Related to Physical and Sexual Trauma**  
Aditi Vijay, *University of Maryland*  
Michelle Lemay, *University of Nevada, Reno*  
John Freimuth, *Department of Veteran's Affairs*  
Alan E. Fruzzetti, *University of Nevada, Reno*  
The purpose of this study was to examine predictors of posttraumatic stress symptoms women with different histories of physical and sexual victimization.  
(The Psychology of Violence - Psychopathology)

V-057 **Prevalence of child abuse within a dually diagnosed rural homeless population**  
Jessica Reecex, *California State University, Chico*  
Carla P. Saldana, *California State University, Chico*  
Arthur Sanchez, *California State University, Chico*  
Gary Incaudo, *University of California, Davis*  
We surveyed 96 homeless individuals in a rural homeless shelter in Northern California and examined the relationship between reports of child abuse and comorbidity of mental illness and substance abuse. Results were significant and indicate that there is a correlation between individuals who experienced child maltreatment and are dually diagnosed.
V-058 **Psychology and Violence: How are Schizotypy, Psychopathy, and Crime Related?**

*Keri Ka-Yee Wong, University of Cambridge*  
*Adrian Raine, University of Pennsylvania*

This study aims to better understand the underlying causes of the crime-psychopathy, and schizophrenia-schizotypy link. Data at age 11, 23, 40 (n=747) from the Mauritius Child Health Project were used to examine concurrent and prospective relationships. Findings have potential forensic implications for early screening and prediction of adult psychopathic personality.

V-059 **Regional and cross-temporal variations in frequency and severity of US school shootings**

*Ileisha Sanders, University of Michigan*  
*Sara H. Konrath, University of Michigan*

We examine the frequency and severity of US school shootings over time and region by compiling the largest known database of verified US school shootings (1980-2013). Although there are no linear changes over time in the number of incidents, the number of people dead per incident has increased over time.

V-060 **Relationship Status Moderates the Predictive Association Between Psychological and Physical Aggression**

*Katie Lee Salis, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York*  
*Jessica Salwen, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York*  
*Jacqueline Hayward, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York*  
*Daniel O’Leary, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York*

Existing research on relationship status and IPV is inconsistent and difficult to interpret. The current study finds that relationship status moderates the association between psychological and physical aggression in intimate relationships, suggesting that psychological aggression is not a useful predictor of physical aggression in couples who are less seriously involved.

V-061 **Religious and Secular Compassionate and Authoritarian Value Primes Predict Preference for Nonviolent Conflict Resolution Strategies**

*Elaine A Scorpio, Rider University*  
*Jason Fortunato, Rider University*  
*Raju Venkatraman, Rider University*

Effect of religious and secular authoritarian versus compassionate value primes on endorsement of nonviolent versus militaristic conflict resolution strategies was investigated. Participants rated nonviolent versus militaristic conflict resolution strategies after exposure to a mortality salience (MS)
and a values prime manipulation. Those high in religious fundamentalism endorsed nonviolent strategies after MS and a compassionate prime.
(The Psychology of Violence - Peace)

V-062 Risk for Suicide among Patients Diagnosed with Bipolar Affective Disorder
Ori Kaparax, Department of Psychiatry, Sheba Medical Center
Eyal Fruchter, IDF Medical Corps, Israel
Rinat Yoffe, Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Health, Israel
Mark Weiser, Department of Psychiatry, Sheba Medical Center
In this national cohort of 1,520 patients diagnosed with bipolar affective disorder, twenty-two patients died by suicide during a follow up period of 18.9±12.5 years, and 68.2% of the suicides occurred within six months after a hospital discharge. Compared to the general population risk for suicide was seven times greater.
(The Psychology of Violence - Epidemiology)

V-063 Self-Reported Disorders and Serial Homicide Offenders: Data from the MCMI-III
Janelle Klemmx, University of Wyoming
Scott E. Culhane, University of Wyoming
Meagen M Hildebrand, University at Albany, State University of New York
Austin F Mullings, University of Wyoming
This project reports the results of 60 serial homicide offenders’ profiles on the Million Clinical Multiaxial Inventory – III. Results show that the majority of killers sampled had at least one Axis I classification and all had either features or traits of an Axis II disorder.
(The Psychology of Violence - Psychopathology)

V-064 Self-reported Ratings of Video Game Content as an Alternative Predictor of Violent Behavior
Abraham Ruizx, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Jessica Mendoza, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Johnathan Bentley, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Chadrick Bray, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Alex Floyd Lim, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Louis Mark Carrier, California State University, Dominguez Hills
This retrospective study asked participants to self-report the top five video games they played, the violent/pro-social content of each video game, and their violent/pro-social behavior at three different periods in their life. This study examines whether the self-reported violent content in the video games correlates with participants’ self-reported violent behavior.
(The Psychology of Violence - Media)

V-065 Self-Worth as mediators between narcissism and aggression
Grisel M. Garciax, University of Rhode Island
Paul Watson, University of Tennessee - Chattanooga
Previous research suggests a relationship between narcissism and aggression. To further understand this relationship, contingencies of self-worth (CSW) were examined as mediators. Results showed that appearance partially mediated the effect of adaptive narcissism on aggression. Appearance, virtue, and CSW as a set mediated the effect of maladaptive narcissism on aggression.

(The Psychology of Violence - Personality)

V-066 Sexual Assault Survivors’ Use of Professional and Other Treatments
Majel R Baker, University of Alabama, Birmingham
Chris Thorne, University of Alabama, Birmingham
Peter S Hendricks, University of Alabama, Birmingham
Using an exploratory approach, this study found that sexual assault survivors were at least two times more likely to utilize mental health treatment compared to non-survivors across all four of the treatment categories of interest: mental health professionals; self-help group for survivors; general self-help groups; and non-traditional therapy.
(The Psychology of Violence - Psychotherapy Research)

V-067 So Moved: Sustained not Immediate Physiological Arousal Predicts Interpersonal Violence Intervention Decisions
Heather F. Chabot, New England College
Katherine A. Anthony, New England College
Ivan Delic, New England College
Eighty-three community members indicated emergency detection and intervention likelihood after viewing interpersonal violence. Significant skin conductance increases from baseline to video did not predict intervention but sustained heighten physiological arousal did. Subjective arousal did not correlate with physiological arousal but was a stronger predictor of intervention likelihood and emergency detection.
(The Psychology of Violence - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

V-068 Social Connection Increases Willingness to Facilitate Others’ Addictive Behaviors
Elizabeth Ruth Wilson, Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University
Daniel A. Effron, London Business School
Two studies find that people are more willing to purchase addiction-facilitating products for close others than for distant others but anticipate more guilt and shame for doing so. This suggests an ironic consequence of social closeness: people may be more willing to help others harm themselves despite feeling badly about that decision.
(The Psychology of Violence - Judgment and Decision Making)

V-069 Social Goals Influence Women's Judgments of and Responses to Sexual Victimization Risk
Jennifer N. Crawford, University of New Mexico
Ryan S. Ross, University of New Mexico
Gabriela Lopez, University of New Mexico
Elizabeth A. Yeater, University of New Mexico

Undergraduate women completed social goals questionnaires and tasks assessing ability to judge and respond to victimization risk. Greater focus on intimacy was associated with lower ratings of risk and selection of less effective responses; higher levels of acceptance motivation was associated with both generating and selecting less effective responses.

(The Psychology of Violence - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

V-070 Telephone Monitoring for Dual Diagnosis Inpatients Reduced Drinking and Suicidality
Max A Halvorson, VA Palo Alto Health Care System
Uzma Ahmed, Center for Innovation to Implementation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System
Mark Ilgen, Center for Clinical Management Research, VA Ann Arbor Health Care System; Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan
Shannan D Sonnicksen, Center for Innovation to Implementation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System
Calvin Kong, Center for Innovation to Implementation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System
Leena Bui, VA Palo Alto Healthcare System
Ruth C Cronkite, Center for Innovation to Implementation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System; Department of Sociology, Stanford University; Center for Primary Care Outcomes Research, Stanford University
Christine Timko, Center for Innovation to Implementation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System; Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine

Preliminary results from a randomized clinical trial suggest that dual diagnosis (both Axis I psychiatric disorder and substance use disorder) inpatients who received a post-discharge telephone monitoring intervention drank less alcohol and were less likely to have thought seriously of suicide or attempted suicide at a one year follow-up.

(The Psychology of Violence - Psychopathology)

V-071 Testing of a Peer-Delivered Cyberbullying Prevention Program for College Students
Ashley N. Doan, Chowan University
Matthew R. Pearson, University of New Mexico
Michelle L. Kelley, Old Dominion University

The effectiveness of a theory-based cyberbullying presentation that utilized skits was tested on 80 college students. Attitudes toward malice, deception, and public humiliation, intentions to engage in malice, willingness to engage in malice, and injunctive norms for malice, deception, and public humiliation decreased and knowledge increased from pre- to post-test.

(The Psychology of Violence - Prevention)

V-072 The Cycle of Violence: Perpetrating Violence and Commitment to Violent Groups
Rebecca Littman, Princeton University
Bethany Park, Princeton University

Why do individuals participate in collective violence? Using survey data from ex-combatants in Uganda and Liberia, we show that there is a relationship between perpetrating violence on behalf of a
group (the behavioral dimension of participation) and commitment to the group (the psychological dimension of participation).
(The Psychology of Violence - Social Groups)

V-073 The impact of violent ideological websites on individual attitudes and beliefs
William D Taylorx, University of Oklahoma
Genevieve Johnson, University of Oklahoma
Michael K Ault, University of Oklahoma
Alisha M Ness, University of Oklahoma
Shane Connelly, University of Oklahoma
Matthew L Jensen, University of Oklahoma
Norah E Dunbar, University of Oklahoma

The aim of this study was to determine whether violent ideological websites influence attitudes and beliefs differently than non-violent ideological sites. Results indicated that violent sites are less effective in influencing users, although when the sites are violent and highly interactive they result in more serious responses from participants.
(The Psychology of Violence - Attitude/Attitude Change)

V-074 The Implication of Military Service on the Psyche of Military Veterans
Whitney E Mithunx, The Chicago School of Professional Psychology

This literature review addresses the connection that military service has with violent acts committed by veterans post-deployment. Veterans should be afforded training to return home and reintegrate in a socially acceptable manner, as they are taught to deploy and conduct deadly missions. Suggestions for reintegration training will be presented.
(The Psychology of Violence - Military)

V-075 The Relation Between Neighbourhood Characteristics and Antisocial Behaviour in Adolescence: A Meta-analysis
Gordana Rajlicx, The University of British Columbia

The current project is a meta-analysis of the recent research about the relations between various neighbourhood characteristics (grouped into three categories: neighbourhood socio-economic status, neighbourhood social efficacy, and neighbourhood disorder) and antisocial behavior in adolescence. The obtained results are discussed in context of different approaches to studying neighbourhood influences.
(The Psychology of Violence - Adolescent)

V-076 The Relationship Between Video Games and Subsequent Aggression is Moderated by Ethnicity
Anna Prescottx, Dartmouth College
 Timothy Brunelle, Dartmouth College
James Sargent, Dartmouth College
Jay Hull, Dartmouth College
Despite using identical methodology and analysis, violent video game play predicted subsequent aggressive behavior among Caucasian and African-American adolescents, but not Hispanics. This was true after controlling for demographic and parenting variables. Future research should focus on when and why video games affect aggressive behavior, not whether they affect behavior. (The Psychology of Violence - Media)

V-077 The role of personality in the stressor-strain model of workplace aggression
John Wittgensteinx, Florida International University
Valentina Bruk-Lee, Florida International University
The purpose of this study was to examine how neuroticism moderate the stressor-strain relationship between task conflict, relationship conflict, incivility and workplace and health outcomes. The results suggest that neuroticism play significant roles in how workplace aggression affects individuals (The Psychology of Violence - Health)

V-078 Trait Mindfulness Diminishes Impulsive Aggression by Preventing Angry Rumination
Samuel Hanigx, University of Waterloo
Justin P Brienza, University of Waterloo
Cameron Smith, University of Waterloo
Douglas J Brown, University of Waterloo
In the present study we sought to tease out the respective roles of trait mindfulness and self-control in the prediction of retaliation. We predicted that trait mindfulness would lead provoked individuals to engage in less angry rumination, allowing them to maintain their self-control resources, and inhibit retaliatory behavior. (The Psychology of Violence - Motivation)

V-079 Treatment of Conduct Disorder and Depression Symptoms in a Community Mental Health Center
Alvin D. Farmerx, Northeastern Illinois University
Jaleel Abdul-Adil, University of Illinois – Chicago
Alejandro Monroy, Northeastern Illinois University
Ricardo Rivera, Northeastern Illinois University
Lynda Gibson, Illinois Institute of Technology
Parenting style and involvement can adversely influence a child’s comorbidity of conduct disorder and depression. This study attempts to clarify this relationship by studying the influence of a family therapy intervention on parenting styles, parental involvement, parental mental health, and family factors in children exhibiting conduct disorder and depression symptoms. (The Psychology of Violence - Psychopathology)

V-080 UNDERSTANDING WORKPLACE AGGRESSION: THE MODERATING ROLE OF LOCUS OF CONTROL
Recent calls among the workplace aggression literature have highlighted the need for continued research into the moderation of the stressor-strain model (e.g. Bowling & Beehr 2006). This study contributed to the moderation questions through the examination of locus of control as a moderator of the stressor-strain relationship.

(The Psychology of Violence - Health)

V-081 Validating the Voodoo Doll Task as a Proxy for Aggressive Parenting Behavior
Randy J. McCarthy, Northern Illinois University
Julie L Crouch, Northern Illinois University
Joel S Milner, Northern Illinois University
John J Skowronski, Northern Illinois University
Ariel Basham, Northern Illinois University

Three studies assessed the validity of the Voodoo Doll Task (VDT) for use as a proxy of aggression perpetrated by an adult towards their child. Using parent participants recruited to an online survey, our data suggests that the VDT can be a useful addition to Child Physical Abuse research.

(The Psychology of Violence - Families)

V-082 Victimization History and Sexual Attitudes Affect Women’s Sexual Assault Scripts
Kari A. Leiting, University of New Mexico
Elizabeth A Yeater, University of New Mexico
Rosa Munoz, University of New Mexico

Undergraduate women (n=247) were asked to write about a hypothetical sexual assault. Sexual victimization history, sexual attitudes, and proximity of women’s sexual assaults influenced women’s script characteristics including: the presence of alcohol, how long they knew the man, the context of situation, and their acquiescence in the situation.

(The Psychology of Violence - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

V-083 Violence against Emergency Medical Services Providers: Reports From over 2,500 Providers
Thomas Dunn, University of Northern Colorado
Bill Johnston, Denver Health Medical Center - Paramedic Division
William Dunn, Eagle County Paramedic Services
Cory Doty, University of Northern Colorado

Emergency medical service (EMS) providers are exposed to myriad dangers, including motor vehicle collisions, aeromedical mishaps, and exposure to pathogens. Studies regarding violence against EMS providers are limited. Our study, a national sample of over 2,500 providers, found high rates of assaults, and sexual hostility towards women, by patients.

(The Psychology of Violence - Other)

V-084 Violence and Trauma: Exploring the Military in the 21st Century
There has been a call for better research on, and services for military veterans. One such area is the conceptualization of military criminal offending. This paper combines trauma with that of APD/psychopathy to postulate a new way to conceptualize how we can look at criminal offending.

V-085 Violent Crime Density, Trust in Police, and Intentions to Contact Police
Daniel J. Kruger, University of Michigan
Vaughn J. Crichlow, Michigan State University
Meghan E Hollis, Michigan State University
Edmund F McGarrell, Michigan State University
Briana M Jefferson, University of Michigan
Thomas M Reischl, University of Michigan
Marc A Zimmerman, University of Michigan

We examined attitudes towards the police in a Midwest City with very high rates of violent crimes. Perceptions of whether local police were trustworthy and fair completely mediated the relationship between density of violent crimes and intentions to report a crime and interact with police for any other reason.

V-086 Virtual 'Killers': Brutal Computer Games Lowers Inhibitory Control, Empathy And Increases Aggression
Ewa Miedzobrodzkax, University of Social Sciences and Humanities at Sopot
Jacek Buczny, University of Social Sciences and Humanities at Sopot

Playing violent video games had negative psychological consequences. Gamers showed weaker inhibitory control, lower level of emotional recognition, and reduced level of trait empathy compared to non-players. Moreover, virtual 'killers' demonstrated a stronger tendency to physical aggression than non-players and that relationship was mediated by trait empathy (i.e., empathic concern).

V-087 Weapon Carrying Thought-Behavior Processes are Contingent upon Aggression and Victimization
Austin E. Cottrellx, St. John's University
Nia J. Bronner, St. John's University
Byron A. Johnson, St. John's University
Urennaya Okoro, St. John's University
Naleni Ramrup, St. John's University
Ernest V.E. Hodges, St. John's University

We find support for a conditional process model in which self-reported social cognitions (self-efficacy for accessing and concealing weapons; and outcome expectations for protection, submission, and rewards) most strongly predict increases in peer-reported gun and knife carrying when adolescents (N = 356; Grades 7-9) are aggressive and victimized.
V-088 When do deviant sexual fantasies become actions?
Fiona Dyshnikux, University of Windsor
Stephen Hibbard, University of Windsor
This study sought to clarify the fantasy-behaviour relationship by investigating the extent to which fantasies interact with elevated impulsivity, psychopathy-narcissism, anger, and offense-supportive cognitions in explaining deviant sexual behaviour. Results revealed some support for the usefulness of impulsivity, anger, and offense-supportive cognitions as facilitating the fantasy-to-behaviour transition.

V-089 When Justice Surrenders: The Effect of Just-World Beliefs on Aggression Following Ostracism
Zhansheng Chenx, The University of Hong Kong, China
Ivan Poon, The University of Hong Kong
We tested when and why general just-world beliefs influence aggression following ostracism. Four studies provided converging support for the hypothesis that people with weaker general just-world beliefs would behave more aggressively following ostracism. Furthermore, we tested the mediating roles of perceived deservingness and attribution for our predicted effect.

V-090 Will Survey Data or Physical Arousal Predict Aggressive Prisoners Dilemma Gameplay?
Eric Kleinx, Metropolitan State University of Denver
No secondary authors
Whether physical arousal by increased heart rate, and an aggression personality inventory could predict aggressive Prisoners Dilemma gameplay was examined. Physical arousal was not found to be a predictor of aggressive gameplay. Surveyed overall aggression, and hostility were found marginal and significant predictors respectively. Implications to psychometrics were discussed.

V-091 Body Posture Has Little Effect on Free Recall
Shawn M. Gallx, Arizona State University
Scott E McIntyre, Arizona State University
Some research has shown body posture can affect cognitive abilities. We used an experimental design to test the free recall of 30 participants using both abstract and concrete words that were either congruent or incongruent with participant body posture. Posture had some effect on recall of abstract and incongruent words.
V-092 **Can Confidence-weighted Multiple-choice Testing Enhance Retention of Non-tested, but Related, Information?**  
Erin M. Sparck, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
Elizabeth Bjork, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
Robert A. Bjork, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
Research has demonstrated that well-constructed multiple-choice tests can facilitate retention of related untested information. We investigated whether confidence-weighted multiple-choice tests can enhance this benefit via greater activation of related information during initial testing. Results are discussed in terms of their implications for optimizing the learning benefits of multiple-choice testing.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

V-093 **Can Directed Daydreaming Reduce Spontaneous Mindwandering During Subsequent Learning?**  
Charlotte S Yoon, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
Veronica X Yan, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
Natalie Redberg, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
Robert A. Bjork, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
Mindwandering is typically viewed as disruptive to learning, but can daydreaming be re-directed to be beneficial for learning? Across three experiments, we find a benefit of interpolated daydreaming on subsequent learning, and we examine a possible mechanism—namely, reduced spontaneous mindwandering during learning—that may underlie this benefit.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

V-094 **Can Prior Study-Test Experience Uproot a Persistent Preference for Inefficient Study Strategies?**  
Gayan S Seneviratna, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
Veronica X. Yan, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
Nicholas C. Soderstrom, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
Robert A. Bjork, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
In inductive learning, learners prefer studying exemplars blocked by category, despite research showing benefits of interleaving categories. Our experiment, however, challenges the notion that participants anchor to a priori theories about induction; they self-initiate interleaving under certain conditions (depending on initial experience, and whether they study new or previously-studied artists).  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

V-095 **Category Priming: Reading Reinforces Novel Category Representations**  
Michael E. Roberts, *DePauw University*  
Chelsea Ohler, *DePauw University*  
Jack Burgeson, *DePauw University*  
Participants viewed an image, read a story with zero or eight mentions of the image, and then viewed another image. Our results suggest that story mentions of a category reinforce mental representations of images shown before the story; however, this reinforcement occurs for novel but not familiar categories.
Comparing Adult Recalls Across Televised Narratives
Silas E. Burris, Howard University
Mudia S. Ford, Howard University
Laura A. McGhee, Howard University
Chastity C. McFarlan, Howard University
Danielle D Brown, Howard University
Narratives vary according to their goal-driven plots and causal connectivity. These variations may influence how narrative information is retained. The current study compares adult recall accuracy of varying televised narratives.

Comparing Adult Recalls of Televised Narratives According to Causal Connections
Silas E. Burris, Howard University
Marcia L. Calloway, Howard University
Laura A. McGhee, Howard University
Mudiwa S. Ford, Howard University
Danielle D Brown, Howard University
Every day humans comprehend narratives. These narratives vary according to structure and causal connectivity. The current study examines how the varying causal connectivity of narratives may influence recall accuracy in adults.

Comparing Adult Recalls of Televised Narratives According to Goal Structure
Silas E. Burris, Howard University
Laura A. McGhee, Howard University
Mudiwa S. Ford, Howard University
Chastity C. McFarlan, Howard University
Danielle D Brown, Howard University
Humans comprehend narratives on a daily basis. The goal-based structure of these narratives may influence recall accuracy. The current study compares adult recall accuracy across narratives of varying goal structures.

Comparing Recognition Memory in Survival Processing and Generation Tasks
Elisabeth Kreykenbohm, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Amy Baykey, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Kyle Matsuba, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Survival Processing (SP) theories claim that processing words while imagining a survival scenario results in better retention. Results of the current study suggest that a combination of previously
established memory mechanisms, such as elaboration and deep processing, may be responsible for the SP effect.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

V-100 Confidence in face recognition: Associations and dissociations
Cristina Sampaiox, Western Washington University
Stephen Wallinger, Western Washington University
Alex Swart, Western Washington University
Ryan Hamann, Western Washington University
We took a metacognitive approach to investigate confidence in face recognition. Our results showed that immediate confidence is generally a good index of accuracy; however, false recognition of prototypical faces (composites of previously seen features) occurs with high confidence. The data are consistent with an abstract feature-based model.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

V-101 Disgust social bias
David Anakix, Bar-Ilan University
Uri Berger, Bar-Ilan University
Being disgusted by others, while perceiving yourself as non-disgusting, is common in everyday life. The present study examined the relationship between disgust and social relations. In addition, this study examined the different interpretations given to this phenomenon by two opposing accounts - discrete and core affect theories of emotion.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

V-102 Does emotional awareness attenuate the negative relation between suppression and well-being?
Cheng-En Yangx, National Taiwan University
Jenny C. Su, National Taiwan University
This study examined the role of emotional awareness in moderating the relation between expressive suppression and psychological functioning. Our findings suggested that suppression was associated with greater depressive and anxious symptoms, as well as lower self-esteem and life satisfaction, but this pattern was attenuated among individuals high on emotional awareness.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

V-103 Does Reappraisal Stick? Enduring Effects on Reaction Times and Subjective Feelings
Lindsay Schloegelx, Thompson Rivers University
Catherine N.M. Ortner, Thompson Rivers University, Canada
Participants reappraised or viewed unpleasant images. Following a break they were re-exposed to the same stimuli. Upon re-exposure, the reduction in intensity ratings due to prior reappraisal was greater for low than high arousal stimuli. However, there were no effects of prior reappraisal on reaction time performance during re-exposure.
V-104 EMOTION REGULATION AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION MEASURES: EXPLORATION OF PREDICTED RELATIONSHIPS
Frederick W. Upton, Wayne State University
Rita J Casey, Wayne State University
Relationships between measures of executive function and emotion regulation were investigated. 170 undergraduate students completed working memory, inhibition and task switching tasks, and emotion regulation questionnaires. Principle components factor analysis of emotion regulation items produced four clear factors, but only one was significantly related to overall executive function.

V-105 Emotion Regulation and Goals: Reappraisal and Suppression Are Used to Accomplish Different Goals
Lameese Eldesouky, Washington University in St Louis
Tammy English, Washington University in St. Louis
The current study examined whether emotion regulation strategies are linked with distinct goals. Participants endorsed more emotional goals when using reappraisal and more instrumental goals (especially interpersonal ones) when using suppression. Individuals also felt better when using reappraisal whereas they were more successful at impression management when using suppression.

V-106 Emotion regulation and well-being: The influential role of believing emotions can change and the ability to change them
Joseph C. Leshin, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
Brett Q. Ford, University of California, Berkeley
Iris B. Mauss, University of California, Berkeley
Emotion regulation (ER) can promote well-being, but regulation may depend on believing that emotions are controllable (i.e., incremental beliefs about emotion). We found that individuals endorsing incremental beliefs had higher well-being because they used effective ER more frequently, but using ER was only beneficial for those with stronger ER ability.

V-107 Emotion Regulation in Self versus Other: Constructing and Validating the ERQ-Other
Fausto J. Gonzalez, University of California, Berkeley
Oliver P. John, University of California, Berkeley
We used a 150-student sample to create an adapted version of the ERQ, the ERQ-Other. Individual differences in three interpersonal emotion regulation processes (Reappraisal, Suppression, Acceptance) predicted theoretically consistent gender and cultural differences, and healthier patterns for other-focused, versus self-focused, processes; we discuss links to well-being and social outcomes.
V-108 Emotion Regulation Predicts Life Satisfaction Among Individuals with Neuroticism
Chelsea A Kneip, Michigan State University
Hans S Schroder, Michigan State University
Jason S. Moser, Michigan State University
Undergraduates reported on emotion regulation strategies, life satisfaction, and neuroticism. Results revealed that higher levels of cognitive reappraisal and lower levels of expressive suppression predicted significantly higher satisfaction with life among individuals with high, but not low, neuroticism. Reappraisal may be most effective for those who need it the most.
(Clinical - Emotion)

V-109 Emotion understanding and socioeconomic status – the mediating role of language abilities
Olivia F.J. Manicolox, University of Basel
Karin Keller, University of Basel, Department of Psychology
Alexander Grob, University of Basel, Department of Psychology
Relatively little is known about developmental correlates of children’s emotion understanding and ultimately the mechanisms involved. Using structural equation modeling the present study examines the association between language abilities, socioeconomic status and emotion understanding in a sample of 495 preschoolers from Switzerland, Germany and Austria aged 3 to 5 years.
(Developmental - Emotion)

V-110 Emotional Competence Dimensions in Emotional Labor and the Effects on Performance and Health
Sonja Schererx, Goethe University Frankfurt
Sabine Machowski, Goethe University Frankfurt
Dieter Zapf, Goethe University Frankfurt
The results of the present multilevel study with 188 service workers support the hypothesis that certain dimensions of emotional competence (or emotional intelligence) moderate the emotional labor process, such that health-threatening consequences of emotion regulation and self-rated performance are influenced as a function of the individual’s emotional competence profile.
(Industrial/Organizational - Emotion)

V-111 Early Head Start Increases Parental Involvement and Cognitive Development in Children
Blake T. Hiltonx, Loma Linda University
Michael B. Finlay, Loma Linda University
This research examined the relationship between parental involvement, Early Head Start, cognitive development at 24 months, and academic performance in fifth grade. The results suggest that the program is effective at improving parental involvement and cognitive functioning of children born into poverty.
Emergent Literacy Skills of Children with ASD in Relation to Their Peers
Jaclyn M. Dyniax, Crane Center for Early Childhood Research and Policy
Kathy Lawton, The Ohio State University
Jessica A. R. Logan, The Ohio State University
Laura M. Justice, The Ohio State University
Thirty-five children with ASD and 35 children with typically developing language participated in a study on the emergent literacy skills of children with ASD. Results indicated that when controlling for language, children with ASD had higher alphabet knowledge and lower print concept knowledge than their peers. Implications for educators will be discussed.

Empathy predicts academic performance after long-term exposure to a social-emotional learning program
Heather Bryantx, Momentous Institute
Karen Thierry, Momentous Institute
Sandy Nobles, Momentous Institute
Karen Norris, Momentous Institute
Fifth grade students experienced 1, 2, or 3 years of a social-emotional learning program. Three-year-group students had higher empathy and perspective-taking scores than the 1-year group. Two-year-group students trended toward higher perspective-taking scores than the 1-year group. Empathy scores positively predicted reading outcomes for the 3-year-group only.

Evaluation of a Noncognitive Skills Intervention Course for Adolescents
Kevin T. Petwayx, Educational Testing Service
Elizabeth Coppola, Educational Testing Service
This study investigated a course designed to improve noncognitive skills for students in a public high school (N = 220). Preliminary analyses identified mean-level differences between the experimental and comparison groups. These differences suggest possible positive influences of the course. Additional results from longitudinal analyses and study implications are presented.

Expectancy-Value Theory and Intent to Pursue a Bachelor’s Degree
James Fordx, University of Memphis
The present study built upon previous work with expectancy-value theory and pre-college students’ intent to attend college. A structural model was proposed. Overall, the model adequately fit the data; however the influence of expectancy-values and prior achievement accounted for only 3% of the variance in intent to pursue a Bachelor’s.
V-116 Exploring the relationship between question asking and content learning
Lindsay Blau Portnoy, Hunter College, CUNY
No secondary authors
The three studies investigate how levels of cognition, relationships between inquiry types, and individual differences influence students’ approaches to questioning. Analysis of student generated inquiries after reading science and history passages suggest significant relationships between inquiries types asked by domain and distinct patterns of inquiry by level of cognitive processing. (Cognitive - Education)

V-117 Extracurricular involvement, ethnic identity, and attitudes toward challenging test
Xinyi Fang, Michigan State University
Chiharu Kato, Michigan State University
The current study examines if female students with higher connectedness to their extracurricular involvement and/or ethnicity will have a more positive attitude towards learning. The purpose of this study is to provide insights to current and prospective college students, as well as educators how extracurricular involvements may impact students’ perception on ethnic identity and learning attitudes. (General - Education)

V-118 Gender Differences in Student Perceptions of Literacy Activities
Kimberly Epting, Elon University
Lizabeth Rand, Hampden-Sydney College
Hayley D’Antuono, Elon University
Students rated 4 literacy activities via semantic differentials of qualities such as usefulness, coolness, and gendered-ness. Results indicated gender differences regarding some of the qualities like usefulness and coolness, as well as in terms of gendered-ness, which may impact how students and teachers approach these literacy activities in class. (General - Education)

V-119 Flashbulb Memories for the Departure of Brad Stevens
Renato Pugax, Butler University
Ashley Asuncion, Butler University
Allison White, Butler University
Emily Lauth, Butler University
John Neil Bohannon, Butler University
69 participants recalled their discovery for the departure of former Butler Basketball coach, Brad Stevens. “Familiar” and “naïve” groups were compared dependent on their experience with Butler Basketball. Familiar participants were more upset by Stevens’ departure, exposed to more media accounts, and recalled more facts about the event. (Cognitive - Other)
V-120 Gender Differences in Creative Problem-Solving May be an Artifact of Measurement Differences
Phillip C. Gibsonx, University of Oklahoma
Jay H. Hardy, University of Oklahoma
Genevieve Johnson, University of Oklahoma
The present study tested if measurement variance could explain the inconsistent findings regarding gender differences in creative problem-solving. Results showed that although the underlying factor structure of creativity remained consistent across gender, its factor loadings did not. Implications of these findings for understanding gender differences in creative problem-solving are discussed.
(Methodology - Other)

V-121 Higher ADHD Symptoms Led to Lower Growth in Reading Performance
Jan-Henning Ehmx, German Institute for International Educational Research
Julia Merkt, University of Bremen
Marcus Hasselhorn, German Institute for International Educational Research
Florian Schmiedek, German Institute for International Educational Research
The present longitudinal study examined the impact of ADHD symptoms on reading development. Latent difference score models were applied to a sample of 2,014 elementary school students (Grade 1 to Grade 4). Higher ADHD symptoms led to lower growth in reading performance.
(Developmental - Other)

V-122 How Do Grit and Distress Tolerance Affect Depression?
Hei One (Maria) Hanx, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey
Edward A. Selby, Institute for Health Care Policy and Aging Research, Rutgers University
Distress tolerance is coping with negative psychological states and achieving short-term goals. Grit is the persevering through adversity and achieving long-term goals. Hypothesis: Individuals with high distress tolerance and grit are more likely to have less severe depression symptoms. Results: High grit and distress tolerance predicted lower levels of depression.
(Clinical - Other)

V-123 How environmental features causally impact subjective well-being
Sumeyye S. Cakalx, University of British Columbia
Jiaying Zhao, University of British Columbia
We examined the causal impact of specific environmental features on subjective well-being. In two studies, we found reliable differences in well-being over four geographically proximate locations along one block. In a third study involving a nation wide survey, we found that the presence green space and water reliably predicted well-being.
(General - Other)

V-124 Individual Differences in Spatial Reaction Time Processing
The purpose of the present study is to investigate individual differences on spatial processing speed and accuracy. Gender interactions are investigated as well as interactions between technical versus non-technical undergraduate program enrollment. Additionally, the connection between reaction time (RT) and task accuracy in spatial reasoning is examined.

V-125 Inner Experience and Reading
Vincent P Brouwers, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Jason Kelsey, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Leiszle Lapping-Carr, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Dio Turner, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Christopher L Heavey, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Russell T Hurlburt, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

We used the Descriptive Experience Sampling (DES) method to “beep” five participants while reading short stories. Their inner experiences were diverse, even while reading the same passage. Furthermore, participants were not accurate when predicting the characteristics of their own experiences, suggesting that retrospective or general accounts of reading experiences are inadequate.

V-126 Me versus the Environment: Egoistic Environmental Motive Concerns Negatively Predict Justice Perceptions
Leah M. Gerber, Butler University
Karlee Pierce, Butler University
Rebecca Goebel, Butler University
Alison L O'Malley, Butler University

We examined the ways in which environmental motives predicted individuals’ concern regarding an emerging practice in which organizations incorporate environmental values into their hiring procedures. Participants with high egoistic motive concerns reported greater perceived procedural injustice whereas no significant relationships between altruistic and biospheric motives were observed.

V-127 Mean but Green: The Differences in Product Preferences
Alyssa L Foreman, Lock Haven University
Amber L Bair, Lock Haven University
Christina M LaValla, Lock Haven University
Tara L. Mitchell, Lock Haven University

This study examined the influence of status, value, and environment on selection of ecofriendly products by manipulating participant status and environment while selecting high, moderate, and low
value products. Our results were inconsistent with previous research and showed several interactions, suggesting that environmentalism is not simply driven by status motivations. (Social - Other)

V-128 Memory on Ice: Retrograde Enhancement of Thematic Information
Alexandra N Robinson-Norris, Butler University
Anna Sutter, Butler University
Elizabeth McGlone, Butler University
Ashley Asuncion, Butler University
Kara Huster, Butler University
John N Bohannon, Butler University
Seventy-four participants viewed a slide show, immersing their arm in a warm or ice water bath during TBR slides. A three-way interaction between stress, theme and slide order showed greater recall for pre-critical thematic items and post-critical athematic slides in the ice water condition (F=3.39). Ovarian hormones had no effect. (Cognitive - Other)

V-129 Is personality related to biased reporting of standardized test scores?
Anne Galex, University of Minnesota
Kevin C Stanek, University of Minnesota
Deniz S Ones, University of Minnesota
The current study examined misreporting and its relations with personality at the factor- and facet-level. Results indicate that misreporting is systematically related to several traits tied to outcomes examined in studies that rely on self-report. As a result, many studies that rely on self-report standardized test scores may be biased. (Personality/Emotion - Personality)

V-130 A Bayesian Scale to Measure the Big-5 Personality Traits
Jennifer S. Guttman, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
W. Paul Jones, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Hannah Berry, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Isabelle Sanchez, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Scott A. Loe, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Tara Raines, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
An application of Bayesian scaling in a university subject pool study found substantial correspondence (Kappa) with the IPIP-50 measure of Big-5 personality traits with a range of 21 to 48 and mean of 32.5 items required. The relationship with vocational personality traits was comparable to findings with other Big-5 scales. (General - Personality)

V-131 A Comparison between the Dispositional Attitude Measure and Neutral Objects Satisfaction Questionnaire
We compare the Dispositional Attitude Measure (DAM) and Neutral Objects Satisfaction Questionnaire (NOSQ). Although the DAM is believed to be novel, the measure has considerable overlap in theory and content with the NOSQ. We found that the two measures are strongly correlated and likely assessing a dispositional attitude.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

A five factor model examination of positively versus negatively worded Self-Compassion Scale items: A house divided?
Paul D. Trapnell, University of Winnipeg
Lisa Sinclair, The University of Winnipeg
Jacqueline Hogue, The University of Winnipeg
We evaluated whether two factors associated with item wording direction can be reliably observed in the Self-Compassion Scale, and whether they reflect content differences between factors. A two-factor structure was observed for the SCS. One factor accounted for SCS associations with well-being and the other accounted for SCS associations with prosociality and openness.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

A Multivariate Analysis of Personality Disorders and Sexually Compulsive Behaviors and Cognitions
Jonathan K Jorex, The University of Southern Mississippi
Jessica S James, The University of Southern Mississippi
Randolph C Arnau, The University of Southern Mississippi
Bradley A Green, The University of Southern Mississippi
Patrick J Carnes, American Foundation for Addiction Research
The current study sought to evaluate the relationship between personality disorders and seven general domains of sexually compulsive behaviors and cognitions in an inpatient and outpatient clinical sample (N = 536) of men seeking treatment for sex addiction using a canonical correlations analysis (CCA).
(Clinical - Personality)

Action, Explore the World! Behavior Activation System Promotes Openness
Chan Zhou, Beijing Normal University
Michael Shengtao Wu, Xiamen University
Chongde Lin, Beijing Normal University
Three studies were designed to examine the relationship of behavioral activation system (BAS) to openness personality and openness to changes, to humor & awe emotions, and to curiosity. The present findings demonstrate the effect of BAS on these variables, in which those with high BAS tend to explore the world.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)
V-135 ADHD Symptoms and Personality Style Predict Functional Outcomes in University Students
Brianne A Brookerx, University of Windsor
Bojana Knezevic, University of Windsor
Carlin J Miller, University of Windsor
This study sought to identify predictors of functional outcomes relevant to undergraduate university students: executive functioning and risk-taking behaviors. While ADHD symptoms were modestly predictive of outcomes in both of these domains, personality traits (i.e. conscientiousness, agreeableness, and sensation seeking) differentially predicted individuals' functioning in these areas. (Personality/Emotion - Personality)

V-136 Adverse Events Are Associated With Increases in Neuroticism: A Prospective Study
Shana Southard-Dobbsx, University of North Texas
Adriel Boals, University of North Texas
Heidemarie Blumenthal, University of North Texas
The purpose of this prospective study was to determine if experiencing an adverse event is associated with changes in neuroticism. Results suggest that high pre-existing levels of neuroticism predict exposure to adverse events and that experiencing an objectively-defined or a subjectively-defined adverse event is associated with increases in neuroticism. (Personality/Emotion - Personality)

V-137 Agency, Communion, and Intelligence among Twins
Fariba Mousavix, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being
Trevor Archer, University of Gothenburg
Thomas Nilsson, University of Gothenburg
Sebastian Lundström, University of Gothenburg
Henrik Anckarsäter, University of Gothenburg
Danilo Garcia, University of Gothenburg
Using a twin-sample, enriched with various types of mental health problems, we found that only one temperament trait (i.e., Persistence), was weakly related to IQ. Measures of agency (i.e, Self-directedness) and communion (i.e., Cooperativeness) were not. Interventions targeting agentic and communal behaviour should not be limited by variations in IQ. (Personality/Emotion - Personality)

V-138 All About Me: Narcissism and Self-Esteem Deter Envy of Others
Laura Kooimanx, DePauw University
Kimberly Klee, DePauw University
Sharmin Tunguz, DePauw University
We examined the relationships between narcissism, self-esteem, dispositional envy, and envy regarding one’s Facebook friends (Facebook envy) in a sample of college students. Narcissism positively correlated with self-esteem and negatively with dispositional envy, but did not predict Facebook envy. High self-esteem protected individuals from both dispositional and Facebook envy.
V-139 Self-enhancement and self-rate as predictors of mental health
Chen Lix, University of Rochester
Miron Zuckerman, University of Rochester
Literature shows that self-enhancement is related to better mental health outcomes. In this study, we examined whether a self-enhancement measure predicts mental outcomes above and beyond an equivalent self-rating measure. The result indicates very little distinction between the two measures (self-enhancement and self-rating) although they supposedly represent different constructs.

V-140 Self-focus in offline and online supportive interactions
Sally Chanx, University of Hong Kong
Cheng Cecilia, University of Hong Kong
Supportive interactions are not definitely beneficial for coping with stress. Two studies incorporated different methodologies revealed that individuals with high and low self-esteem tended to have different levels of self-focus (i.e. social comparisons and public self-consciousness) in online and offline supportive interactions, indicating the role of modes of social support.

V-141 Self-Regulation Across Tasks: A Series of Replication Studies
Randall E. Osbornex, Texas State University, San Marcos
Joseph Etherton, Texas State University
Morgan Grace, Texas State University
Multiple unsuccessful efforts to study ego-depletion and self-regulation effects have led the researchers to the question, “how often can ego-depletion effects be replicated using well documented ego-depletion and persistence measures.” This presentation will discuss how well the findings replicated existing literature repeating each study 4 times. A full series of such replication studies are planned.

V-142 Self-Structure and Ethical Behavior on a Mental Math Task
Jenna S. Thomasmx, University of Oklahoma
Andrew J. Leister, University of Oklahoma
Carolin J. Showers, University of Oklahoma
Across 4 studies, a compartmentalized self-concept is associated with higher rates of cheating on a mental math task. Compartmentalization can be a defensive process that allows individuals to avoid negative self-beliefs by limiting their accessibility in self-knowledge categories. In this way, a defensively compartmentalized self facilitates unethical behavior.
Tell me the gossip: The self-relevance of receiving competence-related gossip

Elena Martinescux, Groningen University
Onne Janssen, Groningen University
Bernard Nijstad, Groningen University

In two complementary studies, we investigate the self-relevant value of competence-related gossip for individuals who receive it. We examine how gossip valence (positive vs. negative) and achievement goals influence individuals in their self-evaluation purposes of self-improvement, self-promotion and self-protection, and in the resulting self-conscious emotions (alertness, pride, and fear).

(Social - Self)

The Affective Self

Erin K. Freeman, University of Dallas
Christopher P. Ditzfeld, University of Arkansas

This preliminary study tested correlations among personality variables with affect states reported across self-contexts using a novel measure of the affective self. Results indicated a variety of significant and interesting relationships between satisfaction with life, high and low-arousal negative and positive affect, neuroticism, self-esteem, and mood repair.

(Personality/Emotion - Self)