Poster Session VII
Friday, May 23, 2014
4:00 PM - 5:00 PM
APS Exhibit Hall-Grand Ballroom
(Setup 3:45 PM - 4:00 PM)

VII-001 Enhanced Human Eyeblink Conditioning Supports a Learning Diathesis Model of Anxiety Disorders
Todd Allenx, University of Northern Colorado; Stress and Motivated Behavior Institute
Jacqueline Holloway, Stress and Motivated Behavior Institute
Catherine E Myers, Stress and Motivated Behavior Institute; Dept. of Veterans Affairs, New Jersey Hlth. Care Syst., East Orange, NJ
Richard J Servatius, Stress and Motivated Behavior Institute; Dept. of Veterans Affairs, New Jersey Hlth. Care Syst., East Orange, NJ

Anxiety disorders may be due to personality and learning differences. Behaviorally inhibited individuals were trained in delay, omission, and partial reinforcement eyeblink conditioning protocols. Anxiety vulnerable individuals exhibited facilitated acquisition and slowed extinction that was most evident when the predictive relationship between the CS and US was less than optimal.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Human Learning and Memory)

VII-002 Event familiarity erases source differences in preschoolers’ memory for events
Karen L. Thierryx, Momentous Institute
No secondary authors

Event source affected children’s memory for unfamiliar, but not familiar, events. Preschoolers observing a live event had better recall/recognition than those in video and story event groups. Kindergartners in the live and video groups had similar recall accuracy and greater recall accuracy than those in the story group.
(Developmental - Human Learning and Memory)

VII-003 Examining ELL Reading Proficiency By Gender Over Time
Milagros Kudox, University of California, Riverside
Harpreet Uppal, University of California, Riverside
H. Lee Swanson, University of California, Riverside

The purpose of this study was to investigate the latent profiles of male and female Language minority students with varying levels of language, reading, and cognitive skills. Using latent class analysis, we found two subgroups of students and examined how those profiles changed over time.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)
VII-004 Expertise Effects in the Moses Illusion: Detecting Contradictions with Stored Knowledge

Allison D. Cantor, Duke University
Elizabeth J. Marsh, Duke University

Are experts better at catching contradictions with their stored knowledge? Biology and History graduate students answered biology and history questions, noting if questions contradicted the world (e.g., referring to gills as digestive organs). The benefit of expertise was small, with subjects frequently missing contradictions with stored knowledge regardless of expertise.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VII-005 Explaining Survival Processing with a Sense of Urgency

Alex Z Vianex, Colorado State University
Lisa M Maxfield, California State University, Long Beach
Isis Chong, California State University, Long Beach
Carolyne Parsons, California State University, Long Beach
Leslie Gonzalez, California State University, Long Beach
Lauren E Bates, Colorado State University

Information is best retained when encoded according to survival relevance, but has memory adapted to favor survival-relevant information? Previous research compared survival to an equally arousing burglary scenario, obtaining better retention with survival. But, we find that when urgency (threat) is present in a non-survival scenario, memory is enhanced.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VII-006 Facilitating Learning, Self-Efficacy, and Enjoyment through Surrogate Embodiment in Online Courses

Saadia A. Khan, Columbia University
John B. Black, Columbia University

Can embodied learning in online courses facilitate learning and motivation? Two studies investigated the effects of surrogate embodiment on learning, self-efficacy beliefs, and enjoyment of adult learners. Students given a surrogate embodiment activity in a virtual environment showed significantly higher learning gains than students in a no embodiment (control) condition.

(Social - Human Learning and Memory)

VII-007 False Memories of Actions Are Triggered by Hearing Other People’s Actions

Linda A. Henkel, Fairfield University
Isabel Lindner, University of Kassel

Can hearing the sounds of other people performing actions lead one to mistakenly remember performing those actions? This study shows that listening to someone perform actions leads to similar rates of falsely remembering performing the actions as either just seeing or both seeing and hearing the actions being performed.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)
**VII-008 Forced Rapid Responding Eliminates the Own Race Bias in a Facial Recognition Task**

**Nicole Mills**, *California State University San Marcos*

**Nyeesha Hale**, *California State University San Marcos*

**Jocelyn Parong**, *California State University San Marcos*

**Dustin P. Calvillo**, *California State University, San Marcos*

This study examined the effect of forced rapid responding on same- and other-race facial recognition. Participants were more accurate with same-race recognition than with other-race recognition, but rapid responding eliminated this effect. Additional research is needed to examine the generalizability of these findings.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

**VII-009 Formally Trained Musicians Display Enhanced Visual-Spatial Sequence Learning and Memory**

**Esperanza M Anaya**, *Midwestern University*

**William G Kronenberger**, *Indiana University School of Medicine*

**David B Pisoni**, *Indiana University*

This study examined the effects of long-term musical experience on implicit visual sequence learning. Musician and nonmusician subjects completed an implicit visual-spatial sequence learning task. No differences were found between groups in implicit learning, however, robust differences were found in overall visual-spatial sequence learning skills where musicians displayed enhanced abilities.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

**VII-010 Future Tense Perspective and the Survival Processing Effect**

**Amy Haskett**, *Southern Oregon University*

**Shanna'Le Ashworth**, *Southern Oregon University*

**Kadie Skou**, *Southern Oregon University*

**Mark A. Krause**, *Southern Oregon University*

**John P Taylor**, *Southern Oregon University*

Survival processing effects demonstrate superior recall for words relevant to ancestral survival conditions. We tested whether verb tense influences recall in survival and control scenarios. Recall is greater for future tense scenarios, and the survival processing effect is stronger than the control scenario in future but not past tense.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

**VII-011 Graduate Students’ Perception of Research Climate: A Case Study**

**Philip J. Langlais**, *Old Dominion University*

**Blake Bent**, *Old Dominion University*

Graduate students’ perception of research climate was generally very positive. However, on certain items of the survey students’ responses were less positive and on other items 20-40% selected No Basis for Judging (NBFJ). Field of study and highest earned degree were significant predictors of the number of total NBFJ responses.

(General - Education)
VII-012 Great expectations without hard work: Academic expectations and self-regulation predict academic entitlement
Natalie L. Homax, Doane College
Jennifer L. Perry, Baldwin-Wallace University
Katelyn E. Poelker, Saint Louis University
The current study explored predictors of academic entitlement including self-regulation variables as well as academic expectations and experiences. Results revealed significant predictors including self-regulatory behaviors (e.g., avoidance coping strategies, self-control), parental involvement, academic expectations, and academic self-efficacy. Suggestions are provided for ways to reduce academic entitlement in the classroom.
(General - Education)

VII-013 How Many Publications are Needed for an Academic Job?
Christopher Zoux, University of Toronto
Arianna Zeppieri-Makhan, University of Toronto
Jordan B. Peterson, University of Toronto
Since the best predictor in attaining an academic position is a strong publication record, it would be helpful to know the average publication record of people who are successful in the job market. CVs from 219 newly-hired professors from 115 universities were collected for this study. The average number of publications among new faculty members was 14.37.
(General - Education)

VII-014 How Self-Regulation and Self-Efficacy May Impact Academic Outcome
Ryan Losx, University of South Dakota
Amy Schweinle, University of South Dakota
This study explored how self-regulation and self-efficacy impact academic outcome. Results indicated that self-efficacy for self-regulated learning was significantly correlated with self-regulation subscales. Resource management was significantly related to academic outcome as it assists learners through managing the environment and resources available, making it the most important self-regulation learning strategy.
(Cognitive - Education)

VII-015 How to make it in society: Motivation, resources, and university attendance
Joseph S. Kayx, University of California, Irvine
Jacob Shane, University of California, Irvine
Jutta Heckhausen, University of California, Irvine
Youth with university aspirations have different motivational needs depending on their parents’ education and family resources. Beliefs that society is meritocratic, and certainty of plans to attend university are more strongly associated with university attendance among first generation university students compared to youth whose parents were more highly educated.
(Developmental - Education)
VII-016 Implementation of Cooperative Learning in a Mandarin Chinese Teaching Classroom and the Investigation of the Enhancement of Students’ Language Proficiency and Satisfaction with Teaching Quality
Aimin Wangx, Miami University
Wen Qi, Miami University
Ting Li, Miami University
The present research is designed to primarily examine whether the implementation of Cooperative Learning (CL) in a Mandarin Chinese Classroom enhances the learners’ Chinese speaking proficiency. In addition, students’ responses to the satisfaction scale will reveal the effectiveness of applying CL in Mandarin Chinese classrooms.
(General - Education)

VII-017 Improving Knowledge Surrounding Medical and Psychological Aspects of Pregnancy Loss: Dose Response Effects of a Novel Medical Education Initiative
Emily C. Staskox, Drexel University
Pamela A Geller, Drexel University
This study examines the effectiveness of an innovative curriculum addressing the psychological and medical aspects of pregnancy loss. The poster will highlight the dose-response analysis of the effect of the curriculum on pregnancy loss knowledge and attitudes among medical students.
(Clinical - Education)

VII-018 Inquiry Based Learning Methods Affect Students’ Attitudes Towards Science: A Multilevel Analysis
Inga Simmx, Technische Universität München
Anja Schiepe-Tiska, Technische Universität München
Inquiry based science teaching provides important opportunities to improve students’ attitudes towards science. It is assumed that students’ attitudes are indirectly influenced by science teaching methods. This assumption was tested using multilevel analyses of PISA 2006 data. Results show different effects on both, individual and class level.
(General - Education)

VII-019 Inquiry-Based Middle School Teaching Practices Linked to Increases in Students’ Content Knowledge and Teachers’ Self-Efficacy
Christine S. Leex, California State University East Bay
Dawn O’Connor, Alameda County Office of Education
Jeff Seitz, California State University East Bay
Rachelle DiStefano, California State University East Bay
This study examines the effects of a NSF-funded inquiry-based professional development project in the San Francisco Bay area that is working with 30 low-income middle schools. Results from GLM univariate analyses of pre and post-test and survey scores indicate significant increases in both student content knowledge and teacher self-efficacy.
**VII-020 Instructor’s Visibility in the Online Classroom as a Predictor of Students’ Participation.**

**maura pilottix, Ashford University**

**Pamela Vincent, Ashford University**

**Pamela Hardy, Ashford University**

The present study examined the relationship between instructor’s visibility (as defined by response rate and time spent in the online classroom) and students’ engagement. In this study, which included 165 e-classes in a variety of disciplines, time spent in the classroom was found to predict quantitative indices of students’ engagement.

(Cognitive - Education)

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**VII-021 How Does Multiple Group Membership Affect Face Recognition in Asian Participants?**

**Sarah C. Pearso, Stonehill College**

**Jane S. Farrell, Stonehill College**

**Christopher R. Poirier, Stonehill College**

**Lincoln G. Craton, Stonehill College**

We examined the own-age and own-race biases in face recognition memory. Young Asian participants viewed faces from four categories: young White, young Asian, old White, and old Asian. We assessed participants’ recognition accuracy (d’) for each category, which revealed better recognition for young Asian faces than for all other categories.

(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

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**VII-022 Hurting or Helping: Factors that Influence the Relation Between Cognitions and Behaviors**

**Jenny Isaacsx, Yeshiva University**

**Rona M Novick, Yeshiva University**

There is evidence that beliefs influence our behavior and power may enhance the translation of thought into action. The relation between aggressive cognitions and behavior was stronger for more powerful adolescents and for girls with low self-esteem. However, the relation between prosocial cognitions and behavior was minimized for powerful boys.

(Developmental - Social Cognition)

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**VII-024 Implicit theories of morality and moral licensing**

**Michal Francx, Singapore Management University**

**Yuk Yue Tong, Singapore Management University**

We studied effect of implicit theories of morality on moral licensing. Entity theorists (believing morality is fixed) showed stable tendency to praise their future moral deeds after recall of moral or immoral behaviors. Incremental theorists (believing in malleable morality) perceived future moral deeds as less praise-worthy after immoral behavior recall.

(Social - Social Cognition)
Implicit/Explicit Stereotyping Effects on Adults' Perceptions of Child Sexual Abuse Victims

Deborah Alleyx, University of California, Davis
Daniel Bederian-Gardner, University of California, Davis
Gail S. Goodman, University of California, Davis

Priming stereotypical depictions of Black women influenced adults’ perceptions of young Black female child sexual abuse (CSA) victims. Specifically, participants rated Black compared to White child victims as less credible and as being less harmed by sexual assaults. The findings highlight the impact implicit biases may have in CSA cases.

(Developmental - Social Cognition)

Individuals’ Processing Conditions (capacity and motivation) Moderate the Illusion of Truth Effect.

Rita Silvax, ISPA - Instituto Universitário
Teresa Garcia-Marques, ISPA - Instituto Universitário

In one experiment, we manipulated participants’ capacity and motivation during a truth judgment task. Congruent with dual-processes assumptions, conditions favoring deeper processing reduced the bias to judge repeated statements as truer than new ones, because individuals consider more information than the automatic, fluency-based response that drives the truth effect.

(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

Infants give to larger social sets: Group-savvy decision rules early in development

David Pietraszewskix, Yale University, Department of Psychology
Karen Wynn, Yale University, Department of Psychology

Toddlers choose to give a valued resource to a large group versus a lone individual. Control conditions demonstrate this effect is specific to social stimuli. These results suggest the infant mind may not need first-hand experience to quickly pick up the importance of group size for making decisions.

(Developmental - Social Cognition)

Intersubjective consensus guides Kiasu behavior

Ci’an Goh, Singapore Management University
Ivy Y. Lau, Singapore Management University, Singapore

Intersubjective norm (values consensually perceived to be widely held in one’s group) is used to examine Kiasuism (literally “the fear of losing out”). Kiasu behavior’s intersubjective norm diverges from it’s actual popularity amongst participants (Study 1); and when intersubjective norm was manipulated, participants engaged in more (or less) kiasu behaviors in the expected direction (Study 2).

(Social - Social Cognition)
VII-029 Is competition always ‘healthy’? Cognitive versus motivational routes to learned helplessness in the performance domain
Sindhuja Sankaranx, Jagiellonian University
Ulrich Von Hecker, Cardiff University
In two studies we showed that people experienced learned helplessness when performance comparisons were made intra-individually. However, inter-individual comparisons did not lead to helplessness. We propose that these effects are due the activation of a cognitive and motivational route respectively.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VII-030 It's a Matter of Life and Death: Motivated Opening and Closing of the Mind Following Life and Death Salience
Anna Vazeou-Nieuwenhuisx, University of Pittsburgh
Ernestine Gordijn, University of Groningen
Edward Orehek, University of Pittsburgh
Miriam Proskex, University of Groningen
We manipulated life versus death salience and measured individuals' need for nonspecific closure. Four studies utilizing (quasi-)experimental and naturalistic designs demonstrated that whereas mortality salience increased need for closure, life salience increased need for closure when the environment was incoherent, but decreased need for closure when it was coherent.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VII-031 Egalitarian Preferences in Children
Lukasz Tanasx, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Monika Tarnowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Agnieszka Niemczyk, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Resource-sharing games were administered to children aged 7-12 (Warsaw, Poland). Children shared with an out/in-group member. Children had strong egalitarian preferences in both the out-group and in-group conditions. Insecurely attached children showed weaker other-regarding preferences. Boys were less likely to engage in costly sharing in both the in-group and out-group conditions.
(Developmental - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-032 Emotional response to future monetary rewards predicts choice
Karolina M Lempertx, New York University
Eli Johnson, New York University
Elizabeth A. Phelps, New York University
Participants performed an intertemporal choice task in which future rewards were expressed as dates (e.g. “$30, May 3”) or delays (“$30, 7 days”). Individuals who were more patient in the date condition showed increased autonomic arousal in response to rewards framed as dates (and vice versa). These responses predicted choices.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)
Fracking Outside the Lines: Border Bias in Oil Fracturing Risk Perception
Sarah D Gardiner, Bridgewater State University
Michael E Colella, Bridgewater State University
Elizabeth R Spievak, Bridgewater State University
Past research on border bias suggests that state borders may be perceived as physical and protective barriers that influence natural disaster risk perception (Mishra & Mishra, 2010; Molloy, et al., 2013). This replication and extension demonstrates border bias in personal risk assessment and in legal attributions regarding potential groundwater contamination.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

Gender of Facial Stimuli Effects Heterosexual Males, but Not Females
Jonathan L. Stahl, New York University
G. Gabrielle Starr, New York University
Edward A. Vessel, New York University
Heterosexual men and women rate beautiful faces of both genders as equally attractive. However in a keypress task, men only extend viewing time for female models, while women extend viewing time for both male and female models. Similarly, stimulus gender effects male, but not female, agreement in a rating task.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

Heterogeneous factors in the naïve theory of stupidity
Balazs Aczel, Eotvos Lorand University
Zoltan Kekecs, Eotvos Lorand University
Bence Palfi, Eotvos Lorand University
Andrei Foldes, Eotvos Lorand University
In this research we explored the folk-psychological attribution of 'stupid' in relation to actions. Analyzing reported stories of stupid behavior, we found that the concept of stupid refers to three different collections of attributes: 1. Risk-taking and lack of abilities; 2. Absentmindedness or Inexperience; 3. Obsessive-compulsive or addictive behavior.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

Ignorance is Bias: When Processing Fluency Interferes with Analogical Reasoning
Michael S Vendetti, University of California, Berkeley
Sharon M Noh, University of California, Los Angeles
Michael Friedman, Harvard University
Tyson Kerr, University of California, Los Angeles
Participants solved 4-term analogies (A:B::C:D) varying in font size: small (8-point), medium (32-point), or large (64-point). Participants who were unaware of the effects of font size on analogy performance were more likely to endorse large-font analogies as valid than those who acknowledged an influence of font size.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)
VII-037 Individual Differences Influence Learning of Risk Distributions
Summer N. Clayx, Claremont Graduate University
Catherine Reed, Claremont McKenna College
Alison Harris, Claremont McKenna College
This study examined individual differences in learning of unknown underlying risk distributions. Whereas risk aversion and loss aversion affected participants’ confidence in accepting gambles, working memory capacity affected their ability to change the riskiness of their gambles. These results highlight the role of individual variation in learning under risk.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-038 Influencing Risk Behavior: The Effect of Framing and Goal under Positive Mood
Sidney Su Hanx, University of Guelph
Jifa Wang, Shenyang University of Technology China
Positive mood impacts individual’s response to risk information. Therefore, some traditional message strategies may not work well for public safety persuasion in positive mood. To bridge this gap, the current research examined the effects of two strategies (message framing and goal claim) on risk communication effectiveness under positive mood.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-039 Introducing a Four Factor Model of Moral Dilemma Judgments
Paul Conwayx, Universität zu Köln
Edwin Love, Western Washington University
Sandra Mottner, Western Washington University
When people face moral dilemmas where harming one person will save several others, traditional dual-process models suggest that affective reactions to harm motivate harm rejection, whereas cognitive evaluations of outcomes motivate harm acceptance. The current work introduces two additional processes, rule orientation and intuition orientation, that impact moral dilemma judgments.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-040 Learning to Lie: Children Endorse Deception that Subverts Unjust Social Hierarchies
Matthew Gingox, Wheaton College
Emily Stoddard, Wheaton College
Children (N=120) were interviewed about stories depicting children defying and deceiving authorities about moral, personal, and prudential acts. Children evaluated the legitimacy of the defiance and deception. The findings suggest that children engage in systematic coordinations of social and moral issues, when evaluating deception about certain acts to certain authorities.
(Developmental - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-041 An Examination of Humor Classes Utilizing Latent Profile Analysis
Joseph R Finnx, The University of Southern Mississippi
Randolph Arnau, The University of Southern Mississippi
Latent Profile Analysis was utilized in order to determine the appropriate number of latent humor classes based upon each individual's self-reported use of Martin's (2003) humor styles. Results indicated four distinct and theoretically interpretable classes. Relationships between these classes and relevant mental health and personality constructs are discussed. (Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VII-042 An Examination of the Dark Triad and Schadenfreude
Pamela J. Blackx, University of British Columbia
Stephen Porter, University of British Columbia
Michael Woodworth, University of British Columbia
Aisha Bhanwer, University of British Columbia
This study sought to elucidate the relationship between the Dark Triad traits and schadenfreude. Participants were presented with priming vignettes followed by an image of a person experiencing a misfortune. Both objective (smile intensity) and subjective (self-report) measures of schadenfreude were considered. Results indicate that dark personalities experience increased schadenfreude. (Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VII-043 Analysis of extraversion, background noise, and memory
Thomas J Owenx, Northern Arizona University
Joanna K Mitchell, Northern Arizona University
Rico Carbajal, Northern Arizona University
This study sought to categorize the personality factor of extraversion in terms of an interaction effect with memory and background noise. Participants completed a repeated measures memory task series, followed by a personality inventory. The results failed to indicate any interaction effect however, a significant main effect was found. (Cognitive - Personality)

VII-044 Analyzing Personality Changes Affected by Socialization of Different Ethnic Groups
Amy Junghyun Leex, Brigham Young University Hawaii
No secondary authors
The purpose of this study is to examine the personality changes among young adults by peer socialization of different ethnic groups in a multicultural university using NEO-Five Factor inventory and The Ethnic Peer Interaction. The result indicates that there is a clear trend about decreased Extraversion from freshmen to seniors. (Social - Personality)

VII-045 Big Five Personality Aspect Predictors of Political Orientation
Xiaowen Xux, University of Toronto
Jordan B Peterson, University of Toronto
The Big Five personality predictors of political orientation were examined at the aspect level for each trait. Political liberalism was predicted by higher Openness, Intellect, Compassion, and Withdrawal,
as well as lower Orderliness, Politeness, and Assertiveness. Furthermore, different aspect-level personality predictors emerged for voting versus non-voting individuals.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VII-046 Big Five, Social Dominance, Authoritarianism, and Morality as Predictors of Social Beliefs
Oren R. Shewach, Albion College
Andrew N. Christopher, Albion College
Eric D. Hill, Albion College
Kevin L. Zabel, Albion College
Geoffrey Cocks, Albion College
This study (N = 337) examined relationships between the Big Five, need for cognition, social dominance orientation, right-wing authoritarianism, moral evaluations and factual beliefs on social issues. Analyses revealed significant three-path mediated effects of openness and extraversion on factual belief through RWA and moral evaluation for liberal and conservative issues.

(Social - Personality)

VII-047 Blood Type and Personality: A Self Fulfilling Prophecy?
Boyd Timothy, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Zacharias Dupaix, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Scott L Kemsley, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Kyle E Madsen, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Amy Junghyun Lee, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Ronald M. Miller, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
In the current study, we investigated whether belief in blood-type as an influence of personality can account for mixed results in the literature. Using the NEO-PI-R, we found no relationship between actual blood type and predicted traits, although those that believed in blood-type personality theory differed from those without belief.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VII-048 Changes in well-being after the Icelandic economic crisis
Roderick A. Bondx, University of Sussex
Ragna B. Garðarsdóttir, University of Iceland
Helga Dittmar, University of Sussex
Icelandic participants were assessed at three timepoints. Growth mixture modelling of subjective well-being (SWB) identified one group (n= 540) who were initially high but whose SWB declined, whereas the second group[ (n=110) were initially low but improved. This group were less well-educated, had lower incomes and were more materialistic.

(Social - Personality)

VII-049 Connectedness with Nature Predicts Well-Being for People that Engage in Nature’s Beauty
Marilyn R. De La Cruz, University of California, Berkeley
Jia Wei Zhang, University of California, Berkeley
Ryan Howell, San Francisco State University
Ravi Iyer, University of Southern California

Guided by the sensitization model of well-being, we expected that the positive relation between connectedness with nature and psychological well-being would be moderated by engagement with nature. In sum, we demonstrate that connectedness with nature only predicts well-being when individuals are also emotionally attuned to nature’s beauty.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VII-050 Core Self-Evaluation, Self-Regulation, Need-Supply Fit and Job Satisfaction: A Comprehensive Model
Amanda M. Dean, California State University, San Bernardino
Janet Kottke, California State University, San Bernardino

Core self-evaluation (CSE) represents basic judgments people make about themselves and their environments. We investigated whether self-regulation and need-supply fit mediated the CSE and job satisfaction relationship. We found that CSE drives job satisfaction directly and indirectly via self-regulation and need supply fit, but does not affect need-supply fit directly.

(Industrial/Organizational - Personality)

VII-051 Episodic Memory Strength is Correlated with Narrativity and Imageability of Event Descriptions
Sean M. Murphy, New York Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, New York, N.Y., 10028
Kristin L. Nelson, Department of Psychology and Education, County College of Morris, Randolph, N.J., 07869
Bernard Maskit, Mathematics Department, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, N.Y., 11794
Wilma Bucci, Derner Institute, Adelphi University, Garden City, N.Y., 11530

Measures of episodic memory strength, narrativity and imageability were compared in 20 event narratives provided by Schacter, studied by Addis, Wong and Schacter (2008). Significant correlations were found between episodic memory strength and narrativity rho=.49, p=.028, episodic memory strength and imageability rho=.60, p=.006, and narrativity and imageability rho=.54, p=.014.

(Cognitive - Language)

VII-052 Forward vs. Backward Semantic Priming: What Movement Dynamics During Lexical Decision Reveal
Luke G. Eglington, Dartmouth College
Sean H.K. Kang, Dartmouth College
Melvin J. Yap, National University of Singapore

Separate processes underlying forward (e.g., crescent moon) vs. backward (e.g., office post) priming have previously been inferred from button-press lexical decision reaction times. Using MouseTracker, we found different movement trajectories for forward vs. backward priming, providing direct evidence that the processes underlying both effects have distinct time-courses.

(Cognitive - Language)
VII-053 *Increasing Complexity in a Blocked Learning Order May Facilitate Novel Verb Generalization*
Rita M. Pruzansky, Florida Atlantic University
Alan W. Kersten, Florida Atlantic University
Julie L. Earles, Florida Atlantic University
Preschool children viewed claymation creatures performing actions labeled by novel verbs and were later tested on generalization of the verbs to a novel creature. Children responded correctly more often when they learned verbs in the initial context of a single creature, particularly if the creature had simple features.
(Developmental - Language)

VII-054 *Investigating the Language of Creativity Using Natural Language Processing*
Jeanette G Elstein, University of Pennsylvania
Maarten Sap, University of Pennsylvania
Marie J.C. Forgeard, University of Pennsylvania
Hansen A. Schwartz, University of Pennsylvania
This project examined language patterns associated with creative work in various artistic and scientific fields. Results of Natural Language Processing revealed field-specific differences in the language used in open-ended speech produced by creative professionals (Study 1) and open-ended text provided by graduate students (Study 2).
(Cognitive - Language)

VII-055 *Language Moderates Retrieval-Induced Forgetting of Autobiographical Memories in Bilingual Immigrants*
Jeremy Yamashiro, New School for Social Research
Daniela Lloveras, New School
William Hirst, New School for Social Research
Participants were Spanish-English bilinguals who received selective practice on autobiographical memories using a paradigm that has been shown to produce retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF) in monolinguals. Participants showed RIF when memories were practiced in the language congruent to the original narrative, but not when the practice language was incongruent.
(Cognitive - Language)

VII-056 *Language Stability from Infancy to Adolescence*
Marc H. Bornstein, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
Dieter Wolke, Warwick University
Two large longitudinal studies explored stability of individual differences in multiple age-appropriate multi-source measures of child language from infancy into pre-adolescence. Multiple measures of language from different sources loaded on single latent variables representing “core language ability” which was stable across childhood.
Learning Orthographic Structure with Sequential Generative Neural Networks

Marco Zorzix, University of Padova
Alberto Testolin, University of Padova
Ivilin Stoianov, University of Padova
Alessandro Sperduti, University of Padova

We investigated whether an extended version of the Restricted Boltzmann Machine could learn a probabilistic generative model of discrete sequences. The network successfully extracted the orthographic structure of English monosyllables, presented one letter at a time, obtaining good performance on a prediction task and generating high quality pseudowords.

Long-term perceptual learning of spectrally degraded speech

Jeremy L. Loebach, St Olaf College

The perceptual learning of sinewave-vocoded speech was investigated in normal-hearing listeners. Four days of high-variability training produced greater gains than no training, and generalized to novel materials better than one day of task-specific training. Specific domains of improvement and interactions between general auditory and speech-specific cognitive abilities will be discussed.

Maternal Language and its Effect on Children’s Development of Theory of Mind

Irene Wux, University of Michigan
Pamela E. Davis-Kean, University of Michigan
Henry Wellman, University of Michigan

This study examines how children’s theory of mind may be developed through maternal speech heard in the home. Results indicate that children and their mothers differ in the type of mental state terms used in the homes, which in turn, was associated with differences in children’s performance on ToM tasks.

Narrative-based Linguistic Predictors of Well-being

Gregory T. Herringer, University of Arizona
Angela L. Carey, University of Arizona
Matthias R. Mehl, University of Arizona

Previous research has focused on measuring subjective components of quality of life by using self-report methods such as surveys or interviews. A preliminary study (N = 253) attempting to validate a narrative-based quality of life measure suggests that elements of word-use reflecting social, emotional, and cognitive processes predict self-reported well-being.
VII-061 Correlates of Suicidal Ideation among Sexual Minority Adolescents and Young Adults
Anna Veprinskyx, Old Dominion University
Michelle Kelley, Old Dominion University
Compared to heterosexual youth, sexual minority youth have higher rates of psychiatric disorders including suicidality. Factors mediating the disparities between sexual minorities and heterosexuals have not been well established. The present study examined the odds ratios for thoughts of suicide and related correlates for different sexual minority groups.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

VII-062 The Role of Sensation Seeking in Hostile Adolescent Peer Relationships
Angelica Ruizx, University of California, Irvine
Kelly Vu, University of California, Irvine
Nicole Midani, University of California, Irvine
Yasmin Borhani, University of California, Irvine
April Thomas, University of California, Irvine
Elizabeth Cauffman, University of California, Irvine
This study examines sensation seeking and peer relationships among delinquent male adolescents. Findings reveal youth sensation seeking is associated with having more friends, yet those friendships tend to be characterized by greater hostility. The association between sensation seeking and peer hostility was partially mediated by delinquency of one’s peers.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

VII-063 Cyber Bullying in Middle School Children
Rebekah A Ingraxm, Berry College
Victor Bissonnette, Berry College
Taylor A. Johnson, Berry College
This study examined several aspects of cyber-aggression including the anonymity, repetition, and intentionality of behavior, and rate of direct vs. indirect behaviors. We found females more cyber-aggressive than males, a greater repetition of indirect than direct behaviors, and positive correlations among behavior frequency, intentionality and perception of harm.
(Social - Adolescent)

VII-064 Differences in nucleus accumbens connectivity associated with adolescent substance use
David G Weissmanx, University of California, Davis
Roberta A Schriber, University of California - Davis
Cynthia Krafft, University of California - Davis
Richard W Robins, University of California - Davis
Rand D Conger, University of California - Davis
Paul D. Hastings, University of California, Davis
Amanda E Guyer, University of California - Davis
Sixty-three adolescents participated in a resting state fMRI study to investigate resting state functional connectivity differences between substance users and abstainers. The substance use group had greater nucleus accumbens connectivity with the inferior and superior frontal gyri, regions associated with executive control, and the insula, which is involved in interoception. 
(Developmental - Adolescent)

VII-065 Do Pubertal Status and Body Perception Influence Patterns of Weight Loss Across Time?
Anna E Eppersonx, University of California, Merced
Anna V Song, University of California, Merced
Jan L Wallander, University of California, Merced
The current study examined associations between body perceptions, pubertal status, and demographic variables with weight loss attempts in adolescents across three waves of time. Weight loss attempts appear to be influenced by pubertal status, gender, race/ethnicity, and socioeconomic status, but may not be influenced by body perceptions.
(General - Adolescent)

VII-066 Does Social Desirability Affect Time Perspective Scores?
Luis M. Velasquezx, University of California, Berkeley
Dante D. Dixson, University of California, Berkeley
Frank C. Worrell, University of California, Berkeley
Zena R. Mello, San Francisco State University
We validated scores on a social desirability (SD) scale using a 5-point Likert scale rather than true/false. SD scores were reliable and structurally valid, and were not meaningfully related to time relation, time orientation, and four of six time attitude scores. SD is not meaningfully related to time perspective.
(Social - Adolescent)

VII-067 Dysfunctional Individuation Mediates Effect of Intrusive Parenting on Negative Adjustment Over Time
Lisa Raguex, University of Notre Dame
Ryan Woodbury, University of Notre Dame
Paul Stey, University of Notre Dame
Daniel Lapsley, University of Notre Dame
This project is a longitudinal investigation of the link between intrusive parenting and adjustment problems. We test two candidate mechanisms explaining this link. Specifically, we test a multiple mediator model with ruminative identity exploration and dysfunctional individuation as mediators of the direct effect of controlling parenting on depression and anxiety.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

VII-068 Effects of perceived strengths and self-esteem on strengths-related self-efficacy
Yuko Matsudax, *Hirosaki University*
No secondary authors
This study investigates the effects of perceived strengths and self-esteem on strengths-related self-efficacy. The results revealed that self-esteem and characteristics that bring happiness (to self and others) positively influenced all factors of self-efficacy. Hence it was important to assess the definition and perception of not only self-esteem but also strengths.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

VII-069 *Emotional Coping Significantly Predicts Anxiety in Juvenile Delinquent Males in Residential Treatment*
Gwendolyn E Burgessx,* Southwestern Oklahoma State University*
John R. Barnett, *Southwestern Oklahoma State University*
Anxiety predicts poor performance in a variety of situations and populations. The correlation between anxiety and coping styles in a population of juvenile delinquent males in a residential treatment facility was explored pre and post treatment. Emotional coping style predicted significant variance in anxiety post-test scores.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

VII-070 *Emotional Maltreatment among Rural Mainland Chinese Adolescents: Prevalence and Predictors of Resilience*
Xiaoyenan Xux, *University of Minnesota*
Mao Ling Zhu, *Yulin Normal University, China*
Danhu Lin, *Beijing Normal University, China*
Emotional maltreatment is a common, severe, yet overlooked concern in China. The prevalence of emotional maltreatment and predictors of resilient functioning were examined in a school-based sample of 372 rural Chinese adolescents via self-administered questionnaire method. The implications of the findings are discussed for promoting resilience in the targeted population.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

VII-071 *Gift giving brings people closer: The effect of giving experiences versus possessions*
Kaidi Wux, *University of Michigan*
Sara H. Konrath, *University of Michigan*
The present study examines the effects of gift giving on givers’ feelings of closeness towards others. Spending on an experience makes the giver feel more socially connected than purchasing a material possession. This pattern is more robust when the purchase is shared with others than consumed alone.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VII-072 *Implicit Power Motive Promotes Progressive Intergroup Dialogues about Racial History*
Nana Amohx, *Teachers College, Columbia University*
Ellen Hada, *Columbia University*
Josh Mervis, *Columbia University*
Ruth Ditlmann, Columbia University
Valerie Purdie-Vaughns, Columbia University
After watching a racially salient documentary clip, African-American students with high implicit power motive utilized more affiliative tactics when engaging with Caucasian recipients via a letter-writing paradigm. The affiliation in the letter was associated with collective action. These findings illuminate possible tactics for conducting progressive intergroup dialogues about racial history.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VII-073 Infant Interest is Associated with Early Childhood Adversity, Sociosexual Orientation, and Attachment
Oscar Uribex, California State University, Stanislaus
Karina Mendoza Gonzalez, California State University, Stanislaus
Sarah Hartman, University of California, Davis
Victor X. Luevano, California State University, Stanislaus
Interest in infants was measured using an eye-tracker to assess the percentage of time participants viewed an infant instead of an adult, and via a silhouette preference task. Women with a restricted sociosexual orientation, a secure attachment style, and who experienced early childhood adversity tended to have high infant interest.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VII-074 Insecure attachment styles predict verbal behaviours and pitch cues in social interactions
Michele Morningstar, McGill University
M. Joy McClure, Adelphi University
Melanie A. Dirks, McGill University
John E. Lydon, McGill University
Videos of participants interacting with a confederate were analysed to assess the associations between attachment styles and both verbal behaviours (interruptions, laughs, length and speed of speaking turns) and pitch cues (mean, variability). Both anxious and avoidant attachment styles were associated with behaviours and cues that were less appealing socially.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VII-075 Intimacy Building Behavior in Roommates Relates to Post-Conflict Affect
Conrad A Correttix, The University of Texas at Dallas
Kevin J Carson, The University of Texas at Dallas
Robert A Ackerman, The University of Texas at Dallas
Guided by the model of intimacy proposed by Reis and Shaver (1988), the present study investigates the relations between a prior week’s self-disclosure and responsiveness on post-conflict affect in recently formed roommate relationships. Results suggest intimacy-building behaviors are linked to the experience of more intense affect following a disagreement.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)
VII-076 Introversion, Neuroticism, and Relationship Satisfaction Predict Facebook Activity Pertaining to Romantic Relationships
Gwendolyn Seidmanx, Albright College
Amanda L. Havens, Albright College
A survey examined the association between the Big 5, relationship satisfaction, and presentation of romantic relationships and communication with romantic partners on Facebook. Introversion and neuroticism were associated with greater partner monitoring. Introversion was associated with more Facebook communication with partner. Only relationship satisfaction related to couple photograph presentation.
(Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VII-077 Lability in Satisfaction with Spouse Responses Among Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients
R Thomas Beggsx, University of Guelph
Susan Holtzman, University of British Columbia
Anita DeLongis, University of British Columbia
Using a longitudinal design, this study investigated factors associated with the degree of within-person variability in satisfaction with spouse responses among rheumatoid arthritis patients. Patients who reported greater marital satisfaction and higher positive spouse responses showed less lability, whereas those who reported more negative responses showed greater lability.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VII-078 Mating Intelligence and Personality
Dyllan N. Coelhox, California State University, Fresno
Baker E. Danielle, California State University, Fresno
Michael D. Botwin, California State University, Fresno
Mating Intelligence is an evolutionary concept roughly defined as the mind’s reproductive system. Individuals completed measures of mating intelligence, personality, social anxiety and dating assertiveness. MI was correlated negatively for neuroticism and positively for extraversion and social anxiety. The relationships between personality and evolutionary psychology are discussed.
(Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VII-079 Meta-Analysis of the Relationship between Social Support and Depression in At-Risk Youth
Sandra Y Ruegerx, Wheaton College
Chase A. Aycock, Wheaton College
Lia Smith, Wheaton College
Erin Christensen, Wheaton College
Jessica Hocking, Wheaton College
Jacqueline T Chen, Wheaton College
Results of this meta-analytic review examining the relationship between social support and depression in youth populations at high risk for depression showed that this relationship was significant for five at-risk groups (medically ill, teen parents, minority youth, those experiencing chronic or discrete negative life events) with significant gender differences.
VII-080 Other People Matter: The Influence of Social Support on Psychological Well-Being among African Americans
Ann W. Nguyenx, University of Michigan
Robert Joseph Taylor, University of Michigan
Linda M. Chatters, University of Michigan
This study explores the relationship between social support and demographic characteristics and well-being among a nationally representative sample of African American adults. Study findings showed that social support positively predicted psychological well-being while the relationship between demographic characteristics and well-being converged with previous findings. Additionally, negative interaction with family was associated with lower levels of well-being.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VII-081 Faculty Turnover: The Effect of Individual and Job-Related Characteristics
Julia N. Zaharievax, Old Dominion University
Miguel A. Padilla, Old Dominion University
This study aims to examine the impact of individual and job-related characteristics on faculty institutional commitment as well as their intent to leave academia. Results from separate models for tenure track (assistant), tenured (associate/full), and non-tenure track (lecturers) faculty are presented and implications for faculty turnover are discussed.
(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

VII-082 Fathers’ Autonomy Support Predicts Low Performing Students’ Academic Achievement
Dennis Edwardsx, The University of the West Indies - Mona
Marcia Chin, University of San Diego
Garth Lipps, The University of the West Indies - Mona
The associations of parents’ involvement and autonomy support to academic achievement are examined among 105 students in a second chance high school in Jamaica. Children’s perceptions of their fathers’ autonomy support were significantly associated with their achievement such that the higher their fathers’ autonomy support the higher students’ academic achievement.
(Developmental - Motivation)

VII-083 Flow-Evoking Activities Foster Recovering From Depletion
Anja Schiepe-Tiskax, Technische Universität München, Germany
Alex Bertrams, University of Mannheim, Germany
Self-control is assumed to be a limited resource that becomes drained with use. However, high motivation such as flow experience may compensate for the reduced ability to self-regulate. Results revealed that the more flow students experienced the less depletion of self-regulation was reported.
(Social - Motivation)
VII-084 Getting a fresh start: The effect of new beginnings on prediction and performance
Marie Henneckex, University of Zurich, Switzerland
Benjamin A. Converse, University of Virginia
We show that identifying symbolic fresh starts (e.g., the beginning of a new week or month) makes people more optimistic about future goal-pursuit performance. We further show that when goal pursuit is prone to setbacks, framing the second part of a task as “new” helps people to perform better.
(Social - Motivation)

VII-085 Goal Fusion and the Impact of Negative Feedback on Self-Concept Clarity
Jessica M. Curtisx, Oklahoma State University
Ed Burkley, Oklahoma State University
The effect of feedback on self-concept clarity with consideration of Goal Fusion was investigated. Participants were given false feedback about their performance on an analytical measure. Individuals who were more fused with the goal and received successful feedback reported clearer self-concept clarity than those who received failure feedback.
(Social - Motivation)

VII-086 Goal Reengagement Mediates the Association Between Autonomous Motivation and Subjective Well-being
Kathryn Mulvihillx, Concordia University
Erin T Barker, Concordia University
Goal engagement, disengagement, and reengagement tendencies were evaluated as mediators of the positive relationship between autonomous motivation for personal goals and subjective well-being in emerging adulthood. Goal reengagement met formal criteria for mediation in a cross-sectional multiple mediation analysis.
(Developmental - Motivation)

VII-087 Impact of Autonomous Regulation on Relationship Between Psychological Well-Being and Exercise Frequency
Steffi A Renningerx, George Washington University
Leigh A. Phillips, George Washington University
This prospective study tested if greater exercise frequency would predict greater psychological well-being if it was autonomously regulated compared to more externally regulated. Counter to the hypothesis, the findings indicate increasing autonomously-regulated exercise may be lower well-being. We discuss implications of the findings for self-determination theory.
(Social - Motivation)

VII-088 Implementation Intentions Reduce Effort-related Cardiac Activity During Task Performance
Laure Freydefontx, New York University
This experiment investigates the influence of implementation intentions on effort-related cardiac response during task performance. The results support the hypothesis that implementation intentions carrying features of automaticity lead to a lower effort-related cardiac activity when working on challenging task.

(Cognitive - Motivation)

VII-089 Implicit theories about willpower are related to disease management and well-being in patients with type 2 diabetes
Katharina Bernecker, University of Zurich
Veronika Job, University of Zurich

A correlational study with N=78 type 2 diabetes patients found that those who endorsed the belief that self-control was a limited vs. nonlimited resource managed their disease less well (e.g. blood sugar monitoring, diet, medication), felt more burdened from it and reported lower subjective well-being.

(General - Motivation)

VII-090 Affective Words Influence Spatial Discrimination in the Phonological Loop
Jiushu Xi, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Him Cheung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Xuefeng Wang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

We used affective words to test conceptual metaphor theory in the phonological loop. Participants kept affective words in mind, and finished a spatial stimuli discrimination task by pressing left or right keys. We found keeping negative and positive words in mind facilitated left and right hand responses respectively.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

VII-091 An Ecological Momentary Gratitude Intervention Increases and Stabilizes Mood in the Moment
Jason D Runyan, Indiana Wesleyan University
Timothy A Steenbergh, Indiana Wesleyan University
Douglas A Daugherty, Indiana Wesleyan University
Woodard Hannah, Indiana Wesleyan University
Tiffany LeFever, Indiana Wesleyan University
Ragsdale Emily, Indiana Wesleyan University
Sarah Ringenberg, Indiana Wesleyan University

While studies of gratitude interventions have shown promise, their methods have limitations. This study used ecological momentary assessment and intervention (EMA/I) to address some of those limitations by providing the intervention in the moment, and assessing mood immediately afterward. We report in-the-moment effects on mood level and variability.

(Clinical - Experimental)
Asymmetric Effects of Early Eyewitness Confidence
Robert B Michael, Victoria University of Wellington
Maryanne Garry, Victoria University of Wellington
Eyewitnesses report higher correct answers when questions are arranged to produce initial high confidence than low confidence. But how does this bias arise? When our eyewitnesses reported estimates of correct answers after every questions, the patterns of estimates were asymmetric. These results have implications for false memories and eyewitness interviewing.
(Cognitive - Experimental)

Backward Planning: Examining the Effects of Planning Direction on Time Prediction
Jessica Wiesex, Wilfrid Laurier University
Roger Buehler, Wilfrid Laurier University
Backward planning – first imagining goal attainment and then planning reverse-chronologically toward the present – caused planners to have more planning insights (i.e., where they clarified plans, thought of new steps, considered potential obstacles) which then led them to make more realistic predictions about when they would start and finish a task.
(Social - Experimental)

Collectivistic/Individualistic Cultures, Capaldi’s Sequential Theory, and the Iterated Prisoner’s Dilemma
David W Staves, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Emily Wong, Brigham Young University Hawaii
R. Tedd Johnson, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Ronald M. Miller, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
This purpose of this study was to apply sequential theory in order to identify if its ordinal predicting properties, utilizing sequential theory as well as cultural style, could come to predict a player’s decisions to persist in an Iterated Prisoner’s Dilemma.
(General - Experimental)

Comparing Quantities Under the Influence of Emotion: Differing Effects on Temporal and Numeric Processing
Laura Niemix, Boston College
Alison Goldstein, Boston College
Sara Cordes, Boston College
Three studies reveal distinct effects of emotion on temporal and numeric discrimination. Emotional primes enhanced numerical discrimination accuracy (Experiment 1); had no effect on temporal discrimination (Experiment 2) but produced overestimation of emotional stimuli relative to neutral stimuli (Experiment 3).
(Cognitive - Experimental)

Creative Style Predicts Achievement in Specific Creative Domains
Our goal was to examine the relationship between creative style (FourSight; Puccio, 2002) and achievement (CAQ; Carson et al., 2005). Style predicted achievement in expressive domains (e.g., visual arts), but not performance (e.g., music) or scientific domains. Findings support reframing the style-level independence debate (Isaksen & Puccio, 1988).

VII-097 Deadlines in Space: Selective Effects of Coordinate Spatial Processing in Multitasking
Ivo Todorovx, Stockholm University
Timo Mäntylä, Stockholm University
Many everyday activities require multitasking. To reduce demands on temporal coordination, multiple deadlines can be represented as a pattern of spatial relations. In our experiment, individual differences in spatial ability were related to multitasking, suggesting that multiple task monitoring is related to individual and sex-related differences in coordinate spatial ability.

VII-098 Leading as a member-led organization
Andrew F Simonx, Seton Hall University
An action-research project was conducted with an international non-governmental organization (NGO). As a member-led organization in a large social network, the NGO was charged with functioning as both a leader and follower to those within the network. Findings support Smith and Berg's (1987) theory that group dynamics are inherently paradoxical.

VII-100 Multiculturalism Increases Self-Stereotyping Among Weakly Identified Racial Minorities
Teri A Kirbyx, University of Washington
Cheryl R Kaiser, University of Washington
Institutions use multicultural policies to convey an appreciation of group differences. This research examines how these policies affect self-stereotyping. When exposed to a multicultural company brochure, weakly racially identified minorities self-stereotyped more than those exposed to a colorblind (focusing on group similarities) brochure. Strongly identified minorities were unaffected by ideology.

VII-101 Not All Homosexuals are Equally Disgusting: Gender Differences in Sexual Prejudice
T. Andrew Caswellx, Gannon University
Jennifer K Bosson, University of South Florida
Vanessa Hettinger, University of South Florida
We measured affective reactions to and moral judgments of gay male, lesbian, and heterosexual sexual encounters. Participants exposed to the gay male encounter reported more disgust and judged the couple more harshly than participants in the other two conditions. The moral judgments were fully mediated by the affective responses.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-102 On class and couth: Social class moderates the effects of social transgressions on interpersonal liking
Teh-Way David Chenx, University of California, Berkeley
Nguyen Khoi Nguyen, University of California, Berkeley
Xiaoshan Li, University of California, Berkeley
Daniel M. Stancato, University of California, Berkeley
Paul K. Piff, University of California, Berkeley
We examined how socioeconomic status (SES) influences reactions to social transgressions. Participants were introduced to a peer who either did or did not commit a social transgression and rated his likeability. Results showed that higher-SES individuals disliked their peer more if they committed a social transgression, relative to lower-SES individuals.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-103 Perceptions of Religious Groups and Atheists Differ By Gender: Implications for Workplaces
Karen S. Lynessx, Baruch College & Graduate Center, City University of New York
Martine C. Maculaitis, Baruch College & Graduate Center, CUNY
Jolie M.B. Terrazas, City University of New York
Christine R. Smith, Baruch College & Graduate Center, CUNY
Michael K. Judiesch, Manhattan College
Joshua C. Rutter, Baruch College & Graduate Center, CUNY
Hilal E. Erkovan, Baruch College & Graduate Center, CUNY
Both gender and religion are important social identities, but they are rarely examined together. Using data from 257 participants with work experience, this study found that perceived competence and interpersonal warmth differed across both religious groups (Christians, Jews, Muslims and Atheists) and genders, with some evidence of gender moderation.

(Industrial/Organizational - Social Groups)

VII-104 Political Attitudes and Mental Health Stigma: The Effect of Right-Wing Authoritarianism
Joseph S DeLucax, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Philip T Yanos, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Past research has linked mental health stigma to political conservatism; however, these studies are often limited to self-reported affiliation. Taking a more nuanced approach to political attitudes, this study employed a measure of right-wing authoritarianism (RWA). Results indicated that RWA captures a more specific group of “stigmatizers” than traditional measures of political affiliation.

(Social - Social Groups)
Politics erases race but not sex or age: Supporting the race-as-coalitional-byproduct hypothesis

David Pietraszewskix, Yale University
Oliver S Curry, London School of Economics
Michael Bang Petersen, Aarhus University
Leda Cosmides, University of California, Santa Barbara
John Tooby, University of California, Santa Barbara

Demonstrating that race is not correlated with political affiliation reduces implicit categorization by race. The same manipulation has zero impact on both gender and age categorization. These results suggest that at a fundamental and implicit level the mind treats race as malleable social category, not a biological or natural kind.

(Social - Social Groups)

Power Works Better to Promote Creativity Than Dissents in Asian Groups

Geumjoung Koh, Yonsei University
Young Woo Sohn, Yonsei University

This study deals with promotion of group creativity via assigning power and using dissent. It is noticeable that it targets Asian participants and shows that dissent effect is not as strong as past research using Caucasians, but power is more effective in increasing number of ideas and usefulness.

(Social - Social Groups)

Memory Recall Conformity's Insignificance in Technological Advances in Surveillance

Helena R Aredox, Biola University
Nancy Y Gonzalez, Biola University
Stephanie W Frihe, Biola University
Cheuk S Ho, Biola University

Effects of group discussion and confederate presence on conformity in remembering a crime video were examined in this study. There was no significant effect on conformity. The discussion duration whether short or long and the presence or absence of a confederate do not make people conform any differently.

(Social - Social Groups)

Gut Decisions: Disease Concerns Bias Food Consumption Preferences

Joshua M Ackermanx, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Yexin J Li, University of Kansas
Andrew E White, Arizona State University
Steven L Neuberg, Arizona State University
Douglas T Kenrick, Arizona State University

The threat of contagious disease can activate behavioral strategies designed to prevent infection. Three studies find that, in both real-world and cross-cultural settings, disease cues elicit aversion to consumption of unfamiliar, foreign cuisine but heighten preference for familiar, domestic cuisine.
Halo Dumping in Short Word Lists used to Rate Food Emotions
Armand V. Cardellox, US Army Natick RD&E Center
Herbert L. Meiselman, Herb Meiselman Training & Consulting Services
Michael A. Nestrud, U.S. Army Natick RD&E Center
Silvia C. King, McCormick & Company
Larry L. Lesher, U.S. Army Natick RD&E Center
Caelli C. Craig, U.S. Army Natick RD&E Center

Use of a short (25-item) word list to rate emotional responses to foods and food names produced significantly greater mean ratings than use of a longer (39-item) list. Data were interpreted to result from a “halo dumping” response bias. Implications of halo dumping in list-based rating scales are discussed.

Individual Differences in Online Auction Behaviors: A Theory of Planned Behavior Explanation
Garry R. Prentice, Dublin Business School, Ireland
Christopher G. McLaughlin, Letterkenny Institute of Technology, Letterkenny.
Laura Bradley, University of Ulster at Magee, Londonderry
Sharon Loane, University of Ulster at Magee, Londonderry
Emma-Jayne Verner, Dublin Business School, Ireland.

There has been a dramatic growth in individuals using Consumer-to-Consumer online auction websites. This study predicts individuals online auction transaction intentions through application of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). Participants (N=372) completed the survey within Ireland. Attitudes, self-efficacy and trust significantly influenced intentions. Intentions and self-efficacy significantly influenced behaviors.

Ostracism Increases Willingness to Pay for Clothing Associated with Their Group
Marc B. Setterlund, Alma College
Paige Ayotte, Alma College

Participants were included or excluded using the Cyberball paradigm. They then indicated how much they would be willing to pay for a shirt with their college name. Participants in the social exclusion condition were willing to pay more for the shirt associated with their college compared to the included condition.

Predicting Compulsive Buying from Machiavellianism: Ethnicity Differences
Brittaney J Benson-Townsend, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
N. Clayton Silver, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
The purpose was to predict compulsive buying behavior from the four factors of the Machiavellian personality scale as a function of sex and ethnicity. Survey analysis from a sample of 509 students concluded that significant predictors varied with ethnicity: Desire for Control for Asians, Amorality for African-Americans, etc.
(Personality/Emotion - Consumer)

VII-113 Predicting Compulsive Hoarding from Machiavellianism and HEXACO-PI
Brittany J Benson-Townsend, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
N. Clayton Silver, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
The purpose was to predict scores on compulsive hoarding from Machiavellian personality and HEXACO-PI factors as a function of sex and ethnicity. A statistically significant model was generated, R = .438 with Openness to Experience predicting male hoarders, while Desire for Status and Distrust of Others predicted female hoarders.
(Personality/Emotion - Consumer)

VII-114 The Priming Effect of Psychopathic Role Models on Consumer Risk and Impulsivity Behavior
Dante M. Pirouz, Western University
Charlice Hurst, Western University
What is the impact of leaders who engage in pathological behavior on others? We argue that mere exposure to leaders who engage in psychopathic behavioral tendencies as opposed to transformational leadership tendencies will have different effects on subsequent risk and impulsive behaviors.
(General - Consumer)

VII-115 When Do Bad Brands Get Blamed?: The Effect of Moral Agency on Brand Punishment
Mansur Khamitov, Western University, Ivey Business School
Jeff D. Rotman, Western University, Ivey Business School
We show that the level of brand punishment will be predicted by perceptions of moral agency. Specifically, we find that brands viewed as having high (low) agency will be perceived as deserving of more (less) punishment and subsequently treated more (less) harshly for unethical behavior.
(Social - Consumer)

VII-116 Behavior Trends of Daily Behavior Among College Students Across the United States
Erica Baranskix, University of California, Riverside
Esther Hanes, University of California, Riverside
David Funder, University of California, Riverside
The present study examines daily behavioral patterns among college students across the United States by asking them what they were doing at 7 pm the night before. Analyses reveal that college students tend to behave similarly throughout the country. Furthermore, students are behaving more similarly within states than between states.
VII-117 Behavioral choices in everyday life: academic motivation, drug use and technological activities.
Brad S. Brubaker, Indiana State University
Eric R. Anderson, Indiana State University
Veanne N. Anderson, Indiana State University

Ratings of 53 common activities were reduced to a much smaller set of factors. Models of academic motivation, recreational drug use and the use of digital technology were developed to help explain the motivation for engaging in many other specific activities.

VII-118 Effects of Choice When Implementing Activity Schedules with Children with ASD
Rachel Fein, University of Houston
Aaron Boyce, University of Houston
Thomas Kubiszyn, University of Houston

The study examined the effects of a parent-implemented activity schedule. Results of the study support the use of activity schedules with children with ASD and indicate that child choice of activities may have more of an impact on the behavior of children who are more severely impaired by ASD.

VII-119 Executive deficits in Park2 knockout mice are reversed by inhibition of GD3 synthase
Michael P. McDonald, University of Tennessee
Emmanuel O Akano, University of Tennessee

Inhibition of GD3 synthase increases the neuroprotective GM1 ganglioside while inhibiting the pro-apoptotic GD3 ganglioside. Park2 knockout have deficits in sustained attention and impulsivity. Injections of rAAV.GD3S.shRNA reversed the attention deficits in the knockouts. These results shows that GD3S warrants further investigation as a potential therapeutic agent for Parkinson’s disease.

VII-120 Eye movements related to visual imagery scanning and mental rotation
Richard Leex, Beijing Normal University-Hong Kong Baptist University United International College

A redesign mental rotation experiments, which aim to study mental imagery by applying eye-tracking technic. Similar eyemovement patterns in perception and imagery condition and a sign of mental rotation process have been found.

VII-121 Live Organ Music Prompts Switching of Behavior Patterns in a Department Store
Nikita A. Kharlamov, Aalborg University
No secondary authors
This ecological-psychological study examined the effect of onset of live organ music (the Wanamaker Organ) on natural behavior in a department store. Three standing public behavior patterns (shopping, listening, tourism) and the switches between them were identified in naturalistic observation. Behavioral setting explanation is proposed contrary to normative conduct explanation.
(General - Behavior Analysis)

VII-122 EEG Measures of Facial Expression Recognition
Kerry E Eggerx, University of Puget Sound
Christie Smith, University of Puget Sound
David Andresen, University of Puget Sound
EEG mu-waves have been related to mirror neurons. However, prior studies have not controlled for stimulus properties, so whether mu-waves are modulated by task demands or stimulus properties is unknown. We measured mu-waves across two tasks while holding stimuli constant. Even with constant stimuli, mu-waves were still modulated by task-demands.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Social Neuroscience)

VII-123 Emotional valence modulates self vs. other activation in mPFC
Eric C Fieldsx, Tufts University & Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Mass. General Hospital
Kirsten Weber, Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Mass. General Hospital & Tufts University
Ben Stillerman, Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Mass. General Hospital & Tufts University
Nathaniel Delaney-Busch, Tufts University & Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Mass. General Hospital
Candida Ustine, Medical College of Wisconsin
Ellen F Lau, University of Maryland
Gina R Kuperberg, Tufts University & Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging, Mass. General Hospital
The medial prefrontal cortex is associated with self-related processing. We used functional MRI to determine how the emotional valence of social vignettes modulates the effect of self-relevance in the mPFC. We saw a self-relevance effect (self>other) in positively-valenced scenarios, but not in neutral or negative scenarios.
(Social - Social Neuroscience)

VII-124 Empathic concern is associated with response inhibition neural activity during go/no-go task
Christopher N. Casciox, University of Pennsylvania
Sara H. Konrath, University of Michigan
Emily B. Falk, University of Pennsylvania
The current study examined the hypothesis that those with higher dispositional empathic concern will more effectively recruit neural regions associated with response inhibition. Indeed, participants who reported higher levels of empathic concern also showed increased activation within the response inhibition network during an fMRI version of the go/no-go task.
VII-125 Facial Response to Emotional Stimuli: Are Faces Special?  
Linda M. Rueckertx, Northeastern Illinois University  
Hira Noor, Northeastern Illinois University  
Nancy Rocha, Northeastern Illinois University  
Olga Zavgorodnya, Northeastern Illinois University  
Facial mimicry may contribute to empathy. The present study measured facial response, using EMG, to emotional face and non-face photos. Facial response to smiling and frowning face photos was no greater than the response to pleasant and unpleasant non-face photos, suggesting it is a general emotional response rather than facial mimicry.  
(Personality/Emotion - Social Neuroscience)

VII-126 From Sugar to Self-Control: The Effect of Glucose on the Error-Related Negativity  
David Tangx, Texas A&M University  
Anna Fahlsing, Texas A&M University  
Brandon J Schmeichel, Texas A&M University  
Does glucose influence self-control? Past evidence is mixed. We assessed the effect of glucose consumption on a neural indicator of action monitoring—the error-related negativity (ERN). After exercising self-control participants received glucose or aspartame and then completed a flanker task. Those who ingested glucose had smaller ERNs.  
(Social - Social Neuroscience)

VII-127 Functional overconnectivity of the Theory of Mind network is associated with language deficits in Autism Spectrum Disorder.  
Yuliana I Cabrera, San Diego State University  
Inna Fishman, San Diego State University  
Angela E Abbott, San Diego State University  
Aarti Nair, San Diego State University  
Ralph A Müller, San Diego State University  
Utilizing resting-state functional connectivity MRI, we demonstrated that atypical overconnectivity of the theory of mind (ToM) network in autism spectrum disorder (ASD) was correlated with greater communicative impairments, including poorer language functioning and clinical dysfunction. This suggests that abnormal neural connections involving ToM are implicated in communication deficits of ASD.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Social Neuroscience)

VII-128 Lower Empathy Levels for Strangers Correspond with Higher Paracingulate Cortex Activity  
Sara Medina-DeVilliersx, University of Virginia  
Erin Maresh, University of Virginia  
James A. Coan, University of Virginia
We investigated whether self-reported empathy levels corresponded with differences in neural activity when anticipating a stranger experiencing physical pain. Empathy negatively correlated with activation in the paracingulate cortex, suggesting that individuals low in empathy may rely on theory of mind more than affectively experiencing a stranger’s physical pain. (Social - Social Neuroscience)

VII-129 Oxytocin Increases Mirror Neuron Activation as Measured via EEG Mu-Wave Suppression
Mackenzie Hepkerx, University of Puget Sound
David Andresen, University of Puget Sound
This study used electroencephalography to measure mu-wave suppression, an indicator of mirror neuron activity, in participants administered oxytocin versus placebo while observing social stimuli. Oxytocin increased mu-wave suppression compared to placebo, indicating that oxytocin is involved in a social neural system correlated with mu-waves and attributable to mirror neuron activation. (Biological/Neuroscience - Social Neuroscience)

VII-130 Perceived Competence of Others Reduces Anxiety When Under Threat
Dean Mobbsx, Columbia University
Ellen Reynolds, Columbia University
Charlotte Prevost, Columbia University
Jochen Weber, Columbia University
Walter Mischel, Columbia University
We investigated whether a participant’s anticipation of an aversive stimulus that occurs when a player makes a mistake on a game is mediated by the player's perceived competence. Results showed that higher competence ratings corresponded with lower reported anxiety and decreased activity in brain areas that process anxiety and threat. (Social - Social Neuroscience)

VII-131 Perceived Social Support Moderates the Relationship Between Relationship Status and A Neural Measure of Self-Other Overlap
Lane Beckesx, Bradley University
James A. Coan, University of Virginia
An fMRI measure was developed to index the association in neural responses to other-directed versus self-directed threats.—self-other overlap. We hypothesized that self-other overlap in relationships would correlate with relationship status and perceived social support. Results suggest that perceived social support moderates the association between self-other overlap and relationship status. (Biological/Neuroscience - Social Neuroscience)

VII-132 Assessing the Impact of Mindset Interventions and Peer-Mentoring Programs on Academic Success
Sophie Mako Tanakax, Irvine Valley College
No secondary authors
This study examined the impact of psychological interventions on mindset and academic success of Introductory Psychology students attending Irvine Valley College. Psychology courses were randomly selected to serve as treatments options: academic mindset workshop, peer-mentoring, or control. Mindset scores increased significantly.

Psi Beta Award Winner
(General)

VII-133 Community College Persistence and Time Perspective
Heather Smythx, Mesa Community College
No secondary authors
Stagnating college completion is an impetus for research on student success. This study looks at the relationship between time perspective and academic persistence among community college students. Data supports the hypothesis that future orientation, defined by the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory, correlates positively with the number of completed college units.

Psi Beta Award Winner
(General)

VII-134 Negative Perceptions Toward Women's Sexual Expression
Alexandra Gomezx, Cerritos College
Cecilia Palomera Yasmin Diaz Jose Ceja
This research examined perceptions about a female peer’s sexuality. It is expected that individuals will form a negative perception of females who choose to express their sexuality, meaning expressing their sexual habits, desires, and fantasies. Preliminary data analyses confirm this hypothesis. The implications for dating and person perception is discussed.

Psi Beta Award Winner
(General)

VII-135 The Association Between Literacy Level and Final Grades of College Students
Lauren Fennimorex, Northeast Texas Community College
No secondary authors
From 2003–2013, approximately 1,099 students took the Nelson-Denny Reading Test to determine their reading literacy grade. The data was compared to the final grades of each student to analyze possible relationships between final grades and reading scores. An association between the students reading grade and final grade was obtained.

Psi Beta Award Winner
(General)
The Effects of Ethanol on Resistance Rates of Extinction in Long-Evans Rats

Mark Arliax, Glendale Community College

No secondary authors

The effect of ethanol on extinction learning in humans and animals is unclear. We investigated whether ethanol consumption in rats alters extinction of behaviors learned via operant conditioning using reinforcement. Rats that consumed ethanol exhibited extinction of the operant response in significantly fewer trials than did controls, Eta-squared = .59.

Psi Beta Award Winner
(General)

The Effects of Motivation on Attitudes of Extracurricular Activities

Amalia Lirax, Cerritos Community College
Marco Gomez

The current study observes students attitudes of extracurricular activities as a result of motivation. It was expected that participants who received motivation would show positive attitudes towards extracurricular involvement. Literature suggests a positive correlation between academic success and extracurricular involvement. There were no significant differences between the groups.

Psi Beta Award Winner
(General)

The Psi Beta National Project 2013-2014: Mindset as Function of Time-Perspective

Den Mark Marcelox, Irvine Valley College

No secondary authors

The Psi Beta National Project 2013-2014 examines the relationship between a person’s mindset, time perspective, subjective happiness, and study skills. The purpose of this research is to analyze different interrelated thought processes and their influence on student’s academic performance and daily outcomes.

Psi Beta Award Winner
(General)