Poster Session XVII
Sunday, May 25, 2014
1:00 PM - 2:00 PM
APS Exhibit Hall-Grand Ballroom
(Setup 12:45 PM - 1:00 PM)

XVII-001 TOTally Cool: The Influence of Mood on Feeling-of-Knowing Accuracy in Semantic Retrieval
Lindsay A Higginbotham, Butler University
Daniel G Evans, Butler University
Amanda C. Gingerich, Butler University
We investigated how mood affects the accuracy of feelings-of-knowing regarding general knowledge information. Participants were induced into a mood twice during the study and answered 200 general knowledge trivia questions. Results indicate that, overall, mood does not affect metamemorial beliefs about the ability to retrieve semantic information.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVII-002 Training on Change Detection Leads to Vast Task-Specific Improvements
Martin Buschkuehl, MIND Research Institute, Irvine, CA
Susanne M Jaeggi, University of California, Irvine, CA
Shane T Mueller, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI
Priti Shah, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI
John Jonides, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI
Previous research has demonstrated that adaptive training of working memory substantially increases performance on the trained task. Here, we combined a change detection paradigm with such an adaptive training approach. Our results reveal that with training participants dramatically improve their performance on the change detection task, however, improvements remain task-specific.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVII-003 Twitter and False Memory: Familiarity of Information Reduces False Memory from Twitter
Kimberly Fenn, Michigan State University
Nicholas Griffin, Michigan State University
Mitchell Uitvlugt, Michigan State University
Susan Ravizza, Michigan State University
In two experiments, we investigated the effect of false information in Twitter feeds and found that Twitter produced lower false memory than a control condition. We also found that false memory for
information encountered on Twitter is further reduced when the original information source is more familiar to the individual.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVII-004 Valence, Dominance, and Arousal as Organizing Principles of the Mental Lexicon
Bram Van Rensbergenx, University of Leuven
Simon De Deyne, University of Leuven
Gert Storms, University of Leuven
We investigate the role of valence, dominance, and arousal as organizing principles of the mental lexicon. Our findings indicate that the interconnectivity for a large number of words in a network derived from word associations can accurately predict these principles.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVII-005 Veracity Judgment of Others’ Memories: Effects of Presentation Modality and Judgment Type
Lilian Cabrerax, California State University, Sacramento
Monique Mendonca, Emory University
Jianjian Qin, California State University, Sacramento
The effects of presentation modality and type of judgment (heuristic versus systematic) on the accuracy of veracity judgment of other people’s memories were examined in two experiments. The results suggest accuracy is sensitive to the information available in the memories and how the information is used when making the judgments.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVII-006 Verbal Overshadowing: Has the Effect Been Overshadowed?
Shannon K. McCoyx, University of Maine
Arielle Rancourt, University of Maine
We present data replicating Schooler and Engstler-Schooler's (1990) study examining whether engaging in verbal description of a bank robber impairs participant’s ability to correctly identify the robber in a subsequent line-up relative to participants in a control condition. Moderating factors and the importance of replication for psychological science are discussed.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVII-007 Visual Distractions and Verbal False Memories
Lisa M. Willoughbyx, Saint Louis University
Brianna M Olbinski, Saint Louis University
Mark A Tapia, Saint Louis University
Ruby Raju, Saint Louis University
Kevin Loo, Saint Louis University
The impact of varying levels of visual distractions on verbal false memories was examined. Recall of critical lures was highest in the low visual distraction conditions (eye-closure and minimal distraction)
compared with the high visual distraction and control conditions. The role of context and verbal false memories will be discussed.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVII-008 Watching Online Videos: Learning and Illusions of Learning
Ludmila D. Nunes, Purdue University
Jeffrey D. Karpicke, Purdue University
We compared studying an educational online video to simply reading a text about the same topic. In two experiments, we obtained higher judgments of learning for topics learned from the video than for topics learned from the text. However there were no differences between retention measures.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVII-009 White Matter Organization Predicts Episodic Memory in Middle Childhood
Ozgun E. Guler, Augsburg College
Ruskin H. Hunt, Institute of Child Development, University of Minnesota
Lyric A. Jorgenson, National Institutes of Health
Kathleen M. Thomas, Institute of Child Development, University of Minnesota
Brain white matter (WM) organization was examined as an individual differences factor in episodic memory in 9- to 10-year old children. WM organization in the left cingulum was correlated with accuracy on the picture recognition task and WM organization in the uncinate fasciculus was associated with autobiographical recall.
(Developmental - Human Learning and Memory)

XVII-010 Word Type and Misspellings Enhance Recall
Jordan A Vest, Christopher Newport University
Kara J Watrud, Christopher Newport University
Alaina L Manley, Christopher Newport University
Jennifer A Trice, Christopher Newport University
Diane Catanzaro, Christopher Newport University
We examined the effects of word type (concrete vs. abstract) and spelling (correct vs. misspelled) on recall in a sample of 59 undergraduates. A main effect was found for word type and a crossover interaction was found between spelling and word type.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVII-011 The Relationships between Drinking, GPA and Study Skills
Mauricio Zumba, Eastern Washington University
Cara Reidy, Eastern Washington University
Michelle Coombs, Eastern Washington University
Theresa J. Martin, Eastern Washington University
Previous research supports the negative relationship between drinking and GPA in college students. Drinking has also been related to missing class and poor performance due to hangovers and time
management problems. This research explores the relationship between drinking and study skills and practices.
(Social - Education)

XVII-012 The Role of Financial Anxiety in Students’ Decision to Drop-out or Stop-out
Katherine F. Wright, University of Memphis
No secondary authors
Little is understood about why academically capable students depart institutions in higher education. Results indicate that Pell grant status, part- or full-time status, financial aid, and loan debt explain the variance in the students’ perception that financial anxiety and stress are influential in their reason to not continue their post-secondary education.
(General - Education)

XVII-013 The Role of Representational Flexibility for Success in Solving Mathematical Word Problems
Katharina Hohn, TUM School of Education, Centre for International Student Assessment (ZIB e.V.)
Wolfgang Schnotz, University of Koblenz-Landau, Department of General and Educational Psychology
Students are expected to think flexibly and creatively when dealing with mathematical problems. Their representational flexibility and its association with successful mathematical solutions is explored. Results indicate that flexibility is not per se beneficial. Rather, only representational flexibility in dependence of task characteristics was significantly related to success.
(Cognitive - Education)

XVII-014 Top Performance in Science is related to Math, Reading and Motivational Characteristics
Stefanie Schmidtner, Centre for International Student Assessment, TUM School of Education
Anja Schiepe-Tiska, Centre for International Student Assessment, TUM School of Education
Manfred Prenzel, Susanne Klatten Endowed Chair for Empirical Educational Research, TUM School of Education
Due to a shortage of skilled workers in STEM professions, there is growing interest in promoting young talents in science. High science performance depends on cognitive and non-cognitive characteristics. Competence profiles of 15-year-old top performers are examined with regard to math, reading, science sub-competencies, and their relation to motivational characteristics.
(General - Education)

XVII-015 University Students’ Perceptions of the Campus Political Climate
Nathan Honeycutt, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
Laura A. Freberg, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
In this extension of prior research on faculty political orientation, students reported their personal political beliefs and their perceptions of the political beliefs of faculty. Overall, the conservative
minority of students reported more hostility, perceived discrimination, and reluctance to express their views, although results varied across student majors.

(Social - Education)

XVII-016 Usability of the Blackboard Course Management System

Jessica J. Andrews, Northwestern University
Gary D. Bond, Winston-Salem State University
Lassiter F. Speller, The Ohio State University

We investigated how the usability of the Blackboard course management system impacted students’ and faculty’s instructional experiences from cognitive, organizational, and social environmental lenses. Analyses of verbal protocols revealed usability problems with course and assessment related artifacts, and benefits of enhanced prospective memory for future course-related events.

(Cognitive - Education)

XVII-017 VOCABULARY MONITORING MEASURES AS A DIAGNOSTIC TOOL FOR ENGLISH LEARNERS.

Ruben Castaned, University of California, Merced
Jack L Vevea, University of California, Merced
Susan L Flinspach, University of California, Santa Cruz
Judith Scott, University of California, Santa Cruz

Researchers have demonstrated that students who engage in metacognitive activities learn faster and develop larger vocabularies than those who do not. This project develops a knowledge-monitoring measure from an existing vocabulary assessment instrument, which may be used to screen low-knowledge-monitoring students.

(General - Education)

XVII-018 What Predicts Immigrant Students’ Approaches to Learning?

Cristina M. Novoa, Georgetown University

No secondary authors

The present study uses the ECLS-K to track children’s approaches to learning (ATL) from kindergarten through fifth grade for a diverse sample of immigrant and native-born children. Overall, the study found that fluency in a non-English language predicted behavioral improvements over time. However, parents’ cultural socialization behaviors had no effect on ATL trajectories.

(Developmental - Education)

XVII-019 What’s in a number? Course evaluation ratings and students’ reasons-for-rating

C. Winskowskix, Iwate Prefectural University, Morioka Junior College

No secondary authors

When Japanese university students complete course evaluations, what are they thinking? In this study, students’ reasons-for-rating choices are examined using institution- and instructor- evaluations. Reasons largely correspond predictably to rating valence, but non-correspondence could be
significant. Student reasons show unexpected diversity, whose characteristics vary by class, evaluation instrument, and item.

(General - Education)

XVII-020 Working Memory Load and Cognitive Test Anxiety in Elementary School Students
Gregory A Satmarex, Youngstown State University
Molly M Jameson, Youngstown State University
The current study sought to remedy the lack of literature on working memory load and cognitive test anxiety in children by examining the interaction between these variables in a group of elementary school children. While results were in the direction opposite those hypothesized, they provide new information on this relationship.

(Cognitive - Education)

XVII-021 Threats to Romantic Couples: Effects of Gender Stereotype Activation on Memory
Luke Waggenspack, Butler University
Michelle E Miller, Butler University
Amanda C. Gingerich, Butler University
We investigated stereotype threat in the context of memory for information discussed with one’s romantic partner. Results indicate that men have higher recognition memory accuracy (but lower confidence) compared to women. When a gender-memory stereotype is activated, however, women’s memory improves and men’s confidence decreases.

(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XVII-022 Unconscious Intergroup Bias Influences Perceptual and Evaluative Judgment
Jie Yuan, Tsinghua University
Xiaoqing Hu, Northwestern University
Yuhao Lu, The University of Queensland
Galen Bodenhausen, Northwestern University
Shimin Fu, Tsinghua University
We report that people’s perceptual and evaluative judgment can be influenced by in/out-group faces that are rendered unconscious under continued flash suppression. Specifically, in-group faces entered into consciousness faster than out-group faces; and invisible in-group faces facilitated the detection of positive words than out-group faces.

(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XVII-023 Understanding Perspectives of Interacting Characters: Detecting Theory of Mind Inferences from Eye-Movements
Franco Amatix, Stony Brook University
Susan E Brennan, Stony Brook University
Forty participants viewed photographs and heard stories from the perspective of Character A, B, or neither. Critical stories required either first-order Theory-of-Mind (ToM) inferences about the main
character's mental state, or second-order ToM (about the other's reaction). Participants' eye-gaze to
characters differed by perspective, as well as by ToM type.
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XVII-024 Use of Force and Implicit Motivation to Control Prejudice
Katherine Spencer, University of California, Berkeley
Pamudh Kariyawasam, University of California, Berkeley
Jack Glaser, University of California, Berkeley
Participants high in implicit motivation to control prejudice (IMCP; Glaser & Knowles, 2008) made
fewer mistakes for unarmed targets on a use-of-force adaptation of the Shooter Task (Correll et al.,
2002). Quad model analysis (Conrey et al., 2005) revealed these participants were more likely to
avoid the target versus approach.
(Social - Social Cognition)

XVII-025 Verbal Overshadowing Effect in Earwitness Testimony: Does it Matter Whose Voice is
Verbalized?
John P. Buckley, Butler University
Amanda C. Gingerich, Butler University
We examined how voice lineup identification may be influenced by verbalizing the presented voice, a
non-presented voice, or an unrelated event. Results did not suggest a verbal overshadowing effect
when the presented voice was described; however, verbalizing a non-presented voice increased the
likelihood of accurately identifying the presented voice.
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XVII-026 We can be friends (24 days a month)
Jaimie A. Krems, Arizona State University
Rebecca Neel, University of Iowa
Andrew E White, Arizona State University
Steven L Neuberg, Arizona State University
Douglas T Kenrick, Arizona State University
Can women detect ovulation in others and modify their subsequent behaviors in potentially useful
ways? In three studies, we provide the first evidence for this, revealing a novel and nuanced means
by which women intuitively but strategically navigate their sometimes-conflicting social roles (e.g., as
girl friends and girlfriends).
(Social - Social Cognition)

XVII-027 When (Group) Size Matters: Category Learning and the Formation of Minority
Stereotypes
Dario L.M. Sacchix, University of California, Davis
Jeffrey W. Sherman, University of California, Davis
Steven J. Sherman, Indiana University, Bloomington
In real life, stereotypes about minorities are more common and harder to change compared to those about majority groups. Our research suggests that a basic attentional process is sufficient to account for this disparity. We discuss implications for understanding stereotype formation and limit its detrimental effect on minority groups.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XVII-028 When does race become a distraction? Group membership and perceptual load influence distractor interference
Gewnhi Parkx, Azusa Pacific University
Jay J. Van Bavel, New York University
LaBarron Hill, Duke University
Dewayne Williams, The Ohio State University
Julian F. Thayer, The Ohio State University
Michelle Pasco, Azusa Pacific University
Social categorization on the basis of salient characteristics occurs relatively automatically, which then guides their attention, attitudes, and behavior. In this research, we explore whether availability of cognitive resources may determine the effect of social categorization on one’s capacity of controlling selective attention to perform goal-directed behavior.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XVII-029 When human is less human? Taking agent perspective causes dehumanization of recipient
Natalia Frankowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot Social Cognition Lab
Bogdan Wojciszke, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot Social Cognition Lab
Social interactions demand two roles—Agent and Recipient. Roles affect the assessment of others. Agent in comparison to recipient is focused on target and results, therefore perceives the world in an instrumental way and as a result—dehumanize recipient. Recipient humanizes agent of whom is dependent, but dehumanizes others.

(General - Social Cognition)

XVII-030 Where Your Friends Stand Influences How Many Calories You Expect to Burn
Justin L. Matthews, University of California, Merced
Teenie Matlock, University of California, Merced
How does social presence influence the perception of energy expenditure? Here, participants viewed and then estimated lengths of pedestrian bridges. Those who imagined their friends on the far side of the bridge estimated they would burn fewer calories while crossing than those who imagined their friends standing immediately behind them.

(General - Social Cognition)

XVII-031 The Function of Romantic Relationships in Females with Borderline Personality Traits
Melissa A. DiMeox, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Research on borderline personality disorder (BPD), characterized by unstable interpersonal relationships, lacks an understanding of the function that romantic relationships serve for females with BPD traits. Borderlines are less likely to seek out adaptive functions in a partner, resulting in attachment-related anxiety and lower quality relationships. Clinical implications are discussed.

XVII-032 The mediating effect of rumination on trauma symptomology and general psychological distress
Sungjin Im, University of Nevada, Reno
Gideon P. Caplovitz, University of Nevada, Reno
Victoria M. Follette, University of Nevada, Reno
Trauma often leads to various negative mental health outcomes. However, the mechanism by which traumatic experiences affect trauma-related and other psychological symptoms remains unclear. The present study conducted two mediational analyses, and results suggest that rumination has the mediating effect of trauma exposure on trauma-related symptomology and general psychological distress.

XVII-033 The Relationship of Posttraumatic Growth to Pre-Trauma Psychological Predictors: A Prospective Study
Yi-Jen Sux, National Science Council of Taiwan
Sue-Huei Chen, National Taiwan University
This study examined the effect of pre-trauma psychological factors on posttraumatic growth (PTG) using a prospective design. Among the pre-trauma factors examined, only pre-trauma coping significantly predicted PTG after controlling for post-trauma predictors based on Calhoun and Tedeschi’s model. Post-trauma deliberate rumination mediated the relationship between pre-trauma rumination and PTG.

XVII-034 The Unique Contributions of Daily Coping to Subsequent Mental Health
Mary E. Pandolfinox, SUNY Geneseo
Evan Rooney, SUNY Geneseo
Jennifer Parr, SUNY Geneseo
Alexis Brieant, SUNY Geneseo
Jule Deren, SUNY Geneseo
This study examined patterns of coping over a five-day period in a sample of 83 undergraduates. Participants’ goals in meeting daily challenges, effectiveness in achieving those goals, and baseline and subsequent mental health were assessed. Controlling for baseline symptomatology, coping with challenges over five days contributed to subsequent mental health.
XVII-035 Trait Anhedonia and Recent Changes in Anhedonia are Independently Associated with Depression
Jenna K Kilgorex, Mississippi State University
Taban Salem, Mississippi State University
D. Gage Jordan, dgj44@msstate.edu
Michael R. Nadorff, Mississippi State University
E. Samuel Winer, Mississippi State University
We analyzed the relationship between three operationalizations of anhedonia (social trait, physical trait, and recent changes), in relation to depression. Social trait anhedonia and recent changes in anhedonia were independently associated with depression, whereas physical trait anhedonia was not. Thus, recent changes in anhedonia are independent of trait anhedonia.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVII-036 Trait anxiety is associated with negative interpretations when resolving valence ambiguity of surprised faces
Gewnhi Parkx, Azusa Pacific University
Michelle Pasco, Azusa Pacific University
Melissa A. Lozano, Azusa Pacific University
Meika Folkerts, Azusa Pacific University
Marissa Jesser, Azusa Pacific University
It has been well documented that people with anxiety tend to interpret ambiguous stimuli negatively—termed a negative interpretation bias. In the current research, we examined whether trait anxiety is associated with negative interpretation biases of surprised faces that can be interpreted positively or negatively.
(Personality/Emotion - Psychopathology)

XVII-037 Uncontrolled Eating Mediates the Relationship between Willpower and Emotion Beliefs and Eating Disorder Symptoms
Alicia A. Kauffmanx, University of Arkansas
Garrett A. Pollert, University of Arkansas
Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas
Beliefs that willpower is a limited resource and that emotion are uncontrollable are associated with disordered eating symptoms, but could emotional eating, uncontrolled eating, and cognitive restraint mediate these relationships? The current study demonstrates that uncontrolled eating mediates the relationship between beliefs and severity of eating disorder symptoms.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVII-038 Understanding positive affect regulation: The relation between affect apprehension and cognitive control
Elizabeth A. Velkoffx, Northwestern University
W. Michael Vanderlind, Northwestern University
Jutta Joormann, Northwestern University
Apprehension toward emotional experiences is an important risk factor for psychopathology. Previous research shows that fear of negative affect relates to difficulties inhibiting negative stimuli. This study extends these findings by examining the relation between apprehension towards positive emotional experiences and cognitive control when processing positive stimuli.

(XVII - Psychopathology)

**XVII-039 Victim and Perpetrator Acknowledgment of Intimate Partner Violence and Victim Psychopathology**

*Emily A Boren*, University of North Carolina Wilmington  
*Victoria Willetts*, University of North Carolina Wilmington  
*Caroline Clements*, University of North Carolina Wilmington  
*Devin R Barlaan*, University of North Carolina Wilmington  
*Tyler J Westcott*, University of North Carolina Wilmington  
*Farah R Mohiuddin*, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Victim acknowledgement of physical IPV victimization and related psychopathology were assessed. Acknowledged victims had greater abuse severity than unacknowledged victims. However, when abuse severity was covaried, unacknowledged victims reported greater psychopathology than acknowledged victims. Implications for interventions with victims of IPV were discussed.

(XVII - Psychopathology)

**XVII-040 Violence Exposure and Mental Health among Adults in Puerto Rico**

*Oscar I. Gonzalez*, University of California, Irvine  
No secondary authors

A new measure, the Violence Exposure Questionnaire, assesses the frequency of direct exposure to violence, witnessing violence, or violence experienced by a loved one. Data from 379 adults in Puerto Rico provided evidence of the incidence of violence, and its associations with quality of life, posttraumatic stress disorder and depression.

(XVII - Psychopathology)

**XVII-041 To what extent can jury instructions protect people from truthiness?**

*Eryn J Newman*, University of California, Irvine  
*Maryanne Garry*, Victoria University of Wellington  
*Neal Feigenson*, Quinnipiac University  
*Elizabeth J. Marsh*, Duke University

A brief exposure to a photo can rapidly lead people to believe a claim is true—an effect called truthiness. We examined whether standard jury instructions could protect people from biasing effects of photos. Explicit instructions to ignore photos eliminated truthiness, but jury instructions had no effect on people's judgments.

(XVII - Cognitive Judgment and Decision Making)

**XVII-042 Too Close to Calculate: How Psychological Distance Influences Quantity-insensitivity**
Han Gongx, Northwestern University
Douglas L Medin, Northwestern University
This project investigates how psychological distance affects the extent to which individuals rely on emotional reactions to make donations. Across three studies, we consistently observed that when the situation is psychologically close, participants exhibited greater quantity-insensitivity, whereas as distance increased, participants donated more to save a larger number of victims.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVII-043 Training Effects on Emergency Management Activation Response
Lindsey C. Fastx, Troy University
John F Weaver, Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere
Thomas Ferrin, Troy University
Olivia Vila, Colorado State University
Steven Miller, Cooperative Institute for Research in the Atmosphere
This study considered whether local and long-term emergency management training could produce different behavioral reactions to severe weather situations. Results indicate a significant effect for both long-term and local training on emergency management behavioral response. Individuals with higher levels of training engaged a significantly higher proportion of emergency response activation.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVII-044 Vocal Pitch and Credibility in the Courtroom: The Low Pitch Advantage
Jessica A Boylex, University of Alabama
Stanley L Brodsky, University of Alabama
This study explores how vocal pitch affects juror ratings of expert witness credibility. Pitch had no significant effect on total credibility scores; however, it did influence the degree to which experts are judged as knowledgeable, confident, reliable, well-spoken, self-assured, informed, logical and wise.
(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVII-045 Was I Treated Fairly? Factors Affecting Perceptions of Justice Following Employee Leave
Karl N. Kelleyx, North Central College
Samantha J. Gleaves, North Central College
Kristen A. Soforic, North Central College
The current study examined how participants perceive the fairness of a workplace decision. Participants listened to audio recordings or read a transcript of an employee requesting a job reassignment after taking FMLA leave for either a physical or mental illness. The manager responds using a positive or negative interaction style.
(Industrial/Organizational - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVII-046 When good is stickier than bad: Lingering framing effects differ by domain
Jehan Sparksx, UC Davis
Alison Ledgerwood, UC Davis
Sequential framing research in the loss domain suggests that negative (loss) frames are cognitively stickier than positive (nonloss) frames. We show that this pattern reverses in the gain domain: Positive (gain) frames tend to stick in the mind more than negative (nongain) frames. (Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVII-047 When strings are attached to charitable contributions: The Effect of Construal level on Charitable giving for restricted vs. unrestricted donations
Haesung Annie Jung, University of Texas at Austin
Marlene D Henderson, University of Texas at Austin
Current research investigates the role of construal level on different attraction to restricted versus unrestricted contributions. The results demonstrate that those adopting high level construal donated more to a restricted option than an unrestricted option while those adopting low level construal exhibited no differences across options. (Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVII-048 Who Can Wait For The Future? A Survival Perspective
Vaishali Mahalingam, University of Cambridge
John Rust, University of Cambridge
Aleksandr Kogan, University of Cambridge
People with lower short-term survival probability (SP) are more 'impatient' with future rewards. Age, a common proxy for mortality, moderated the relationship between long-term SP and such 'impatience'. Insights into these mechanisms can help guide decision making for individuals with limited SP, such as due to illness and aging. (Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVII-049 Working Memory Exercise Increases Blood Glucose Levels and Reduces Delay Discounting
Christopher A Gunsolley, University of South Dakota
Xiao-Tian Wang, University of South Dakota
This experiment employed a demanding working memory exercise to investigate how it may affect blood glucose levels, working memory capacity, and delay discounting rates. The results suggest that following the exercise, blood glucose levels were significantly higher, working memory capacity was increased, and delay discounting rates were reduced. (Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVII-050 What kind of person uses somebody as a trolley-stopper?
Jeffrey M Rudski, Muhlenberg College
Benjamin D Haberman, Muhlenberg College
The footbridge problem is often used to characterize morality as utilitarian or deontological. Participants with deontological choices attributed many negative characteristics regarding a hypothetical 'utilitarian chooser', and also scored higher on concern for others' moral approbation
than utilitarians. Thus, their deontological choice contains elements of consequentialist impression management.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVII-051 The Affective Profile Model in Swedish Police Personnel: Work Climate and Motivation
Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén, Office of the National Police Commissioner
Erica Schütz, Linneaus University
Ali A Nima, University of Gothenburg
Trevor Archer, University of Gothenburg
Danilo Garcia, University of Gothenburg
The study showed that police personnel perceive the work environment depending on their affective profile, these perceptions in turn influence motivation differently for each profile. A positive view on the work environment and intrinsic motivation being related to an affective profile depicted as high positive affect and low negative affect.
(Industrial/Organizational - Personality)

XVII-052 The Conscientious Retiree: The relationship between conscientiousness, retirement, and volunteering
Anissa Mikex, Washington University in St. Louis
Joshua Jackson, Washington University in St. Louis
Thomas F Oltmanns, Washington University in St. Louis
Conscientious individuals maintain their industrious and achievement striving natures throughout life, but in retirement lose an achievement domain to which they can commit themselves to. The current study examined whether retired, conscientious individuals became more likely to volunteer in an effort to redirect their industrious and achievement striving drives.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVII-053 The Five-Factor Model and Life Events in a Personality Disorder Sample
Linden R. Timoney, University of Waterloo
Zach Walsh, University of British Columbia
Individuals with a personality disorder (PD) experience more negative life events (NLEs) than positive life events (PLEs). Among community samples, the Five-Factor Model (FFM) personality traits are associated with life events. Our research examined the extent to which associations between life events and the FFM generalize to individuals with PD.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVII-054 The Mediation Effect of Subjective Urge between Impulsivity and Compulsivity.
Miyuki Fujio, The University of Tokyo
Yukiko Kano, The University of Tokyo
Toshiaki Kono, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry
Maiko Nonaka, The University of Tokyo
Natsumi Matsuda, The University of Tokyo
Haruhiko Shimoyama, The University of Tokyo
In this research, we tested the hypothesis that subjective urge mediated the effect of compulsivity on impulsivity in Tourette Syndrome patients. The results supported the hypothesis and it seems to indicate that intervention for persistence to subjective urge may contribute the reduction of the impulsivity in TS patients.
(Clinical - Personality)

XVII-055 The Relationship of Personality to Processes of Change
Justin T. Martin, California State University, Sacramento
Chantell R. Padilla, California State University, Sacramento
Barbara J. Kerschner, California State University, Sacramento
Ronny D.J. Cobb, California State University, Sacramento
Christie L. Day, California State University, Sacramento
Jessica A.L. Ricafort, California State University, Sacramento
Kelly A. Cotter, California State University, Sacramento
The relationships between the processes of change of the Transtheoretical Model and the Big Five personality traits were examined among 192 college students. Results revealed that higher conscientiousness, extraversion, and neuroticism were significantly associated with greater use of cognitive and behavioral strategies to initiate and maintain behavioral change.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVII-056 Triarchic Model of Psychopathy: Validity in a Community Sample
Pavel S. Blagov, Whitman College
Alan T. Pugh, Whitman College
Kristi M. Von Handorf, Whitman College
Morgan G. Walker, Whitman College
Triarchic Psychopathy Measure and Personality Inventory for DSM-5 scores converged meaningfully with each other and with neuropsychological measures of impulsivity, inattention, and emotion recognition, as well as self-reported forensic and substance-use history and entertainment interests in music and movies in a validity study with 90 community adults.
(Clinical - Personality)

XVII-057 Unique Associations of Anxious Reassurance Seeking and Excessive Reassurance Seeking with Personality: Evidence from the Big Five Aspect Scales.
Nehjla M. Mashal, Northwestern University
Zachary Dembo, The Family Institute at Northwestern University
Lisa Wang, NYU School of Medicine
Richard E. Zinbarg, Northwestern University
The current study examined the relationship among Anxious Reassurance Seeking, Excessive Reassurance Seeking, and Big Five personality traits. Excessive Reassurance Seeking was predicted by a more interpersonally abrasive personality profile than was Anxious Reassurance Seeking at both the factor and aspect level.
XVII-058 Validation of a Revised Measure of Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs

Jared Ruchensky, Creighton University
Gary Leak, Creighton University

The Maslowian Assessment Survey, a 3-subscale measure of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs, was revised by the authors based on CFA. The revised subscales were then compared with the original scales in their ability to predict motivational criteria. Results suggest the shorter scales can serve as substitutes for the original version.

XVII-059 Virtual Personality is consistent with Real life in extravert dimension in China

Lu Linx, United International College
No secondary authors

This study examined the relationship of personality in virtual world and real world in China. Fifty college students and four observers were recruited to participate. The result showed that Chinese people only showed congruence in the extravert dimension and this might be caused by the emphasis on collectivism and mianzi.

XVII-061 The JobMatchTalent Test and the Big Five Model of Personality

Catrin Rappex, University of Gothenburg
Ali A Nima, University of Gothenburg
Alexander Jimmefors, University of Gothenburg
Erica Schütz, University of Gothenburg
Trevor Archer, University of Gothenburg
Danilo Garcia, University of Gothenburg

The study investigated the relationship between the JobMatchTalent test and the Big Five personality dimensions. The results imply that the Big Five dimensions can be discerned along the work-related characteristics measured by the JobMatchTalent test: Order and Thoughtfulness, Energy and Extraversion, Social Adaptation and Interest, and Emotion Control.

XVII-062 The Effect of Personality Traits on Social Adjustment: Acculturation and Bicultural Self-Efficacy

Peili Lux, FMC Corporation, Shanghai, China
Samuel S. Fung, Austin Peay State University

This research explored the social adjustment of Chinese community in North American, i.e., the effects of personality traits on acculturation and bicultural self-efficacy. Results supported the hypotheses of a positive correlation between acculturation and bicultural self-efficacy. Personality, especially “Openness” was an effective predictor for both acculturation and bicultural self-efficacy.
The Fading Affect Bias as a Panculturally Used Emotion Regulation Phenomenon
Timothy D Ritchie, University of Limerick
Matthew T Crawford, Victoria University of Wellington
Tamzin J Batteson, Northern Illinois University
Annette Bohn, Aarhus University
Georgie V Ferguson, University of Montana
Robert W Schrauf, Pennsylvania State University
Rodney J Vogl, Christian Brothers University
W. Richard Walker, Winston-Salem State University
Elena Kim, American University in Central Asia
Ase H Innes-Ker, University of Lund
Sammyh Khan, University of Exeter
Jessica E Stewart, Tamagawa University

We tested the extent to which the FAB occurred panculturally by sampling autobiographical event descriptions from participants in cultures around the world. All samples evidenced a FAB (i.e., positive affect faded more slowly than negative). Findings are discussed in relation to Keltner and Haidt’s (1999) theory of emotion and culture.

The Structure and Meaning of Values in Lebanon and the USA
Steven S. Krauss, Villanova University
Maya M Boustani, Villanova University

Using MDS the current study confirms the universal structure of values identified by Schwartz while recognizing culturally specific variations in the meaning of several specific values in Lebanon and the USA. Moreover, both national samples rate Self-Direction and Benevolence as most important and Power, Tradition, and Stimulation as least important.

Trust the face or the body? How people decode peak emotions from out-group and in-group members
Fan ZHANG, the Chinese University of Hong Kong
Takeshi Hamamura, the Chinese University of Hong Kong
Helene H.L. Fung, the Chinese University of Hong Kong
Michael Chan, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Research suggested that body cues are more diagnostic than faces to discriminate intense positive and negative emotions (Aviezer, Trope & Todorov, 2012). We took one step further to illustrate whether there was any variation in this when perceiving the valence and intensity of emotions expressed by in-group or out-group members.
XVII-066 Using Positive Psychology to examine Internalizing and Externalizing Behaviors in Haitian Adolescents
Pamela D. Hall, Barry University
Linda L. Bacheller, Barry University
Charlene Desir, Nova Southeastern University
Eva Statler, Barry University
Brandi Simpson, Barry University
The present study examined the effect of optimism and self-esteem on internalizing (depression) and externalizing (hostility) behaviors in Haitian American adolescents. Findings reveal that optimism and self-esteem predict depression and hostility in this population. These findings have implications for those working with adolescents in a clinical, educational or community setting.
(General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XVII-067 Using Social Connections for Getting Jobs: A US-Middle East Comparison
Ezgi N Akcinar, Stanford University
Amrita Maitreyi, Stanford University
Elif G Ikizer, University of Connecticut
Hazel Rose Markus, Stanford University
Using vignettes, we examined the conditions under which European American and Middle Eastern participants would endorse nepotism. Significantly more European Americans reported they would engage in nepotism when the job candidate had high merit, compared to low merit or no merit indicated. Middle Easterners endorsed nepotism regardless of merit.
(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XVII-068 Validity of a Brief Coping Measure in Latinos and White College Students
Patricia Rodriguez Espinoza, University of New Mexico
Yajaira Johnson-Esparza, University of New Mexico
Steven P. Verney, University of New Mexico
Coping is intimately tied to health and well-being. The Brief COPE is a popular measure; however, validation with minority populations is not well established. We investigated its factor structure in Latino and White students (n=492). Significant group differences emerged suggesting differential validity for Latino and White students.
(General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XVII-069 Wealth, Education, and Obesity Predict Prevalence Rates of Postpartum Depression Across Nations
Taylor Delaney, Chapman University
Emily Schlaefer, Chapman University
Itzel Anaya, Chapman University
Jennifer Hahn-Holbrook, Chapman University
The prevalence of postpartum depression (PPD) varies widely across countries—ranging from approximately 0% to 60%. Regression analysis showed that GDP, obesity, and female education rates together accounted for 44% of the variance in postpartum depression across nations. HIV prevalence, urbanization, and literacy rates were not correlated with PPD cross-nationally.
XVII-070 *Why Shy?: Self-Perceived Causes of Shyness in a Sample of Arabic Teens*

**Bernardo J. Carduccix, Shyness Research Institute**  
**Salman Elbedour, Howard University**  
**Futiem N. Alsubie, Howard University**

The purpose of this study was an initial cross-cultural conceptual replication of previous research examining the self-perceived causes of shyness in a sample of shy Arabic adolescents. The pattern of the present results suggests that SAT place less emphasis on internal self-perceived causes of their shyness than SNAT.

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

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XVII-071 *Yes, it’s a Black Thing: Math and Science Self-Concept among Black Adolescents*

**Rashunda L. Stittx, University of Memphis**

No secondary authors

The present study assessed math and science self-concept in a Black adolescent sample using boredom in math and science, parental expectations, and gender. Data were taken from the High School Longitudinal Study (HSLS). As a result, the variables accounted for 15% of the variance in Math Self-Concept and Science Self-Concept.

(General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

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XVII-072 *Parental adjustment to cancer affects adolescents’ coping depending on gender.*

**Daniel Fuehrerx, Charité - University Medical Center Berlin**  
**Peggy Doerr, Charité - University Medical Center, Berlin, Germany**  
**Heike Weschenfelder, Charité - University Medical Center, Berlin, Germany**  
**Anna-Lena Bierbaum, Charité - University Medical Center, Berlin, Germany**  
**Sabine Bojanowski, Charité - University Medical Center, Berlin, Germany**  
**Georg Romer, University Medical Center Münster, Germany**  
**Corinna Bergelt, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Germany**  
**Kai von Klitzing, University Medical Center of Leipzig, Germany**  
**Wolfgang Herzog, University Medical Center of Heidelberg, Germany**  
**Hans-Henning Flechtnert, Otto-von-Guericke University, Magedenburg, Germany**  
**Jochen Ernst, University Medical Center of Leipzig, Germany**  
**Ulrike Lehmkuhl, Charité - University Medical Center Berlin, Germany**

Parental cancer was found to increase the risk for psychosocial problems in the minor offspring. Adaptive coping can reduce emotional stress reactions and thereby decrease the risk for the development of mental illness. The present study determines the association of adolescents’ coping styles and parental coping with illness.

(Clinical - Adolescent)

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XVII-073 *The Role of Self-Consciousness and Other Factors in Early Adolescents’ Anticipated Responses to Ambiguous Teases Posted on Facebook*
Taylor W. Wadi, Kansas State University
Mark A. Barnett, Kansas State University
Tammy L. Sonnentag, Kansas State University
Marcella B. Nichols, Emporia State University
Adolescents with relatively negative attitudes toward and experiences with teases, as well as a heightened level of self-consciousness (generally and for the topic of weight), anticipated responding to ambiguous teases posted on "their" Facebook wall (generally and on the topic of weight) as if they were meant to be hostile. (Social - Adolescent)

XVII-075 Use of Family-based Practices Predicts Progress on Suicide Problems in Adolescents
Izumi Okadox, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Charles W Mueller, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Examined predictors of treatment progress regarding suicide among adolescents served in a public mental health system. Results indicate that family-based interventions, including psychoeducation, problem solving, and maintenance/relapse prevention were positively associated with improvement. Findings only partly overlap with evidence-based practices and address a critical gap in research on suicide treatment. (Clinical - Adolescent)

XVII-076 Using Moderated Mediation to Examine Violent Behavior in Juvenile Offenders
Rebecca L. Fixx, Auburn University
Megan N Miranda, Auburn University
Barry R Burkhart, Auburn University
The present study examined whether ethnicity moderated the effects of depression, substance abuse, and impulsivity on the development of violence in detained male adolescents. Results indicated higher substance use in European American participants, and several significant pathways from substance abuse to conduct problems were observed in the model. (Clinical - Adolescent)

XVII-077 Verbal Irony and Aggression in Adolescent Sibling and Friend Interactions
Gabriela T. Formicax, SUNY Geneseo
Leanne A. Calviello, SUNY Geneseo
Michael A. Kolotinsky, SUNY Geneseo
Caroline E. Berl, SUNY Geneseo
Helen M. Gregorek, SUNY Geneseo
Ganie B. DeHart, SUNY Geneseo
As part of a longitudinal study, we explored connections between verbal irony and aggression in adolescents’ interactions with siblings and friends. Both partner and gender made a difference in rates of irony and aggression. Correlations were found between verbal irony and aggression for siblings but not for friends. (Developmental - Adolescent)
XVII-078 Who Gets Caught: Characteristics of Arrested and Non-Arrested Juveniles
Jessica D Espinosax, University of California, Irvine
Melissa P Montenegro, University of California, Irvine
Claudia Gavrilescu, University of California, Irvine
Jasmine Gutierrez, University of California, Irvine
Jordan Bechtold, University of California, Irvine
Elizabeth Cauffman, University of California, Irvine

This study compared arrested and non-arrested youth who committed the same offense. Results demonstrate that when comparing both samples, the non-arrested youth tended to have higher impulse control, IQ, and engaged in more extracurricular activities. 19% of the arrested sample were re-arrested within 6 months, versus 0% of the non-arrested.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XVII-079 Prenatal Androgen Exposure Predicts Relationship-Type Preference but not Experience
Heather Strongx, California State University, Stanislaus
Victor X. Luevano, California State University, Stanislaus

The ratio of the second digit to the fourth digit of the hand (2D:4D) putatively reflects prenatal androgen exposure, with smaller ratios indicating greater exposure. 2D:4D negatively correlated with preferences for, but not experience with, low-commitment relationships (booty-call relationships and friends-with-benefits relationships), and positively correlated with preferences for serious-romantic relationships.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-080 Psychological Quality of Life in Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Communities: State Anxiety, Self-Esteem and Adaptive Forms of Coping
A.J. Guerrerox, University of North Texas
Alexandra Wike, University of North Texas
Victor Prybutok, University of North Texas
Mark Vosvick, University of North Texas

Social stress related to minority status impacts psychological quality of life (PQOL) in sexual minorities. In an examination of psychosocial variables associated with PQOL in lesbian, gay and bisexual people, we found that state anxiety, self-esteem and instrumental coping account for a significant proportion of the variance in PQOL.

(Cognitive - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-081 Religious Coping and the Sanctification of Romantic Relationships in Persons with Same-Sex Attractions
Sierrah Avantx, University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg
Nicholas Drop, University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg
Russell E Phillips, University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg
Michael J Lucci, University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg
One-hundred-two Americans with same-sex attractions completed measures of religious coping, sanctification of a romantic relationship, and adjustment. Certain theoretically-derived religious coping strategies related to better outcomes from stress, whereas others related to poorer adjustment. Sanctification of a romantic relationship was positively associated with relationship adjustment. Implications and limitations are discussed.

(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-082 Same-Sex "Beer Goggles?" Alcohol, Attractiveness, and Sexual Willingness among Men and Women
Breanne Helmersx, Western Illinois University
Colin R Harbke, Western Illinois University
Julie C Herbstrith, Western Illinois University
In this field study regarding alcohol consumption, attractiveness, and sexual willingness, participants (N = 93) viewed a video vignette of either a male or female actor. Male participants reported an increase in sexual willingness when viewing the male actor, especially when the actor was perceived as attractive to other males.

(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-083 Sex Differences in the Association between Political Ideology and Sexual Disgust
Anastasia N. Zuppex, West Virginia University
Natalie J. Shook, West Virginia University
The present study examined whether the strength of the association between political ideology and sexual disgust differed between males and females. In a sample of 203 participants from across the US, political conservatism was positively associated with sexual disgust. However, the correlation was stronger for males than females.

(Personality/Emotion - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-084 Sexual Identity Salience Inhibits Sexual Stereotype Endorsements in Gay and Straight-Identified Males
Inna Saboshchukx, Hunter College and The Graduate Center, City University of New York and
Sarit A Golub, Hunter College and The Graduate Center, City University of New York
The impact of sexual identity priming on conformity to sexual norms has not previously been studied. In a 2 x 2 quasi-experimental design, sexual identity salience was manipulated in gay and straight participants and promiscuity perceptions were measured. When sexual identity was made salient, gay and straight participants rejected sexual stereotypes.

(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-085 Think Positive! Positive Attitudes Correlate with Sexual Satisfaction
Majel R Bakerx, University of Alabama, Birmingham
Christopher B. Thorne, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Peter Hendricks, University of Alabama, Birmingham
This study investigated the relationships between optimism, purpose in life, self-acceptance, and positive affect and self-reported current sexual satisfaction (SS). Results showed all four constructs were positively related to SS while controlling for known SS correlates, providing a novel contribution to our understanding of sexual satisfaction.

(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-086 **Timing is Everything: Ovulation Estimation Method Efficacy**

**Joseph E Gonzales**, *University of California, Davis*

**Emilio Ferrer**, *University of California, Davis*

We simulated data representing four physio-behavioral ovulatory cycle processes where expected process level changes were modeled as stepwise or curvilinear. Forward and backward counting were used to estimate ovulation, peak fertility, and mid-Luteal samples. Backward counting outperformed forward counting consistently, but backward counting was critically impaired with curvilinear processes.

(Methodology - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)


**Abbey Ratcliff**, *Kwantlen Polytechnic University*

**Cory L. Pedersen**, *Kwantlen Polytechnic University*

This study examined the social acceptance of Dominant/submissive relationships when gender of the Dominant and exposure to normalizing information were manipulated. A sadomasochism attitudes scale was used to gather opinions about BDSM relationships. Results partially supported hypotheses; female participants reported greater social acceptance for female Dominants when provided with normative information about the couple.

(General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-088 **Women prefer larger penis girth in one-time sexual partners than in long-term partners.**

**Shannon J Leung**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

**Jinkyung Park**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

**Nicole Prause**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

**Geoffrey Miller**, *University of New Mexico, Albuquerque*

From 3D-printed penis models, women (N=41) chose their favored penis girths and lengths for different durations of sexual relations. They preferred larger-girth (but not longer-length) models for one-time partners than for longer-term partners. Women's sexual selection may help explain why human penises are unusually thick compared to other primates.

(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-089 **Take It, Don't Fake It: Reduce Fabrications on Personality Tests with Self-Awareness**

**Rebekah L Halex**, *Butler University*

**Robert J. Padgett**, *Butler University*
In order to decrease faking on personality tests without decreasing test validity or rejecting qualified applicants, we increased participants’ self-awareness before asking them to complete a job application. Results showed that increased self-awareness did not mitigate participants’ likelihood to fake their responses to appear more ideal.

(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

XVII-090  **Talk to me, nicely – How positive words improve work motivation**

**Nausheen Niaz**, Department of Strategic Management and Globalization / Center for Decision Neuroscience, Copenhagen Business School  
**Tais Rasmussen**, Copenhagen Business School  
**Thomas Christensen**, Copenhagen Business School  
**Thomas Z. Ramsøy**, Center for Decision Neuroscience, Department of Marketing, Copenhagen Business School

Over recent years, despite propositions from management literature—contemporary psychology literature has come to acknowledge that a large proportion of human functioning is embedded in non-conscious processes i.e. processes that do not require conscious control. We demonstrate through the use of priming that positive reinforcement increases performance at the workplace.

(Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

XVII-091  **The Development of Business Students’ Personal Goals: New empirical evidence for the Dual Valuing Process Model**

**Frederick M.E. Grouzet**, University of Victoria  
**Kaitlyn M. Werner**, University of Victoria

The present study examined the mechanism through which business students develop either intrinsic or extrinsic goals. Results suggest that intrinsic goals were developed as a function of perceived need support from professors whereas extrinsic goals are developed through social modeling. This is will be discussed in the context of the dual valuing process model (Grouzet, 2013).

(General - Motivation)

XVII-092  **The Effectiveness of State Achievement Goal Manipulation Methods: A Meta-Analysis.**

**Rachel E. Avery**, University of Surrey, UK

The current meta-analysis investigated whether study design features influence mastery-approach and performance-approach achievement goal effects. The method with which achievement goal states are manipulated, the type of manipulation check used, and study characteristics were found to contribute to variability in manipulation check and task performance effects.

(Social - Motivation)

XVII-093  **The Impact of Pain Intensity on Work Goal Progress: A Diary Study**

**Chung Jung Munx**, Arizona State University  
**Paul Karoly**, Arizona State University
Morris A. Okun, Arizona State University  
Craig K. Enders, Arizona State University  
This study examined the impact of pain intensity on work-goal pursuit and progress using multilevel modeling in a community sample of adults with chronic pain (n = 132). Pain's interference with goal pursuit mediated the link between pain intensity and goal progress and this mediational effect was moderated by pain acceptance.  
(Clinical - Motivation)

XVII-094 The Long-term Effects of Experiencing Positive Affect During Goal Adoption  
Miranda Stoverx, Butler University  
Kristen Haeberlein, Butler University  
Timothy Burks, Butler University  
R. Brian Giesler, Butler University  
Participants were induced into either a positive or neutral affective state and asked to adopt the goal of maximizing performance on a mental rotation task occurring one week later. The positive affect group performed significantly better, suggesting that affective state during goal adoption influences goal achievement in the long run.  
(Social - Motivation)

XVII-095 The pursuit of planning: Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation in career development  
Alyssa Smythx, Whitworth University  
Elizabeth L Campbell, Whitworth University  
Rebecca Markley, Whitworth University  
Kayla Sisk, Whitworth University  
This study examined the relationship between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation and career planning. Findings suggest that although college students may learn about career planning from a variety of sources, intrinsic rather than extrinsic motivation is associated with more career planning behaviors.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

XVII-096 Understanding Pro-Environmental Attitudes: Examining the Role of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Environmental Motivation  
Shannon K. McCoyx, University of Maine  
Meghan McKenna, University of Maine  
Caroline Noblet, University of Maine  
Distinguishing the motivations that guide an individual's pro-environmental attitudes may aid researchers in understanding when attitudes may predict important pro-environmental outcomes (e.g. behavior change, licensing, spillover, etc). We examine the utility of the intrinsic and extrinsic motivation to protect the environment scales (Goplen & Plant, 2012) in predicting these outcomes.  
(Social - Motivation)

XVII-097 When Quitters Don't Quite Quit: Putting Implicit Theories into Context  
Patricia Chenx, University of Michigan
Alex McBrairty, University of Michigan
Norbert Schwarz, University of Michigan
Phoebe C. Ellsworth, University of Michigan

We examined how the choice alternatives available to problem solvers interact with their implicit theories of intelligence to produce differences in persistence. The “entity-quitters and incremental-persisters” dichotomy is conditional on a specific problem-solving context, and does not hold when problem solvers' response alternatives are expanded beyond the standard paradigm.
(Social - Motivation)

XVII-098 Why Do People Turn to Complementary/Alternative Medicine? A Terror Management Analysis
Kristen M. Kentx, University of Florida
Lawton K. Swan, University of Florida
Martin Heesacker, University of Florida

Belief in the efficacy of complementary and alternative medicine may act as a psychological defense against existential (death) anxiety, particularly among those who disavow the supernatural. Indeed, following mortality salience, nonreligious/nonspiritual participants reported significantly more confidence in the conclusions of a flawed acupuncture study relative to (nonreligious/nonspiritual) controls.
(Social - Motivation)

XVII-099 The In-Depth Dimension of Visual Space is Increasingly Compressed as Distance from the Observer Increases
Mark Wagnerx, Wagner College
Anthony Gambino, University of Connecticut

Thirty-nine undergraduates estimated the apparent length of .8m lines oriented both frontally and in-depth at seven distances from the observer. The ratio of in-depth vs. frontal estimates systematically declined with increasing distance, showing the in-depth dimension of visual space is increasingly compressed relative to the frontal dimension with greater distance.
(Cognitive - Perception)

XVII-100 Unconscious learning of monocular information improves awareness during interocular suppression
Tommaso Mastropasquax, University of Trento
Peter U Tse, Dartmouth College
Massimo Turatto, University of Trento

When a visual representation is suppressed because of interocular rivalry, is it possible to learn to bring its contents into consciousness? The combined results of two psychophysical experiments showed that an attention-induced learning process operates on monocular representations and alters awareness unconsciously.
(General - Perception)
Violations of social motives influence perceptions of hypocrisy and cause message rejection
David R Pillow, University of Texas at San Antonio
Willie J Hale, University of Texas at San Antonio
Trisha L Hinojosa, University of Texas at San Antonio
Participants rated several targets in terms of core social motive violation by the target, perceived hypocrisy, and likelihood of message rejection. Results indicated that motive violation predicted message rejection. However, this relationship was mediated by perceptions of hypocrisy, indicating that perceiving hypocrisy can facilitate both message rejection and out-group derogation.
(Social - Perception)

Weather Salience and Its Relationships with Perceptual Curiosity and Field Dependence/Independence
Alan E. Stewart, University of Georgia
No secondary authors
Two studies examined the extent to which field dependence, trait curiosity, perceptual curiosity, and needs for experiencing novelty were related to weather salience, a measure of psychological orientation towards ambient weather conditions.
(Personality/Emotion - Perception)

What-Sounds-Beautiful-Looks-Beautiful Stereotype: The Matching of Attractive and Unattractive Voices and Faces
Susan M. Hughes, Albright College
Noelle E. Miller, Albright College
Marissa A. Harrison, Penn State Harrisburg
This study experimentally tested whether individuals have a tendency to associate attractive voices with attractive faces, and alternately, unattractive voices with unattractive faces, and found that a what-sounds-beautiful-looks-beautiful stereotype exists. Additionally, there was an even stronger propensity to pair unattractive voices to unattractive faces than for the attractive voice-face matching.
(Social - Perception)

Wheelchair Use Alters the Perception of Egocentric Distance
James L. Rose, American University of Kuwait
No secondary authors
The visual perception of spatial layout depends in part on the anticipated costs and benefits of performing actions within the space. In the present study, we report that the visual perception of egocentric distance is affected by short-term experience in a wheelchair.
(Cognitive - Perception)

Mothers' Beliefs about Stability and Improvement of Autism vs. Behaviors
Lara L. South, Loma Linda University
Kimberly R. Freeman, Loma Linda University
Cameron L. Neece, Loma Linda University
José L. Fuentes, Casa Colina Centers for Rehabilitation
Mothers of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders (MCDAs) were asked to fill out an online survey regarding their beliefs about their children’s disorder and related behaviors. MCDAs’ beliefs about the stability of the disorder were found to be significantly higher than their beliefs about the stability of specific behaviors.
(Clinical - Disabilities)

XVII-107 Core deficits among children with mathematics difficulties
Terry Tin Yau Wongx, The University of Hong Kong
Connie Suk Han Ho, The University of Hong Kong
In this poster, the cognitive profiles of dyscalculic children (DD) were compared with those of their low-achieving (LA) and normal-achieving (NA) peers. While DDs showed deficits in both their innate number sense and their number-numerosity mapping skills (measured by counting and estimation accuracy), LA showed deficits only in number-numerosity mapping skills.
(Cognitive - Disabilities)

XVII-108 Psychological Needs and Goal Setting among Students with Autism
Sarah C. Turnerx, University of Houston
Susan X Day, University of Houston
Mixed methodology study explored psychological needs and goal setting among adolescents with autism at school for neurological differences. AIR-S and BMPN were revised to measure self-determination and psychological needs in adolescents. Comparisons provided insight about theoretical associations in literature and whether students employ these theoretical structures in their mental processing.
(General - Disabilities)

XVII-109 Reading disabilities Impact Note-Taking and Test Performance of Adolescents
Lisa M Oefingerx, Teachers College Columbia University
Stephen T Peverly, Teachers College Columbia University
This study investigated differences in cognitive variables related to the lecture note-taking skills and test performance between adolescents with and without reading disabilities (LDs) (N= 70). Data yielded significant differences in handwriting speed, listening comprehension, background knowledge, sustained attention, notes, and test performance. LD status predicted note-taking and test performance.
(Cognitive - Disabilities)

XVII-110 Realabilities: Testing the Efficacy of Graphic Novels and an Animated Episode to Prevent Bullying and to Enhance Typical Children’s Sensitivity to Children with Disabilities
Senada Arucevicx, Marymount Manhattan College
Nava R. Silton, Marymount Manhattan College
Rebecca Ruchlin, Marymount Manhattan College
Alicia Ferris, Marymount Manhattan College
Yolianda Zackschewski, Marymount Manhattan College
Researchers administered modified pre and post-test versions of the Shared Activities Questionnaire (SAQ) and the Adjective Checklist (ACL) to 152 elementary school children after they read a graphic novel and/or viewed an episode of Realabilities. The data revealed significant positive changes in behavioral intentions and cognitive attitudes following the programming.
(Cognitive - Disabilities)

XVII-111 Self-Conscious Emotions and Theory of Mind in Children with High Functioning Autism
Elizabeth Burrus, Colorado College
Patricia L. Waters, Colorado College
Twenty-two neurotypical males and 20 males with High Functioning Autism (6.5 - 13 years old) defined and provided examples of self-conscious emotions and completed Theory of Mind Tasks. ToM and understanding of SCEs were lower in HFA/AS Group and in younger participants. ToM mediated link between Group and SCEs.
(Developmental - Disabilities)

XVII-112 The Detrimental Impact of Distracted Driving on Teens with and without ADHD
Haley D Johnson, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Annie A Garner, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Crystal A Franklin, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Sharon C Welburn, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Russell R Griffin, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Andrea T Underhill, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Phillip R Fine, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Despina Stavrinos, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Teen drivers with and without attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) were examined using a driving simulator to measure the impact of cell phone distraction on driving performance as measured by reaction time, lane deviations and motor vehicle collisions. Text messaging significantly impaired driving performance to the greatest degree, regardless of diagnostic status.
(Developmental - Disabilities)

XVII-113 The Psychological Attributes of Large and Small Groups
Jack Cao, Harvard University
Mahzarin R. Banaji, Harvard University
The attributes of large and small groups were tested using the IAT. Large groups were perceived to be not only physically stronger, but also richer, smarter, classier, and more white-collar than small groups. These findings demonstrate the positive psychological attributes that majorities, but not minorities, automatically signal.
(Social - Social Groups)
The Role of Attachment Styles in Exaggerating and Suppressing Negative Emotional Facial Expressions with Strangers and Romantic Partners
Michael Ennis, California State University, Chico
Michelle R Johnson, California State University, Chico
Elena Mayville, Yale University
Courtney Gosnell, University of North Florida
Madison Garshasebi, California State University, Chico
Lindsey Runge, California State University, Chico

Study 1 found that anxiously attached participants exaggerated their reports of negative emotions. Study 2 found that anxiously attached participants exaggerated, and avoidantly attached participants suppressed, their negative emotional expressions when being observed by strangers. Study 3 found that these effects continued when participants were with their romantic partners.

The Surprising Effect of Strongly Disliked Music on Perceived Group Cohesion
Kathleen E. Harringx, Muhlenberg College
Laura L. Edelman, Muhlenberg College

We examined the effect of disliked music and synchronous movement on perceptions of rapport and entitativity for a target group. While we predicted that the music would decrease perceptions of group cohesion, the manipulation increased entitativity ratings but not rapport. The results may be due to an ingroup-outgroup classification.

We Are One: Leader Racial Prototypically in NCAA Football Teams
McKenzie Reesx, University of Utah
Justin Wareham, University of Utah
Nathan Meikle, University of Utah
Arthur Brief, University of Utah

We draw upon the social identity theory of leadership, realistic group conflict theory, and intergroup contact theory to demonstrate that only under unthreatening situations will the race of emergent leaders reflect the prototypical race of the group. Hypotheses are supported using data from NCAA football teams and their elected captains.

When and How Task Conflict Leads to Team Creativity
Sejin Keemx, Georgia Institute of Technology
Christina Shalley, Georgia Institute of Technology

We seek to resolve inconsistencies concerning the relationship between task conflict and team creativity. Using motivated information processing theory, team information elaboration may be a salient mediator of this relationship, and psychological safety climate as a moderator. Results supported this model for the relationship between task conflict and team creativity.
XVII-119 Who online leaders are? Psychological traits of online activists (on a case of political protests in Russia)
Tatiana Anatolievna Indina, Researcher, New Economic School
Ivan Klimov, Director, New Economic School, Center for New Media and Society
The study aims to discover the social & psychological mechanisms of the online leadership phenomenon, helping to understand the role of leaders' personalities in online mobilization. Research results highlight social and psychological competencies of online leaders, including the characteristics of their online behavior, motivation, values and personality. Based on this data the typology of online leaders was built.
(Social - Social Groups)

XVII-120 Why Is Ostracism Endorsed? Evaluative Legitimacy as a Predictor of Ostracism
Ryuichi Tama, Nagoya University
Tasuku Igarashi, Nagoya University
This study examined the roles of “evaluative legitimacy of ostracism” and ostracized target’s characteristics on how people endorse ostracism in a group. A scenario study showed that, in general, people high in evaluative legitimacy of ostracism endorsed ostracism toward a target unless he or she was altruistic.
(Social - Social Groups)

XVII-121 Eye Tracking Socially Desirable Responses on a Personality Inventory under a Job Applicant Instructional Set
Howard Sisco, NYCCT, The City University of New York
Rory S Sisco, Teachers College, Columbia University
This study investigated the disparity of respondents’ foveal fixations in creating a favorable impression on personality inventory items differing in social desirability. The results support the prediction that foveal fixations will be of longer duration for items higher in social desirability in the employment selection contexts.
(Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

XVII-122 Inductive matrix reasoning consists of working memory and rule induction
Patrick Loesch, German Institute for International Educational Research
Marcus Hasselhorn, German Institute for International Educational Research
The experimental design included a variation of the instructions to Raven’s APM which already gave the rules necessary to solve the problems, hence making rule induction unnecessary. An effect of the rule induction affordance on the correlation between APM and working memory was confirmed.
(General - Psychometrics)

XVII-123 Measurement and Predictive Invariance of a Work-Life Boundary Assessment Across Gender
Natalie A Wright, Valdosta State University
Konstantin Kutschenko, Valdosta State University
Bryant Bush, Valdosta State University
Kelly Hannum, Center for Creative Leadership
Phillip Braddy, Center for Creative Leadership

This study examined measurement and predictive invariance of a work-life boundary assessment across gender. The assessment demonstrated partial scalar invariance. Several scales did not demonstrate predictive invariance relating to work-life outcomes. These results indicate measurement and predictive invariance across gender cannot be assumed for work-life boundary measures.

(Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

XVII-124 New View on Ageism: A College Student Perspective
Brianna M. Olbinskix, St Louis University
Lisa M. Willoughby, St. Louis University

The Fraboni Scale of Ageism (FSA) is one of the most popular measures of ageism. This study examines the construct validity of the FSA and suggests points of improvement regarding the relevancy of the FSA for use with today’s college students through the analysis of qualitative and quantitative data.

(Social - Psychometrics)

XVII-125 Psychometric Properties of the Muscle Dysmorphia Questionnaire
Frederick G. Grieve, Western Kentucky University
Jennifer Short, University of Alabama
Rebecca Cubberley, Western Kentucky University
W. Pitt Derryberry, Western Kentucky University
Elizabeth Jones, Western Kentucky University
Shana Wilson, Kent State University
Mary Hanahan, Western Kentucky University
Stephanie Menser, Western Kentucky University
Ciara Cyr, Western Kentucky University
Molly White, Western Kentucky University

Three studies presented describe the creation of the Muscle Dysmorphia Questionnaire (MDQ). Study One examines test-retest reliability. Study Two examines concurrent validity, and Study Three evaluated predictive validity. The general results of the three studies indicate that the MDQ is a reliable and valid measure.

(Clinical - Psychometrics)

XVII-126 Response Time Model Including Distance to Difficulty Parameters in Joint IRT Framework
John J Prindlex, Max Planck Institute for Human Development
Timothy R Brick, Max Planck Institute for Human Development
Frank Goldhammer, German Institute for International Educational Research

A joint response and response time model provides a framework for modeling person ability and speededness simultaneously. The model is extended to include parameterization for person distance
to item difficulty in the response time function. Suggestions for model fitting and an application to real data are presented.

(Methodology - Psychometrics)

XVII-127 The Development and Validation of a Scale of Intellectual Humility
Elizabeth J Krumrei-Mancusox, Pepperdine University
Steven V Rouse, Pepperdine University
We developed a self-report measure of intellectual humility through literature reviews, expert ratings, pilot testing, and factor analyses. This resulted in a single-factor scale assessing a person’s acceptance of limits to knowledge, openness to alternative viewpoints, openness to revising beliefs, and defensiveness about beliefs. The scale yields scores with good internal consistency, test-retest reliability, and convergent/discriminant validity.

(General - Psychometrics)

XVII-128 The Dimensions of Body Dysmorphic Disorder
Rachel A Maxwell, Eastern Illinois University
Susan Longley, Eastern Illinois University
Ada Wainwright, College of DuPage
Naheed Hasan, College of DuPage
BDD is rarely diagnosed as it is presently defined by one symptom, dysmorphic concerns. There is growing support for BDD being better recognized as a multidimensional entity. To support this conceptualization exploratory, factor analysis of recognized BDD measures extracted three symptom dimensions: social avoidance, compulsions, and obsessions.

(Clinical - Psychometrics)

XVII-129 The Driver Behavior Questionnaire: A New Shorter Version
Loretta Patterson, Lakehead University
Bruce Weaver, Lakehead University
Nathan Smith, Lakehead University
Michel Bédard, Lakehead University
This study sought to create a shorter (20-item) version of the Driver Behavior Questionnaire (DBQ-SV) and to explore the psychometric properties in a younger Canadian sample. The DBQ-SV demonstrated acceptable to good internal consistency and correlation coefficients between the DBQ – Long Version and DBQ-SV were excellent.

(General - Psychometrics)

XVII-130 The Effects of Reverse-Worded Items on Factor Structures of Psychological Scales
Xijuan Zhang, University of British Columbia
Victoria Savalei, University of British Columbia
Reverse-worded items (RWIs) in psychological scales may not remove acquiescence bias and may create new contamination on the scale factor structures. Our study investigates the impact of RWIs
through manipulating the number of RWIs on a scale, and explores an alternative scale format, which
minimizes the contamination associated with RWIs.

(Methodology - Psychometrics)

XVII-131 The Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test Displays Low Reliability
Crystal A. Bakerx, University of Northern Colorado
Steven Pulos, University of Northern Colorado
Eric Peterson, University of Northern Colorado
Rena A. Kirkland, University of Northern Colorado
The Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test (RMET) was developed as an advanced theory of mind measure. We conducted a reliability generalization study on the RMET and found a mean reliability of .656 (Cronbach-Guttman) suggesting that this instrument may not be suitable for examining individual differences in non-clinical samples.

(Methodology - Psychometrics)

XVII-132 Conducting Forensic Mental Health Assessments for Gun Ownership
Hayley Wechslerx, Sam Houston State University
Gianni Pirelli, Private Practice
Robert Cramer, Sam Houston State University
We provide considerations for practitioners conducting psychological evaluations for gun ownership. These evaluations should be grounded in forensic psychology principles and those specifically related to forensic mental health assessment (FMHA); however, they represent a unique class of assessments with a particular set of considerations. The considerations we set forth are empirically driven.

(Clinical - Criminal Justice)

XVII-133 Justice for all? The effects of victim attractiveness and morality on verdicts
Katherine M. Luechtx, Florida Southern College
Deah Quinlivan, Florida Southern College
Daniella K Cash, University of Alabama at Huntsville
Samantha Tuhn, Iowa State (Formerly)
Do victims with desirable characteristics receive more justice than victims with undesirable characteristics? This experiment assesses the impact of pretrial publicity and juror instructions on guilty verdicts. Results indicate a need to limit pretrial publicity in order to provide justice for all victims, regardless of their appearance or past behaviors.

(Social - Criminal Justice)

XVII-134 Justifications for Sentencing Offenders
Dorothy C. Doolittlex, Christopher Newport University
Shelia P. Greenlee, Christopher Newport University
Goals or justifications for punishment have changed through the years. This study explores current attitudes of young adults. Undergraduate students ranked seven justifications for punishment. Results
indicate that young adults are more interested in punishing the offender than assisting in his or her rehabilitation. (Social - Criminal Justice)

XVII-135 Perceived Guilt in Heterosexual and Homosexual Crimes-of-Passion
Erin C. Dupuisx, Loyola University
Clara F Baldwin, Loyola University
This study investigated the influence of defendants’ sexual orientation in crimes-of-passion homicides on participants’ (N=98) attributions of guilt. Participants read one of four vignettes describing a crime-of-passion case. The results indicated that gay and lesbian perpetrators were held more responsible than heterosexual perpetrators. Homophobia was also negatively correlated with guilt. (Social - Criminal Justice)

XVII-136 Personality Differences Predict Levels of Criminal Justice Involvement in Veterans
David T. Howardx, VA Palo Alto Health Care System
Leena Bui, VA Palo Alto Health Care System
Daniel M. Blonigen, VA Palo Alto Health Care System
Are individuals with certain personality types more likely than others to be involved with the criminal justice system? Current analyses examine personality measures of the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire as predictors of levels of justice involvement among a Veteran population. Additional outcomes of functioning are reported, and implications are discussed. (Personality/Emotion - Criminal Justice)

XVII-137 Prejudice Toward Undocumented, low SES, Latino Defendants in Juror Decision Making: An Empirical Examination
Russ K. Espinozax, California State University, Fullerton
No secondary authors
This study examined how immigrant defendant documentation status, ethnicity, and SES influence juror decisions. Three-hundred and forty mock jurors read a trial transcript and rendered a verdict, recommended a sentence, and answered culpability questions. Results showed bias towards the undocumented Latino defendant of low SES compared with all other conditions. (Social - Criminal Justice)

XVII-138 Recanted Corroboration: The Impact of Confessions on Alibi Evidence
Stéphanie B. Marionx, Ryerson University
Jeff Kukucka, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Carisa Collins, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Saul Kassin, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Tara M Burke, Ryerson University
Using an experimental paradigm, we tested the impact of confessions on alibi evidence. Participants who were informed of a confederate’s confession to a mock theft were more likely to recant their
initial corroboration of a true alibi than participants who were informed that the confederate denied involvement in the crime.
(Social - Criminal Justice)

XVII-139 **Restorative versus Punitive Justice Attitudes: Influences of Empathy and Experiences of Discrimination**
Michelle C. Ramosx, University of Southern California
Gayla Margolin, University of Southern California
Hannah F. Rasmussen, University of Southern California
Vivian N. Rotenstein, University of Southern California
Kristene A. Hosseopian, University of Southern California
Larissa B. Del Piero, University of Southern California
This study investigates empathy and discrimination in shaping emerging adults’ attitudes about restorative versus punitive justice. Discrimination experiences are linked with males’ punitive views of justice, particularly for those who also report low compassion and empathy. Findings highlight different pathways for males and females in forming restorative and punitive beliefs.
(Social - Criminal Justice)

XVII-140 **The effects of the fundamental attribution error on jury decision making**
Katherine M. Luecht, Florida Southern College
Deah Quinlivan, Florida Southern College
Daniella Cash, University of Alabama at Huntsville
Jeffrey Neuschatz, University of Alabama at Huntsville
Research demonstrates that secondary confessions are just as persuasive to jurors as primary confessions. This experiment evaluated verdict order in experimental settings as well as whether the fundamental attribution error influences juror decision making in secondary confession cases. Jurors who received the attribution questionnaire were less likely to vote guilty.
(Social - Criminal Justice)

XVII-141 **How Many Children Have Asperger Syndrome?: Estimates from Autism Monitoring in Metropolitan New Jersey**
Josephine Shenoudax, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School
Rita Baltus, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School
Marina Donnelly, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School
Walter Zahorodny, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School
This study determined the proportion of children with Asperger Syndrome (AS) in a large population of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) cases identified by active, multiple-source surveillance, according to a thorough Center's for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)-developed ascertainment method.
(Clinical - Epidemiology)

XVII-142 **Might Cultural Response Style Influence the Identification of ASD Among Hispanic Children?**
Brian Bargerx, University of South Carolina  
Catherine Rice, Centers for Disease Control  
Cultural response styles on developmental screeners could contribute to differential rates of identification of autism spectrum disorder (ASD). We found that, compared to parents of white children, parents of Hispanic children had more extreme responses (positive and negative) on survey items similar to those on ASD screeners.  
(Clinical - Epidemiology)

XVII-143 Sex Differences in the Expression of Autism Spectrum Disorders in Children  
Josephine Shenoudax, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School  
Matthew Forsythe, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School  
Michael Verile, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School  
Rita Baltus, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School  
Marina Donnelly, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School  
Kate Sidwell, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School  
Kaitlyn Oldwurtel, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School  
Walter Zahorodny, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School  
This study examined sex-based differences in the expression of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in a large, diverse, population-based sample of 8-year olds from New Jersey. Contrary to expectation, girls with ASD had higher frequency of some core autism indicators than boys.  
(Clinical - Epidemiology)

XVII-144 Use of Standardized Tests for Autism Diagnosis in Metropolitan New Jersey  
Walter Zahorodnyx, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School  
Michael Verile, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School  
Josephine Shenouda, Rutgers University - NJ Medical School  
This study determined the extent to which autism-specific diagnostic tests, including the CARS, ADOS and ADI-R, were used for evaluation of children in a diverse, 4-county, metropolitan region in New Jersey.  
(Clinical - Epidemiology)

XVII-145 Perceptions of Co-Worker Dangerousness: How Individuals Define Aggression Probability in Organizational Settings  
William L McLanex, University of Georgia  
Robert P Mahan, University of Georgia  
Organizational context and attributes of a potentially violent workplace cohort were captured with multi-cue judgment analysis. Probability judgments of cohort violence were generated based cues containing cohort characteristics and contextual information. Four aggression probability judgments accounted for 92% of the variance in judgment policies, with differences between workers and experts.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Judgment and Decision Making)