XIV- 001 Acute and chronic stress are associated with exploitative foraging behavior
Jennifer Lenow, New York University
Authors: J.K. Lenow, S. Constantino, E. Phelps, Psychology, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES| N.D. Daw, Neural Science, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES|
Investigating how humans make decisions under stress is ultimately critical for understanding how decision-making unfolds in the real world. In the current study, we found that both acute physiological stress and chronic subjective stress were associated with greater exploitative behavior. (Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

XIV- 002 Identifying Coping Styles Using Latent Profile Analysis
Alyssa Allen | Matthew Crockett | Adrienne Lawless | Laura Boothe | Matthew Pearson, University of New Mexico | University of New Mexico | University of New Mexico | University of Virginia | University of New Mexico
Authors: A. Allen, M.J. Crockett, A.K. Lawless, M.R. Pearson, Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, and Addictions, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, UNITED STATES| L.G. Boothe, Psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, UNITED STATES
Although the variable-centered approach is typically used to examine how coping variables relate to outcomes, we explore a person-centered approach (i.e., latent profile analysis), which identified subgroups of individuals who differ with regard to their use of coping strategies. (Personality/Emotion – Emotion)

XIV- 003 The association between 5-HTTLPR and spontaneous facial mimicry: An investigation using the Facial Action Coding System (FACS)
Addie Merians, The College of William & Mary
We used the Facial Action Coding System (FACS) to examine the spontaneous mimicry of positive and negative facial expressions of emotion. We show that individuals with a genetic variation thought to increase negative emotionality were less likely to mimic positive facial expressions of emotion. (Social - Emotion)
XIV- 004 Social Scenarios for Affect Development in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders: Validation in Adult and Child Populations
Sarah Koch | Jenna Lebersfeld | Christian Clesi, "University of Alabama, Birmingham" | "University of Alabama, Birmingham"
Authors: S. Koch, J. Lebersfeld, C. Clesi, M. Hopkins, F. Biasini, Psychology, "University of Alabama, Birmingham", Homewood, Alabama, UNITED STATES
Social scenarios representing specific emotions were validated in samples of healthy adults (91% accuracy) and children (84% accuracy). Scenarios will be used as a tool for developing emotion recognition skills in children with Autism Spectrum Disorders, who display difficulties in this domain.
(Developmental - Emotion)

XIV- 005 Emotion Knowledge Predicts Affective Instability Above and Beyond Borderline Personality Disorder Status
Alexandra Dick, Suffolk University
Authors: A. Dick, M. Suvak, Psychology Department, Suffolk University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
This laboratory study examining the role of conceptual knowledge and language in the affective instability (AI) associated with Borderline Personality Disorder demonstrated an association between individual differences in language ability, conceptual representations of emotion and AI.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XIV- 006 Heart rate variability and imagery during exposure to eerie music.
Sebastian Szollos, Catholic University of America
Authors: S. Szollos, Catholic University of America, Columbia, Maryland, UNITED STATES
This study investigated cognitions and cardiac reactivity elicited by relaxing versus eerie music. Heart rate variability measures showed greater autonomic activation changes in the eerie music condition. This effect may be mediated by visual imagery elicited by the music.
(Clinical - Emotion)

XIV- 007 Beyond Good and Bad Coping: Coping Flexibility and Emotional Functioning
Matthew Crockett | Alyssa Allen | Laura Boothe | Adrienne Lawless | Matthew Pearson, University of New Mexico | University of New Mexico | University of Virginia | University of New Mexico | University of New Mexico
Authors: M.J. Crockett, A. Allen, A.K. Lawless, M.R. Pearson, Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, and Addictions, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, UNITED STATES | L.G. Boothe, Psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, UNITED STATES
Rather than considering specific coping strategies to be “good” or “bad,” we discuss the concept of coping flexibility, consider how to operationalize it, and demonstrate how coping flexibility relates to emotional outcomes (depression, anxiety).
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)
XIV- 008 Implicit fear effects on cardiac reactivity are moderated by task difficulty
Mathieu Chatelain, University of Geneva
Authors: M. Chatelain, G.H. Gendolla, Section of Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva, SWITZERLAND
This experiment tested the joint impact of masked affective stimuli and task difficulty on mental effort assessed as pre-ejection period during a cognitive task. As predicted, fear-primes resulted in stronger cardiac reactivity than anger-primes when the task was easy. The reverse pattern emerged in the difficult condition.
(Cognitive – Emotion)

XIV- 009 Attentional Bias Across the Menstrual Cycle: Emotional Expression Matters
Maria Parmley, Assumption College
Authors: M. Parmley, F. Zhang, K. Colburn, G. Nabil, C. Lincoln, Assumption College, Worcester, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
Consistent with our hypothesis, female participants in their fertile phase of their menstrual cycle (compared to their non-fertile phase) showed greater attention to masculine faces than feminine faces, but that this varied as a function of the emotional expression of the face.
(Social - Emotion)

XIV- 010 Predicting Purpose in Life: the Contribution of Appreciation/gratitude.
Nancy Fagley, Rutgers University
Authors: N.S. Fagley, A. Simanovskya, A. Ferriola, K. Langione, Rutgers University, Somerset, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
Appreciation makes a significant contribution to purpose-in-life, one of 6 domains of psychological well-being (PWB), beyond social desirability, sex, and the Big 5. Appreciation accounted for 5.8% of the variance in purpose-in-life, over-and-above social desirability, sex, and the Big 5.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XIV- 011 Cultural and Gender Differences on Emotions Induced by Music
Aaron Fong, "Brigham Young University, Hawaii"
Authors: A. Fong, R.M. Miller, Psychology, "Brigham Young University, Hawaii", Laie, Hawaii, UNITED STATES
The study investigated how cultural and gender differences affect emotions induced by music. The results suggest that cultural and gender norms may be applicable to music interventions, just as in other kinds of therapies.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)
XIV- 012 Emotion and Memory: Central vs. Peripheral Information
Trevor Spelman | Katie Kincaid | Avery Charron, Butler University | Butler University | Butler University
Authors: T. Spelman, K. Kincaid, Psychology, Butler University, Noblesville, Indiana, UNITED STATES | A. Charron, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES | J. N. Bohannon, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES
52 participants viewed a slide show counterbalanced for TBR item position and context congruency. Half viewed an arousing sequence or a neutral one. Central and congruent slides were recalled better. Elaborate details from the emotional sequence were better recalled regardless of slide.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

XIV- 013 The Role of Self-Compassion in Understanding the Link Between Negative Life Events and Psychological Maladjustment Conditions in Female College Students
Laura Vargas, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor"
Authors: L. Vargas, Z. Jilani, E. Chang, Y. Minami, T. Yu, J. Lin, M. Muyan, Psychology, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor", Ann Arbor, Michigan, UNITED STATES | J. Hirsch, Eastern Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, UNITED STATES
This study examined the relationship between negative life events (NLE), self-compassion and psychological maladjustment among 230 female college students. Results indicated that the link between NLE and psychological maladjustment was weaker for students with higher levels of self-compassion.
(Clinical - Emotion)

XIV- 014 Does internalizing and externalizing symptomology differentially mediate the relationship between inattention peer neglect and peer rejection?
Taylor Landis, Pennsylvania State University
Authors: T. Landis, C. Huang-Pollock, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
This study examined whether internalizing and externalizing symptomology mediated the relationship between inattention and peer neglect and rejection. In a sample of 700 children, results showed that all predictors significantly predicted unique variance in peer problems. Implications are discussed.
(Clinical – Child)

XIV- 015 Let’s take a picture with Elmo!: Children’s Reactions to Live-Action fictional characters.
Jessica Bendert, Pace University
Authors: J. Bendert, Psychology, Pace University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES | T. Goldstein, Pace University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
Although young children are regularly exposed to live-action fictional characters (e.g. Cinderella at Disneyland) we do not know how they understand the symbolic nature of these experiences. We find parents report children’s understanding lags behind traditional findings of symbolic representation.
(Developmental - Child)
High relational aggressive boys don’t respond empathetically to victims of bullying in Japanese elementary school children.

Lisa Katsuma, Osaka University of Human Sciences

Authors: L. Katsuma, Osaka University of Human Sciences, Osaka, JAPAN

This study examined in 467 Japanese elementary school children (9 to 12 years old) how three types of aggression were related to cognitive and empathy-related responses in bullying situations. Findings showed that relationally aggressive boys had emotionally empathetic deficits for victims' sadness.

Relationships between teachers and economically disadvantaged preschoolers predict socioemotional competence as demonstrated by peer play behaviors


Authors: J. Lee, M. Yu, S. Chao, T. Chuang, G.V. Oades-Sese, Pediatrics, Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, Institute for the Study of Child Development, Research Lab for Resilience and Early Childhood Development, New Brunswick, New Jersey, UNITED ST

This study examines the impact of adult-child relationships on preschoolers’ individual play behaviors. Participants include 599 children from Head Start and State Preschools in California. Results indicate teacher-child relationships significantly contribute to children’s play behaviors in school.

The Effect of Fantasy on Retention

Gabriella Galeazzi, Providence College

Authors: G. Galeazzi, Psychology, Providence College, Lynn, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES

The use of pretense and fantasy is a common teaching tool used in many daycares and preschools. Do children retain information that is taught to them when it is presented in pretense? This experiment examined the value of utilizing pretense for learning, particularly in early childhood education.

Parental warmth and overprotection differentially influence child adrenocortical stress response: A multiphase growth curve analysis

Chrystal Vergara-Lopez, Brown University

Authors: C. Vergara-Lopez, M.H. Bublitz, L.R. Stroud, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES | M. O'Reilly Treter, Centers for Behavioral and Preventive Medicine, Miriam Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island

We examined the influence of parental style on child stress response. Warmth was associated with a steeper increase in cortisol during stress and faster recovery after stress; while overprotection was associated with a less steep increase in cortisol during stress but slower recovery after stress.
XIV- 020 **Mapping the Frequency and Severity of Depressive Behaviors in Preschool-Aged Children**

*Sara Bufferd*, California State University San Marcos

Authors: T.M. Olino, Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|S.J. Bufferd, Psychology, California State University San Marcos, San Marcos, California, UNITED STATES|L. Dougherty, Psychology, University of Maryland College Park, Col

This study characterizes the frequency and severity of depressive behaviors in preschool-aged children. Results indicate a coherent depression dimension and the frequency at which individual behaviors are severe. These data can enhance empirically-driven assessment of early emerging depression.

(Clinical – Child)

XIV- 021 **Evolution of emotion regulation disorders in sexually abused preschoolers**

*Ariane Ségui-Lemire*, "University of Quebec, Montreal"

Authors: A. Ségui-Lemire, M. Hébert, L. Cossette, R. Langevin, "University of Quebec, Montreal", Montréal, Québec, CANADA

The present study examined the evolution of emotion regulation problems in sexually abused preschoolers, evaluated shortly after disclosure and again one year later. Parents reported an increase of emotion regulation disorders in sexually abused children with time.

(Developmental - Child)

XIV- 022 **Parenting stress in parents of children with substance exposure**

*Catherine Gaze*, Elmhurst College

Authors: C.M. Gaze, K. Kochanova, Psychology, Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois, UNITED STATES|A. Wells, Children's Research Triangle , Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES

This study investigates parenting stress in parents of children with substance exposure. Biological and adoptive parents reported higher stress than foster parents and guardians. Across families, stress was found to be predicted by maternal depression and child diagnoses.

(Developmental - Child)

XIV- 023 **The Role of Racial Stereotypicality in Predicting Educational Outcomes**

*Julia George-Jones*, Rice University

Authors: J.L. George-Jones, A. McCleary-Gaddy, Psychology, Rice University, Houston, Texas, UNITED STATES|M. Hebl, Psychology, Rice University, Houston, Texas, UNITED STATES|M. Williams, Emory University, Atlanta, Texas, UNITED STATES

No known research has examined the extent to which racial stereotypicality of college students predicts college majors. We analyzed participants’ pictures from university yearbooks and their college majors, and found that stereotypicality was related to choice of major but only in limited ways.

(Industrial/Organizational - Education)
XIV- 024 More Balanced Bilingual Vocabulary in Preschoolers Relates to Better Performance on the Child-ANT
Clara Chan, Nanyang Technological University
Authors: C.G. Chan, L. Qu, Psychology, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, SINGAPORE
We examined within-group variance in preschool English-Chinese bilinguals; how balance of bilingualism (receptive & expressive vocabulary ratios) relate to attention. Balance ratios predicted performance on the Attention Network Task, with differing results for each vocabulary type on ANT subscores. (Developmental - Child)

XIV- 025 Do Low Spans Benefit More From Working Memory Training Than High Spans?
Tyler Harrison, Georgia Institute of Technology
Authors: T.L. Harrison, K.L. Hicks, C. Draheim, R. Engle, School of Psychology, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, UNITED STATES| J.L. Foster, University of Western Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA
Recent research has investigated whether working memory can be improved with training. Researchers have suggested that working memory training may be particularly beneficial for individuals with low levels of working memory capacity. We tested this claim by seeing who benefits most from training. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV- 026 Speeded Source Memory Performance in Young Adult Bilinguals
Angela Grant, The Pennsylvania State University
Authors: A.M. Grant, N. Dennis, Psychology, The Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
Young adult bilinguals and monolinguals completed a source memory test, whose different conditions were designed to stress working memory and inhibitory control. Bilinguals performed significantly faster than monolinguals across all conditions without compromising accuracy. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV- 027 Semantic processing affects recognition memory more for verbs than nouns.
Boo Khoo, Western Connecticut State University
Authors: B.H. Khoo, K. Parraglia, S. Mejia, Psychology, Western Connecticut State University, Danbury, Connecticut, UNITED STATES
We examined incidental memory under semantic or syntactic processing. The findings suggest that incidental memory for nouns are better than for verbs, and this difference mostly exists with semantic processing; this suggests that verbs and nouns are processed differently for meaning. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)
XIV- 028 Trauma Memories and the Relationship between Rehearsal and Recall
Chelsea Melton, Western Washington University
Authors: C.J. Melton, A. Luna, C.A. Byrne, I.E. Hyman, Jr., Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington, UNITED STATES
Participants (N = 561) provided narratives and ratings of their worst and positive life events. Traumatic memories were rated as less clear than other memories although narratives were more coherent. We investigated the relationship among rehearsal, memory ratings, narrative coherence, and PTSD.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV- 029 Incidental sequence learning is modulated by response-contingent reward
Dennis Rünger, University of Southern California
Authors: D. Rünger, W. Wood, J. Monterosso, Psychology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES
Incidental sequence learning is based on automatic learning processes that create associations between serially ordered events. We asked whether this type of learning is influenced by reward and found greater learning of highly rewarded sequences compared to sequences followed by low reward.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV- 030 The Cognitive Load of Big and Small Gestures
Jing Zhao, "Teachers College, Columbia University"
Gesture type (big, small, and mixed) did not affect performance in non-communicative learning tasks, but small gestures involved less cognitive load than big gestures. Big gesture users reported a lower level of frustration, but their performance was not different from that of other gesture users.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV- 031 Conflict Management as a Buffer between Peer Conflict and Adolescents' Reactivity to Conflict.
Kristen Wilkinson, Rhode Island College
Authors: K.N. Wilkinson, N.C. Felkel, E. Vaught, A. Champagne, E.C. Cook, Psychology, Rhode Island College, Cranston, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES
This study examined conflict management as a buffer between conflict in peer relationships and emotional and physiological reactivity to conflict in 82 late adolescents with results suggesting that higher conflict management reduced the effect of friendship conflict on emotional reactivity.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

XIV- 032 Trajectories of year-to-year maintenance of close friendships from ages 12 to 22
Francois Poulin, UQAM
Authors: F. Poulin, Psychology, UQAM, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA
Group-based modeling on the year-to-year stability of friendships (ages 12-22) revealed three increasing trajectories (low stability, average and high). Depressed youths with lower school grades are more likely to be in the low trajectory thus experiencing fewer stability in their friendships.
(Developmental – Adolescent)

XIV- 033 The Association of Social Anxiety to Hostile Intent and Social Threat: Does Threat and Hostility Decrease with Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment?
Danielle Hayes | Jennifer Poquette | Matthew Cromley | Taylor Landy | Emily Stricker | Ryan Nordlander | Marina Oganesova | Carrie Masia, William Paterson University | William Paterson University | William Paterson University | William Paterson University | William Paterson University | William Paterson University | William Paterson University | William Paterson University | William Paterson University
Authors: D. Hayes, J. Poquette, M. Cromley, T. Landy, E. Stricker, R. Nordlander, M. Oganesova, C. Masia, William Paterson University, Bergenfield, New Jersey, UNITED STATES | C. Lynch, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
The Children’s Automatic Thoughts Scale (CATS; Schniering & Rapee) is a measure used for Hostility and Social Threat Biases. These biases are central to Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD). Our findings indicate that CATS scores decrease for adolescents with SAD in both CBT and supportive treatment.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

XIV- 034 The Concurrent Influence of Personality Traits and Social Factors on Adolescent Risk-Taking
Brett Enneking, University of Indianapolis
Authors: D.B. Estell, Counseling and Educational Psychology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, UNITED STATES | B. Enneking, N. Perdue, School of Psychological Sciences, University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES
In predicting adolescent risk-taking, both personality and social variables are important. In the current study, archival data were used to predict risk-taking from a multitude of variables, including aggression, impulse control, popularity, resistance to peer pressure, and social norms.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

XIV- 035 The Nature of To-Be-Learned Categories And Individuals' Working Memory Capacity Influence The Interleaving Effect
Joseph Kim, McMaster University
Authors: R.A. Bjork, Psychology, "University of California, Los Angeles", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES | V. Yan, Psychology, "University of California, Los Angeles", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES | F. Sana, J. Kim, Psychology, Behaviour & Neuroscien
Do all learners and all types of materials benefit from interleaved study of different categories (vs. blocking study by category)? Using both perceptual and conceptual categories, we found that all learners benefit from interleaving, and that the benefit is particularly large for low WMC learners.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)
XIV- 036 **The Influence of Expressed Emotion on Suicidality in Latino and non-Latino Caucasian Adolescents with Depression**  
Amy Rapp, "University of California, Los Angeles"  
Authors: A. Rapp, D.A. Chavira, Clinical Psychology, "University of California, Los Angeles", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES| F. Reinosa Segovia, M. Cabral, "University of California, Los Angeles", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES| J. Asarnow, Psychiat  
The current study aims to investigate the role of expressed emotion (EE) on suicidal outcomes in an ethnically diverse sample of adolescents with depression. Ordinal regressions were conducted to compare the predictive utility of EE variables in Latino and non-Latino Caucasian youth.  
(Clinical - Adolescent)

XIV- 037 **Gender differences in the relation between Internet addiction and depression in adolescents**  
Lichan Liang, National Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University  
Authors: L. Liang, A. Shao, C. Yuan, Y. Bian, National Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, CHINA  
The aim of the study was to explore the causal relation between Internet addiction and depression among adolescents in China. This study found that there are significant gender differences in the relation between Internet addiction and depression, based on a three-year cross-lagged study.  
(Developmental - Adolescent)

XIV- 038 **Similarity of Autonomy Between Same-Sex Adolescent Friends Over Time**  
Stine Linden-Andersen, Bishop's University  
Authors: S. Linden-Andersen, Psychology, Bishop's University, Canton De Hatley, Quebec, CANADA| D. Markiewicz, Psychology, Brock University, Niagara Region, Ontario, CANADA| A. Doyle, Psychology, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA  
This study aims to evaluate if adolescent friends become more similar over time in autonomy. Using a sample of 75 same-sex adolescent friends, a three year longitudinal study revealed that adolescents did not become more similar over time. Interestingly and contrary to hypotheses, adolescents became more dissimilar over time.  
(Developmental – Adolescent)

XIV- 039 **Problematic Use of Mobile Phones in Teens While Driving**  
Molly Tiedeken | Dana Bonfiglio, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia | Children's Hospital of Philadelphia  
Authors: M. Tiedeken, D. Bonfiglio, Y. Lee, Center for Injury Research and Prevention, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES| M.C. Delgado, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES  
The current study utilized the Problematic Use of Mobile Phones (PUMP) as a part of a larger survey study to assess teen perspectives on cell phone use while driving. Results showed that higher PUMP scores are associated with more days of self-reported texting while driving.  
(Developmental - Adolescent)
XIV- 040 Gender Identity-Gender Stereotype Discrepancies Predict Developmental Reversals in Generalization Biases
Paul Klaczynski | Wejdan Felmban, University of Northern Colorado | University of Northern Colorado
Authors: P. Klaczynski, W. Felmban, Psychological Sciences, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colorado, UNITED STATES|
Biased generalizations favoring traditional gender traits over non-traditional gender traits typically declined with age. However, for boys with large gender identity-gender stereotype discrepancies (i.e., the identity-stereotype gap), biases increased with age, indicating a developmental reversal.
(Developmental - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIV- 041 Predictable optimism: Using Urban Big Data to Understand Day-to-Day Fluctuations in New Yorkers' Lottery Gambling
A. Ross Otto, New York University
Authors: A. Otto, S.M. Fleming, P. Glimcher, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES|
We take an Urban Big Data approach to investigate how NYC residents’ lottery ticket gambling fluctuates in accordance with outcomes outside of their control—namely, outcomes of sports events. Indeed, unexpected sports successes by NYC teams positively predict daily per-capita lottery gambling.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIV- 042 Investigating Study Completion Modality in Legal Decision Making
Margaret Reardon, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Authors: M. Reardon, Psychology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|
This study examined the validity of online data collection for legal decision making by comparing decisions between participants who completed the study online and in-person. No sample differences were found and modality did not influence guilt or interact with manipulations to influence guilt.
(Methodology - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIV- 043 Superfluous Neuroscience Information Makes Explanations of Psychological Phenomena More Appealing
Diego Fernandez-Duque, Villanova University
Authors: D. Fernandez-Duque, J. Evans, Psychology, Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES| C. Christian, S. Hodges, Psychology, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, UNITED STATES|
Four studies show that irrelevant neuroscience information makes research arguments more appealing. The effect does not depend on whether fMRI images are included with the neuroscience text; is specific to neuroscience; and fails to generalize to superfluous information from other 'hard' sciences.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)
XIV- 044 Does fairness guide spatial attention?
Gewnhi Park, Azusa Pacific University
Authors: G. Park, S. Ju, Psychology, Azusa Pacific University, Azusa, California, UNITED STATES|N. Hennig, Psychology, Azusa Pacific University, Azusa, California, UNITED STATES|H. DiSpaltro, Psychology, Azusa Pacific University, Azusa, California, UNITED STATES
According to the iterative-reprocessing model (Cunningham & Zelazo, 2006), a stimulus can be interpreted and evaluated repeatedly based on a set of accumulated contextual information—termed “an iterative sequence”. In this experiment, we examined whether being treated fairly versus unfairly during economic decision making would contribute to the evaluation process of faces, which then help shape attentional mechanisms later.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIV- 045 The Phantom Decoy Effect in Perceptual Decision-making
Jonathan Pettibone, "Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville"
Authors: J.C. Pettibone, Psychology, "Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville", Edwardsville, Illinois, UNITED STATES|J. Trueblood, Cognitive Science, "University of California, Irvine", Irvine, California, UNITED STATES
The Phantom Decoy effect (Pratkanis & Farquhar, 1992) was tested in perceptual decision-making. In contrast to consumer choice, participants were found to prefer the non-dominated competitor option to the typically preferred dominated target option. Implications for existing models are discussed.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIV- 046 Seeing Things Differently: Similarity Moderates the Effects of Perspective-Taking
Ellen O'Malley, "University at Albany, The State University of New York"
Authors: E. O'Malley, M. Muraven, Psychology, "University at Albany, The State University of New York", Albany, New York, UNITED STATES
When might perspective-taking be disadvantageous? Results of this study indicate that taking the perspective of a similar other results in greater impulsivity than when taking the perspective of a dissimilar other. Thus, perspective-taking that fails to create distance from the self may be harmful.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIV- 047 A Cognitive Model for Aggregating Top-N Lists
Ravi Selker, University of Amsterdam
Authors: R. Selker, Psychological Methods, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS|M.D. Lee, Cognitive Sciences, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, California, UNITED STATES|R. Iyer, Ranker, Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES
We develop a cognitive model that aggregates top-n rankings generated by people, and apply it to real-world data. The model's ranking is more accurate than any individual ranking, and it is able to infer the relative expertise of the individuals.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)
Revealing a Criminal History in a Job Interview May Make You More Likeable, but Not Necessarily More Hireable
Melanie Labeau, University of North Carolina at Pembroke
Authors: M. Labeau, K. Charlton, C. Newton, D. Edwards, S.M. Regan, Psychology, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, Pembroke, North Carolina, UNITED STATES
In a continuing effort to study the effect of revealing criminal history in a job interview, Mturk participants read about an applicant who did or did not disclose a larceny conviction prior to a background check. Results indicate that disclosure affected evaluations but not hiring assessments. (Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

Homo economicus performance on psychopathy and social value orientation measures: Evidence for quasi-Homo economicus?
Andrea Stephens, Colorado College
Authors: A.P. Stephens, M.S. Saviano, J. Horner, Psychology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado, UNITED STATES
Significant differences were found between behavioral types Homo economicus, quasi-Homo economicus, and controls on primary psychopathy and social value orientation, but not on secondary psychopathy. However, limited evidence from one subsample suggests a mixed picture for secondary psychopathy. (Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

The Blame Game: Free Will and Perceptions of Guilt
Courtney Allen, Marietta College
Authors: C.K. Allen, M. Sibicky, C. Klein, E. Green, Psychology, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, UNITED STATES
The present research investigated whether student’s primed beliefs about free will or determinism influenced their judgments about blame and responsibility. While serving as mock jurors for a criminal court case, students were given the task of finding the defendant guilty or not guilty. (Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

Need for Cognitive Closure and Risk Taking: Predicting risky and intertemporal choice
Birga Schumpe, "Helmut-Schmidt University, Hamburg"
Authors: B.M. Schumpe, "Helmut-Schmidt University, Hamburg", Hamburg, GERMANY | A. Brizi, M. Giacomantonio, L. Mannetti, University of Rome “Sapienza”, Rome, ITALY | A. Panno, University of Rome “Roma Tre”, Rome, ITALY
In three studies, we examined the relationship between individuals’ need for cognitive closure (NCC) and readiness to take risks. In line with our expectations, we found individuals high in the NCC to be more risk averse than individuals low in the NCC. (Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)
XIV- 052 Negative Implicit Attitudes about Tattooed Individuals Are Not Predicted by Participants’ Explicit Attitudes
Kivalina Grove, "University of Alaska, Anchorage"
Authors: K. Grove, G. Lupfer, C. Lampman, "University of Alaska, Anchorage", Anchorage, Alaska, UNITED STATES
In comparing explicit and implicit attitudes about tattoos, participants’ implicit biases against tattooed individuals were not reflected in their explicit attitudes about people with tattoos. Explicit attitude measures may be poor predictors of behavior. (Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV- 053 Immediate effects of approach and avoidance on highly valenced stimuli
Asi Schupak, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Authors: A. Schupak, R.R. Hassin, Psychology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, ISRAEL| E. Chajut, Psychology, The Open University of Israel, Raanana, ISRAEL
Approach-avoid manipulations are known to produce changes in evaluations of stimuli presented in a subsequent session. The current study provides evidence that even a single approach or avoidance action can change the evaluation of a specific high valence stimulus; i.e. every action has a reaction (Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV- 054 Bullying, Victimization and its Relationship to Psychological Well-Being
Kelly Morello, "University of Massachusetts, Lowell"
Authors: K.A. Morello, Psychology, "University of Massachusetts, Lowell", Lowell, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES|M. Duell, Psychology, "University of Massachusetts, Lowell", Lowell, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
The present study investigated whether bullies and/or victims suffer from self-esteem and anxiety-related problems in their adult lives. A sample of 639 undergraduates participated in an online survey. Victimization during high school was the most important predictor of later psychological well-being. (Personality/Emotion - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV- 055 The effect of prosocial behaviors on hypermasculine attitudes in African American Males
Max Seidman, Tulane University
Authors: M. Seidman, Science and Engineering, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, UNITED STATES
African American youth living in low-income urban communities face a disproportionate amount of stressors compared to youth of other races and ethnicities. Research shows that prosocial behavior may have a protective effect against antisocial behaviors. This research has not been conducted on African American populations. Correlational analysis shows that exposure to community violence, prosocial behavior, and hypermasculine attitudes are significantly correlated. Additionally, prosocial behaviors and exposure to community violence significantly predicted hypermasculine attitudes (General - Attitude/Attitude Change)
XIV- 056 **Anthropomorphizing Pigs Promotes Animal Welfare, But Not Willingness to Change Meat-Eating Behavior**

**George Schreer**, Manhattanville College

Authors: G. Schreer, A. Otiniano, L. DeLuca, A. Pavlova, K. Bao, Manhattanville College, Purchase, New York, UNITED STATES

Researchers have begun using anthropomorphism to promote pro-animal issues. In this study, we found that compared to people who anthropomorphized a computer, those who attributed human qualities to a pig were more sensitive to animal-related dilemmas, but less willing to try a vegetarian diet. (Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV- 057 **Age of Stalker Influences Perceptions of Behaviors**

**Jennifer Yanowitz**, Utica College

Authors: K.L. Yanowitz, Psychology, Arkansas State University, State University, Arkansas, UNITED STATES| J.L. Yanowitz, Psychology, Utica College, Utica, New York, UNITED STATES

This research explored the relationship between age and perceptions of stalking. Participants believed older perpetrators were more likely to stalk because of feelings for the target and that older perpetrators should be charged for a crime than younger stalkers. (Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV- 058 **"Oily Cassandra" and the Effectiveness of Eroticized Pro-Environmental Messages**

**Jim Allen**, SUNY Geneseo


Environmentalists often use eroticized messages to catch the public's attention and convince them to act to protect the environment. We examined the effectiveness of this tactic, mimicking a popular youtube message. Results indicated that the tactic is effective only among female environmentalists. (Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV- 059 **Aversion Towards Politics Mediates the Link Between Internal Political Efficacy and Political Participation**

**Norma Garza | Gabriela Mejia | Jason Popan | emanuel ortiz**, University of Texas-Pan American | University of Texas Pan-American | University of Texas-Pan American | university of texas pan american

Authors: G. Mejia , University of Texas Pan-American, Edinburg, Texas, UNITED STATES| N.E. Garza, Psychology, University of Texas-Pan American, Mcallen, Texas, UNITED STATES| J. Popan, Psychology, University of Texas-Pan American, Edinburg, Texas, UNITED STATES

In a survey of predominantly Latino college students, we demonstrated that the link between internal political efficacy and political participation is mediated by a newly developed measure of aversion to politics. The indirect effect holds for both pre- and post-election measures of participation. (Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)
XIV- 060 Mindfulness and Writing Exercises Increased Compassion
Kelsey Ault | Stacey Williams | Sharon Stringer | Kenneth Juart | Alexandra Fountaine | Jerrilyn Guy,
Youngstown State University | East Tennessee State University | Youngstown State University | Youngstown State University | Youngstown State University
Authors: K. Ault, S. Stringer, K.B. Juart, A. Fountaine, J. Guy, Psychology, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio, UNITED STATES | S.L. Williams, Psychology, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, UNITED STATES
This study addressed the question of whether mindfulness and writing impacts individuals’ compassion for others. Fifty-eight participants were randomly assigned to one of three groups. Results indicated that mindfulness and writing enhanced individuals’ compassion for others compared to controls.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV- 061 Humor and Writing Reduced Negative Affect
Amy Nash | Sharon Stringer | Stacey Williams | Chelsea Thompson | Mary Gaudio,
Youngstown State University | Youngstown State University | East Tennessee State University | Youngstown State University | Youngstown State University
Authors: A.L. Nash, S. Stringer, C. Thompson, M. Gaudio, Psychology, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio, UNITED STATES | S.L. Williams, Psychology, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, UNITED STATES
This study addressed the question of whether humor and writing impact positive affect and attributions of blame. Fifty-four participants were randomly assigned to one of three groups. Results indicated that the writing exercise combined with humor significantly reduced respondents’ negative affect.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV- 062 “Please Don’t Text and Drive”: Induced Hypocrisy Motivates Drivers to Reduce Distractions
Natalie Lawrence | Hunter Kelly,
James Madison University | James Madison University
Authors: N.K. Lawrence, H.N. Kelly, Psychology, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES | L.M. Williams, Center for Assessment and Research Studies, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES
College students publicly advocated against texting while driving before recalling instances when they failed to practice what they preached. These students were more likely than others who did not experience hypocrisy to want a phone application that would prevent them from texting and driving.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV- 063 Authenticity and Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Identity: A Preliminary Analysis
Victoria Felix,
Louisiana Tech University
Authors: S. McConnell, V. Felix, W. Buboltz, Psychology, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana, UNITED STATES
This study examines the relationship between lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals’ self-reported identity as an LGB person and their level of authenticity.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)
Disclosure and Self-Acceptance Predicting Adjustment Among Sexual Minority Adults
Darren Crawford, Tennessee Technological University
Authors: D. Crawford, T. Dukewich, Counseling & Psychology, Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee, UNITED STATES
Based on self-report data from self-identified LGB persons, we found greater disclosure and self-acceptance were associated with better outcomes. However, greater self-acceptance was predictive of better emotional adjustment whereas greater disclosure was associated with less risky sexual behavior. (General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

Erotic subset for the Nencki Affective Picture System (NAPS ERO) and its application to experimental research
Malgorzata Wierzba, Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, Polish Academy of Sciences
Authors: M. Wierzba, M. Riegel, A. Marchewka, Laboratory of Brain Imaging, Neurobiology Center, Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, POLAND|W.L. Dragan, Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, POLAND|K. Jednoró NAPS ERO delivers a set of 200 standardized arousing erotic pictorial stimuli, with content profiled respectively for heterosexual and homosexual males and females. The set is accessible to the scientific community and can be employed in experimental research to investigate emotion and sexuality. (Personality/Emotion - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

Assessing a New Measure of Experiences of Microaggression Against Sexual Minorities
Chu Kim-Prieto, The College of New Jersey
Authors: C. Kim-Prieto, D. Manning, M. Phillips, C. Playter, M. Klubeck, K. Fuentes, B. Sosa-Fondeur, E. Ambos, M. Larkin, Psychology, The College of New Jersey, Ewing, New Jersey, UNITED STATES|J. DeBerry, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, UNIT
Microaggressions are typified by subtle experiences of stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination. The current project reports on the psychometric properties of a new measure of microaggressions experienced by persons identifying as lesbian, gay or bisexual. (Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

Sexual Victimization History and Benefit Expectations Influence Frequency of Engagement in Risky Behavior
Gwendolyn Carlson, "University of Nevada, Reno"
Authors: G.C. Carlson, M.J. Greenlaw, M.P. Duckworth, Clinical Psychology, "University of Nevada, Reno", Reno, Nevada, UNITED STATES
Using data from a sample of 114 female undergraduates, hierarchical regression analyses revealed that age, sexual victimization, emotion dysregulation, and consequence expectations accounted for 30% and 33% of the variance in engagement in risky substance use and sexual behaviors, respectively. (Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)
Heterosexuals Do It With Feeling: Heterocentrism in Heterosexual College Students' Perceptions of Bisexuality and Heterosexuality

D. Joye Swan | Shani Habibi, Woodbury University | Mount Saint Mary's University
Authors: S. Habibi, Psychology, Mount Saint Mary's University, Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES | D. Swan, Psychology, Woodbury University, Burbank, California, UNITED STATES
How people define sexual orientation may have important implications for understanding hostility toward sexual outgroups. This study used an ethnocentrism framework to predict how college students would define heterosexuality and bisexuality and under what conditions they would apply these labels to an individual. One hundred and eighty-nine heterosexual participants (125 female, 64 male) were asked to define either heterosexuality or bisexuality. As predicted, both affective feelings and physical behaviors defined heterosexuality whereas bisexuality was defined solely by physical behavior. Participants also read a list of behaviors or emotions a woman had performed with or felt toward either a same sex or cross sex individual and indicated whether each of the items would indicate that the woman was bisexual or heterosexual, respectively. We confirmed that it took more extreme sexual behavior to label someone bisexual than it did to label someone heterosexual.

Latent Structure of Sexual Addiction Appears Dimensional in a Large General Population Sample

Bradley Green, University of Southern Mississippi
Authors: B.A. Green, R.C. Arnau, Psychology, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, UNITED STATES | P.J. Carnes, American Foundation for Addiction Research, Phoenix, Arizona, UNITED STATES | S. Carnes, International Institute for Trauma and Addiction
Abstract SAST-R data were analyzed taxometricly to investigate the latent structure of sexual addiction. A general population sample consisting of 155,785 men and 51,474 women was used. Results found a dimensional latent structure for sexual addiction for both men and women. Implications are discussed.
Introduction The Sexual Addiction Screening Test-Revised (SAST-R) is a short screener for sexual addiction. ROC analyses indicate that the SAST-R screens with good sensitivity and specificity. A related question is whether sexual addiction, as measured by the SAST-R, is a dimensional or categorical construct. The present study analyzed data from the SAST-R Addictive Dimension scales (Preoccupation, Loss of Control, Relationship Disturbance, Affective Disturbance) using taxometric analysis. Participants Participants were 155,785 men and 51,474 women responding to the SAST-R online at Sexhelp.com. Archival data were gathered with approval of a university IRB. Analyses The data were analyzed using MAMBAC: Mean Above Minus Below A sliding Cut; MAXEIG: locating the local MAXimum EIGen value of covarying construct (output) indicators along a sorted distribution of one or more construct (input) indicators; and LMode: graphing the distribution of participant first-factor scores produced by factor analyzing the proposed construct indicators. Results The data for both men and women demonstrated good distributional and validity characteristics for taxometric analyses. Visual inspection of output graphs and Comparison Curve Fit Indices (CCFI) were used to determine latent structure of the data. For both men and women the output graphs for MAMBAC, MAXEIG, and LMODE were all clearly indicative of a latent dimension. Similarly, the CCFI results clearly indicated that sexual addiction, as measured in these data, manifests as a latent dimension. CCFI values at or below 0.40 indicate a latent dimension,
and CCFI values at or above 0.60 indicate a latent taxon. CCFIs for men were: MAMBAC = 0.09, MAXEIG = 0.12, and LMode = 0.20. CCFI’s for women were: MAMBAC = 0.23, MAXEIG = 0.17, and LMode = 0.31. 

Discussion

Results of taxometric analyses of SAST-R data were congruent with a dimensional latent structure for sexual addiction, both for men and women. The SAST-R efficiently sorts general population members, into those likely to have symptoms of sexual addiction and those who are not. However, our findings suggest the resulting categorization does not reflect a latent taxon, but rather establishes a cut point at the extreme end of a dimension, marking the range where problematic symptoms are more likely to be present. Future research should examine the latent structure of sexual addiction in clinical samples, as the latent structure may be different in those subgroups. 

(XIV - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XIV- 070 Using the Public to Assess LGB Public Stigma and its Impact

Stacey Williams, East Tennessee State University

Authors: S.L. Williams, E.G. Fredrick, Psychology, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tennessee, UNITED STATES

We examined LGB stigma with negative attitudes of non-LGB individuals (n=1,267) and the extent they predicted LGB (n=380) reports of stigma, discrimination, and concealment/outness. Such public stigma led to LGB self-reported encounters, which in turn explained mental and physical health outcomes. 

(XIV - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XIV- 071 Attachment Style and Sociosexual Behaviors, Attitudes and Motivation: Moderating Effect of Gender.

Lukasz Tanas, University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Authors: L. Tanas, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, POLAND

Attachment style and sociosexuality was studied in a sample of 138 young adults (Warsaw, Poland). Sexual attraction was related to systems for interpersonal attachment in women, but not in men. On the other hand sociosexual attitudes and behaviors are related to attachment in men, but not in women. 

(Personality/Emotion - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XIV- 072 Expanding the externalizing spectrum to include risky sexual behaviors

Craig Rodriguez-Seijas, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"

Authors: C. Rodriguez-Seijas, Psychology, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Lake Grove, New York, UNITED STATES; N.R. Eaton, Psychology, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Stony Brook, New York, UNITED STATES

We investigated the relations between risky sexual behaviors and the externalizing dimension of psychopathology. We estimated item response parameters and present an expanded externalizing dimension that encompasses risky sexual behaviors. 

(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)
XIV- 073 Regulating the Learning Environment: The Impact of Academic Self-Regulation Instruction on Motivated Learning Strategies
Melissa Gebbia, Molloy College
Authors: M.I. Gebbia, Psychology, Molloy College, Rockville Centre, New York, UNITED STATES | R.M. Smucker, Psychology, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York, UNITED STATES |
The college experience shapes students’ self-regulatory activities for their ongoing learning. After a one-time academic self-regulation instructional unit, a significant increase in control of learning beliefs was found for freshmen enrolled in a college remediation program with extra supports. (General - Motivation)

XIV- 074 Curiosity and Self-Esteem in Identity
Thomas Reio, Florida International University
Authors: T. Reio, J. Sanders-Reio, Leadership & Professional Studies, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, UNITED STATES |
The purpose was to explore the relation between curiosity, self-esteem and identity formation in 452 individuals. The regression and MAVOVA analyses revealed that both cognitive and sensory curiosity are linked to identity formation, and that self-esteem also uniquely influences identity formation. (Developmental – Motivation)

XIV- 075 Minimum Requirements and Discrepancies Both Determine Resource Allocation in Multiple-Goal Pursuit
Huey Woon Lee, Singapore Management University
Authors: H. Lee, S. Wee, Singapore Management University, Singapore, SINGAPORE |
Two scenario-based studies show that when pursuing two goals, people allocated resources to the one that had yet to meet the minimum requirement. When both goals had not met the minimum requirement, then people allocated resources to the one closer to the minimum requirement. (Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

XIV- 076 The two-sided effects of social support on goal-pursuit: How you think about your social support matters
David Lee, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor"
Authors: D. Lee, O. Ybarra, Psychology, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor", Ann Arbor, Michigan, UNITED STATES |
Much research suggests that social support helps people pursue their goals. However, people also exert less effort on a goal when they expect to receive help from others. Addressing this paradox, we show how people think about their social support influences important goal-related outcomes. (Social - Motivation)

XIV- 077 Mode and Focus differences predict best military teamwork performances
Mark Conley, Columbia University
Authors: M. Conley, E. Higgins, Psychology, Columbia University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
Fundamental motivational differences predict many facets of everyday life such as consumer behavior, close relationships, and social support. Beyond everyday life, these same motivational differences can predict performances in military teamwork. This field study used special operations training to observe how trainees perform when paired together. Each trainee’s regulatory mode and/or focus orientations, in conjunction with his partner's mode and focus, predicted the best and worst performances in training. (Social - Motivation)

XIV- 078 Implementation Intention Moderates Effort-Related Cardiac Activity in a Task Performance Context
Laure freydefont, New York University
Authors: L. freydefont, P.M. Gollwitzer, G. Oettingen, psychology, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
This study investigates the influence one self-regulation strategy implementation intentions, on effort mobilization during task performance. Findings support the hypothesis that implementation intentions allow for a reduced effort-related cardiac activity in a task performance context. (Social - Motivation)

XIV- 079 Balancing Labor and Leisure in Everyday Life
Sarah Rom, University of Cologne
Authors: S. Rom, W. Hofmann, Psychology, University of Cologne, Cologne, GERMANY
Using experience-sampling methodology we assessed participants’ labor/leisure decisions (N<sub>obs</sub> > 10,000) over the course of 7 days. The subjective experience of effort was aversive and predicted by opportunity costs. Our results support a motivational, non-resource based account of how people trade off labor and leisure in everyday life. (Social - Motivation)

XIV- 080 The role of positive and negative emotion in fostering promotion and prevention focus
Yi Hua Low, Nanyang Technological University
Authors: Y. Low, J. Pang, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, SINGAPORE
We found that inducing positive emotions fosters a promotion focus while inducing negative emotions fosters a prevention focus. Our results suggest emotions to be a precursor to temporary self-regulation. Future studies could investigate the role of emotions in chronically-held self-regulatory foci. (Personality/Emotion – Motivation)
XIV- 081 The type of motives (neutral or negative) for mixing alcohol with energy drinks has no differential effect on the frequency and quantity of alcohol consumed by UK students
Sean Johnson, University of the West of England
Authors: J. Verster, Division of Pharmacology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, NETHERLANDS | S.J. Johnson, C. Alford, K. Stewart, University of the West of England, Bristol, UNITED KINGDOM
This first UK wide student survey assessed motivations and alcohol consumption among those who mix alcohol with energy drinks. The types of motive (negative or neutral) were not related to overall alcohol consumption (negative). The majority of motives were neutral such as liking the taste.
(Social - Motivation)

XIV- 082 Twenty Years Later: Cohort Differences in High School Seniors’ Academic Motivation and Aspirations for the Future
Emily Zimmer, Albion College
Authors: E.J. Zimmer, B.J. Keyes, H. Elischberger, S. Henke, Albion College, Albion, Michigan, UNITED STATES
We used data from two cohorts of high school seniors (1994 and 2014) to predict students’ academic motivation and future aspirations. Both motivation and aspirations were found to increase significantly with students’ sense of optimism as well as various forms of home, school, and community support.
(Developmental - Motivation)

XIV- 083 Achievement and Power Goals as Sources of Work Engagement in Younger and Older Adults
Ryan Svoboda, Northwestern University
Authors: R. Svoboda, S. Thomas, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, UNITED STATES | M.E. Reitmeier, Chair of Marketing and Consumer Research, TUM School of Management, Freising, Bavaria, GERMANY | C.M. Haase, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, UNITED STATES
Achievement (but not power) goals predicted greater work engagement for young (but not older) adults in a 4-wave longitudinal study and a laboratory-based study. The latter used a novel paradigm to study self-report and facial expression responses to motive-oriented film clips.
(Developmental - Motivation)

XIV- 084 Development and Preliminary Validation of a Motivations to Gossip Scale
Philip Gastineau, DePauw University
Authors: P. Gastineau, M. Garner, B. Lee, S.R. Ross, Psychology, DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, UNITED STATES
We created a set of scales to measure motivations to gossip. Items were chosen based on previous research and narrowed through reliability analysis. Our gossip scales were further shown to validly assess gossip motivations, having high convergent validity but less discriminant validity among subscales vis-à-vis an established measure.
(Personality/Emotion - Motivation)
Sensitivity to monetary incentive on a decision-making task is associated with dopamine signaling differentially in the striatal subregions of cocaine abusers

Nehal Vadhan, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"

Authors: N.P. Vadhan, Psychiatry, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Stony Brook, New York, UNITED STATES| E. Nunes, K.M. Carpenter, E. Rubin, D. Martinez, Psychiatry, Columbia University & The NYS Psychiatric Institute, New York, New York,

Risky decision-making is implicated in the development of cocaine abuse, and some behavioral treatments rely on monetary incentive to promote cocaine abstinence. The sensitivity of cocaine users’ decision-making to monetary incentive is associated in different ways with dopamine function in the different regions of the brain’s striatum.

Caucasians report higher rates of cigarette smoking but African Americans may catch up with age: A study of drug using adults in Baltimore, Maryland

Maxine St. Louis, "Lehman College, The City University of New York"

Authors: M. St. Louis, D. Ortiz, R. Atanga, I. Vasquez, W. Latimer, The School of Health Sciences, Human Services and Nursing, "Lehman College, The City University of New York", Bronx, New York, UNITED STATES| E. Dunne, Department of Clinical and Health Psychology,

The present study (N=898) suggests that Caucasian drug users may smoke heavily at a young age and continue into later adulthood. Conversely, young drug using African Americans were more likely to be nonsmokers. However, African Americans reported greater percentages of smoking as they aged.

AUD Individuals in Treatment Exhibit Conflicting Processing of Positive and Negative Alcohol Associations

Samantha DeVita, Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo-SUNY

Authors: S.J. DeVita, R. Houston, Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo-SUNY, Buffalo, New York, UNITED STATES|

Event-related potentials were gathered during an alcohol Implicit Association Test in AUD patients in treatment. Behavioral results indicated stronger negative associations with alcohol, but larger P3 amplitudes to positive alcohol associations may reflect conflicting processes related to treatment.

Perceived Stress & Hope: Correlates of Alcohol Temptation in College Students

Stephen Ramos, Texas State University

Authors: S. Ramos, K. Tooley, T. Schepis, Psychology, Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas, UNITED STATES|

This study uses correlational design to explore relationships of perceived stress, hope, and drinking temptation in college students. Perceived stress is significantly related to all four subscales of temptation. Perceived stress and hope accounted for a significant percent of temptation variance.
XIV- 089 **Tolerability and Subjective Effects of Psychedelic Microdoses: a Qualitative Study**

*Russell Shernoff, "Teachers College, Columbia University"

Authors: R. Shernoff, "Teachers College, Columbia University", Brooklyn, New Jersey, UNITED STATES|M. Masucci, N. Maurer, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES|

A Grounded Theory methodology was employed to analyze journals of lay users undergoing psychedelic microdosing experiences. This is first study to describe the subjective effects of microdoses, providing insight into a novel but growing pattern of psychedelic experimentation.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XIV- 090 **The influence of acute alcohol intoxication on Gambler’s Fallacy**

*Juliette Tobias-Webb, The University of Cambridge*


The present study sought to investigate alcohol’s influence on the gambling-related cognitive distortion, Gambler’s Fallacy. Through analysing colour choice behaviour as a function of previous decision feedback, alcohol’s influence on gambling was broadly consistent with the alcohol myopia model.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XIV- 091 **Positive Attitudes Toward Alcohol and Impaired Self-Regulation: A Behavioral Economic Analysis**

*Peter Luehring-Jones, City College, The City University of New York*

Authors: P. Luehring-Jones, City College, The City University of New York, New York, New York, UNITED STATES|T.A. Dennis, J. Erblich, Hunter College, The City University of New York, New York, New York, UNITED STATES|J.G. Murphy, A. Dennhardt, University of Memphis

Behavioral economic indices of drinking behavior reveal that demand for alcohol is moderated by poor self-regulation and positive implicit associations about alcohol. Higher positive implicit associations about alcohol predict increased demand for alcohol in adults with poor self-regulation.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XIV- 092 **Differential Associations between Impulsivity Measures and Alcohol Treatment Outcome**

*Melissa Graham, Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo-SUNY*

Authors: M. Graham, R. Houston, R.L. Dearing, G.J. Connors, Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo-SUNY, Buffalo, New York, UNITED STATES|

Associations between different measures of impulsivity and alcohol treatment (tx) outcome were examined. Pre-tx BIS and end of tx LHIB scores were each uniquely associated with alcohol problems at 3- and 6-months post-tx. Different impulsivity measures may be useful depending on treatment timepoint.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)
XIV- 093 Beliefs about Non-Medical Use of Prescription Psychostimulants
Jeremy Jinkerson, Fielding Graduate University
Authors: J. Jinkerson, L. Moore, A. Davis, K.M. Jacquin, Psychology, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES
We surveyed college students regarding beliefs about non-medical use of prescription psychostimulants. Medical users tended to believe that non-medical users should be arrested. Medical users were more likely than non-users to believe that stimulant use was caused by academic pressures.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XIV- 094 Influence of Family Functioning in Predicting Initiation of Nonmedical Prescription Drug Use and Polysubstance Use
Marc Budgazad, University of Hartford
Authors: M.S. Budgazad, University of Hartford, West Hartford, Connecticut, UNITED STATES
This study examined the impact of family dysfunction in predicting nonmedical prescription drug initiation among college students. Participants completed a measure of family functioning and data was collected for age of initiation and recent use of alcohol, illicit drugs, and prescription drugs.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XIV- 095 College students’ bridging social capital on Facebook: The role of self-promotion and online social grooming behaviors in network diversity and breadth
Chelsea Melton, Western Washington University
Authors: C.J. Melton, A.M. Manago, J. Trimble, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington, UNITED STATES
The relationship of self-promotion, behavior adjustment to social norms, and Facebook network structure was investigated. Participants (N = 335) filled out a series of indices evaluating online self-monitoring and social capital behaviors. Participants' Facebook networks were also collected.
(Social - Media)

XIV- 096 What a Boss Wants: Examining Technological Expectations for Millennials in the Workplace
JESSICA GLADFELTER, Roanoke College
The millennial generation, soon to account for 75 percent of the workforce, has been greatly shaped by technology, expected to understand it fully while being chastised for its social uses. This qualitative study examined business professional’s expectations for millennials concerning technology.
(Industrial/Organizational - Media)
XIV- 097 **Facebook Contingent Self-Esteem: What is it? What predicts it? How does it impact emerging adults?**  
**Mariam Foster**, Roanoke College  
Authors: M.A. Foster, D. Friedman, Psychology, Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, UNITED STATES  
Emphasis on peers’ opinions and comparative behavior are common in emerging adulthood. Facebook is one forum for the developing self and understanding how Facebook contingent self-esteem is defined, predicted, and impacted in young adults can provide insight into this period of development.  
(Developmental - Media)

XIV- 098 **Video games elicit academic stereotype threat in Black college students**  
**Melinda Burgess**, Southwestern Oklahoma State University  
Authors: M. Burgess, Psychology, Southwestern Oklahoma State University, Weatherford, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES | T. Deskins, Psychology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan, UNITED STATES  
We investigated if Black video game characters elicited stereotype threat in college students. Black students viewed either video game characters or political leaders and then took a verbal test. Viewing the game characters elicited the expected stereotype threat with lowered verbal scores (p<.05).  
(Social – Media)

XIV- 099 **Video game violence: Have we really said all there is to say?**  
**Tyler Grossheim**, Roanoke College  
Authors: T.J. Grossheim, Roanoke College, Vinton, Virginia, UNITED STATES | D. Friedman, Psychology, Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, UNITED STATES  
The popular press and educated layperson deem video game violence as destructive, linked to an abundance of negative outcomes. The current project examined numerous meta-analyses, identifying flaws in current logic, and suggests specific further research before drawing firm conclusions.  
(Social - Media)

XIV- 100 **Leonard Cohen’s lyrics are becoming less social throughout the years: Is it reflective of a popular problem that’s about you and me?**  
**Severina Borisevich**, University of Ottawa  
Authors: S. Borisevich, D. Miranda, C. Blais-Rochette, A. Morinville, M. Osman, School of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA  
A psycholinguistic analysis (LIWC; Pennebaker et al., 2007) of Leonard Cohen’s lyrics (n=99) showed a decrease of social words throughout the years, mediated by 2nd person pronouns. This trend in social detachment was not explained by self-focus (e.g., “I”) nor collective-focus (e.g., “we”).  
(Social - Media)
XIV- 101 **Time Out: Examining Benefits for Emerging Adults Across Contexts**  
*Sara Dorrance*, Roanoke College  
Authors: C.G. Yoke, Roanoke College, Mentor, Ohio, UNITED STATES| S.R. Dorrance, D. Friedman, Psychology, Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, UNITED STATES|  
Emerging adults seem to go non-stop. Having grown up immersed in technology, constant connectedness is the norm. Negative consequences extend from poor sleep to low grades. The current studies examined if and how taking "time out" might benefit emerging adults in academia and their everyday lives.  
(Developmental - Media)

XIV- 102 **Media and Technology Used to Cope with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder**  
*Jose Lara-Ruiz | Nancy Cheever*, "California State University, Northridge" | "California State University, Dominguez Hills"  
Authors: J. Lara-Ruiz, Psychology, "California State University, Northridge", Valley Village, California, UNITED STATES| N. Cheever, Communications, "California State University, Dominguez Hills", Carson, California, UNITED STATES|  
This study examined the use of media and technology as a coping mechanism. Participants answered measures on media and technology use, and PTSD. Media and technology use were found to be used as a maladaptive coping mechanism and those with PTSD were more likely to engage in online risky behavior.  
(Clinical - Media)

XIV- 103 **Involuntary Attentional Capture by Texting Alerts: Multimedia Use and Distraction**  
*Wythe Whiting*, Washington and Lee University  
Authors: W. Whiting, K. Murdock, Psychology, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, UNITED STATES|  
The current study assessed the distracting effects of cell phone text alerts on task performance. Results revealed that the sound of a vibrating text alert slowed performance to a greater degree than a similarly pitched pure tone, and more so when participants’ attention was engaged in the task.  
(Cognitive - Media)

XIV- 104 **Associations Between African-American Adolescents’ Media Use and their Gender and Body Beliefs**  
*Maya Gordon*, Cabrini College  
Authors: M.K. Gordon, Psychology, Cabrini College, Radnor, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|  
This study explores connections between media use and the gender and body beliefs of African-American adolescents. A survey of 121 African-American adolescents (60% female) revealed several significant correlations, with racial identity emerging as a significant moderator of these media connections.  
(Developmental – Media)
Contemplations on Death: Themes and Attitudes

Donna Crawley, Ramapo College of New Jersey

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Responding to a writing prompt, 410 adults described their thoughts about deaths. Analyses indicated consistent themes, and significant relationships between themes and overall level of negativity. Most notable was the relationship between belief in an afterlife and emotional reactions toward death. (General - Religion)

Abstract God Representations

Kathryn Johnson, "Arizona State University, Tempe"

Authors: K.A. Johnson, B.H. Ball, A.B. Cohen, M. Okun, Psychology, "Arizona State University, Tempe", Tempe, Arizona, UNITED STATES | J.N. Hook, Psychology, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas, UNITED STATES

Much of the work on God representations has focused on belief in a personal God who is either punishing (Johnson & Bering, 2009; Norenzayan, 2013) or benevolent (Johnson, Li, Cohen, & Okun, 2013; Johnson, Okun, & Cohen, 2014). However, people also have more abstract views of God. In two studies using undergraduate (Study 1) and community samples (Study 2), we found a five factor structure with two personified views of God as Authoritarian and Benevolent and three abstract views of God as Transcendent, Mystical, and Ineffable. These five factors are differentially correlated with a number of variables including values and certain attributes of God. (Social - Religion)

Hijab, religiosity, and mental health in Muslim women in the United States

Qurat-ul-ain Gulamhussein, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"

Authors: Q. Gulamhussein, Psychology, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Stony Brook, New York, UNITED STATES | N.R. Eaton, Psychology, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Stony Brook, New York, UNITED STATES

The purpose of the current study was to quantitatively explore the relationship between psychological well-being and explicit religiosity (i.e., visibility of Muslim women via hijab, headscarf and loose fitted clothing) in the United States. (Clinical - Religion)

Effects of Religious Leadership on Christian College Student Well-Being: Purpose in Life as a Mediator

Nick Lam, Old Dominion University

Authors: N.C. Lam, K.E. Frey, M.R. Stocks, A.J. Bravo, J.M. Henson, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES

The present study examined the possible influence of religious leadership as a protective factor among Christian college students. Specifically, we examined the associations between religious leadership, purpose in life, depressive symptoms, and anxiety symptoms among Christian college students. (General - Religion)
Reactivity in the Anterior Cingulate Cortex as Assessed by the Error-related Negativity Component: Does Religious Belief and Faith Maturity Make a Difference in Coping with Stress?

Bryan Auday | Trevor Hinshaw, Gordon College | Gordon College
Authors: B.C. Auday, J. Rioux, T. Hinshaw, Psychology, Gordon College, Wenham, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
EEG data collected from 39 participants using a paradigm taken from Inzlicht and colleagues looked at the error-related negativity component during trials on a Stroop task. Results did not confirm previous findings that belief in God was correlated with activity in the anterior cingulate cortex.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Religion)

Religiosity and moral perception of others in the trolley problem

Ben Ng, University of Kentucky
Authors: W. Gervais, B. Ng, Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, UNITED STATES | M. Brandt, Psychology, Tilburg University, Netherlands, NETHERLANDS
Religiosity predicts a greater reliance on deontological—rather than utilitarian—moral judgment. How does that influence moral perception of others? We find that religious participants rate utilitarian choices in the trolley problem as less moral than do nonreligious participants.
(Social – Religion)

Moral decay: Theists perceive atheists’ morality to decrease as a function of their generational distance from religious ancestors

Darcy Dupuis, Carleton University
Authors: D.R. Dupuis, M.J. Wohl, Psychology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA
In three studies, theists’ perceptions of an atheist’s morality decreased alongside progressively greater generational distance between the atheist and his/her religious ancestors. This effect of generational distance on morality was mediated by perceived lack of exposure to moral teachings.
(Social - Religion)

Religious Commitment, Childhood Maltreatment, and Big-Five Personality Traits in Young Adults

Fang Hong, Boston University
Authors: F. Hong, Y. Huang, Psychological and Brain Science, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
This study examined the associations between self-reported physical and psychological maltreatment during childhood and scores on the Big Five personality traits in young adulthood. Also of interest was the extent to which that relationship was moderated by religious commitment.
(Personality/Emotion - Religion)
XIV- 113 Externalizing and Internalizing Symptoms Among Profiles of Adolescent Religiosity

Meredith Hoyland, Baylor University

Authors: M.A. Hoyland, W.C. Rowatt, S.J. Latendresse, Psychology & Neuroscience, Baylor University, Waco, Texas, UNITED STATES

The present study aimed to characterize distinct profiles of religiosity within a nationally representative sample of adolescents, and to subsequently identify meaningful between-group differences in the prevalence of various internalizing and externalizing symptoms.

(Developmental - Religion)

XIV- 114 Religious and Spiritual Struggles, Perceived Stress, and Religiousness

Nick Stauner, Case Western Reserve University

Authors: N. Stauner, J. Wilt, J.J. Exline, Psychology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, UNITED STATES| K.I. Pargament, Psychology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, UNITED STATES

Religious struggles and stress correlate, but do they correlate less among religious people? We find varying relationships between religiousness and types of struggle, but fairly consistent relationships with stress, and no interactions among undergrads. We present a two-factor structure of stress.

(Personality/Emotion - Religion)

XIV- 115 The Role of Religious Commitment and Forgiveness in Revenge-Seeking Behavior

Mark Lopez, University of North Texas

Authors: M.A. Lopez, S. Southard-Dobbs, A. Boals, N. Mueller, University of North Texas, Allen, Texas, UNITED STATES| N. Suri, R. Cruze, Psychology, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas, UNITED STATES| K. Martinez, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, U

The current study assessed if individuals who reported a commitment to their faith would engage in seeking revenge. Results indicated greater intrinsic religious commitment was related to higher levels of self-reported forgiveness but also related to higher levels of revenge seeking behavior.

(Cognitive - Religion)

XIV- 116 Individual differences in conceptual combination

Steven Verheyen, KU Leuven

Authors: S. Verheyen, G. Storms, KU Leuven, Leuven, BELGIUM

We studied individual differences in concept conjunctions. Some individuals needed items to be highly typical of at least 1 of the constituents in order to be typical of the conjunction. Others deemed items with intermediate typicality values along both of the constituents typical conjunction items.

(Cognitive – Categorization)
XIV- 117 The benefit of doubt: Categorization and the false certainty effect of anxiety
Sibylle Petersen, KU Leuven
Authors: S. Petersen, O. Van den Bergh, Psychology, KU Leuven, Luxembourg, LUXEMBOURG|
We tested the relationship of anxiety and classification strategies for positive and negative stimuli (pictures of facial expressions) which varied in ambiguity. Results suggest that disambiguation strategies employed by more anxious individuals may contribute to fear-generalization over time.
(Cognitive - Categorization)

XIV- 118 Racial essentialism and negativity bias predict hypodescent
Steven Roberts, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor"
Authors: S.O. Roberts, A. Ho, S. Gelman, Psychology, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor", Ann Arbor, Michigan, UNITED STATES|
Integrating work on essentialism and negativity bias, we found that essentialism, both dispositional (Study 1) and experimentally induced (Study 2), led to the categorization of Black-White multiracials as Black, but only among individuals evaluating Black people more negatively than White people.
(Social - Categorization)

XIV- 119 Creativity in the coffee shop: Ambient noise may improve performance on creativity tasks, but not on categorization tasks
Emily Nielsen, The University of Western Ontario
Authors: E.G. Nielsen, J. Minda, Department of Psychology, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, CANADA|
Relative to no noise, high-volume ambient noise was found to enhance performance on a creative thinking task. Noise did not produce differential performance on rule-defined vs. information integration category learning. Noise, therefore, appears to affect creativity but not cognitive flexibility.
(Cognitive - Categorization)

XIV- 120 Theory-Based Reasoning Differentiates Entity vs. Incremental Beliefs About Athletic Ability
Erin Miller, Bridgewater College
Authors: E.M. Miller, Psychology, Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia, UNITED STATES|
Athletes completed a survey of entity/incremental beliefs about athletic ability and mapped their theory-based reasoning. Those with higher entity beliefs integrated characteristics of athleticism in their cognitive maps. Athletes with lower entity beliefs tended to create isolated trait clusters.
(Cognitive - Categorization)
Declining executive control in normal aging predicts changes in category learning abilities
Rachel Rabi, The University of Western Ontario

Authors: R. Rabi, Psychology, The University of Western Ontario, Windsor, Ontario, CANADA | J. Minda, Psychology, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, CANADA

Executive functions supported by the prefrontal cortex show decrements with age. Given that executive functioning is important for certain forms of category learning, the current study found that older adults struggled with learning complex rule-based categories relative to younger adults.
(Cognitive - Categorization)

Concept formation in young children: categorization of complex, asymmetric and impossible figures
Shay O’Leary, The State University of New York at New Paltz

Authors: S. Shuwairi, Psychology, SUNY New Paltz, New Paltz, New York, UNITED STATES | S. O’Leary, Psychology, The State University of New York at New Paltz, Putnam Valley, New York, UNITED STATES

We evaluated young children’s conceptual knowledge of shapes and contour geometry. Children freely sorted line drawings based on apparent shape similarities, and sorted by the intended dimension with fewer errors after receiving informational training about symmetry, complexity and coherence.
(Developmental – Categorization)

Categorisation of hands and tools in amputees depends on prosthetic limb usage
Fiona van den Heiligenberg, University of Oxford


We devised a novel priming paradigm to assess hand/tool categorisation in one- and two-handed individuals. One-handers show reduced dissociation between hands and tools, dependent on prosthesis usage. This suggests that lifetime experience contributes to conceptual categorisation.
(Cognitive - Categorization)

Fake it ‘til you Make it: Examining Applicant Facebook Distortion
Lorena Barnes, Western Kentucky University

Authors: L. Barnes, A. Schroeder, S. Adams, H. Nezirovic, A. Bourland, B. Morrison, L. Pedersen, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, UNITED STATES

Faking behaviors pose a problem for organizations that use personality assessments in their selection process (Rosse, Stecher, Miller, & Levin, 1998). In this study, we examined the extent of one’s ability to fake on Facebook, as well as individual difference factors predictive of faking ability.
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)
**XIV- 125 How Important is Deliberate Practice for Success in Sports? A Meta-Analysis**

**Brooke Macnamara**, Case Western Reserve University

Authors: B.N. Macnamara, Psychological Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, UNITED STATES | D. Moreau, Centre for Brain Research, The University of Auckland, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND | D.Z. Hambrick, Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing

Via meta-analysis, we found that deliberate practice accounted for 18% of sports performance variance. We tested multiple moderators pertaining to type of sport, type of sample, and research methodology. Deliberate practice explained variance among sub-elite athletes, but not among elite athletes.

(Cognitive - Selection and Training)

**XIV- 126 Surviving the Game: Examining discriminatory hiring practices in college football**

**Matthew Crayne**, Pennsylvania State University

Authors: M. Crayne, M. Howard, R. Jacobs, Psychology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, New York, UNITED STATES

In few places are the implicit racial biases that individuals hold more evident than in employee selection. The present study uses college football head coaches as a case to demonstrate how said biases may not only prevent hiring but significantly shorten the careers of those who find employment.

(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

**XIV- 127 Recruiter and Applicant use of LinkedIn: A Spotlight on India**

**Comila Shahani Denning**, Hofstra University

Authors: C. Shahani Denning, V. Patel, J. Zide, Psychology, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York, UNITED STATES

This study investigated the use of LinkedIn in India. 200 LinkedIn profiles were coded on variables identified by Indian recruiters. Results indicated significant differences in how individuals represent themselves across two industries. Findings were compared to a similar study conducted in the US.

(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

**XIV- 128 Examining Applicant Reactions to the Use of Social Networking Websites in Graduate School Admissions Decisions: An exploratory analysis**

**Sayeedul Islam**, "Farmingdale State College, The State University of New York"

Authors: S. Islam, Psychology, "Farmingdale State College, The State University of New York", Farmingdale, New York, UNITED STATES | D. Wentworth, Psychology and Counseling, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, New Jersey, UNITED STATES

Social media access has affected employment selection and applicant perceptions of procedural justice. The present study examines applicant reactions to employer Twitter searches in graduate school admissions. Results indicate that social media access has an effect on applicants' justice perceptions.

(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)
XIV- 129 **Fostering self-regulation in teacher education: Specific effects of two seminars**  
**Nele Hemker**, University of Heidelberg  
Authors: N.C. Hemker, S. Hertel, Institute of Educational Science, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, GERMANY  
Specific effects on self-regulation in teacher education are investigated. A seminar focusing on Teacher Health led to a gain in down-regulation strategies while an intervention on self-regulated learning fostered effective learning.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

XIV- 130 **Efficacy of Team Stress Exposure Training**  
**Kelsey Applegate | Christopher McClernon | Victor Finomore**, United States Air Force Academy | United States Air Force Academy  
Authors: K. Applegate, C. McClernon, V. Finomore, Behavioral Science and Leadership, United States Air Force Academy, USAF Academy, Colorado, UNITED STATES  
We examine team stress exposure training (SET) efficacy with dyads performing a collaborative, stressful split-task driving simulation. Participants are randomly assigned to team, individual, or no SET conditions. Data on heart rate, subjective stress, and performance are used to compare the groups.  
(General - Selection and Training)

XIV- 131 **LinkedIn Profiles: What Information is Used to Evaluate Candidates and Why is it Important?**  
**Kevin Nolan**, Hofstra University  
Authors: K. Nolan, D. Mazer, A. Auriemo, C. Shahani Denning, Psychology, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York, UNITED STATES  
The study examines how recruiters use LinkedIn information to make Person-Job (PJ) and Person-Organization (PO) fit inferences. Participants (N=174) reviewed a job description and a LinkedIn profile. The information used to make PJ and PO was identified using the heat mapping feature in Qualtrics.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

XIV- 132 **ATIC: Measurement, Correlates, & Implications**  
**Angela Martin**, Colorado State University  
Authors: A.K. Martin, A. Gibbons, Psychology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, UNITED STATES  
The study tested relationships between social intelligence, self-monitoring, cognitive ability, and feedback acceptance with 2 measures of Ability To Identify Criteria (ATIC). The findings raise questions about the conceptual meaning of ATIC, as well as its utility outside the context of selection.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)
Mindset Specificity: Evaluating convergent and discriminant validity of implicit theories measures

Hans Schroder, Michigan State University
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We evaluated the factor structure and external correlates of implicit beliefs about anxiety, social anxiety, depression, emotion, drinking tendencies, intelligence, and personality. Results indicate these beliefs are independent of one another and predict specific psychological symptoms.

(Personality/Emotion - Motivation)