XV- 001 The Contribution of Directed-Attention Instructions and Dispositions to Jurors’ Memory of Oral Arguments.
Maura Pilotti | Shari Schwartz, Ashford University | Florida International University
Authors: M. Pilotti, Behavioral Science, Ashford University, Denver, Colorado, UNITED STATES | S. Schwartz, M. Campos, K. Karakeshisyan, Psychology, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, UNITED STATES
The contribution of dispositions and directed-attention instructions to jurors’ memory of courtroom arguments was tested by a recognition test. Instructions shaped false memories in response to misleading queries, whereas dispositions shaped false memories in response to non-misleading queries.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Applied Experimental)

XV- 002 Personality, mortality salience, and judgments of a hit and run case
Richard Suarez, Ramapo College of New Jersey
Authors: R.J. Suarez, Ramapo College of New Jersey, Ridgefield, New Jersey, UNITED STATES | D. Crawley, Social Science and Human Services, Ramapo College of New Jersey, Mahwah, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
Participants completed personality measures, read trial summaries with mortality salience manipulations, and indicated reactions to the case. Mortality Salience increased perceptions of defendant guilt among High Empathy participants, but was unrelated to racial bias.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

XV- 003 Potential Factors Influencing Attitudes Toward Veterans who Commit Crimes: An Experimental Investigation of PTSD in the Legal System
Amanda Vicary, Illinois Wesleyan University
Authors: A. Vicary, Psychology, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, UNITED STATES | A.M. Larsen, Adler School of Professional Psychology, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES
This study investigates whether attitudes toward veterans charged with crimes depend on if the veteran’s PTSD was diagnosed before or after the crime and whether it developed from witnessing or participating in violence. Results provide insight into how people view the legitimacy of PTSD diagnoses.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)
XV- 004 Mental Health Courts: An Investigation Into the Constructs Reducing Recidivism
Sydney Webster | Jenna Lyons, Nova Southeastern University | Nova Southeastern University
Authors: S.R. Webster, Center for Psychological Studies, Nova Southeastern University, Plantation, Florida, UNITED STATES | J.C. Lyons, Center for Psychological Studies, Nova Southeastern University, Miramar, Florida, UNITED STATES
Research has shown that mental health courts are effective in reducing recidivism rates of mentally ill inmates. Research is needed to understand how mental health courts work. The following study aims to understand what components contribute to the efficacy of the mental health court system.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

XV- 005 Inheritance tax: Attitudes towards a controversially debated tax and measures to increase acceptance
Erich Kirchler, University of Vienna
Authors: J. Stark, E. Kirchler, Psychology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Vienna, AUSTRIA
This study investigates the effects of perceived affectedness by inheritance tax and earmarking on tax compliance. Overall, 539 participants completed an experimental questionnaire. Earmarking leads to more tax compliance and attitudes towards inheritance tax correlate positively with compliance.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Public Policy)

XV- 006 Judicial Instructions and Defendant-Offender Matching Accuracy
Burt Thompson, Niagara University
Authors: B. Thompson, Psychology, Niagara University, Lewiston, New York, UNITED STATES | N. Dunkelberger, H. Keeley, C. Elling, Niagara University, Lewiston, New York, UNITED STATES
College students, acting as jurors, decided whether a defendant matched the offender shown in a surveillance video. Identification accuracy was relatively poor and did not improve following instructions specifically warning about factors that make it difficult to identify an unfamiliar person from video.
Implications of these findings are discussed.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Forensic)

XV- 007 Sexual Abuse Committed Against the Incapacitated Mentally Ill Across Different Settings: An Annotated Bibliography of the Literature
Janine Johnson, Wright State University
Authors: C. Kociuba, J. Bass, J.T. Johnson, C. Meyer, School of Professional Psychology, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, UNITED STATES
There is a high prevalence of sexual abuse of the mentally incapacitated. However, there are ineffective prevention and intervention efforts and inadequate policies and laws to protect this populace. This annotated bibliography presents the limited findings and the need for policies and research.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)
**XV- 008 Characteristics of Survivors of Juvenile Sex Trafficking and Vulnerability Factors Impacting Their Mental Health: Implications for Treatment and Intervention Initiatives**

**Holly Hargreaves-Cormany**, Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education

Authors: T. Patterson, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Quantico, Virginia, UNITED STATES| H. Hargreaves-Cormany, Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, UNITED STATES

The Behavioral Analysis Unit III of the FBI conducted a study that expands upon a typology of offenders engaging in the sex trafficking of juveniles (STJ) (Patterson et al., 2013 & 2014) by developing a STJ Survivor Spectrum of Characteristics. Results inform treatment and intervention initiatives.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Other)

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**XV- 009 Can Undergraduate Artists With No Training in Forensic Art Produce Recognizable Age Progressions?**

**James Lampinen**, University of Arkansas

Authors: J.M. Lampinen, W. Erickson, Psychological Science, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, UNITED STATES| C. Frowd, The University of Winchester, Winchester, UNITED KINGDOM| G. Mahoney, Boston Police Department, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES

Undergraduate artists with no specialized training in forensic art produced age progressions of volunteers from age 12-20. Similarity ratings indicated that these age progressions were rated as more similar to pictures of the targets at age 20 than to pictures of foils at age 20.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Forensic)

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**XV- 010 Sensitizing Jurors to Variations in Eyewitness Evidence Quality Using Counterfactual Thinking**

**Dario Rodriguez**, University of Dayton

Authors: D. Rodriguez, Psychology, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio, UNITED STATES| M. Berry, Psychology, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio, UNITED STATES

We induced a counterfactual or a causal mindset among participants prior to their evaluating the influence of variables on eyewitness memory in a crime scenario. A counterfactual mindset effectively sensitized jurors to variations in witness evidence quality, producing appropriate verdict patterns.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Social Cognition)

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**XV- 011 Parental Incarceration Predicts Offspring Incarceration in African-American and European-American Young Adults**

**Jonathan Blassingame**, Fielding Graduate University

Authors: J. Blassingame, B. Perry, K.M. Jacquin, Psychology, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES

We examined parental incarceration and offspring incarceration in young adults. Although African-Americans are more likely to experience parental incarceration, both groups face increased risk of self-incarceration if they experienced parental incarceration during childhood.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)
**XV- 012 Is Orange the New Black? A Theoretical Examination of ‘Gay for the Stay’ and the Pseudo-family: Identity and Coping among Female Offenders**

**Alixandra Burks,** Sam Houston State University

Authors: A. Burks, R.J. Cramer, R.S. Miller, H.J. Wechsler, C.M. Mena, C.S. Chevalier, Psychology, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas, UNITED STATES

This theoretical review leads to explanation of an empirically supported framework wherein certain individual characteristics of female offenders predict fluidity of gender and sexual identity in addition to the use of pseudo-family formation as a coping mechanism to the prison environment.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

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**XV- 013 Information Processing, Expert Testimony, and Juror Decision Making in a Capital Case**

**Jennifer Cox,** University of Alabama

Authors: J. Edens, Department of Psychology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, UNITED STATES | J. Cox, Department of Psychology, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, UNITED STATES

This study investigated expert testimony and juror information processing on decision making in a capital murder case. Results lend further support to the effectiveness of clinical opinion testimony, particularly in regards to its influence on juror perceptions of defendant psychopathic traits.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System – Forensic)

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**XV- 014 Mock Juror Decisions and Presentation Format**

**Victoria DiCeglio,** Lawrence High School

Authors: V.A. DiCeglio, Intel Research, Lawrence High School, Atlantic Beach, New York, UNITED STATES | S.J. Sullivan, Lawrence High School, Wantagh, New York, UNITED STATES

The purpose of this study was to investigate the level of anger and disgust among adolescents exposed to discomforting court cases, whether or not the two emotions co-occurred, and the combined effect of these variables on moral outrage and critical decision making in the legal profession.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)

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**XV- 015 Judicial Instructions can Sensitize Mock Jurors to Confession Evidence in a Criminal Case**

**Martin Safer,** The Catholic University of America

Authors: M. Safer, C.M. O'Donnell, Psychology, The Catholic University of America, Washington, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES

Mock jurors read a trial transcript where police obtained a confession using either coercive or appropriate tactics. Unlike controls, mock jurors who read judicial instructions about confession evidence discriminated significantly in rendering guilty or innocent verdicts depending on police tactics.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Forensic)
XV- 016 Death in the Courtroom: Mortality Saliency and Legal Decision Making

Carla Chivers, University of Sheffield

Authors: C.A. Chivers, Psychology, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, UNITED KINGDOM | R.J. Crisp, Aston Business School, Aston University, Birmingham, UNITED KINGDOM

Death is often an all but too frequent theme in the courtroom. In the context of an adversarial legal system we found death reminders to unduly increase negative responding towards a legal transgressor. There was also initial evidence that these effects are elicited regardless of focus of death.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV- 017 Similarities between Public Perception of Personality Traits within Law Enforcement and Criminal Offender Populations

Christina Bueno-Castellano | Dana Manzella | Jeremy Schreiber, Kean University | Mercy College | Fairleigh Dickinson University

Authors: C. Bueno-Castellano, Kean University, Union, New Jersey, UNITED STATES | J. Schreiber, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Hackensack, New Jersey, UNITED STATES | D.J. Manzella, School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, New York, UNITE

Public relations between law enforcement and civilian communities have become a recent concern. This study evaluated public perspective of personality traits within the law enforcement population and compared these views with the public’s perception of personality traits of criminal offenders.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Personality)

XV- 018 Influence of Receiving Both Biased and Unbiased Lineup Instructions on Eyewitness Identification Accuracy

Jeffrey Kaplan, University of Winnipeg

Authors: J.D. Kaplan, Psychology, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA | M. Bertrand, Criminal Justice, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA

The research aimed to examine the effects of receiving both biased and unbiased eyewitness lineup instructions on rates of correct and false lineup decisions, in combination or alone, as well as unbiased instructions in combination with a “non-directive statement.”

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Forensic)

XV- 019 An Alternative Program for Youth with Mental Illness in the Illinois Juvenile Justice System

Faith Summersett-Ringgold, Northwestern University

Authors: F. Summersett-Ringgold, D. Sharp, T. Fehrenbach, Clinical Psychology, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES

In Illinois, a program was implemented to identify youth involved or at-risk for involvement in the juvenile justice system with mental health symptoms and link them to community services. This study assessed whether youth’s psychosocial outcomes improved at the end of the program.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)
XV- 020 **Contextual bias in decisions about fingerprints: towards a mechanism**

Rachel Zajac, University of Otago

Authors: R. Zajac, E. Barrett, R. Hegemann, N. Osborne, Psychology, University of Otago, Dunedin, NEW ZEALAND

The potential for contextual bias in the analysis of forensic evidence is receiving increasing media and research attention. In two experiments, we examined the conditions under which contextual information—in the form of images presented prior to fingerprint pairs—influenced ‘match’ decisions. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

XV- 021 **Police shootings and body cameras: A pre/post Ferguson experiment**

Scott Culhane, University of Wyoming

Authors: S.E. Culhane, J. Boman, Criminal Justice, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, UNITED STATES| K. Schweitzer, Psychology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, UNITED STATES

Participants watched, heard, or read about a police shooting. Before Ferguson, when participants could see or hear the events, the shooting was judged more justified. After the Ferguson shooting, results indicated that video evidence led to perceptions of low justification for homicide by police.<br />
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

XV- 022 **Abnormal Selective Attention in Successful Psychopathy**

Heidi Strohmaier, Drexel University

Authors: H. Strohmaier, D. DeMatteo, J. Fairfax-Columbo, U. Patel, S. Arnold, Psychology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

Non-criminals completed Stroop tasks to explore response modulation deficits in “successful” psychopathy. Consistent with overselective attention, psychopathy was associated with reduced interference on a modified Stroop, enhanced performance on the classic Stroop, and higher intelligence. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Personality)

XV- 023 **Police Assisted Referrals: Connecting Vulnerable Individuals to Psychosocial Services**

Mark Singer, Case Western Reserve University

Authors: M. Singer, J. Bartholomew, Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, UNITED STATES| A. Gonzalez, Police Department, Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority, Cleveland, Ohio, UNITED STATES| M. Walker, Partner

A program affording police the ability to make referrals for citizens to receive psychosocial services was studied. Results provide evidence of the importance of police as first social responders and the potential benefits of such referrals during a crisis for both citizens and police. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Evaluation)
XV- 024 Deceptive Response Detection: Polygraph and EEG Measures
Heather Owens, The University of Virginia's College at Wise
Authors: H.M. Owens, A.L. Dickinson, J.E. Horton, Social Science, The University of Virginia's College at Wise, Vansant, Virginia, UNITED STATES
We investigated neural activity and physiological responses of subjects while lying or being truthful by simultaneously collecting EEG and polygraph data. Analysis showed no significance for polygraph data. Significant ERP amplitude differences were strongest in the anterior frontal region, p=.0001.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XV- 025 The Impact of Homophobic Attitudes on Verdicts and Sentencing with Homosexual Defendants
Angela Kraker, University of North Carolina at Wilmington
Authors: L.A. Mirabito, Psychology, UNC Wilmington, Wilmington, North Carolina, UNITED STATES| L.B. Lecci, Psychology, University of North Carolina Wilmington, Wilmington, North Carolina, UNITED STATES| A. Meisegeier, A. Kraker, K. Coburn, Psychology, University of
This research involves 3 studies (N=890) examining biases in verdicts and sentencing for homosexual defendants, and considers stereotypical and non-stereotypical crimes, salient and non-salient crimes, and homophobic attitudes. Homophobic attitudes were shown to be most important central predictor.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

XV- 026 Effects of crime motive attribution on eyewitnesses’ memory and sentencing
Deborah Hellmann, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony
Authors: D.F. Hellmann, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hannover, GERMANY| A. Memon, Psychology Department, Amina.Memon@rhul.ac.uk, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Effects of attributions regarding a perpetrator’s crime motive have been widely neglected in misinformation (MI) effect research. Results of two experiments show that attribution-consistent (vs. -inconsistent) MI strongly biases eyewitness memory as well as awarded penalty for the perpetrator.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

XV- 027 Prosecutor Emotion During Closing Arguments Affects Mock Jurors’ Decisions
Sara Hartigan, Rider University
Authors: S. Hartigan, W.P. Heath, Psychology, Rider University, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
Online participants (<i>N</i> = 174) saw closing arguments in which a prosecutor’s type of emotion (anger, sadness, no emotion) and a defense attorney’s type of emotion (anger, sadness, no emotion) were varied. When the prosecutor showed sadness versus anger, participants saw the defendant less favorably.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Emotion)
XV- 028 Prevalence of Abuse and Trauma within Capital Defendants

Lauren Schumacher | Jessica Davis | Taylor Howell | Joanna Caезжа

Nova Southeastern University | Nova Southeastern University | Nova Southeastern University | Nova Southeastern University
While the law is sympathetic to victims, the criminal justice system treats these individuals differently when they become perpetrators. This research examines the prevalence of trauma among those who committed a capital offense, a context in which trauma should be both presented and understood.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Forensic)

XV- 029 Mental accounting of self-employed taxpayers: Experimental evidence

Stephan Muehlbacher, University of Vienna
Authors: S. Muehlbacher, Psychology, University of Vienna, Vienna, AUSTRIA|
The theory of mental accounting describes cognitive operations applied by individuals to track their financial activities. Regarding taxes, previous research revealed differences in mental processing of taxable income. In the present study participants earned taxable income by completing small tasks, faced several tempting consumption opportunities, and completed their tax reports in 9 periods. In two treatments, income was either displayed as gross or as net income. Further, participants completed a scale measuring their tendency to mentally segregate the tax due from net income. An interaction of the tendency for mental segregation and whether income was displayed as net or gross was observed. Participants in the gross income treatment were less likely to spend too much for consumption and going bankrupt, and were more likely to honestly pay their tax due.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV- 030 Ritualistic Crime Scene Behavior in Single Victim Sexual Homicide: An Empirical Examination

julia campregher, "John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY"
Authors: J. campregher, "John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY", New York, New York, UNITED STATES| L. Schlesinger, "John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY", New York, New York, UNITED STATES|
This study is the first empirical examination of ritualistic-like crime scene behavior (e.g. body posing, foreign object insertion) in single victim sexual homicide. Many of the results (in comparison to serial offenders) were unexpected and even counter intuitive.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Forensic)
XV- 031 Jurors’ evaluation of evidence: The importance and weighting of common homicide trial evidence  
**Kimberly Schweitzer**, University of Wyoming  
Authors: K. Schweitzer, N. Nunez, Psychology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, UNITED STATES|  
How jurors use evidence to reach a verdict is shown through two studies. Study 1 illustrates what evidence jurors find most important when choosing their verdicts. Study 2 shows what jurors want to learn more about first and what evidence they need before reaching a verdict. Implications discussed.  
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV- 032 The Effects of Gender Socialization and Racial Prejudice on Juror Decision-Making  
**Marissa Viramontes**, University of Portland  
Authors: M. Viramontes, Psychological Sciences , University of Portland, Troutdale, Oregon, UNITED STATES| D. Julka, Psychological Sciences, University of Portland, Portland, Oregon, UNITED STATES|  
Juror decisions ideally reflect unbiased, objective, and fair judgments 'blind' to characteristics of the victim or defendant. However, research reveals this is rarely the case. This study examines the impact of victim and defendant race and gender on jurors' perception of a child sexual abuse case.  
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Social Cognition)

XV- 033 Does Cognitive Sophistication Reduce Victim Blaming Under Just World Threat?  
**Jamie Prowse Turner**, Red Deer College  
Authors: J. Prowse Turner, A. Bearden, J. Borgel, Red Deer College, Red Deer, Alberta, CANADA|  
Why do we blame victims for their misfortune? We explore the likelihood that this is based on our belief in a just world, where good things happen to good people and bad things happen to bad people. We also examine the possibility that cognitive sophistication may be a buffer for victim blaming.<br />  
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Social Cognition)

XV- 034 The Effects of Life Satisfaction and Recent Experiences on Juror Decision-Making  
**Morgan Robertson**, University of Portland  
Authors: M. Robertson, D. Julka, Psychological Sciences, University of Portland, Portland, Oregon, UNITED STATES|  
The decision-making process of a jury is complex and influenced by a wide array of factors. The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between two of these factors, life satisfaction and recent mood of jurors, and their impact on juror’s judgments concerning a child sexual abuse case.  
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)
XV- 035 Stereotype Content Model and Rental Decisions in Veteran Housing: Is it Discrimination?

Colin Holloway, "University of Nebraska, Lincoln"

Authors: C. Holloway, K. Farnum, R.L. Wiener, Psychology, "University of Nebraska, Lincoln", Lincoln, Nebraska, UNITED STATES

The U.S. Veterans Affairs committed to ending veteran homelessness by 2016. Current regulatory structure offers no special protection to veterans against housing discrimination. This project applied Stereotype Content Model to understand whether veterans face discrimination in the housing market. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV- 037 Graduate students’ perceptions of inmates as students and inmate evaluations of graduate students’ teaching

Amanda Conn, Wright State University

Authors: C. Meyer, Wright State University, DAvton, Ohio, UNITED STATES|A. Conn, M. Harned, School of Professional Psychology, Wright State University, Fairborn, Ohio, UNITED STATES

Prison inmates benefit from educational opportunities but often so do instructors. Students taught a life span class to women serving long-term sentences. This study examines the perceptions instructors held of inmates after the class as well as inmate evaluations of the class. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Forensic)

XV- 038 Female Prisoner Self-Identified Needs for Reentry Programming

Bethany Hufferd, Wright State University

Authors: B.L. Hufferd, C. Meyer, School of Professional Psychology, Wright State University, Kettering, Ohio, UNITED STATES

Gender-based reentry programs designed for female prisoners have increased, but no program was developed using input from female prisoners. Females at three Ohio prisons were surveyed. Self-Esteem, Improving Family Ties, Housing, and Life Skills were rated most important for reentry success. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

XV- 039 The Effects of the Availability Heuristic and Legal Training on Legal Decision-Making

Sandra Vermeulen, Thompson Rivers University

Authors: S. Vermeulen, C. van Zyl, Psychology, Thompson Rivers University, Kamloops, British Columbia, CANADA|C. Jones, Faculty of Law, Thompson, Kamloops, British Columbia, CANADA

When the availability heuristic was primed with relevant non-probative images, psychology undergraduates rated a legal proposition as more credible than participants who were primed with irrelevant non-probative images. This effect was not significant in the senior law school student sample. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Social Cognition)
XV- 040 Jurors' Story Construction Affected by Experience-taking and Perspective-Taking

Kevin O'Neil, Florida Gulf Coast University

Authors: K. O'Neil, Psychology, Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers, Florida, UNITED STATES |
This experiment tests whether perspective taking (trying to understand others’ thoughts) and experience taking (entering another’s experience) affect jurors’ stories and verdicts. Results suggest that jurors construct stories using the experience of the victim but the perspective of the defendant. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV- 041 Wealth-Based Discrimination: The Role of Behavioral Standards

Boyoun Chae, Temple University

Authors: B.G. Chae, Marketing and Supply Chain Management, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | J.R. Zhu, Marketing, CKGSB, Beijing, CHINA | K. White, Marketing and Behavioural Science Division, University of British Columbia, Vancouver,
Do people discriminate against the wealthy in terms of punishment? If so, why? This research shows that people punish the wealthy more harshly than the non-wealthy for everyday rule violations. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Social Groups)

XV- 042 Pretrial Jury Bias: The Effects of Authoritarianism on Perceived Guilt and Constitutionality

Melanie Henderson | Derek Towster, Ohio Wesleyan University | Scott, Scriven, and Wahoff, LLP

Authors: M.M. Henderson, Psychology, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, UNITED STATES | D.L. Towster, Associate Attorney, Scott, Scriven, and Wahoff, LLP, Columbus, Ohio, UNITED STATES |
How can individual differences in authoritarianism inform jury selection? The results provided support for an abridged version of a pretrial juror bias scale, which was significantly associated with measures of defendant culpability, including perceived guilt and constitutionality of proposed fate. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

XV- 043 The impact of forewarning on suggestibility. Does it depend on working memory capacity?

William Corley | Qin Zhao, Western Kentucky University | Western Kentucky University

Authors: W.B. Corley, Psychological Sciences, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, UNITED STATES | Q. Zhao, Psychology, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, UNITED STATES |
An experiment was conducted to examine the effect of forewarning and working-memory capacity (WMC) on suggestibility. Preliminary results suggest a main effect of WMC. The medium-WMC group was more suggestible than were the low- and high-WMC groups. There is currently no effect for forewarning.<br />
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Experimental)
XV- 044 Jurors’ Compliance and Henderson Style Judicial Instructions Influence Evaluations of Confession Evidence

Angela Jones, John Jay College and the Graduate Center, CUNY

Authors: A. Jones, Psychology, John Jay College and the Graduate Center, CUNY, New York, New York, UNITED STATES| S. Penrod, Psychology, "John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY", New York, New York, UNITED STATES|

Confessions are persuasive to jurors. We examined and found that individual differences in compliance affected how jurors evaluated evidence. Additionally, judicial instructions improved jurors' verdicts by altering evaluations of evidence according to the coercive nature of the interrogation.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System – Forensic)

XV- 045 Filler homogeneity influences lineup presentation effects on eyewitness identification

Ryan Fitzgerald, University of Portsmouth

Authors: R.J. Fitzgerald, University of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, UNITED KINGDOM| C. Oriet, H. Price, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, CANADA|

Eyewitness identifications could be biased if lineup fillers possess characteristics that the suspect does not. A manipulation of filler homogeneity and lineup presentation revealed higher suspect identification rates in sequential lineups than in simultaneous lineups when fillers were homogeneous.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Experimental)

XV- 046 Personality and Social-Pychological Predictors of Support for the Death Penalty

George Bishop, University of Cincinnati

Authors: D. Poznyak, Statistics, Mathematica Policy Research, Princeton, New Jersey, UNITED STATES| G. Bishop, Adult Learning Center, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, UNITED STATES|

Contrary to prior studies (Unnever & Cullen, 2010), our structural equation model showed that authoritarian aggression had the most pronounced effect on support for the death penalty as compared to racial attitudes and socio-demographic factors such as race, political orientation and religiosity.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

XV- 047 Predicting Unwanted Pursuit and Stalking

Phoebe Hitson, Old Dominion University

Authors: P. Hitson, B.A. winstead, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES|

We examined predictors of unwanted pursuit and aggression perpetrated following a relationship breakup and in a scenario describing a relationship breakup using trait aggression, attachment, depression, psychopathology, jealousy, romantic beliefs, and love attitudes.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Relationships)
Leader or Follower: Relational Agression and Resistance to Peer Influence in Adolescent Male Offenders

Caitlin O'Bara, "University of California, Irvine"

Authors: C.M. O'Bara, V. Serrano, B. Hernandez, A. Castro, C. Simmons, S. Donley, Psychology and Social Behavior, "University of California, Irvine", Irvine, California, UNITED STATES|E. Cauffman, Psychology and Social Behavior, "University of California, Irvine"

Male adolescent offenders were asked about their status in offending groups (e.g. leaders or followers of offending groups). Compared to followers, leaders displayed higher levels of relational aggression. Conversely, followers had more difficulty resisting the influence of their peers.

A Model of Self-Stigma in Criminal Offenders

Kelly Moore | June Tangney | Jeff Stuewig, George Mason University | George Mason University | George Mason University

Authors: K.E. Moore, J. Tangney, Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, UNITED STATES|J. Stuewig, Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, UNITED STATES

Stereotypes can be integrated into the self-concept, a process known as <i>internalized stigma</i>. This study adapted Corrigan and colleagues’ (2006) measure of self-stigma for use with criminal offenders, and analyzed a sequential mediation model of how self-stigma occurs in this population.

Do Eyewitnesses Remember Who Did What in Multiple-Perpetrator Crimes?

Roderick Lindsay, Queen's University

Authors: R. Lindsay, Psychology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, CANADA|A.M. Smith, Psychology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, CANADA|R. Delsol, Psychology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, CANADA

Ps (N = 182) viewed a 4-person simulated robbery. ID accuracy was over 60%. Clothing recognition for the men identified was poor (20% to 40% hits; 28% to 43% FAs). Weapon identification was poor (22% to 60% hits; 26% to 73% FAs). This threatens police investigations of multiple perpetrator crimes.

Disproportionate Minority Contact among Adolescents with Illegal Sexual and General Delinquent Behavior: The Role of Family, Peers, and the Community

Rebecca Fix, Auburn University

Authors: R. Fix, B.R. Burkhart, Psychology, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, UNITED STATES|S. Fix, Psychology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Auburn, Alabama, UNITED STATES

The overrepresentation of racial/ethnic minorities in the juvenile justice system may be influenced by a variety of social factors. The present study observed differences in social factors among adolescents with illegal sexual behavior compared with violent or general delinquent behavior.
XV- 052 Resolving the paradox of mixed positive and negative correlations between accuracy and confidence in memory
Paul Masset, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
Authors: P. Masset, A. Kepecs, Watson School of Biological Sciences, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, UNITED STATES
The ability to trust recalled memories is an essential aspect of adaptive behavior. Previous studies have shown positive, null and even negative correlations between accuracy and confidence in memory recall. We present a normative model based on first principles that explains this apparent paradox.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Quantitative)

XV- 053 No confession Expert available? A closing statement may be just as effective, but not jury instructions
Amelia Jafary | Iris Blandon-Gitlin, "California State University, Fullerton" | "California State University, Fullerton"
Authors: A.M. Jafary, Psychology, "California State University, Fullerton", Riverside, California, UNITED STATES|I. Blandon-Gitlin, Psychology, "California State University, Fullerton", Fullerton, California, UNITED STATES
Expert testimony informs jurors of confession reliability. We examined whether other safeguards aid jurors to critically evaluate confession evidence. Results indicate that just like expert testimony, attorney closing statements, but not jury instructions, are helpful to jurors.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Forensic)

XV- 054 Rape trial verdicts influenced by defendant sexual orientation and victim gender but not juror gender
Aminda Hernandez, Fielding Graduate University
Authors: A. Hernandez, B. Taylor, S. Adamson, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES|K.M. Jacquin, Psychology, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES
We examined the influence of victim gender, victim sexual orientation, defendant sexual orientation, and juror gender on juror ratings of a rape defendant’s guilt. No main effects were found but a significant interaction was found between defendant sexual orientation and victim gender.<br />
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV- 055 Prompting Cashiers to Intervene and Protect Customers’ Security: A Manager led Intervention
Christopher Downing, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Authors: C.O. Downing, Psychology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES|N. Capriola, B. Vesely, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES|E. Geller, Virginia Polytechnic
Credit-card fraud costs individuals and businesses millions of dollars yearly. This crime could be reduced if cashiers would check customers for their identification. To increase cashiers’ ID-checking behavior, a goal-setting and prompt intervention led by the restaurant manager was utilized.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Behavior Analysis)

**XV- 056 Detecting lies in interracial contexts**  
**Elena Trifiletti**, Università di Verona  
Authors: E. Trifiletti, M. Pedrazza, Dipartimento di Filosofia, Pedagogia e Psicologia, Università di Verona, Verona, ITALY| L. Vezzali, Dipartimento Educazione e Scienze Umane, Universita di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Reggio Emilia, ITALY  
Lie detection is of great importance both in legal settings and in everyday life. In two studies we showed that people are more accurate in detecting lies when they judge individuals of their own race than of other races. This effect was found with both direct and indirect measures of lie detection.  
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Social Groups)

**XV- 057 Public Perceptions of Victims of Crime Who Forgive the Offender**  
**Judy Eaton**, Wilfrid Laurier University  
Authors: J. Eaton, J. Olenewa, Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Brantford, Ontario, CANADA  
Victims of crime may want to forgive an offender, but might be reluctant to do so publically because of the fear that they will be judged negatively. This research examined how those not involved in a crime judge a victim of domestic violence depending on whether or not she forgives the offender.  
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

**XV- 058 Political orientation and religiosity emerge as possible predictors of rape myths**  
**Megan Strowger**, University of the Sciences in Philadelphia  
Authors: M. Strowger, Behavioral and Social Sciences, University of the Sciences in Philadelphia, Hatboro, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES| P.F. Hitchcock, J.D. Herbert, Psychology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES  
We investigated rape myths (i.e., attitudes that blame the victim) in relation to social factors in a diverse sample. Conservatives and moderates endorsed more rape myths than liberals; individuals with neutral or high levels of religiosity endorsed more rape myths than those with low levels.  
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Attitude/Attitude Change)

**XV- 059 Social-Cognitive Processes and Recognition of Same- and Cross-Race Faces**  
**Matthew O'Brien**, Claremont Graduate University  
Authors: M.E. O'Brien, C. Wasson, Psychology, Claremont Graduate University, Winchester, California, UNITED STATES  
Pezdek, O'Brien, and Wasson (2011) reported that presenting a target face in a 3-face group rather than individually impaired cross-race but not same-race face recognition memory. The present study tested and confirmed that encoding and categorizing cross-race faces as social out-group members can be
attenuated through cognitive control processes. In two experiments participants viewed same- and cross-race faces individually, in a 3-face group, or in a 3-face group with an arrow over the target face. Recognition accuracy was consistent across conditions for same-race faces, but for cross-race faces was higher in the individual and group with arrow conditions than in the group with no arrow condition; even when the composition of the group was manipulated in Experiment 2. These results suggest that the deleterious social effects of group presentation for cross-race face recognition accuracy can be attenuated through cognitive factors such as directing attention to a specific face.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Human Learning and Memory)

XV- 060 The Effect of Deliberation Style and Issue Type on the use of Social Influence in Jury Deliberations
Emily Salter, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Authors: E.J. Salter, M. Reardon, Psychology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
This study examined the impact of trial procedures on social influence in deliberations. Results showed greater use of normative influence with judgmental issues and verdict-driven deliberations and greater use of informational influence with intellective issues and evidence-driven deliberations.<br />
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV- 061 Complex Criminogenic Needs Predict Six-Month Recidivism In Misdemeanants
Warren Reich, Center for Court Innovation
Authors: W. Reich, S. Picard-Fritsche, Research, Center for Court Innovation, Scotch Plains, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
A sample of 964 New York City misdemeanants completed a risk/need assessment tool. Prior arrest, substance use, trauma, and suicide attempts were high. A person-centered analysis (HICLAS) identified a cluster of those with Complex Needs, which predicted re-arrest controlling for criminal history.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

XV- 062 My Restaurant Courtesy Cup Runneth Over -- But Not Necessarily With Water: An Exploration Into Soda-Filching
Angela Lipsitz, Northern Kentucky University
Authors: A. Lipsitz, B.L. Edmondson, A.M. Lawrence, H.K. Gaffin, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, Kentucky, UNITED STATES
We explored <i>soda-filching</i>, filling a courtesy water cup with non-water. Of 364 students surveyed, 64% had filched. Filchers were less likely to see filching as stealing or harming a business and estimated the rate of filching as higher. Filching rates observed at 12 restaurants varied from 0 to 45%.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System – Consumer)
XV-063 Affective forecasting: The differences in predicted and actual emotional reaction to sexual objectification

Deanna Pina, "University of Nebraska, Lincoln"
Authors: D.M. Pina, K. Farnum, R.L. Wiener, Psychology, "University of Nebraska, Lincoln", Lincoln, Nebraska, UNITED STATES

Confirming affective forecasting, participants who either read or watched an occurrence of alleged sexual harassment predicted more negative emotions and were more likely to consider the interaction sexual harassment as compared to the woman who actually experienced the harassment.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV-064 Juror Attitudes and Victim and Defendant Sexual Orientation Affect Juror Decisions in a Rape Trial

Sarah Adamson, Fielding Graduate University
Authors: S. Adamson, J. Hurley, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES| K.M. Jacquin, Psychology, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES| B. Taylor, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, California

We examined the influence of victim and defendant sexual orientation, victim gender, and juror attitudes on juror decisions in a rape trial. Jurors with more negative attitudes toward lesbians and gay men found the defendant less guilty of rape, regardless of other factors.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV-065 Need for Cognition and Premature Decision Making Interact to Predict Juror Competence

Abigail Johnson, University of North Carolina at Wilmington
Authors: M. Moore, S. Henry, A. Johnson, A. Martin, L.B. Lecci, Psychology, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, Wilmington, North Carolina, UNITED STATES

Examined juror competence and whether individual differences in need for cognition (NCS) or an experimental manipulation could impact it. Using an audio trial, an interaction emerged indicating that NCS resulted in greater competence, but only when jurors were asked to render a premature verdict.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

XV-066 Order in the Court: The Effects of Mindset and Case Manipulations on Attributions of Responsibility

Alyssa Schubert, Bridgewater State University
Authors: A. Schubert, D. Gwozd, E.R. Spievak, Psychology, Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES

This study measured the extent to which judgments about legal cases can be influenced by manipulations to contextual case information. Results indicated that those who read cases presented as current were more punitive, and less open to accepting brain immaturity or injury as a mitigating factor.

(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)
XV- 067 **Problem Solving Skills and Coping Strategies in Offender Populations**
**Michelle Rosselli**, "John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY"
Authors: M.K. Rosselli, E. Jeglic, Psychology, "John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY", New York, New York, UNITED STATES
This current study investigated the relationship between social problem solving skills and coping strategies in an incarcerated sample of general offenders and sex offenders. Preliminary analyses revealed that general offenders are more adept in their problem solving skills and coping strategies by approaching their problems in a positive manner. Sex offenders were more avoidant, careless, and impulsive.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Forensic)

XV- 068 **Trusting Who, What, and Why? Public Attitudes toward Hacktivism Depend Most upon Trust in Hacktivists, not Targets or Technology**
**Lisa PytlikZillig**, University of Nebraska
Authors: S. Wang, R. Anderson, L.M. PytlikZillig, A.J. Tomkins, Public Policy Center, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, UNITED STATES | L. Soh, A. Samal, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, UNITED STATES
Public attitudes toward hacktivism could be affected by distrust of the attacked target and/or technology, and/or trust in the hacktivists. We find support for hacktivism is most related to perceived trustworthiness of the hacktivists, and to a lesser degree on perceptions of targets and technology.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XV- 069 **Effect of Recall on Recognition of Criminals in Lineup**
**Melissa Baker**, Appalachian State University
Authors: M. Baker, P. Fox, T. Wingrove, Psychology, Appalachian State University, Bessemer City, North Carolina, UNITED STATES
Subjects acted as eyewitnesses of a recorded crime. We examined whether timing of a written description (recall) influenced recognition of criminals (recognition). Subjects watched a video and recalled the crime immediately, delayed, or not at all. Recall timing impacted identification accuracy.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

XV- 070 **Race and Gender: No Influence on Sexual Offender Sentencing and Opinions of Fairness**
**Marie Tate**, Christopher Newport University
Authors: M.C. Tate, D.C. Doolittle, Psychology, Christopher Newport University, Newport, Virginia, UNITED STATES | S.P. Greenlee, K.E. Mitton, Psychology, Christopher Newport University, Newport News, Virginia, UNITED STATES
Participants read scenarios varying child’s gender, offender’s gender, and offender’s race and then rated issues about the sentence presented in the case, rationale for punishing sexual offenders, and opinions on appropriate sentences, rehabilitation, and suspended sentences.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Forensic)
XV- 071 Correction Facility Members: Behavioral Norms That Lead to Effectiveness
Cheryl Boglarsky, Human Synergistics, Inc.
Authors: C.A. Boglarsky, R&D, Human Synergistics, Inc., Plymouth, Michigan, UNITED STATES
This study attempted to find general factors that correctional facility members’ understand would increase their own and the facilities’ effectiveness. Ideal cultural norms were measured to examine the ways individuals and facilities can produce the highest rate of effectiveness.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Organizational Change and Development)

XV- 072 Biasing Access to Justice: A Social Psychological Investigation of the Pro Se Signaling Effect
Victor Quintanilla, "Indiana University, Bloomington"
Authors: V.D. Quintanilla, Maurer School of Law, "Indiana University, Bloomington", Bloomington, Indiana, UNITED STATES|E. Hirt, R. Allen, Psychological and Brain Sciences, "Indiana University, Bloomington", Bloomington, Indiana, UNITED STATES|
This research harnesses social-psychological theory and methods to experimentally test the degree to which a civil claimant’s pro se (unrepresented) status sends a powerful, biasing signal on perceptions about the meritoriousness of civil claims, and subsequent legal decision-making about these claims. Drawing on the legal context of gender discrimination, we examine: first, the degree to which judges, jurors, and opposing counsel discount the claims of uncounseled parties; second, the extent to which this signaling effect occurs at different stages, including pre-trial negotiation, summary judgment, and trial; and third, the psychological mechanisms of this effect. Moreover, we examine the extent of this biasing effect across multiple populations: the public, law students, and lawyers.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Public Policy)

XV- 073 Disgust at the crime scene
Lotte van Dillen | Gabry Vanderveen, Leiden University | Recht op Beeld
Authors: L.F. van Dillen, psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, NETHERLANDS|G. Vanderveen, Recht op Beeld, Rotterdam, NETHERLANDS|
Over 250 forensic investigators, law students, and police academy students judged a criminal case containing photos of a crime scene that varied in gruesomeness. Independent of professional experience, respondents rated the crime as more serious and assigned a higher punishment, the more disgust they experienced in response to the evidence.<br />
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Applied Experimental)
The Interactive Effect of Victim and Defendant Stereotypicality on Mock Jurors’ Guilty Verdicts in a Lesbian Intimate Partner Violence Case
Nesa Wasarhaley, Bridgewater State University
Authors: N.E. Wasarhaley, Psychology, Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES|J.M. Golding, K.R. Lynch, Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, UNITED STATES
We examined the impact of intimate partner violence (IPV) victim and perpetrator stereotypes on mock juror perception of lesbian IPV. Victim and defendant stereotypicality interacted to predict verdict. Higher ratings of stereotypicality for both increased the likelihood of choosing guilty verdicts.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

A Structural Equation Model of the Associations between Beliefs about Sexual Behavior in Relationships and Judgments to Charge Intimate Partner Rape
Kellie Lynch, University of Kentucky
Authors: N.E. Wasarhaley, Psychology, Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES|K.R. Lynch, J.A. Jewell, Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, UNITED STATES|J.M. Golding, Psychology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky
We investigated beliefs about charging partner rape. Overall gendered beliefs were indirectly associated with the belief that perpetrators should not be charged with rape. Acceptability to rape a partner and beliefs that nonconsensual partner sex is wrong not rape mediated the indirect effect.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

Clinician Training Background and Fidelity of Treatment Delivery: Examining the Impact of Crime Intervention for Jail Inmates
Jordan Daylor, George Mason University
Authors: J.M. Daylor, E. Boren, J. Tangney, Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, UNITED STATES|J. Folk, Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, UNITED STATES|J. Stuewig, Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, UNITED STATES
We assessed whether there were differences in fidelity of delivery of the Impact of Crime intervention between clinical doctoral students involved in the intervention development and agency staff. Results suggest high levels of fidelity that generalized across facilitators.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

Mass School Shootings: Potential Risk of School Size and Student-Teacher Ratio
Emma Roellke, Vassar College
Authors: E. Roellke, C. Wheeler, A.A. Baird, Psychology, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, UNITED STATES
School shootings are a national epidemic. We investigated the association between shootings and school size. Schools where shootings occurred were significantly larger than state average. Additionally, perpetrators were significantly more likely to have previously attended a smaller than state average school.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Adolescent)
XV- 078 Juror characteristics and victim and defendant sexual orientation impact juror decisions in a rape trial
Michelle Tatum, Fielding Graduate University
Authors: M. Tatum, L. Moore, K.M. Jacquin, Psychology, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES
We examined the impact of victim gender, victim and defendant sexual orientation, victim and defendant race/ethnicity, and juror rape myth acceptance and male role norm endorsement on juror judgments in a rape trial. Sexual orientation and juror characteristics were most strongly related to juror decisions.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV- 079 A Structural Equation Model of Juror Sentencing in Sexual Orientation-Based Hate Crimes
Andre Kehn, University of North Dakota
Authors: B. Gamblin, A. Kehn, B. Fiala, K. Jones, K. Vanderzanden, J. Ruthig, Psychology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota, UNITED STATES
We examined the structural relationship between sexual prejudice and sentencing decisions in sexual orientation-based hate crimes. An SEM showed that sexual prejudice indirectly predicted sentencing through beliefs about hate crime laws. Sexual prejudice also predicted blame attributions.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)

XV- 080 The Effects of Emotions on the Choice of Interrogation Tactics
Gargi Godbole, "California State University, Fullerton"
Authors: G.K. Godbole, Psychology, "California State University, Fullerton", San Diego, California, UNITED STATES| I. Blandon-Gitlin, Psychology, "California State University, Fullerton", Fullerton, California, UNITED STATES| J. Masip, Forensic Psychology, Universitat
Interviewers’ emotions in a mock interrogation context were explored. Participants in an angry, happy, sad, or neutral state decided on interrogation tactics to use. All participants significantly chose non-coercive over coercive tactics. Sad participants were less likely to use any type of tactic.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)
Investigating publication bias in the sequential lineup advantage: A p-curve analysis
Andrew Evelo, John Jay College and the Graduate Center, City University New York
Authors: A.J. Evelo, M. Kovera, Psychology, John Jay College and the Graduate Center, City University New York, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
Using the p-curve method, we tested for publication bias in research showing that sequential presentation of lineup suspects lowers the proportion of mistaken identifications in target-absent lineups. We analyzed 21 independent tests, finding evidence of a true effect rather than publication bias.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Judgment and Decision Making)

Criminal Justice Students' Perceptions of Prison Visitation Programs for Children of Incarcerated Parents
Amy Rochette, Monmouth University
Authors: A.L. Rochette, Monmouth University, Stanhope, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
The purpose of the study is to examine how academic major relates to students' views on prison visitation programs for children of incarcerated parents. Findings suggest that criminal justice students differ significantly from social work students regarding attitudes towards punishment and programs.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

I Can Justify that Inconsistency! Effects of Prosecutor Justifications for Eyewitness Confidence Inflation and Epiphany Explanations
Garrett Berman | Tyler Kaiser | Brittany Pereira | Janani Subramaniam, Roger Williams University | Roger Williams University | University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston
Authors: G.L. Berman, T.S. Kaiser, E.E. Phelan, A.K. Mirek, B. Pereira, Psychology, Roger Williams University, Cranston, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES | J. Femino, Psychology, Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology, Newton, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES | J. Su
This study examined perceptions of confidence inflated eyewitnesses between identification and trial. Confidence inflated witnesses were rated less consistent and more confused. Implications indicate that attorneys may consider using reminiscence justifications to restore this reduced credibility.
(Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Forensic)

The Power and Control Inventory: Standardizing Assessments for Measuring Attitudes Associated with Male Batterers
David Shapiro, Nova Southeastern University
Authors: D. Shapiro, J. Shook, C.S. O'Neill, C. Mahler, H. Wentowski, Center for Psychological Studies, Nova Southeastern University, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, UNITED STATES | J.L. Boltinghouse, Psychology, Nova Southeastern University, Plantation, Florida, UNITED STATES
The purpose of this study was to determine which items on the Power and Control Inventory were observed by professionals at batterer intervention programs. They were put onto 4 subscales describing attitudes present in men who batter. Results found that 41 items were endorsed over 50% of the time. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Forensic)

XV- 085 Racial Injustice: Examining the role of race on sentencing decisions and crime stereotypes.
Mary Kate yates, Tennessee Technological University
Authors: M. yates, T. Dukewich, Counseling & Psychology, Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee, UNITED STATES|
This study examined race regarding crime stereotypes and punitive responses. Data from 230 participants revealed differences in types of crimes viewed most typical of Whites, Blacks and Hispanics. Differences in sentencing recommendations were influence by self-reports of a Hispanic racism scale. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Criminal Justice)

XV- 086 The Influence of a Biological Explanation of Psychopathy in the Courtroom
Sean McMillan, University of Central Oklahoma
Authors: S. McMillan, University of Central Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES|
Psychopaths are a troubling population for the general public and criminal justice system. Psychopathic patterns of antisocial behavior appear early in life and remain present for life (Hare, 2003). Most psychopaths are not violent or in prison. However, psychopaths are responsible for over half of all serious crimes (Hare, 1993; Hare, 2012; Slater & Pozzato, 2012; Babiak et al., 2012). Another troubling issue is that there is currently no established treatment for psychopaths, which prevents rehabilitation (Skeem et al., 2011). In the current study, mock jurors read a law case that involved a convicted defendant who was a diagnosed psychopath. The researcher’s purpose was to determine if a biological explanation and brain scan imagery representative of psychopathy affected sentencing. Participants who read testimony on a biological explanation for psychopathy and viewed brain scan images of the defendant’s psychopathic brain doled out the least severe sentences of any condition. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System – Forensic)

XV- 087 Evaluation of the impacts of Canada’s minimum legal drinking age legislation on sexual assault crimes among youth utilizing regression-discontinuity.
Jodi Gatley, University of Northern British Columbia
Authors: J. Gatley , R. Callaghan, Northern Medical Program, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, British Columbia, CANADA| M. Sanches, Biostatistics, Centre for Addiction & Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA|
This study assessed the impacts of Canadian minimum legal drinking age (MLDA) policy on sexual assault crimes 2009-2013 among youth. Males just older than the MLDA, compared to those younger, had increases in sexual assault crimes of 8% in provinces with an MLDA of 19 years and 9% nationally. (Theme Poster: Law & (Dis)order: Psychological Science in the Legal System - Adolescent)
Psychosocial Factors in Seasonal Flu Response: The Role of Perceived Threat, Collectivism, and Empathic Responding in Implementing Health Precautions.

Tyson Hernandez, University of British Columbia
Authors: D.B. King, IRMACS Centre, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, CANADA | T. Hernandez, Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, CANADA | A. DeLongis, Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British
This study examined the role of psychosocial variables in taking health precautions during flu season. Controlling for perceived threat of influenza, empathic responding and horizontal collectivism were associated with recommended health behaviors. Implications for health policy are discussed.
(General - Health)

Dirty liberals or clean conservatives? Conservatism may be associated with antibacterial use

Osasere Edebiri, Allegheny College
Authors: O. Edebiri, R. Pickering, L.E. Jackson, S.M. Conklin, N. Torrence, C. Cooper, M. Raduluff, Psychology, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
Previous research has found that exposure to a public hand-sanitizer station leads to more conservative attitudes. The current research extends these findings by examining the relationship between conservative ideology and everyday antibacterial use. Potential mediators are also examined.
(Social - Health)

Can kids be kids here? The evaluation of hospital playrooms by child life specialists

Allison Butler | Nanci Weinberger | Phyllis Schumacher | Ryan Brown, Bryant University | Bryant University
Authors: A.G. Butler, N. Weinberger, R. Brown, Applied Psychology, Bryant University, Smithfield, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES | B. McGee, Interior Design, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES | P. Schumacher, Mathematics, Bryant University, Smith
Our study employed a photograph methodology to survey 90 child life specialists about hospital playrooms. Playrooms rated most favorably have biophilic features, encourage children’s engagement in four play types, and support the values of the child life profession.
(Developmental - Health)

Examining the relationship between social attitudes and health behaviors

Natasha Torrence, Allegheny College
Authors: N. Torrence, R. Pickering, L.E. Jackson, S.M. Conklin, O. Edebiri, C. Cooper, M. Raduluff, Psychology, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
This study examines the relationship between attitudes (e.g. Right Wing Authoritarianism, Social Dominance Orientation, etc.) and antibacterial use/overuse. While RWA and SDO have been linked to Perceived Vulnerability to Disease, they have not yet been linked to actual health behaviors.
(Social - Health)
XV- 093 Symptoms of Anxiety and Healthy Behaviors Mediate Associations between Perceived Discrimination, Optimism, Social Support, and Health-Related Quality of Life among Hispanic Americans with Low Income

Kymberley Bennett | Ricardo Marte, University of Missouri-Kansas City | University of Missouri-Kansas City

Authors: K. Bennett, R.M. Marte, J. Clark, K. Harry, A. Howarter, D. Tiznado, K. Eways, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri, UNITED STATES

Data were collected from 133 low income participants of Hispanic descent to test the Reserve Capacity Model. Results showed symptoms of anxiety and healthy behaviors partially mediated associations between perceived discrimination, optimism, social support, and mental health-related quality of life. (Social – Health)

XV- 094 Using Self- vs. Other-Benefit Door-in-the-Face Appeals to Increase Engagement in Exercise

Sichen Hernandez-Martinez, Pomona College

Authors: S. Hernandez-Martinez, H. Marber, Pomona College, Claremont, California, UNITED STATES | S. Thompson, Psychology, Pomona College, Claremont, California, UNITED STATES

Door-in-the-face (DITF) self- vs. other-benefit appeals to increase exercise were compared. The DITF effect was found with other- but not self-benefit, consistent with DITF involving reciprocity. Agreers to either request increased exercise. (Social - Health)

XV- 095 Self-Awareness Dimensions and Cortisol Responses to Social-Evaluative Threat: Refining Social Self-Preservation Theory

Eddie Erazo, "University of Nevada, Reno"

Authors: E.C. Erazo, Psychology, "University of Nevada, Reno", Reno, Nevada, UNITED STATES | H. Hazlett-Stevens, Psychology, "University of Nevada, Reno", Reno, Nevada, UNITED STATES

We examined dimensions of self-awareness (SA) and cortisol responses to an evaluated speech. Public SA was positively associated with self-conscious emotion but only private and surroundings SA were associated with cortisol. Findings hold implications for social self-preservation theory refinement. (Social - Health)

XV- 096 Acceptability and feasibility of increasing HIV/STI health promotion strategies in an African American church setting.

Marcie Berman, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Authors: M. Berman, J. Berkley-Patton, A. Booker, C. Bowe Thompson, M. Jones, T. Petty, Psychology, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri, UNITED STATES

African Americans (AA) are disproportionately affected by HIV and STIs, particularly AA women and AA men who have sex with men (MSM), who have the highest infections rates in the United States. The Black church is a highly influential institution that has the potential to increase the reach of HIV/STI screening services in AA communities through various supportive services (e.g., prayer, sharing of comforting and empowering biblical scriptures) and community supportive services (e.g., food/housing
assistance, health advocacy in doctor’s appointments). This study examined AA church and community members’ perceived importance and feasibility of increasing HIV/STI health promotion strategies, including providing sex education for youth and increasing compassion for the AA MSM community. Using a community-engaged approach, we conducted a needs assessment survey with AA church members to explore ratings on importance and feasibility of 13 HIV/STI church-based health promotion strategies. Findings indicated most participants were: female (mean age = 45 [SD = 16]) and affiliated with their church > 10 years (mean membership = 12 years [SD = 15]). Findings indicated participants (N = 463 church and community members; 11 AA churches) rated all AA intervention strategies as “important” and “feasible” (mean scores ranged from = 3.83 to 4.28 and 3.47 to 4.08, range = 1 - 5, respectively). Future expanded studies will assist in understanding feasibility of a scalable, faith-based intervention and its impact on HIV/STI testing rates in the AA church community, particularly among its most vulnerable church and community members.

(Social - Health)

XV- 097 Fatalism predicts less cancer screening intention in Anglo and Latino women
Esmeralda Nunez, Loma Linda University
Authors: E. Nunez, N.D. Emerson, Psychology, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, California, UNITED STATES| P. Flynn, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, California, UNITED STATES| H. Betancourt, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, California, UNITED STATES

We investigated the role of fatalism in breast cancer screening in Latino and Anglo women. Structural equation modeling revealed a direct effect of cancer-specific fatalism on intention to screen, while general fatalism, as a cultural value orientation, influenced intent through cancer fatalism.

(Clinical - Health)

XV- 098 A Mind/Body Unity Test for Diabetes: Suggesting A Psychological Cure
Chanmo Park, Harvard University
Authors: C. Park, F. Pagnini, E. Langer, Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES

We challenged a common notion that type II diabetics must manage their Blood Glucose Levels (BGL) only by conventional diet, exercise, and medications. Instead, assuming that bodies cannot be separated from minds, we hypothesized that BGL would follow perceived time rather than actual time.

(Clinical - Health)

XV- 099 Implicit Cognitive Structures Controlling Task Episodes
Ausaf Farooqui, MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit
Authors: A.A. Farooqui, T. Manly, MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM

We show that cognition implicitly prepares for the entire extent of the task episode before beginning its execution. The control structure assembled at the beginning will supervene and sequentially organise the subsequent cognitive processing.

(Cognitive – Experimental)
XV- 100 Training Event-Based Prospective Memory – Strategy-Based And Process-Based Approach For Intention Creation Phase
Rafal Albinski, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Authors: R. Albinski, K. Makowska, Department of Psychology, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, -, POLAND | M. Kliegel, Department of Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva, SWITZERLAND
Poster presents the results of a study in which young participants (19-25 years old) participated in a cognitive training of prospective memory (remembering to do something in the future). Three groups were tested: strategy training approach, process training approach, and a control group.
(Cognitive - Experimental)

XV- 101 Physiological Reactivity is Negatively Correlated with Implicit Racist Attitudes
Deon Hall, University of Central Oklahoma
Authors: D.M. Hall, J. Durham, R. Mather, C. Lack, Psychology, University of Central Oklahoma, Oklahoma city, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES
The project investigated the degree to which an individual's implicit racist attitudes influenced the level of anxiety achieved while watching video clips of socially inappropriate humor. There is a growing need for research as it relates to multiculturalism. In this study, participants had their heart rate and galvanic skin response recorded while being shown videos, two of different types of humor (socially inappropriate and slapstick) and one control clip of an innocuous political story. The participants were also instructed to complete a racial Implicit Association Test (IAT). The race of experimenter was manipulated as half the participants were instructed by a black experimenter and the other half were instructed by a white experimenter. There was a negative relationship between implicit racism and anxiety. Individuals who scored high in implicit racist attitudes were generally less anxious while watching the humorous clips.
(General - Experimental)

XV- 102 In search for the working mechanisms of Imagery Rescripting therapy: Devaluation of an aversive event decreases subjective fear responding
Anna Kunze, University of Amsterdam
Authors: A.E. Kunze, M. Kindt, A. Arntz, Clinical Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
Little is known about the working mechanisms of Imagery Rescripting (IR), a promising new treatment technique. Using a novel fear conditioning procedure, we tested whether IR might act through the devaluation of aversive stimuli. Decreased subjective fear responses after IR supported the hypothesis.
(Clinical - Experimental)
**XV- 103 The influence of illumination on egotism and social signaling**

*Sina Esteky*, University of Michigan

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The literature on lighting’s effects on behavior is inconclusive. We provide empirical evidence that illumination inhibits egotistic behavior and boosts social status signaling. Additionally we provide evidence that this is caused by illumination increasing physical visibility and affecting perceived social visibility.

(Social - Experimental)

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**XV- 104 Vocabulary Learning Efficiency and Physical Intensity**

*Xinyi Yu*, Tiffin University

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**Abstract**

The research was focusing on the relationship between vocabulary learning efficiency and level of physical intensity. It was beneficial for a second language learner to know whether or not vocabulary learning efficiency would be affected by changes in the physical intensity level (heart rate) when people were working on both the physical task (walking or running in the treadmill) and the mental task (the word acquisition). Based on many research in cognitive field and studied in memory and physical activities, it assumed that there was a difference between sitting while learning words and walking or running while learning vocabulary. The participant walking while learning remembered more words than he or she sitting while learning new words. However, the result shows that there was no significant different between pre-posttests. Other factors might affect the results, and the length of the experiment should be extended for further study.

(Key words): vocabulary learning efficiency, memory, physical arousal

(Cognitive - Experimental)

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**XV- 105 Behavioral Dynamics of Interpersonal Collision-Avoidance: Effects of Speed and Goal Distance on a Repetitive Joint-Action Targeting Task**

*Brian Eiler*, University of Cincinnati

Authors: K. Ariyabuddhiphongs, B.A. Eiler, C.A. Coey, R.W. Kallen, M.J. Richardson, Psychology, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, UNITED STATES

The movement patterns that emerged between pairs of individuals engaged in a joint-action task were investigated. Utilizing new modeling techniques, results revealed individuals adopted complementary action roles with the behavioral dynamics of pairs modulated by movement speed and target distance.

(General – Experimental)
The Adaptive Memory Effect: Isolated vs. Group Survival

Juliana Leding, University of North Florida

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The adaptive memory effect is the finding that items are better remembered when processed with regard to survival. Two studies showed that more items were remembered when the participants were asked to consider being alone in the survival scenario as compared to being with a group of friends.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

The Effect of Stimulus Interpretation on the Observational Drawing of Ambiguous Figures

Justin Ostrofsky, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey


Participants were asked to draw two ambiguous figures that could be interpreted as representing two distinct objects. Participants were provided an explicit interpretation of the figure. The results showed that their drawings appeared more like the interpreted object than the alternative object.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

The influence of regulatory focus priming on collectivism and individualism

Ivana Vaicova, Charles University

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The pre-registered on-line experimental study examines effect of promotion/prevention priming on self-reported importance of collectivistic and individualistic values. However, the values as well as the regulatory focus were unaffected by the priming manipulation, thus questioning its dependability.

(Social - Experimental)

Transmission of cognitive bias and fear from parents to children: An experimental study

Danielle Remmerswaal, Erasmus University

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This study explored the role of parents in the development of a fear-related cognitive bias in children. Results showed that parents can train their child to develop a more negative or positive information search bias and in this way transmit their own cognitive distortions to their child.

(Clinical - Experimental)
The Stroop effect: Differentiating contingency from congruency effects

Mark Cloud | Megan Kyc, Lock Haven University | Lock Haven University
Authors: M.D. Cloud, M.M. Kyc, Psychology, Lock Haven University, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
As part of an open science collaboration in estimating the reproducibility of psychological science, we replicated Schmidt and Besner’s Experiment 2 (2008). Our results confirmed their findings, which highlight the importance of implicitly learned contingencies in interpreting Stroop task effects.

Japanese Children’s Drawing Processes and Performance on Bender Gestalt Test: Analysis Using a Digital Pen

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The Bender Gestalt test (BGT) is one of the most widely used psychological tests for evaluating visual-motor maturity, screening for developmental disorders, and assessing neurological function or brain damage. This study investigated developmental changes in children’s drawing processes and the relationship between their dynamic drawing data and performance on the BGT. Our research utilized a high-technology interface digital pen and paper based on the Anoto system, which converts handwritten analog information created by the pen and paper into digital data and stores it in its built-in memory. The device enables the analysis of not only the finished drawing (number of strokes or the size and disposition of figures) but also the drawing process (duration/order, direction, and speed of strokes/pressure). One hundred and sixty-six 4-to 12-year-old Japanese children (Female: 74 Male: 92) were asked to copy nine figures from the BGT on to a piece of blank sheet of Anoto paper with the digital pen. Their drawings were analyzed with Elian software, in addition to the BGT score based on the Koppitz version of the scoring system (score 0: good score 3: poor). The nine BGT figures were divided according to their geometrical features: i.e., figures with/without contact points or with/without dots. The results revealed that performance in copying the BGT figures was related to the drawing process, which reflected motor skills involved in controlling drawing speed and pressure at the beginning and end of a stroke as well as spatial understanding in constructing each stroke in the appropriate place. Moreover, drawing pressure increased with age in all the figures. Drawing speed decreased and length of strokes became shorter with age in the figures with dots (Figure1, 2, 3, and 5). This study showed that the drawing tests provided additional valuable information by analyzing how the participants drew in addition to what they drew.

(Cognitive - Experimental)
A Meaningful Life is Associated with Less Stress
Nia Fogelman, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"
Authors: N. Fogelman, T. Canli, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Coram, New York, UNITED STATES
Life meaning and stress have opposing relationships to health and their relationship to one another is poorly understood. Using questionnaire and physiological data we found that higher life meaning is associated with lower levels of chronic and perceived stress and a quicker cortisol recovery rate.
(Personality/Emotion - Self)

Humorous or Insensitive? The Effects of Self-Esteem on Cultural Sensitivity
Jessica Ketch, Monmouth University
Authors: J. Ketch, D. Strohmetz, Psychology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
This study examined how self-esteem may affect one's cultural sensitivity. Participants in the low self-esteem group laughed more at racially stereotypical jokes, regardless of the comedian's race, suggesting that racial humor may be used a self-esteem repair mechanism.
(Social - Self)

Self and Memory in a Case of Limbic Encephalitis
Lara Charlesworth, University of Leeds
Authors: L. Charlesworth, R. Allen, J. Havelka, School of Psychology, University of Leeds, Leeds, UNITED KINGDOM|K. Pauly-Takacs, Leeds Beckett University, Leeds, UNITED KINGDOM|C. Moulin, Université de Bourgogne, Dijon, FRANCE
This research uses a novel task to explore the self and memory in SA, a person with retrograde amnesia. SA found no difficulty in generating self-statements, but was unable to generate trait-like descriptions of her identity, suggesting that self may undergo significant changes following amnesia.
(Cognitive - Self)

Identifying Aspects of Self-Referential Processing that are More Closely Linked to Current Depressive Symptomatology
Justin Dainer-Best, University of Texas at Austin
Authors: J. Dainer-Best, Psychology, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, UNITED STATES|C.G. Beevers, Psychology, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, UNITED STATES
This research identifies aspects of negative self-referent processing linked to depression. Participants rated if pos/neg words were self-referential. Processing was predictive of negative affect. Ease of categorization derived from a mathematical model was more predictive than RT or recall.
(Clinical - Self)
The Role of Self-Affirmation and Self-Expansion on State Self-Esteem
Mark Matthews, The Ohio State University at Mansfield
Authors: M. Matthews, Psychology, The Ohio State University at Mansfield, Mansfield, Ohio, UNITED STATES| A. Brunell, The Ohio State University at Mansfield, Mansfield, Ohio, UNITED STATES
Self-affirmation and self-enhancement processes were examined. When individuals did not self-affirm prior to failure feedback, but rated their friends afterward, they reported higher state self-esteem than when rating college students. The converse was true for those who self-affirmed first.
(Social - Self)

Effects of Mortality Reminders on Meaning Attached to Facebook Use
Patrick Boyd, University of South Florida
Authors: P.E. Boyd, Psychology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, UNITED STATES| J. Goldenberg, Psychology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, UNITED STATES
The extent that individuals perceive Facebook to fulfill connectedness, identity, and esteem needs was examined following a mortality salience prime. For individuals low in emotional stability, mortality salience increased purported need fulfillment, but only for infrequent Facebook users.
(Social – Self)

Self-structure predicts cheating under ego depletion
Jenna Thomas | Carolin Showers, University of Oklahoma | University of Oklahoma
Authors: J.S. Thomas, C. Showers, Psychology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES
In a control condition, compartmentalized self-structure predicted cheating on a math task; under ego depletion, individuals with an integrative self cheated more than integrative individuals whose self-control resources were intact, possibly because integratives typically avoid temptation.
(Social - Self)

Rejection as a threat to the individual self or collective self
Juliette Schaafsma, Tilburg University
Authors: J. Schaafsma, Tilburg University, Tilburg, NETHERLANDS
Throughout their lives, individuals can be excluded or rejected for various reasons, and this may result in anger and aggression. In the present study, it was expected that such responses would vary as a function of why people are rejected. More specifically, it was hypothesized that rejection that is targeted at the individual self would result in more aggressive thoughts and feelings than rejection that is targeted at the collective self. This expectation was tested in two studies in which people were rejected or accepted and in which this decision was directed to the individual self or collective self. Across the two studies, it was found that rejection that targeted the individual self resulted in more aggressive thoughts and feelings than rejection that targeted the collective self. The reverse pattern was found for acceptance, however. When acceptance was directed to the collective self, this resulted in more aggressive feelings than when it was directed to the individual self. Strength of group identification did not moderate these responses. Implications of these findings for future research on rejection and aggression are discussed.
(Social - Self)
**Influences of Visual Media on Sexual and Gender-Variant Minority Self-Concept**

Tanajisia Mason, Kutztown University

Authors: T.M. Mason, Psychology, Kutztown University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

This study investigates the ways in which sexual and gender-variant minorities (SGVM; known as LGBTQ) are influenced by SGVM media figures/role models. Self-concept data and perception of media figures were recorded and analyzed, revealing that media perception does play a role in SGVM self-esteem. (Personality/Emotion - Self)

**The Use of Clothing as a Prime: Clothing as a Means to Activate Characteristics of the Self**

Sarah Butler, The Sage Colleges

Authors: S.E. Butler, Psychology, The Sage Colleges, Troy, New York, UNITED STATES

Participants read about a job interview (formal) or roommate interview (casual) and described an appropriate outfit. They chose words from a list to describe how they would feel in the outfit. Those in the formal condition chose more formal words than casual; the casual condition had no difference. (Social - Self)

**Do you need to be an adult to suffer the consequences of the Imposter Phenomenon?**

Frances Sessa, Penn State Abington

Authors: F. Sessa, Penn State Abington, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

The negative impact of the imposter phenomenon was examined. It was predicted that only adults have the cognitive capacity for the introspection needed to be an adult and experience imposter feelings. As expected, only adults who experienced imposter feelings showed poor self-efficacy and well-being. (Developmental - Adult)

**Childhood Maltreatment and Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms in a College Sample**

Eric Peterson, University of Northern Colorado

Authors: M.A. Peake, E. Peterson, Psychology, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colorado, UNITED STATES

Childhood maltreatment was compared to current post-trauma symptomology in a sample of young adult college students. A significant correlation was found between overall maltreatment experience and symptomology, as well as correlation between non-sexual abuse and neglect with anxiety symptoms. (Clinical – Adult)
Critical Tests of a New Nonsuicidal Self-Injury Theory

**Kathryn Fox**, Harvard University

Authors: K.R. Fox, J. Franklin, M. Nock, Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES|J.M. Hooley, Psychology, Harding University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES|

The present study showed that self-criticism and diminished aversion to NSSI stimuli powerfully predicted future NSSI above and beyond several competing predictors across multiple time points. Moreover, the interaction of these two factors provided the strongest overall prediction of future NSSI.

(Clinical - Adult)

The relationship of pain interference to smoking among women with cancer pain beginning smoking cessation treatment

**Carrie Aigner**, Humboldt State University

Authors: C. Aigner, Psychology, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, UNITED STATES|D. Novy, E. Gritz, University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas, UNITED STATES|C. Lam, Rice University, Houston, Texas, UNITED STATES|

Smokers with pain may smoke to manage pain, although this process is poorly understood. Cancer patients with pain trying to quit completed a survey assessing pain and coping. Pain intensity was not related to smoking. Pain interference was related to greater smoking among women, but not men.

(General - Adult)

Experiences of Parents of Adolescents and Adults with ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorders) in India.

**Naureen Bhullar**, Indian Institute of Management-Bangalore

Authors: N. Bhullar, Indian Institute of Management-Bangalore, Bangalore, INDIA|K.N. Healey, Psychology, Widener University, Chester, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|

Parents of adolescents and adults with ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorders) in India were interviewed to examine their experiences raising a child with ASD and resources available for them. They offered their opinions about the role of society and government in planning the future of their children.

(Developmental - Adult)

With Age Comes Greater Sadness Expression: A Two-Study Investigation of Age Differences in Facial Expressions

**Sara Thomas**, Northwestern University

Authors: C.M. Haase, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, UNITED STATES|S.E. Thomas, School of Education & Social Policy, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, UNITED STATES|M.E. Reitmeier, Chair of Marketing and Consumer Research, TUM School of Man

Findings from two laboratory-based studies show that older adults show greater sadness expressions (objectively coded) in response to sad (Study 1) and distressing (Study 2) film clips than younger adults. Results are discussed in terms of the functions sadness expression can serve in late life.

(Personality/Emotion - Adult)
XV- 128 Do we need inhibition to be creative? Evidence from a dual-task paradigm.

Mathieu Cassotti, Paris Descartes University & CNRS


We investigated whether inhibitory control is a critical process to generate creative ideas. We used a dual-task paradigm to reduce participants’ inhibitory control resources while performing a creative task. Our findings strongly support that creative thought involves inhibitory control.

(Cognitive - Adult)

XV- 129 A Systems Approach to Understanding Clients with Spinal Cord Injury

Brittany Futch, University of La Verne

Authors: B.G. Futch, L. Martin, Psychology, University of La Verne, La Verne, California, UNITED STATES | M. Granquist, Kinesiology, University of La Verne, La Verne, California, UNITED STATES

A self report survey examined biopsychosocial factors in clients participating in activity-based therapy. In accordance with the bioecological model, our findings suggest that clients living with a SCI and their family members’ psychological, social, and biological processes are intertwined.

(Clinical – Adult)

XV- 130 Depressive symptomatology in South Florida firefighters: An exploratory study

Candice Johnson, Nova Southeastern University

Authors: C. Johnson, L. Vega, V. Van Hasselt, A. Fins, Nova Southeastern University, Plantation, Florida, UNITED STATES

Suicide is one of the leading causes of death in firefighters. The objective of this study is to determine the depressive symptom rates in a firefighter population and the association of these symptoms on quality of life. Data was gathered from 127 full-time firefighters from Broward County, Fl. Descriptive analyses revealed that approximately 8.7% of firefighters endorsed clinically significant depressive symptoms on the HADS. A multiple regression indicated that depressive symptomology (HADS; b = -.53) and mood disturbances (POMS; b = -.30) significantly predicted firefighters physical health component score on the quality of life questionnaire (WHOQOL-BREF score; R<sup>2</sup> = .34, p < .001). These findings provide valuable information for the development of intervention programs. Given the high rate of depression in this population, a group-level intervention may be advantageous, as it will target individuals with both subclinical and clinical depression before symptoms worsen. Also given the brotherhood of firefighters, such an approach may be more accepted. Further, to address the individual differences in depressive symptomology an intervention that focuses on assessing and modifying individual risk factors in firefighters would be vital to implement. Overall, this study documents the rate of depression in a South Florida firefighter population and the association this symptomology has on their quality of life.

(Clinical - Adult)
XV- 131 Self-Concepts' structures and contents predict prosocial, antisocial, and reckless behaviors uniquely from impulsivity, urgency and behavioral inhibition
Celeste Sangiorgio, "Hunter College, The City University of New York"
Authors: C. Sangiorgio, Psychology, "Hunter College, The City University of New York", New York, New York, UNITED STATES|W. Reich, Research, Center for Court Innovation, Scotch Plains, New Jersey, UNITED STATES|
240 subjects' descriptions of 19 roles yielded 3 idiographic variables which we compared to impulsivity measures as predictors of antisocial and prosocial behaviors. Negative self-elaboration predicted antisocial risks beyond the other measures. Embeddedness uniquely predicted generative behaviors.<br />
(Social - Adult)

XV- 132 Idiographic Everyday Problem Solving Among Young, Middle-Aged, and Older Adults
Stephanie King | Carolina Montes | Virginia Milieris | Margia Shiriti | Brianna Vernoia, Baruch College, City University of New York | Baruch College, City University of New York | Baruch College, City University of New York | Baruch College, City University of New York | Baruch College, City University of New York
Authors: S. King, C. Montes, V. Milieris, S. Dowd, D. Artistico, M. Shiriti, B. Vernoia, Psychology, Baruch College, City University of New York, New York, New York, UNITED STATES|
We studied carefully selected everyday problems relevant to the lives of young, middle-aged, and older adults. The results fully supported our hypothesis, that is, adults of all ages showed higher performance when solving their idiographic problems. Conclusions of these findings are discussed.
(Developmental - Lifespan)

XV- 133 Effects of life epoch and age on memories of discovering your parents' divorce
Trevor Spelman | Maggie Ruble, Butler University | Butler University
Authors: A.E. White, T. Spelman, M. Ruble, J.N. Bohannon, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES|
Seventy-two adults recalled their parents' divorce announcement. The extent to which their lives physically changed due to the divorce and their age at announcement interacted to predict the extent of their recollections. Little life change reduced the age effect whereas major changes exaggerated it.
(Developmental - Lifespan)

XV- 135 One end-of-life class session affects attitudes toward care of the dying
Kathleen Cook, Seattle University
Authors: K. Cook, Psychology, Seattle University, Seattle, Washington, UNITED STATES|A. Jablonski, T. Vezeau, College of Nursing, Seattle University, Seattle, Washington, UNITED STATES|
Does experiencing an end-of-life class session (EOLCS) shape attitudes toward care of the dying? After one EOLCS students' FATCOD scores were above the midpoint on all items and did not differ from another sample. Using a within-subjects design, students' FATCOD scores improved after one EOLCS.
(Clinical - Lifespan)