XVII- 001 Increasing Nighttime Seat-Belt Use in Two Virginia Locations: A Quasi-Experimental Switching Replication Field Study of Selective Enforcement Activities

Bryan Porter, Old Dominion University

Authors: B.E. Porter, I. Balk, A.L. Edwards, A.J. Bravo, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES|K.G. Waggoner, Sociology & Criminal Justice, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES

We evaluated enforcement to increase nighttime seat-belt use. With a quasi-experimental design in two Virginia locations, trend data reveal nighttime use mostly increased or became less variable when enforcement occurred. Statistical tests of trends and other predictors of belt use are presented.

(Social - Health)

XVII- 002 Methods for measuring stress and sleep in diverse shift working populations

Sheila Mark, New York University

Authors: S. Mark, Psychology, New York University, Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES|N. Bowles, B.S. McEwen, Neuroendocrinology, Rockefeller University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES|C. Boutin-Foster, Clinical Epidemiology, Weill Cornell Medical Center, New York

Lack of sleep can lead to heart disease and other health problems. Night workers are especially affected. We examined differences in stress and sleepiness for day, night and rotating shift workers. We expect to find significant differences in night and rotating workers compared to daytime controls.

(Clinical - Health)

XVII- 003 Outcome imagery: Imagining reduced pain sensitivity affects expected and experienced pain.

Kaya Peerdeman, Leiden University

Authors: K.J. Peerdeman, A.I. Van Laarhoven, A.W. Evers, Unit Health, Medical and Neuropsychology, Leiden University, Leiden, NETHERLANDS|M.L. Peters, Department of Clinical Psychological Science, Maastricht University, Maastricht, NETHERLANDS

We present experimental data showing that outcome imagery can induce expectations of reduced pain and thereby reduce actual pain during a cold pressor test. Inducing and enhancing adequate outcome expectations via mental imagery might improve the effectiveness of standard pain treatments.

(Cognitive - Health)
XVII- 004 What Makes a Persuasive Narrative? Deconstructing Narrative Elements of a Mammography Screening Mailer on Reported Transportation and Persuasive Engagement.

AnnaMarie Vu, University of Minnesota
Authors: A.H. Vu, P. Dwyer, A.J. Rothman, Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, UNITED STATES | C.L. Nelson, J.S. Slater, Cancer Control, Minnesota Department of Health, St. Paul, Minnesota, UNITED STATES

A study of 141 college students revealed that the presence of specific narrative elements in materials that promote mammography screening elicited greater persuasive engagement with the material. In particular, inclusion of narrative text and mechanical fold increased reported persuasive engagement.

(Social - Health)

XVII- 005 Predictors of Organ Donation: A Meta-Analysis

Aya Avishai-Yitshak, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Authors: I. Macdonald, T.L. Webb, Psychology, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UNITED KINGDOM | A. Avishai-Yitshak, K. Jones, Psychology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, UNITED STATES | E. Miles, P.R. Harris, Psychology, Un

Predictors of organ donation intentions and behavior were meta-analyzed. Across 104 studies, intentions, attitudes, social norms, and self-efficacy had medium to large, sample-weighted average correlations with organ donor status ($r_{+} = .47, .29, .19$, and $.28$, respectively).

(Social - Health)

XVII- 006 The Relationship between Child Maltreatment and Galvanic Skin Response During a Stressful Task

Alberto Ortiz-Garcia | Andrea Jaramillo | Kimberly Rapoza | Thomas Robertson, Columbia University | Mercy College | Mercy College | Mercy College
Authors: A. Ortiz-Garcia, Social Work, Columbia University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES | A. Jaramillo, K. Rapoza, T. Robertson, Psychology, Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, New York, UNITED STATES

The association between childhood maltreatment and Galvanic Skin Response was explored. Correlations for females indicated parent’s physical maltreatment was associated with poorer immediate recovery from stimulus, but father’s maltreatment was linked to greater decreases across the recovery period.

(Social - Health)

XVII- 007 Depression, Anxiety, Stress and Alcohol Consumption Among Multiracial College Students

Brittnie Bernardino | Kaylee Konrad | Kimberly Rapoza, Mercy College | Mercy College | Mercy College
Authors: B. Bernardino, K. Konrad, K. Rapoza, Psychology, Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, New York, UNITED STATES

This study examined mental health differences among monoracial and multiracial populations. Kruskal-Wallis tests indicated biracial African American/Caucasian individuals reported greater life stress, while biracial Caucasian/Latinos reported more alcohol use, compared with monoracial individuals.

(Social - Health)
"Seeing a bad situation in a more positive light": The effectiveness of coping strategies used by young adults when forgiving others

Whitney Jeter, Kansas State University

Authors: S. Eubanks, W. Jeter, L. Brannon, Psychological Sciences, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, UNITED STATES

We examined coping strategies that predict forgiveness behaviors. Positive reframing and active coping were used most frequently; however, positive reframing was the only predictor of forgiveness. This suggests that young adults may not be aware of effective coping strategies for forgiveness.

(Clinical - Health)

Coping Styles Differentially Mediate the Relations between Anxiety and Hostility with Health

Casey Cavanagh, West Virginia University

Authors: C.E. Cavanagh, K. Larkin, Psychology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, UNITED STATES

Relations between anxiety and hostility and health are hypothesized to be mediated by coping. The purpose of this study was to examine how coping styles differentially mediated relations between anxiety/hostility and health outcomes.

(Clinical – Health)

Life stress and social support as moderators of the relationship between childhood maltreatment and physical health

Lorielle Jimenez-Lazar | Jake Friedman | Kimberly Rapoza, Mercy College | Mercy College | Mercy College

Authors: J.S. Friedman, Mercy College, New York, New York, UNITED STATES | L. Jimenez-Lazar, K. Rapoza, Psychology, Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, New York, UNITED STATES

This study explored variables thought to moderate the relationship between childhood maltreatment and physical health. Results revealed life stress was a risk factor, especially combined with mother’s physical maltreatment. Social support was a protective factor, particularly for Latino participants.

(Social - Health)

The Relationship between Childhood Maltreatment and Adult Mental Health as mediated by Social Support and Life Stress

A D Hunt | Miguel Arias | Kimberly Rapoza, Mercy College | Mercy College | Mercy College

Authors: A. Hunt, M. Arias, K. Rapoza, Psychology, Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry, New York, UNITED STATES

The impact of social support, life stress, and childhood maltreatment on psychological health was explored. Greater life stress, less social support, and greater mother’s psychological maltreatment were linked to more symptoms in a regression. However, ethnicity moderated these relationships.

(Social - Health)
XVII- 012 Negative messages impact self-reported social support and quality of life scores
Eric Seemann, University of Alabama in Huntsville
Authors: S. Byrd, C. Boone, L. Thomas, M. Pierce, J. Hughes, J.T. Hamlin, E.A. Seemann, Psychology, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, Alabama, UNITED STATES
<b>Abstract:</b> Social support and quality of life (QOL) were impacted by negative messages. In a test-retest design negative messages caused social support and quality of life scores to significantly increase (consistent with TMT) and satisfaction with life subscale scores to significantly decrease. (Clinical - Health)

XVII- 013 Teacher-Child Relationships Impact Social Emotional Well-Being in Military Preschool Children
Ashley Rodgers | Szu-fu Chao | Tzu-Chien Chuang, Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School | Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School | Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School
Authors: A. Rodgers, T. Chuang, Research Lab for Resilience and Early Childhood Development, Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, New Brunswick, New Jersey, UNITED STATES | S. Chao, Research Lab for Resilience and Early Childhood Development, Rutgers Robert W
This study examines the impact of adult relationships with military children on their social emotional well-being. Participants include 111 military preschoolers in California. Findings indicate teacher-child relationships are critical for children’s adaptability and behaviors in school. (Developmental - Child)

XVII- 014 Comparative Risk Factors of Single Parent Homes Due To Divorce or Incarceration on Parent and Child Health
Alexandria Quinere | Geraldine Oades-Sese | Szu-fu Chao, Research Lab for Resilience and Early Childhood Development, Institute for the Study of Child Development, Rutgers RWJ Medical School | Research Lab for Resilience and Early Childhood Development, Institute for the Study of Child Development, Rutgers RWJ Medical School
Authors: A. Quinere, G.V. Oades-Sese, S. Chao, Pediatrics, Research Lab for Resilience and Early Childhood Development, Institute for the Study of Child Development, Rutgers RWJ Medical School, New Brunswick, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
This study examines risk factors between married parents and single-parent homes due to divorce/separation or incarceration. Results indicate that divorced and incarcerated families have comparable risk factors, with married parents less at risk, especially for parent and child health factors. (Developmental - Child)
XVII- 015 Coping Strategies of Families Dealing with Incarceration
Kelly Guzman | Michael Avellan, "Rutgers University, New Brunswick" | "Rutgers University, New Brunswick"
Authors: K.C. Guzman, M. Avellan, G.V. Oades-Sese, Pediatrics, "Rutgers University, New Brunswick", New Brunswick, New Jersey, UNITED STATES|S. Chao, Pediatrics, "Rutgers University, New Brunswick", New Brunswick, New Jersey, UNITED STATES|
Although coping skills are important for families with children, little is known about the coping styles of the remaining parent that has an incarcerated spouse/partner. This study examines how these parents cope. Findings indicate that parents employ many positive coping strategies.
(Developmental – Child)

XVII- 016 Impact of Resilience Factors on Young Children’s Adaptive and Maladaptive Behaviors in the Classroom
Elizabeth Chern | Marian Abdelmalek, Institute for the Study of Child Development | Institute for the Study of Child Development
Authors: E. Chern, M. Abdelmalek, T. Chuang, G.V. Oades-Sese, Institute for the Study of Child Development, New Brunswick, New Jersey, UNITED STATES|
This study examines the effects of protective factors and emotion regulation of economically disadvantaged preschool children on positive and negative behaviors in the classroom. Findings indicate protective factors and emotion regulation have an impact on child behaviors.
(Developmental - Child)

XVII- 017 First Graders’ Executive Function: The Cognition Underlying Linear Patterning and Reading
Allison Bock | Ally Patterson | Amber Shriver, George Mason University | George Mason University | George Mason University
Authors: A. Bock, A. Patterson, A. Shriver, B. Leaf, M. Mohtasham, K. Vennergrund, R. Pasnak, Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, UNITED STATES|
Though primary schools emphasize patterning, the cognitive skills involved are understudied. We examined the role of executive functions in patterning and the relation between these skills and reading. We found cognitive flexibility predicted patterning while working memory predicted reading.
(Developmental - Child)

XVII- 018 The Influence of Body Movements on Encoding and Story Recall in Preschool-Aged Children
Abigail Smyth, Berry College
Authors: A.M. Smyth, Psychology, Berry College, Alpharetta, Georgia, UNITED STATES|K. Diliberto-Macaluso , Psychology, Berry College, Mt. Berry, Georgia, UNITED STATES|C. Dexter, Psychology, Berry College, Mt. Berry, Georgia, UNITED STATES|
During their preschool years, children develop spatial awareness skills and increased memory capacity (Piaget, 1964). Incorporating movement, which is tied to early language development (Goldin-Meadow, 2005), into lesson time, may aid children in improving learning outcomes. Theories of embodied cognition and encoding specificity suggest that when body movement/gesture is paired with incoming
information, and is presented in the same way at both encoding and recall, we are better able to understand and retain that information (Hostetter & Alibali, 2008; Tulving & Thomson, 1973). Previous research has demonstrated positive effects for students problem solving strategies who copied teacher hand gestures when explaining math problems (Goldin-Meadow, Kim, & Singer, 1999), for the long-term memory of children gesturing during encoding (Stevanoni & Salmon, 2005), and for preschool-aged children who used gesture during recall (Cameron & Xu, 2011). We combined conditions used in previous research into a novel study that investigated gesture during encoding/recall, and in immediate/long-term memory processes in preschoolers preparing for school entry, a critical developmental time. We predicted that overall, the more children danced to aid their retrieval, the more they would remember. The effect of movement on immediate and long-term memory was examined in 40 children (M = 4.26, SD = 0.52) in a preschool setting where children encoded by listening to a story, and/or watching or performing a corresponding dance, and were separated into gesture/no gesture conditions for immediate and long-term memory. Results of the study demonstrate significant differences between immediate and long-term recall, and trends in the data supporting greater memory for children using movement. Trends included increased memory for children dancing during encoding, increased immediate and long-term retrieval for those gesturing during recall, and a combined positive effect of dancing during encoding and gesturing during recall. While the trends are non-significant, they do support our hypothesis, the theories of encoding specificity and embodied cognition, as well as previous findings in the area. Despite our non-significant findings due in large part to a lack of statistical power, it is our hope that these findings highlight the need for future research to further investigate the potential positive effects of movement on recall in preschool-aged children preparing for school entry.

(Cognitive - Child)

XVII- 019 Longitudinal predictors of children's language comprehension: Contributions of self-regulation and parenting
Muge Ekerim, Koc University
Authors: M. Ekerim, B. Yagmurlu, Department of Psychology, Koc University, Istanbul, TURKEY
This study examined the role of self-regulation and parenting on receptive language development of 117 Turkish children. Effortful control and executive functions were measured separately. EF, mothers’ inductive reasoning and family income predicted language scores one year later.
(Developmental - Child)

XVII- 020 Age Differences in Emotional Competence of Culturally Diverse Preschool Children
Isrin Srisethnil | Lauren Levatino | Tzu-Chien Chuang, Research Lab for Resilience and Early Childhood Development Institute for the Study of Child Development Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School | Research Lab for Resilience and Early Childhood Development Institute for the Study of Child Development
Authors: I. Srisethnil, L. Levatino, T. Chuang, G.V. Oades-Sese, Pediatrics, Research Lab for Resilience and Early Childhood Development Institute for the Study of Child Development Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey, UNITED STA
This study examines age differences in the emotional competence of children using The Test of Emotion Comprehension (TEC) of young children. Based on direct testing of children, findings revealed that age had a differential effect on sequential tasks.

(Developmental - Child)

XVII-021 **Weight-Management Mobile Apps for Children and Adolescents: Theory-Based Content Analysis**

**Hannah Shulman**, Northeastern University

Authors: M.P. Shiyko, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES | H. Shulman, D.I. Gittins Stone, A. Conduy, Counseling & Applied Educational Psychology, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES | S. Hallinan, Counseling Psych

Child and adolescent obesity is a health epidemic in America. Smartphone apps are an accessible and affordable mode of intervention. This review examines the quality and theoretical foundations of weight-management apps for youth. Overall, none of the apps are theoretically grounded or validated.

(General – Child)

XVII-022 **Cortisol reactivity moderates the relation between temperament and behavior problems in preadolescent children.**

**Amanda Broderick**, Pennsylvania State University

Authors: A. Broderick, M. Wadsworth, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

The present study examines child HPA reactivity to a social stress task as a moderator of associations between parent-reported temperament (i.e., effortful control and negative affectivity) and internalizing and externalizing behaviors in a sample of preadolescent children.

(Clinical - Child)

XVII-023 **Be happy to share with your friend's mind:Cultural differences in TOM task**

**Mayumi Karasawa**, Tokyo Woman's Christian University

Authors: M. KAZAMA, Tokyo Woman's Christian University, Nerima-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN | M. Karasawa, Dept of Communication, Tokyo Woman's Christian University, Tokyo, Suginami-ku, JAPAN | H. Hirabayashi, Psychology, Tokyo Woman's Christian University, Tokyo, Suginami-ku, JA

Many cross-cultural studies have shown that Japanese children’s delay of passing TOM task. In this paper, we examined this delay controlling different psychological distance of others. Results showed that close relationship task is more difficult than unknown others among Japanese preschoolers.

(Developmental - Child)
XVII- 024 Effortful Control and Visual Attention in Deaf Children: Explorations from the Early Education Longitudinal Study

Amy Letteri, Gallaudet University/Science of Learning Center on Visual Learning and Visual Language

Data from five-year-old deaf children demonstrates a relationship between effortful control and visual attention (VA). Latent factors of attention control (AC) and inhibitory control (IC) were found. VA is related to AC but not to IC. Implications for school readiness are discussed.

(Cognitive - Child)

XVII- 025 The Relative Importance of Perceived Maternal and Paternal Behaviors on Latino Adolescents' Adjustment

Hector Nolasco | Brian Iliescu, California State University Northridge | "California State University, Northridge"
Authors: B. Iliescu, Psychology, "California State University, Northridge", Saugus, California, UNITED STATES|S.W. Plunkett, Department of Psychology, California State University Northridge, Northridge, California, UNITED STATES|H.M. Nolasco, Psychology, California

This study used dominance analyses to investigate how perceived maternal and paternal parenting behaviors (i.e., support, monitoring, intrusiveness) related to depressive symptoms, verbal hostility, and delinquent behaviors of Latino adolescents’ (n = 1046) in three states.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XVII- 026 The associations between adolescent smoking trajectories and physician tobacco communication, sex, and race

Ashley Clawson, Alpert Medical School of Brown University and The Miriam Hospital
Authors: A.H. Clawson, Centers for Behavioral and Preventive Medicine, Alpert Medical School of Brown University and The Miriam Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES|K.S. Berlin, L.A. Robinson, Psychology, The University of Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee,

Latent smoking classes were identified from 3,049 adolescents longitudinally: nonsmoker, quitter, early onset-escalating smoking, early onset-stable high smoking, late onset smoking, and declining smoking. Physician smoking advice, male sex, and White race were related to classes with more smoking.

(Clinical - Adolescent)

XVII- 027 Change and Continuity in Adolescent Decision-Making

Torri Jaime, William Paterson University
Authors: T. Jaime, William Paterson University, Wayne, New Jersey, UNITED STATES|A. Learmonth, William Paterson University, Wayne, New Jersey, UNITED STATES|

The present study investigated adolescents’ decision making. High school seniors were better than sophomores at following decision making rules and assessing their own knowledge, but scores on the ability to assess future risks (in one year or at age thirty) were not different.
Parent-child relationship mediates the relation between identification to the culture of origin and mental health among international adoptees at adolescence

Catherine Smith, Université du Québec à Montréal

Authors: C. Smith, C. Beauvais-Dubois, L. Cossette, Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac, Quebec, CANADA| N. Smolla, Hôpital Rivière-des-Prairies, Montréal, Quebec, CANADA|

Some of the factors related to internationally adopted teenagers’ psychological adjustment were examined. The quality of the relationship between adoptees and their mother totally mediates the relationship between identification with the culture of origin and internalized and externalized symptoms.

Developmental - Adolescent

How Does Early Attachment Influence Later Cognitive Ability?

Colleen Bucci, Adelphi University

Authors: C.M. Bucci, L.E. Brumariu, Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University, Garden City, New York, UNITED STATES|

We evaluated the relations among children's attachment, math self-efficacy, and cognitive abilities longitudinally, using the NICHD SECCYD dataset. Secure children at 36 months, had greater cognitive abilities at age 15 years, and math self-efficacy at grade 6 explained this relation.

Developmental - Adolescent

Bullying, Parental Support, and School Climate in Relation to African American and Latino Adolescents’ Depression

Gloria Dalati | Jaclyn Gross | Andrew Takimoto, California State University, Northridge | California State University, Northridge | California State University, Northridge

Authors: S.W. Plunkett, Department of Psychology, California State University Northridge, Northridge, California, UNITED STATES | G.L. Dalati, J. Gross, A. Takimoto, Psychology, California State University, Northridge, Van Nuys, California, UNITED STATES|

This study’s purpose was to identify antecedents of Black and Latino adolescents’ depression. The results found bullying increased depression in Black and Latino boys and girls, parental support decreased depression in girls and Latino boys, and school climate decreased girls’ depression.

Clinical - Adolescent

Attachment and Friendship: The Mediating Role of Peer Competence

Ashley Seibert, Shippensburg University

Authors: A. Seibert, R. Sargent, Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|

This study examined peer competence as a mediator of the link between attachment security and friendship quality. Bivariate correlations showed that mediation could be investigated. Peer competence was found to partially mediate the link between attachment security and friendship quality.

Developmental - Adolescent
XVII- 032 Cognitive functioning in international adoptees at school-age and adolescence
Cybèle Beauvais-Dubois, Université du Québec à Montréal
Authors: C. Beauvais-Dubois, C. Smith, L. Cossette, A. Pomerleau, G. Malcuit, Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Quebec, CANADA| C. Belhumeur, J. Chicoine, Pediatrics, CHU Sainte-Justine, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA

International adoptees have generally been exposed before arriving in their adoptive family to severe conditions of deprivation, including malnutrition, under-stimulation, and a lack of adequate medical care. These conditions can have a long lasting impact on their brain development and cognitive functioning. Yet these children generally make outstanding progress in the months and years following adoption. The aim of the present study was twofold: 1) to assess the cognitive abilities at school-age and in adolescence of children adopted during infancy and 2) to examine the relationship among cognitive abilities and early risk factors. The sample consisted of 67 children adopted from China, Russia, and other East Asian countries between 4 and 18 months of age (M = 10.55 months). Children’s health status was assessed at arrival in their adoptive families by pediatricians. Their cognitive abilities were assessed at 7 and 15 years of age using the WISC-IV. At their arrival in their adoptive family, children presented physical, cognitive, and motor delays as well as various health problems. Some of them also showed neurological signs. At school-age, their IQ was in the normal range when compared to children from the general population. However, their mean score on the working memory subscale was significantly below average. Low scores of working memory were also found at adolescence. The percentages of children with low scores on the working memory scale were similar at both ages. Neurological signs at arrival were the best predictor of working memory scores at age 7 but not at 15 years of age. Some of the factors that may account for these findings will be discussed.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

XVII- 033 On Parenting: An Examination of Older Adolescents’ Perceptions of Parenting Styles and Success in College
Sara Villanueva | Maggie Ingram, St. Edward's University | St. Edward's University
Authors: S. Villanueva, M. Ingram, Psychology, St. Edward's University, Austin, Texas, UNITED STATES

The present investigation sought to examine the influence of parenting styles on self-reported adjustment to college. Results indicate that students with authoritative parents show significantly better adjustment to college compared to students with other parenting styles.
(Developmental – Adolescent)

XVII- 034 Memory Quantity and Quality Differences in Discovering Infidelity
Kaley Lyons | Avery Charron, Butler University | Butler University
Authors: K. Lyons, C. Fisher, A. Charron, J.N. Bohannon, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES

Subjects recalled being a victim of infidelity (n=149) or a friend’s victimization (n=71). Subjects recalled the discovery of their own victimization better than a friend’s. When the subjects were the victims, males recalled sexual infidelity best whereas females recalled emotional infidelity best.
(Cognitive - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)
Gender and Ageism: The Role of Aesthetic Preferences in the Aging Double Standard
Meghan McLean, Rutgers University
Authors: M.C. McLean, L.A. Rudman, A. Huckoo, I. Cerri, Psychology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
We investigated whether there is explicit and implicit evidence for the gender double standard of aging. Participants (N=248) reported that women are penalized as they age. But regardless of target gender, implicit attitudes, implicit aesthetic preferences, and implicit stereotypes were pro-young. (Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

Sexual harassment and PTSD: A Meta-analysis
Gregory Busath, Northern Arizona University
Authors: G. Busath, Psychological Sciences, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, UNITED STATES| K. Nelson, T. Childs, Psychology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, UNITED STATES
This meta-analysis assessed the relationship between sexual harassment and PTSD symptoms. Across 32 studies and a sample of 13,824 participants, there was a positive relationship between sexual harassment and PTSD, r = .26. This supports the claim that sexual harassment is associated with PTSD. (Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

Sex differences in depression severity may be linked more to anger suppression than self-silencing
Dana Dupuis, Lakehead University
Authors: J.C. Tan, D.M. Dupuis, Psychology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, CANADA
This study examined sex differences in the links among different facets of self-silencing, anger, and depression. Depression was linked to judging of the self by external standards, anger suppression, and expression in both sexes. The depression-anger suppression link was stronger in women. (Clinical - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

Boys Don't Cry: Adult Perceptions of Children Who Defy Gender Roles
Jessica Glazier, Albion College
Authors: J. Glazier, H. Elischberger, E. Hill, L. Verduzco-Baker, Albion College, Troy, Michigan, UNITED STATES
Male participants, especially those adhering to traditional gender roles, view gender atypical children more negatively. Negative attitudes are also stronger in people without at least one LGBT acquaintance, and results suggest that implicit attitudes are more negative than explicit ones. (Developmental - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

Hostile Sexism, not Masculinity, Predicts Sexual Risk Taking in College Men
Inna Saboshchuk, "The Graduate Center, CUNY"
The role of sexism in sexual risk behavior of heterosexual males was studied. Sexism, masculinity, temptation for unsafe sex and sexual behavior were measured. Hostile sexism was associated with sexual risk taking indirectly, through temptation for unsafe sex. Masculinity and benevolent sexism did not predict temptation for unsafe sex or sexual risk taking.

(Researcher: Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

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**XVII- 040 The Role of Attachment Anxiety on the Relationship between Masculinity and Benevolent Sexism**

*Katrina Speed, Mississippi State University*

Authors: A.J. Patev, B. Moore, Mississippi State University, Starkville, Mississippi, UNITED STATES | K. Speed, Clinical Psychology, Mississippi State University, Columbus, Mississippi, UNITED STATES | K. Hood, Mississippi State University, Starkville, Mississippi, UN

An online survey assessed benevolent sexism, masculinity, and attachment anxiety in romantic relationships in undergraduates. Analyses revealed that attachment anxiety partially mediates the relationship between masculinity and benevolent sexism. Clinical implications are provided.

(Researcher: Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

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**XVII- 041 Beyond Male/Female: Gender Assessment Type Can Reduce Gender Essentialism**

*Solangel Troncoso | Maria Hernandez, "Rutgers University, New Brunswick" | "Rutgers University, New Brunswick"*

Authors: S.C. Troncoso, M.C. Hernandez, D.T. Sanchez, D.M. Young, Psychology, "Rutgers University, New Brunswick", Passaic, New Jersey, UNITED STATES

The current study demonstrates that exposure to ambiguity reduces gender essentialism when participants are low in need for closure by testing non binary ways of assessing gender compared to standard assessments.

(Researcher: Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

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**XVII- 042 Group Coalition in Video Games: How Gender Discrimination influences how we choose our factions**

*Amanda Jones, Texas State University*

Authors: A.M. Jones, Psychology, Texas State University, San Antonio, Texas, UNITED STATES | J.A. Easton, Psychology, Texas State University, Austin, Texas, UNITED STATES

This study examined how gender stereotypes influence game players’ coalition choices in an online game. Results support the hypothesis: exposure to an over-sexualized game avatar, but not masculine or average avatars, caused participants to follow a male teammate more often than a female teammate.

(Researcher: Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)
XVII- 043 **Breaking the Binary: Non-Binary Cues Can Influence Certainty about Gender Categories**  
*Maria Hernandez*, "Rutgers University, New Brunswick"  
Authors: M.C. Hernandez, S.C. Troncoso, D.M. Young, D.T. Sanchez, Psychology Department, "Rutgers University, New Brunswick", New Brunswick, New Jersey, UNITED STATES |  
239 participants participated in a study that used a categorization ambiguity model to explore whether exposure to visual ambiguous stimuli and non-binary assessments reduced gender essentialism, (personal and epistemic) certainty, immutability, and system justification.  
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)  

XVII- 044 **Warm, but stupid: Sexism in “sister-schools” and their affiliated institutions.**  
*Bettina Spencer*, Saint Mary's College  
Authors: B. Spencer, Psychology, Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana, UNITED STATES |  
This study examines stereotypes about women in a women's or mixed-sex college. A target who attends a women's college was rated as warmer, but participants from a mixed-sex college perceived the mixed-sex target as more competent. This effect was strongest for 4th year students.  
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)  

XVII- 046 **Do I feel better about myself in here or out there? The importance of fit between memory perspective and self-esteem’s internalization.**  
*Sébastien Nguyen*, McGill University  
Authors: S. Nguyen, M. Baldwin, Psychology, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA |  
Findings from two studies reveal the importance of ‘fit’ between a person’s degree of self-esteem internalization and their memory perspectives when recalling evaluative interactions, in the self-esteem response to positive social evaluation.  
(Personality/Emotion - Social Cognition)  

XVII- 047 **Religious Cognition and Implicit Theories of Intelligence**  
*Brian Bergstrom*, Maryville University  
Authors: B. Bergstrom, Psychology, Maryville University, Saint Louis, Missouri, UNITED STATES |  
Implicit theories of intelligence (e.g., “fixed mindset” vs. “growth mindset” theories) influence academic goals, effort, motivation, and success. This research examines how religious beliefs (e.g., “God made you just the way you are”) influence implicit theories and subsequent task performance.  
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)  

XVII- 048 **I like you as you seem: The Upside to Interpersonal Inaccuracy**  
*Chad Danyluck*, University of Toronto
A dyadic study showed that, no matter the social context, people use self-bias when forming personality judgements and meta-perceptions about strangers. Self-bias also predicted better mood and partner liking, implying that people can be unaware of who a stranger is, yet view the stranger favorably.

(Social - Social Cognition)

Continuation of Consciousness after Death: The Benefits of Dying While Awake

Cameron Doyle, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Authors: C.M. Doyle, K. Gray, Psychology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, UNITED STATES

Across three studies, we demonstrate that mental state at the time death influences a person’s perceived psychological immortality—the enduring memory, felt presence, and mental simulation of the minds of the deceased by the living. Consciousness at time of death confers psychological immortality.

(Social - Social Cognition)

What is Your Title Again? Microaggressions in Email Salutations

Tara Mitchell | Jenna Lloyd | Mara Hesley, Lock Haven University | Lock Haven University

Authors: T.L. Mitchell, J.R. Lloyd, M. Hesley, Psychology, Lock Haven University, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

We examined potential biases in email writing based on gender and race of the recipient, and reason for the email communication. We found complex relationships among the variables, as well as other correlates of bias. This suggests subtle and complex microaggressions exist in email communication.

(Social - Social Cognition)

Person perception facilitates the reactive advantage: Seeing decision-making in action.

Ana Pesquita, University of British Columbia

Authors: A. Pesquita, J.T. Enns, Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, CANADA | C.S. Chapman, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, CANADA

Why is making the first move in a boxing match hazardous? Our study shows that implicit sensitivity to another’s decision-making process, as expressed in their body language, is an advantage to the opponent who reacts in self-defense. High social intelligence was linked to greater motor advantage.

(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

Reversal of the truth effect needs external feedback and ambiguity during learning.

Rita Silva, ISPA - Instituto Universitario
The truth effect (fluent statements ring truer than disfluent ones) can be reversed if individuals learn to associate fluency with falseness. We show that reversal depends on external feedback during the learning event, which is more effective if ambiguous statements are used as learning material.

(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

**XVII- 053 Social behavior and emotion regulation**

_Eileen Crehan_, University of Vermont

Authors: E.T. Crehan, A. Giroux, H. Woodruff, R.R. Althoff, Psychiatry/Psychology, University of Vermont, South Burlington, Vermont, UNITED STATES

The relation between the CBCL, SRS, and emotion identification ability was examined in a study of emotion regulation in children. SRS scores were found to differ significantly relative to emotion regulation abilities whereas emotion identification was not found to differ.

(Clinical - Social Cognition)

**XVII- 054 When Eating Salad Makes One Good but Only Sometimes Liberal: Political and Religious Groups Distinctly Associate Moral Overtones with In-Group Status during Impression Formation**

_Samuel Hassell_, Columbia University

Authors: S. Hassell, N. Khan, D. Mobbs, Department of Psychology, Columbia University, Mount Kisco, New York, UNITED STATES

We present evidence that political and religious groups scale moral traits with in-group status even when analyzing only superficial person details. Our findings suggest that such early favoritism in person perception may emerge from motivated inferences of group membership, not morality.

(Social - Social Cognition)

**XVII- 055 Cooperation of Authority**

_Nathan Kemper_, Montclair State University

Authors: N. Kemper, Psychology, Montclair State University, Montclair, New Jersey, UNITED STATES

Participants in either a cooperative or non-cooperative primed condition will compete in the Prisoner’s Dilemma Game (PDG) in a pre/post design. It is hypothesized that those in the non-cooperative condition will defect more in the PDG than those who are the cooperative condition.

(Social - Social Cognition)

**XVII- 056 The Personalities of places : Estimating regional personality with Twitter language**

_Gregory Park | Khoa Le Nguyen_, University of Pennsylvania | University of Pennsylvania

We built a language-based assessment of Big Five personality over 66,000 Facebook users, then applied it to millions of geotagged tweets to estimate county-level personality. These estimates correlate with objective indicators in expected ways, suggesting a potential way to characterize regions.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

**XVII- 057 Perceived Social Support Mediates the Link Between Optimism and Active Coping**

TRACY CHAPMAN | TERRY CHI, University of South Dakota | Northwestern College

Authors: T.C. CHI, PSYCHOLOGY, Northwestern College, Orange City, Iowa, UNITED STATES| T. CHAPMAN, Division of Counseling and Psychology in Education, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota, UNITED STATES

Locus of control and social support were hypothesized as mediators of the association between optimism and coping. Results showed that social support mediated the optimism-coping linkages, suggesting that social support is a conduit through which optimistic individuals cope with life challenges.

(Social - Personality)

**XVII- 058 Generativity among Lesbian-Identified Breast Cancer Survivors in an Online Support Forum**

Whitney Qualls, "University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee"

Authors: W. Qualls, R.L. Wandrey, R. Zander, K.E. Mosack, Psychology, "University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee", Milwaukee, Wisconsin, UNITED STATES

This is the first study to examine generativity among lesbian breast cancer (BC) survivors. Our analysis of a lesbian-specific online BC support forum revealed several qualitative features of lesbian BC survivors' generativity, including having a concern for the next generation of queer BC patients.

(Social – Personality)

**XVII- 059 Related Factors to Displaced Aggression in Response to Ostracism**

Tayler Vebares, "University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown"

Authors: T.J. Vebares, S. Bertsch, Psychology, "University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown", Red Lion, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES| I. Yaroslavsky, Psychology, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio, UNITED STATES

Ostracism has been shown to lead to increased aggression in individuals. Higher levels of narcissism, impulsivity, paranoia and callous-unemotional traits resulted in higher levels of aggression. Those with more adaptive emotional regulation responses displayed lower levels of displaced aggression.

(Clinical - Personality)

**XVII- 060 Don't let me fall into temptation: Exploring the links of self-control with coping and positivity**

José Fernando Cruz, University of Minho

Authors: J.A. Cruz, Department of Applied Psychology, University of Minho, Braga, Braga, PORTUGAL| M. Ferreira, Department of Psychology, Education and Sport, Lusófona University of Oporto, Oporto, PORTUGAL
The evidence for the impact of positive orientation, self-control and coping in well-being and success is well documented in separate research traditions. This study with young and adults suggest the association and the role of positivity and coping strategies in dispositional self-control.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVII- 061 The Relationship Between Personality and Posting Illicit Activity on Social Media
Claudia Aguilar, "California State University, Dominguez Hills"
Authors: C. Aguilar, "California State University, Dominguez Hills", Huntington Park, California, UNITED STATES
This study explored the relationship between narcissism and posting illicit activity online. Narcissism and its subscales, social media and technology use, sensation-seeking behavior, and self-reported delinquency were measured. Only the exhibitionism subscale predicted posting illicit activity.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVII- 062 The links between thoughts, actions and feelings during the creative process.
Monique Major, Howard University
Authors: M. Major, J.P. Harrell, A. Talley, S. Seifullah, S. Manuel, R. Harper, M. Sims, Psychology, Howard University, Washington, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES
In this presentation, the relationship between approaches for the artistic creative process and feelings that emerge during the process will be discussed. Specifically, the role of feeling absorbed by the creative process and the artwork will be highlighted.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVII- 063 Neuroticism and Cognitive Factors as Risks for Repeated Episodes of Self-Injurious Behavior
Melissa DiMeo, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Authors: M. DiMeo, H. Miskey, M.L. Willis, A. Birthrong, R. Nelson-Gray, Psychology, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, North Carolina, UNITED STATES
The current project proposed a model to identify individuals at risk of engaging in repeated episodes of self-injurious behavior (RSIB) integrating the personality variable of neuroticism, and the cognitive factors of rumination and SIB-specific cognitive content.

(Clinical - Personality)

XVII- 064 Developing a Psychopathy Assessment Scale: Testing Reliability and Validity Among College Students
Margaret Steele, DePauw University
Authors: M. Steele, C. Stortz, M. White, A. Reed, S.R. Ross, Psychology, DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, UNITED STATES
We created a measurement of psychopathy using items based on the SRP-III and PPI scales. Reliability analyses produced a 50-item measure with five subscales. The new measure is a valid assessment for psychopathy in students, demonstrating convergent and discriminant validity with the SRP-III and BFAS.

(Personality/Emotion – Personality)
Inconsistent handers show higher psychopathy than consistent handers.

**Elizabeth Shobe | Kailey DeSimone**, Richard Stockton College of NJ | Richard Stockton College of NJ

Authors: E. Shobe, K. DeSimone, Psychology, Richard Stockton College of NJ, Galloway, New Jersey, UNITED STATES

Inconsistent handedness and psychopathy appear to share several similarities. Participants completed short Dark Triad and handedness inventories. Inconsistent handers showed higher psychopathy than consistent handers. No handedness differences were observed for narcissism or Machiavellianism.

(Cognitive - Personality)

Perceived Parental Inclusion and Individual Inclusion in Intercultural Peer Contexts

**Tina Sahakian**, American University of Beirut

Authors: T. Sahakian, Department of Psychology, American University of Beirut, Bsalim, LEBANON | A. Hitti, Psychology, Tulane University, Cleveland, Mississippi, UNITED STATES

The current study extends existing literature about the association between child and parent intergroup attitudes to an intercultural context with Lebanese youth. Findings indicate youth with high levels of intergroup contact expect parents to be more culturally exclusive than themselves.

(Developmental - Attitude/Attitude Change)

Need for Cognition Moderates Belief Updating in Inconsistent Handers

**Eric Prichard**, University of Toledo

Authors: E.C. Prichard, S. Christman, Psychology, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, UNITED STATES

This study tested whether need for cognition moderates the tendency for people with inconsistent- (as opposed to consistent-) handedness to exhibit more magical ideation and gullibility. Only inconsistent-handers low in need for cognition reported elevated paranormal beliefs and magical ideation.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Attitude/Attitude Change)

Automatic or Standard: Can we Shift Implicit Racial Attitudes?

**Gregory Paquin**, University of Rhode Island

Authors: G. Paquin, M. Wood, Psychology, University of Rhode Island, Saunderstown, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES

We examined the effects of a subtle manipulation on racial attitudes and behaviors. Participants who viewed a two minute positive video of a group of Black individuals showed lower levels of implicit racial bias than those viewing a negative video but did not differ on measures of discrimination.

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

Deliberative Public Engagement Procedures Create more Coherent and Informed Attitudes:

**Evidence from Deliberations about Nanotechnology**

**Lisa PytlikZillig**, University of Nebraska
Authors: R. Anderson, J. DeTour, L.M. PytlikZillig, Public Policy Center, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, UNITED STATES
Rather than assuming attitudes are informed if participants are high in knowledge, in this study we use regression procedures to examine changes in precisely what knowledge (beliefs) and values underlie participant attitudes as they deliberate and gain knowledge about nanotechnology.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII- 070 At the Intersection of Blame and Magnitude of Misfortune: What Makes a Victim?
J. Dean Elmore, "University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa"
Authors: J. Elmore, J.C. Hamilton, J.A. Lewis, Psychology, "University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa", Tuscaloosa, Alabama, UNITED STATES
We tested the effects of victim culpability and misfortune severity on emotional, appraisal, and helping reactions toward victims. The three types of DVs suggest these responses to victims are not closely related, and are affected in different ways by victim culpability and misfortune severity.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII- 071 Reducing implicit and explicit stigma: Can feedback on implicit attitudes play a role?
Claire Campbell, Ulster University
Authors: C. Campbell, School of Psychology, Ulster University, Coleraine, UNITED KINGDOM
The current study sought to explore the effectiveness of imagined social contact (Crisp & Turner, 2009) and self-awareness of prejudice (Menatti et al, in press) in reducing stigma towards the mentally ill. The results indicated that both interventions impacted in implicit but not explicit stigma.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII- 072 I Associate, Therefore I Explain: Non-conscious Evaluative Associations with a Novel Group Predict whether Explanations for the Group’s Behaviors are Group-derogating or Group-enhancing.
Michael Andreychik | Michelle Cusumano, Fairfield University | Fairfield University
Authors: S. Krivensky, Columbia University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES|M. Andreychik, Psychology, Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut, UNITED STATES|M. Cusumano, Psychology, Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut, UNITED STATES
We tested whether classically-conditioned associations with social groups result in attributions that serve to justify the associations. Subjects offered group-derogating behavior explanations for the negatively-conditioned group but group-enhancing explanations for the positively-conditioned group.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII- 073 Gender Differences in Emotions and Reactions to Stalking
Corey Green | Karen Yanowitz, Arkansas State University | Arkansas State University
Authors: C.M. Green, K.L. Yanowitz, Psychology, Arkansas State University, State University, Arkansas, UNITED STATES
This study investigated emotional and social reactions of participants after a stalking incident. Participants engaged in a wide variety of actions, and results revealed women were significantly more likely to feel afraid and involve other people in their reactions than were men. (Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII- 074 Socio-demographic predictors of support for lesbian and gay civil rights.  
**Rick Kretschmer**, "The State University of New York, Oneonta"  
Authors: R.F. Kretschmer, M. Brown, Psychology, "The State University of New York, Oneonta", Brewerton, New York, UNITED STATES|  
This study examined the socio-demographic variables (including age, gender, race, religiosity, political ideology, gender role beliefs, and homophobia) associated with support for civil rights for lesbians and gays.  
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII- 075 Creation of an Intergroup Anxiety Toward Muslims Scale  
**Patricia Hopkins**, West Virginia University  
Authors: P. Hopkins, Psychology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, UNITED STATES|N. Shook, Psychology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, UNITED STATES|  
The goal of this research was to develop an intergroup anxiety toward Muslims scale. Exploratory (Study 1) and confirmatory (Study 2) factor analyses identified 15 items that reliably assessed intergroup anxiety toward Muslims. Also, the scale demonstrated good convergent and discriminant validity.  
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII- 076 Express yourself: The Use of Facebook in Personal Goal Pursuit  
**Anne Holding**, McGill University  
Authors: A.C. Holding, N. Hope, R. Koestner, Psychology, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA|  
This prospective study examined how college students use Facebook as a tool for self-expression, connection, and guidance in pursuing personal goals. We found that both students’ motivations for goal pursuit and their personality traits predicted differential reasons for posting on social media.  
(Personality/Emotion – Motivation)

XVII- 077 Proposing a multidimensional model of continuance organizational commitment in a context of Japanese female nurses  
**Shinichiro Watanabe**, University of Tsukuba  
Authors: S. Watanabe, F. Akiyama, Y. Kanazawa, I. Milovanovic, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, JAPAN|  
Identified two classes of continuance organizational commitment that are mutually independent of each other: (1) commitment based on perceptions of favorable economic exchanges with the organization; (2) commitment based on perceptions of favorable social exchanges with supervisors and coworkers.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)
The Effects of Self-Affirmation on Overcoming an Action Crisis
Mirjam Ghassemi, University of Zurich
Authors: M. Ghassemi, V. Brandstätter, University of Zurich, Zurich, SWITZERLAND
The action crisis is conceptualized as a phase in goal pursuit, in which the individual, after repeated setbacks, feels caught between further goal striving and goal disengagement. We present experimental evidence suggesting that self-affirmation helps to resolve this “intra-psychic conflict”.
(Social - Motivation)

Examining the Interplay of Autonomy Support and Mindfulness in Prejudice Reduction
Deonna Coleman, Clarkson University
Authors: D. Coleman, L. Legault, Psychology, Clarkson University, Potsdam, New York, UNITED STATES
We sought to examine whether inducing feelings of autonomy support (v. interpersonal control) would reduce prejudice. Ninety participants were asked to recall an autonomy-supportive or controlling significant other. Inducing feelings of autonomy support increased mindfulness and decreased prejudice.
(Social - Motivation)

Effort-related measures depend on individual capacity during a cycling task. Energy expenditure does not.
Josephine Stanek, University of Geneva
Authors: J. Stanek, M. Richter, Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva, SWITZERLAND| S. Marcora, Sport Sciences, University of Kent, Medway, UNITED KINGDOM
An extension of motivational intensity theory (Wright, 1998) proposes that individual capacity and task difficulty have an impact on energy investment. Testing these predictions during a cycling task, we found that they both have an impact on effort-related measures but not on energy expenditure.
(General - Motivation)

Stress Depletion of Physiological and Cognitive Self-Regulatory Processes
Stewart Bryant, Clemson University
Authors: S.A. Bryant, J.J. Pilcher, Psychology, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, UNITED STATES
Participants completed stress surveys and performed self-regulation tasks before and after a stress or control condition while wearing physiological sensors. Results indicated a decrease in physical effort in task post stress but no difference in cognitive effort compared to the control condition.
(Personality/Emotion - Motivation)
XVII- 084 Moving on with Life: Recalling an Intentionally Dissolved Close Relationship Increases Locomotion
Maya Rossignac-Milon, Columbia University
Authors: M.Z. Rossignac-Milon, Y. Jun, E. Higgins, Psychology, Columbia University, Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES
This work explored the influence of recalling close relationship dissolution on regulatory mode. Participants who recalled an intentionally dissolved (vs. ongoing) relationship scored significantly higher on locomotion, suggesting that relationship dissolution may influence goal-pursuit strategies. (Social – Motivation)

XVII- 085 Effective Incentives for Software Engineers
Malena Grubb, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Authors: M. Grubb, R.G. Noble, Cognitive Science, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, UNITED STATES
The Study evaluated the impact of standard incentives on software engineers based on interviews with software engineers and Glassdoor website data representing a range of work environments. Apparently software engineers primarily value the quality of their work. (Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

XVII- 086 Exploring Relations Among Personality Traits, Healthy Goal Pursuit, and Well-Being
Tierra Stimson, Cochise College
Authors: T. Stimson, V. Brock, D. Galleano, A. Linhart, N. Pecic, M. Wilson, Psychology, Cochise College, Sierra Vista, Arizona, UNITED STATES
Traits, tenacious goal pursuit (TGP) and flexible goal adjustment (FGA) relate to well-being. This study examined relations among the Big Five traits, TGP, FGA, and well-being. College students’ (N = 28) traits correlated with TGP and FGA; but the direction of the relations differed. (Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

XVII- 087 Parental Consensus and Coparenting among African American and Latina Adolescent Mothers and their Children’s Fathers
Rachel Mack, George Washington University
Authors: R.A. Mack, C. Gee, Psychology, George Washington University, Washington, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES
The relationship between parental role consensus and coparenting was investigated among low-income minority adolescent mothers and their children’s fathers. A significant association was found between maternal, but not paternal, role consensus and coparenting. (Clinical - Families)
XVII- 088 Previous Feelings of Depression and Anxiety Differentially Impact Postnatal Adaptation
Kelsie Kreuzburg, Roanoke College
Authors: K.R. Kreuzburg, T. Pleban, S. Gaines, B. Cohn, D.N. Powell, Psychology, Roanoke College, Lake Worth, Florida, UNITED STATES
Prior depressive feelings or anxiety can impact mothers postnatally. Mothers’ depressive feelings, stress, and parenting self-efficacy were assessed every 2 weeks after birth. Level differences were found for both postnatal depressive feelings and parenting stress, but not self-efficacy.
(Developmental - Families)

XVII- 089 A Latent Profile Analysis of Adolescents' Appraisals and Triangulation into Parental Conflicts: Different Outcomes for Different Profiles
Gregory Fosco, Pennsylvania State University
Authors: G.M. Fosco, Human Development and Family Studies, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|J. Grych, Psychology, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, UNITED STATES|B.C. Bray, College of Health and Human Development
This study presents a latent profile analysis of adolescent threat and self-blame appraisals and triangulation processes related to interparental conflict. Five distinct profiles emerged with unique implications for internalizing, externalizing and academic problems.
(Developmental - Families)

XVII- 090 Mothers’ Work Status Affects Expectations and Experiences Regarding the Division of Infant Caregiving Tasks
Stephanie Gaines | Darcey Powell | Tessa Pleban | Kelsie Kreuzburg, Roanoke College | Roanoke College | Roanoke College
Authors: S. Gaines, K.R. Kreuzburg, Psychology, Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, UNITED STATES|D.N. Powell, Psychology, Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, UNITED STATES|T. Pleban, Psychology, Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, UNITED STATES|B. Cohn, Psychology, Roa
First-time moms expected more partner involvement than experienced moms in their 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester. Experienced moms’ work status differentially influenced partner involvement at 8 weeks, while first-time moms experienced more of a “second-shift” phenomenon regardless of work status.
(Developmental – Families)

XVII- 091 Everyday Parent Suffering: What Contributes to Parental Reactions to Their Children's Upsets
Leah Rothschild | Katherine Allen | Kelly Macdonald | Emma Woodward, American University | American University | American University
This study examined parental suffering in relation to children’s upset in everyday situations. It was found that parent suffering intensity varied across the child’s upset in different situational domains; specifically, parents suffered more when their children were upset in social situations.
(Developmental - Families)
XVII- 092 Breast-feeding: A Duty Or Pleasure?
Zeljka Buturovic, Institute for Social Sciences
Authors: Z. Buturovic, Institute for Social Sciences, Belgrade, SERBIA | S. Ignjatovic, Institute for Social Sciences, Belgrade, SERBIA
While benefits of breastfeeding are much researched, potential costs are rarely addressed. Our survey of over 500 Serbian parents showed consistent differences on a number of measures of satisfaction between mothers who enjoy breastfeeding and those who breastfeed out of a sense of duty.
(General - Families)

XVII- 093 The relationships of parent's beliefs, parenting behaviours, adolescent's self-efficacy and well-being: an investigation in contemporary Chinese society
Jie Gao, University of Cambridge
Authors: J. Gao, Faculty of Education, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM
The study examined a comprehensive structural equation model which accounts for the relationships of parent's beliefs, parenting behaviours, adolescent's self-efficacy and well-being in the context of contemporary Chinese society. Findings were discussed with cultural differences taken into account.
(Developmental - Families)

XVII- 094 Parental perceptions of book versus tablet related to time spent reading
Kimberlie Lewis, California State University, Stanislaus
Authors: R. Roy, G. Paradis, K. Lewis, M. Fischer, Psychology/Child Development, California State University, Stanislaus, Turlock, California, UNITED STATES
Parent perception of reading from a book and tablet with their child was assessed and the total reading time was calculated. Reading times did not differ for the book and tablet, but parents who rated the importance of learning from the tablet higher read longer to their child but not for the book.
(Developmental - Families)

XVII- 095 Behavioral and Emotional Predictors of Life Satisfaction in Stay-At-Home Mothers
Ronald Miller, "Brigham Young University, Hawaii"
Authors: C.A. Nebeker, D.T. Kinikini, H. Thomas, A.A. Saunders, M. Meservy, R.M. Miller, Psychology, "Brigham Young University, Hawaii", Laie, Hawaii, UNITED STATES
We examined activities that contribute to the psychological well-being of stay-at-home mothers. Among the results: those who are involved in caring for non-household members and educational activities feel enthusiastic or distressed dependent upon the mothers’ ethnicity.
(Social - Families)
XVII- 096 Views of Family Differ According to Age, Gender, and Parental Marital Status

C. Ryan Kinlaw, Marist College

Authors: C. Kinlaw, D. Gatins, L.L. Dunlap, Psychology, Marist College, Poughkeepsie, New York, UNITED STATES

In a community sample (N = 706), young adults endorsed more nontraditional views than children and older adults. Women and respondents whose parents divorced endorsed traditional views of family less strongly. Developmental and sociocontextual influences on attitudes toward family are discussed.

(Developmental – Families)

XVII- 097 A sibling-comparison analysis of the effects of age at initiation on future risk for problem use of alcohol and cannabis

Lauren Hurd, University of Dayton

Authors: L. Hurd, J. Goodnight, Psychology, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio, UNITED STATES| P. Quinn, B. D'Onofrio, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, UNITED STATES| C. Van Hulle, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, UNITED STATES| B. Lahey,

This study evaluated associations between age of first alcohol and cannabis use and later problematic use from ages 20-30 by comparing siblings who varied in age of first use. Earlier first use was associated with greater risk for problematic use for both alcohol and cannabis.

(Developmental - Substance Abuse)

XVII- 098 Perceived Discrimination, Hostility, and Binge Drinking in Mexican/Mexican American Females: A Mediated Model

Malinda Suprise, University of Texas at San Antonio

Authors: M.C. Suprise, J.K. Perrotte, S. McConnell, R. Garza, Psychology, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, UNITED STATES

Mexican/Mexican-American adults completed a survey assessing levels of perceived discrimination, hostility, and alcohol use. Hostility mediated the relationship between perceived discrimination and binge drinking for females only. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.

(General - Substance Abuse)

XVII- 099 Neuropsychological Correlates ofIllegal Psychostimulant Use

Latrease Moore, Fielding Graduate University

Authors: L. Moore, J. Jinkerson, A. Davis, K.M. Jacquin, Psychology, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES

College students have increased use of nonprescribed stimulants to try to increase concentration. We surveyed students to identify whether non-medical users would report more neurocognitive complaints than non-users. Non-medical users reported significantly more inattention than non-users.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XVII- 100 Psychological Factors Associated with Severity of Cannabis Use Disorder
Alina Shevorykin, Pace University
Authors: A. Shevorykin, Pace University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES| L. Ruglass, F.H. Tsoi, A. Baig, R. Bibi, G. John, D. Robles, R.D. Melara, The City College of New York, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
This study examines psychological factors associated with severity of Cannabis Use Disorder (CUD) symptoms, such as mood states, craving, and related disorders, indicating associations between symptom severity and age of onset of Major Depression, Alcohol Use Disorder, and the mood state of vigor.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XVII- 101 College students' experiences with educational and other interventions for reducing hazardous drinking.
Lyuba Bobova, Adler University
Authors: L. Bobova, G. Lampropoulos, PsyD, Adler University, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES
This study surveyed college students (N = 553) regarding their experiences with educational programs for reducing hazardous alcohol use. Despite widespread experiences with several common programs, participants reported misconceptions about drinking, and some elevated drinking and related problems.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XVII- 102 Associations between age of onset of Marijuana Use Disorder, craving levels, and attentional bias
Fai Tsoi, The City College of New York
Authors: F.H. Tsoi, A. Shevorykin, L. Ruglass, R.D. Melara, Psychology, The City College of New York, New York, New York, UNITED STATES| A. Baig, Psychology, The City College of New York, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
The goal of the study was to examine the relationships between age of onset for Marijuana Use Disorder, craving, and attentional biases. Craving for people with late onset is found to be greater for emotionality and expectancy, indicating differences in coping mechanisms between the two groups.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XVII- 103 An Actor-Partner Model of Drug Use and Veteran and Partner Reports of Intimate Partner Violence
Nick Lam, Old Dominion University
Authors: N.C. Lam, M.L. Kelley, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES|M. Miller, H. Harding, M. Hernandez, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Hampton, Virginia, UNITED STATES
Over 2.5 million U.S. veterans deployed to war zones since October 1, 2001 (Department of Veterans Affairs, 2013). In a survey of over 28,000 active duty personnel, 11.1% surveyed personnel reported prescription drug misuse. A smaller though still concerning number, 2.3% of respondents or 644 active duty personnel, endorsed illicit drug use (e.g., marijuana, cocaine, barbiturates; Bray et al., 2008). Investigators have demonstrated ties between cocaine, alcohol and cocaine or marijuana, and opioids
and intimate partner violence (IPV) (Smith et al., 2008). In the present study, we examined how recent-era veterans and their partners’ reports of drug use symptoms contributed to each partners’ reports the perpetration of IPV. There were 49 couples (veterans and partners). Couples were typically in their mid-30s, and white (66%) or African-American (30%). Veterans had participated in a multi-site study conducted through the Department of Veterans Affairs Mid-Atlantic Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Center (VISN 6 MIRECC) at the Hampton VAMC. To be eligible for inclusion in the earlier study, the veteran must have served in the U.S. Armed following September 11, 2011. To be eligible for this follow-up study, veterans and their partners had to be willing to take part. Veterans and partners independently completed the 20-item Drug Abuse Screening Test (i.e., DAST-20, Skinner, 1982) and the minor and severe assault items of the Conflict Tactics Scale-2 (CTS2; Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy, & Sugarman, 1996). Higher scores reflect more drug use symptoms and more perpetration of partner violence. An Actor-Partner Model of Interdependence Model (Kenny, 2006) was used to account for the non-independence of data (i.e., couples data). As shown in Figure 1, two actor effects were found, that is, veteran’s drug use contributed to veteran’s reports of IPV. Likewise, partners’ reports of drug use contributed to partners’ reports of IPV. Also, one ‘crossover’ effect was found. That is, veterans’ reports of drug use symptoms contributed to their partners’ reports of violence perpetration. Findings demonstrate veterans’ drug use contributes to their partners’ reports of IPV, ‘actor’ effects, that is, recent-era veteran and partner drug use symptoms contribute to their own reports of the perpetration of violence toward their partner. Also, veterans’ drug use contributes to their partners’ reports of IPV. Reasons for these findings are being explored.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XVII- 104 Implicit Motives in Different Age Groups
Ferdinand Denzinger, University of Zurich
Authors: F. Denzinger, S. Backes, V. Brandstätter, Department of Psychology, University of Zurich, Zurich, SWITZERLAND
Implicit motives were investigated in a dyadic sample of three different age groups. Analyses were conducted with a multilevel approach. Results indicate a decrease of implicit motives in older persons. Methodological issues and implications for administering the PSE are discussed.
(Developmental - Aging)

XVII- 105 Aging and the isolation effect: The impact of the type of recall
Tamra Bireta | Steven Schwering, The College of New Jersey | The College of New Jersey
Authors: T.J. Bireta, S.C. Schwering, Psychology, The College of New Jersey, Palmyra, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
Older adults benefit less reliably from distinctiveness. We examined whether the type of test predicts age-related differences in the recall of isolated items. Both younger and older adults benefited with free recall, whereas only younger adults benefited with varying types of serial recall.
(Cognitive - Aging)

XVII- 106 Age-related effects of cognitive control in a multifactorial task-switching experiment
Teal Eich, Columbia University Medical Center
Authors: T. Eich, Y. Stern, Cognitive Neuroscience Division, Dept of Neurology, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
The cognitive mechanisms supporting different types of cognitive control were explored in healthy younger and older adults. We found that age-related switch costs are most prominent during incongruent trials, i.e. trials where the required output response differs as a function of the tasks. (Cognitive - Aging)

Room Familiarity Aids Long-term Retrieval in Older Adults
Katherine Bercovitz, Harvard University
Authors: K. Bercovitz, E. Langer, Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
This project investigated the role of contextual cues on long-term memory performance in a sample of older adults. We found that if the location (contextual cues) of the warm-up task was the same as the location of the learning and retrieval phases, then participants remembered more one week later. (Cognitive - Aging)

Attitude Toward Own Aging and Subjective Well-Being in Middle-Aged, Young-Old, and Old-Old Adults
Seojung Jung, Fordham University
Authors: S. Jung, K. Siedlecki, Psychology, Fordham University, Bronx, New York, UNITED STATES
Construct validity of self-perceptions of aging (assessed by the Attitude toward Own Aging scale; ATOA) and its relationship to facets of subjective well-being were assessed (N= 6,091, ages 40-85. Although highly related to well-being, ATOA represents a unique dimension of individual differences. (Developmental – Aging)

Music and the ABCs of Dementia: Utilizing a Music Intervention to Improve the Affect, Behavior, and Cognition of Dementia Patients
Jacqueline Juett | Laura Beer, Butler University | Butler University
Authors: J.J. Juett, L. Beer, A. Rabellino, T. Lineweaver, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES | T. Brimmer, Music, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES
We evaluated the effects of patient-selected music (songs from their late teens and early 20s) delivered on an individual basis on the behavior, affect, and cognition of dementia patients. Our results suggest that patients show some limited benefits from listening to preferred music from their past. (Clinical - Aging)

That’s My Music! Who Benefits From Patient-Selected Music in a Dementia Care Nursing Home?
Laura Beer | Jacqueline Juett, Butler University | Butler University
This study evaluates whether patient-selected music improves agitation, mood & cognition in nursing home patients with dementia. We found that patients with anger may better comply with music therapy, and those with moderate, rather than severe, dementia may exhibit more positive responses to music.

(Clinical - Aging)

XVII- 111 Development of a New Resilience Scale in Japanese Older Adults: The Key to Longevity
Fiona Tresno, Nagoya University
Authors: F. Tresno, Nagoya University, Nagoya, JAPAN| C. Hotta, Kansai University of Social Welfare, Kashiwara, JAPAN| A. Kouki, Komazawa University, Tokyo, JAPAN| N. Naoko, Osaka College of Social Health and Welfare, Sakai, JAPAN| T. Hatta, Kansai University of Soci
We sought to develop a resilience scale for Japanese older adults. Our first study identified a number of items to construct the scale. Second study tested the items with elderly samples and identified three factors. The total scores and all subscales indicated strong internal consistencies.

(Developmental - Aging)

XVII- 112 Effects of Priming Older Adulthood and Functional Impairment on Subjective Evaluations of Others
Caitlin Tyrrell, "University of Colorado, Colorado Springs"
Authors: C.J. Tyrrell, M. Maxfield, Psychology, "University of Colorado, Colorado Springs", Colorado Springs, Colorado, UNITED STATES|
The present research suggests that health status influences perceptions of older adults and others with differing worldviews. From the perspective of terror management theory, older adults’ health status appears to affect the degree to which they remind younger adults of mortality.

(Social - Aging)

XVII- 113 Masked aging primes influence cardiac response during mental arithmetics
Athina Zafeiriou, University of Geneva
Authors: A. Zafeiriou, University of Geneva, Geneva, SWITZERLAND| G.H. Gendolla, Section of Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva, SWITZERLAND|
This experiment investigated the impact of implicit age stereotype activation on mental effort assessed as cardiovascular response in young participants during an arithmetic task. The results show that masked elderly primes led to a stronger effort mobilization than masked youth or neutral primes.

(General - Aging)

XVII- 114 Effect of Context and Personality on Decision Making Competence
Joy Jacobs-Lawson, Bellarmine University
We examined the effects of decision context, personality, and experience on decision making competence. Results revealed that relationships between personality and decision making competence were dependent on the decision type and participants’ experience with decisions in each context. (Cognitive – Aging)

**XVII- 115 Own-age bias in face-name associations: Evidence from memory and visual attention in younger and older adults**

*Kaitlyn Dillon*, University of Florida

Authors: K. Dillon, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES | C.M. Strickland-Hughes, R. West, N. Ebner, Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES

This study used a face-name association task to examine age differences in name memory for and visual attention to younger and older faces. Extending social-cognitive research on the own-age bias, results show both younger and older adults had superior name memory for own-age than other-age faces. (Cognitive - Aging)

**XVII- 116 Written forms of names facilitate memory of personal information but not faces**

*Ling-po Shiu*, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Authors: L. Shiu, Educational Psychology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, NT, HONG KONG

Accompanying the spoken form of a name with its written form was found to facilitate memory of the occupational status but not the face associated with the name. Such orthographic facilitation effect occurred for both first and second languages. (Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

**XVII- 117 Assessment of Cognitive Emotional States in Long Duration Space Flight**

*Tripp Driskell*, Florida Maxima Corporation

Authors: T. Driskell, J.E. Driskell, Florida Maxima Corporation, Orlando, Florida, UNITED STATES | C. Burke, E. Salas, Institute for Simulation and Training, University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida, UNITED STATES

This research describes an approach to measure cognitive emotional states in astronauts during space flight from ongoing verbal communications. The data presented are from five missions conducted in NASA’s human exploration research analog (HERA). Validation efforts are reported. (Industrial/Organizational - Applied Experimental)

**XVII- 118 Decreased Prevalence of Violent Video Game Playing is Related to Authoritarian Parenting Style.**

*Patrick Ament*, University of Central Missouri
Aggression, impulsivity, parenting style, and extent of violent video game playing were assessed in thirty-two participants. No relationship was found between aggression, impulsivity, and violent video game playing. However, those from an authoritarian style engaged in less violent video game playing compared to those from an authoritative style.

(XVII-119 A Longitudinal and Experimental Study of Knowledge and Institutional Trust)

Christopher Kimbrough, University of Nebraska

Authors: C.D. Kimbrough, B. Bornstein, Psychology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, UNITED STATES|L.M. PytlikZillig, E. Shockley, T.M. Neal, M. Herian, A.J. Tomkins, Public Policy Center, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, UNITED STATES|J.A. Hamm

Knowledge of an institution affects individuals’ confidence in it. We predicted as knowledge increases, effects of dispositional trust on confidence weaken and effects of institutional trust strengthen. Hypotheses were not supported, raising questions of how knowledge, trust, and confidence relate.

(XVII-120 The Role of Insignificant Results in Research: Rethinking the Logical and Intuitive Premises of a Study)

Donna Roberts, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University

Authors: D.L. Roberts, College of Arts & Sciences, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Apo, Armed Forces Africa, Canada, Europe and Middle East, UNITED STATES|

Statistically non-significant, or “negative”, results tend to have more difficulty being accepted for publication and are generally considered less substantial research. This investigation examined the important practical and theoretical implications for a study that produced insignificant results.

(XVII-121 Uncovering Deceit: Children’s facial expressions differ during antisocial lies and white lies)

Sarah Zanette, University of Toronto

Authors: S. Zanette, X. Gao, M. Brunet, K. Lee, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA|

The current study demonstrated that children’s facial expressions differ when telling an antisocial lie compared to a white lie. Using computer vision technology, we accurately predicted children’s lies 77% of the time, significantly above chance levels.

(XVII-122 The Facebook Effect: Feature-specific Perceptions of Social Capital)

Alexander Dilorio, Roger Williams University
We examined how specific features of Facebook influence social capital maintenance. By varying the number of Likes and Comments on a fictitious Facebook page we found differences in perceptions of social capital, confirming that the social capital benefits they imply are perceived differently. (Social - Applied Experimental)

**Experimentally Reducing Event Centrality Using a Modified Expressive Writing Intervention**

Shana Southard-Dobbs, University of North Texas

A modified expressive writing intervention incorporating aspects of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (group 1) and Cognitive and Behavioral Therapy (group 2) resulted in reduced event centrality, the extent to which one perceives a stressful or traumatic event as central to one’s identity. (Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

**The Smartphone Diet? Active Engagement with Content Can Decrease Eating**

Aner Tal, Cornell University

We examine whether active engagement with a distractor can reduce food consumption. Participants (N=86) who used their smartphones to go online ate 37% less (12 grams) M&Ms than controlled participants (19 grams), t(84) = 2.35, p = .02. (General - Applied Experimental)

**On the Dangers of Pre-Plating: Uniformly High Consumption when Consuming from Pre-Portioned Snacks vs. Self-Served Snacks**

Aner Tal, Cornell University

We examined the interactive effects of distraction and pre-portioning. We showed that consumption is increased under higher distraction, but only when people self-serve. Pre-plated servings lead to uniformly high consumption, regardless of distraction level. (General - Applied Experimental)

**Cognitive Processes in the Use of a Psychosocial Cancer Intervention**

Walter Charles, North Carolina Central University
Eight African American patients sorted nine randomly ordered sets of sentences from Coping Skills Training intervention topics, presented one set at a time into a serial order making the most sense. Absolute and mean congruences depended on type of CST topic, number of sentences in a set, original CST serial order of items, and different patients. (Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

**XVII- 127 On becoming Honorable and Respecting Honor: An Experimental Game Theoretical Study Based on Donation Task and Trust Game**

**Gulnaz Anjum**, International Max Planck Research School

Authors: G. Anjum, Economics & Psychology, International Max Planck Research School, Jena, GERMANY | W. Gueth, Economics & Psychology, Max Planck Institute of Economics, Jena, GERMANY

We explore <b>Honor</b> using experimental game theory perspective. Based on a donation task we elicit the most honorable member who acts as single contributor in a best-shot trust game. We found that Honor participants care for their status and others show respect by compensating highest donors (N= 256).

(Social - Applied Experimental)

**XVII- 128 Seeing Goals in Products: The Effects of Goal Visualization on Product Valuation**

**Hae Joo Kim**, Wilfrid Laurier University

Authors: H. Kim, Marketing, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, CANADA

This research shows that a product (e.g., curvy bottle) which merely helps individuals visualize an end-state (e.g., toned physique) can be valued over one that does not facilitate goal visualization by creating an illusory perception that the goal is easier to attain.

(Social - Consumer)

**XVII- 129 The Devil Does Not Wear Prada: Luxury Consumption Reduces Dehumanization**

**SungJin Jung**, Seoul National University

Authors: S. Jung, H. Han, K. Lee, College of Business Administration, Seoul National University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES

Across three studies, we demonstrate the downstream effects of luxury consumption in which people’s tendency to dehumanize others is attenuated. Further, we establish feelings of pride as a moderator of the effects of luxury consumption on reducing dehumanization.

(Social - Consumer)

**XVII- 130 When service fails: Comparing customers’ expectations of human personnel and self-service technologies**

**Donald Tweedie**, Virginia Commonwealth University
Authors: D. Tweedie, C.C. Calderwood, Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia, UNITED STATES
We investigated if customers judge human personnel or self-service technologies more harshly when customer service fails using an online survey of 143 participants (N = 143). Customers had higher expectations of human personnel and were typically more frustrated when human customer service failed.
(General - Consumer)

XVII- 131 The social side of choice: Cultural background influences the use of social information in consumer choices
Steven Tompson, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor"
Authors: S. Tompson, S. Huff, S. Kitayama, Psychology, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor", Ann Arbor, Michigan, UNITED STATES| C. Yoon, Marketing, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor", Ann Arbor, Michigan, UNITED STATES
The current project examined how cultural background influences people’s tendency to incorporate others’ preferences into consumer choices. We found that the preferences of close friends predict purchase decisions for East Asians but not European Americans.
(Social - Consumer)

XVII- 132 Green halos: Exploring organic food perception and the health halo effect
Marília Prada, "CIS/ISCTE, Lisbon University Institute"
Authors: M.V. Garrido, Psychology, "CIS/ISCTE, Lisbon University Institute", Lisbon, PORTUGAL| M. Prada, D. Rodrigues, Social and Organizational Psychology, "CIS/ISCTE, Lisbon University Institute", Lisboa, PORTUGAL
<b>Organic food labeling leads to a health halo effect. Study 1 explores individuals’ perceptions (healthiness, tastiness and calories) of whole vs. processed organic foods. Study 2 tests the impact of causal attribution in the perceived health benefits of organic food intake.</b>
(Social – Consumer)

XVII- 133 Participatory Research with people who have psychiatric disabilities: A Concept Map
Mary Jane Alexander, Nathan Kline Institute
Authors: M. Alexander, D. Layman, Statistics and Services Research, Nathan Kline Institute, Orangeburg, New York, UNITED STATES
Knowledge access is a human right. In a Participatory Research Concept Map, researchers and people with mental health (MH) disabilities identified as key ideas: Ground research in lived experience, Learn through conflicting perspectives, Strengthen community through diversity, Change knowledge creation.
(Clinical - Consumer)

XVII- 134 Can Politics Leave a Nasty Taste in Your Mouth? Ideology Influences Taste
Aner Tal, Cornell University
We examine how political and ideological positions can affect the taste of its products. In studies 1-2, consumers rate cookies as tasting worse if they come from a company that supports a political party they oppose. In studies 3-4, we show these results are mediated by disgust.

(Social - Consumer)