VII-001 Gain-Framed Messages Dissuade Self-Efficacious Prevention-Minded College Students From Dietary Changes
Abbey Whitex, John Brown University
John Buckner, Livonia, MI

We investigated student reactions to health-related messages based on message framing (gain vs. loss), delivery (technology-enabled vs. traditional), and individual differences. Results showed prevention-minded students with high self-efficacy were dissuaded from altering their diet in response to a gain-framed nutrition message, underscoring that these nuances matter for promoting positive health.

(General - Health)

VII-002 Gender Differences in Weight Bias Against Individuals from Racial Minority Populations
Joseph M Magnessx, University of Mississippi
Stephanie E Miller, University of Mississippi
Karen A Christoff, University of Mississippi

The present study examined gender differences in weight bias against individuals from racial minority populations. Female targets received greater bias compared to males in non-white minority samples, but not in African American samples. This suggests race as a potential protective factor in females regarding weight stigma.
VII-003 Good Sleep, Bad Sleep: Maternal Sleep Quality, Spousal Support, and Psychosocial Functioning in Mothers of Preschoolers
Dmitry Tsukermanx, University of California, Irvine
Angela F. Lukowski, University of California, Irvine

In the present research, mothers of preschool children with poor quality sleep experienced more depressive symptoms, more parenting stress, and less spousal support relative to mothers with good quality sleep. Additional analyses revealed that spousal support contributed to depressive symptoms and parenting stress through its effects on maternal sleep quality.

VII-004 Health Literacy and Listing for Lung Transplant
Kelly Brycex, Henry Ford Hospital
Lisa R Miller-Matero, Henry Ford Hospital
Anne Eshelman, Henry Ford Hospital
Jamil Borgi, Henry Ford Hospital

Although limited health literacy and cognitive impairment are associated with poorer health and medical outcomes; little is known about these among lung transplant candidates. The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of limited cognitive functioning and health literacy on transplant listing.

VII-005 Healthier Than Thou? When "Practicing What You Preach" Backfires By Increasing Expected Judgment
Lauren C. Howex, Stanford University
Benoit Monin, Stanford University

Seven studies examine how stigmatized individuals in healthcare contexts (people who are overweight and obese) use physicians’ fitness-related behaviors as a cue to whether these physicians will evaluate them negatively. Physicians appearing exceptionally fitness-focused threaten judgment, while exposing physicians’ bad health habits reduces threat and improves expectations about patient-physician interactions.
Hostile Marital Interactions and Later Physical Health Outcomes
Seonhwa Lee, Department of Human Development and Family Sciences, The University of Georgia
Kandauda K.A.S. Wickrama, Department of Human Development and Family Sciences, The University of Georgia
Frederick O. Lorenz, Department of Statistics and Psychology and Institute for Social and Behavioral Research, Iowa State University

Examining the effect of sustained hostile marital interactions on later physical health, this study suggests that middle-aged husbands and wives’ reciprocal hostile behaviors can operate as a chronic stressor which may increase physical health problems in their later middle years.

(Social - Health)

Information Technology Addiction: A General Problem or a Spectrum of Problems?
Leif L Sigeronx, University of Hong Kong
Angel Yee Lam Li, University of Hong Kong
Mike W. L. Cheung, National University of Singapore
Cecilia Cheng, University of Hong Kong

Online surveys with 1,001 US adults were used to test three models of the relationships among various types of addictions. Results supported the existence of a General Information Technology Addiction (GITA) construct, and showed that it is more similar to pathological gambling than to alcohol use disorder.

(Clinical, Social - Health)

Integrating a Psychologist in Primary Care: The Patients’ Perspectives
Lisa R. Miller-Materox, Henry Ford Health System
Hala Dubaybo, Henry Ford Health System
Shehryar Khan, Henry Ford Health System
Daniel Moore, Henry Ford Health System

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the patients’ perspectives of integrating a psychologist in primary care. Patients are very satisfied with this integrated service. Additionally, those who report higher levels of mental health stigma prefer behavioral health services in primary care compared to a behavioral health clinic.
VII-010 Intrinsic and Extrinsic Religious Orientation’s Meditated Mediation Effects on Disordered Eating among Muslim Women
Pinchus Tickerx, Lander College
Leib Litman, Lander College
Sarah Weinberger-Litman, Marymount Manhattan College
Moses Appel, Touro College

We examine the relationship between religious orientation and risk for disordered eating among Muslim women. A model is developed in which the association between intrinsic/extrinsic religious orientations and risk for disordered eating is serially mediated by thin ideal internalization and body image dissatisfaction.

(Social, Clinical - Health)

VII-011 Autism vs. Asperger: did DSM-5 influence Google Searches?
T. L. Brinkx, Crafton Hills College
Brenda De Amaya, Crafton Hills College
Margaret Yau, Crafton Hills College
Giovanni Sosa, Crafton Hills College
Brandi Bailes, Crafton Hills College

There are more searches for AUTISM than ASPERGER. AUTISM searches have a seasonal trend. During the controversy over DSM-5 there was a spike in ASPERGER searches. However, there appears to be no long-term impact on either term, but the correlation between them has diminished. Geographical factors are more salient.

(Developmental, Methodology - Child)

VII-012 Beyond false belief understanding: Executive function predicts theory of mind in early childhood
Ceymi Doenyasx, Koc University
H. Melis Yavuz, Koc University
Bilge Selcuk, Koc University

This study investigated ToM-EF relations in 150 Turkish preschoolers. Going beyond commonly used false-belief understanding tasks, we used 5 tasks from the ToM Scale (Wellman & Liu, 2004). Results showed that early EF predicted ToM one year later, but not vice versa, controlling for T1 EF, age, and language.
Can Symbolic Representation be Measured with Pantomime? A Meta-Analysis of Elicited-Pantomime Research

Marcus E. Suvanto, University of Alberta - Augustana Campus
Paula Marentette, University of Alberta - Augustana Campus

The elicited-pantomime-task is used to measure three-to-five-year-olds’ symbolic capacity through their production of pantomimes. A meta-analysis was conducted to measure the effect size of the literature. A large effect size was found (d=1.38, 95% CI, 0.73, 2.032). We question the validity of the elicited-pantomime-task due to pre-school children's language capabilities.

APSSC Student Research Award Winner: Planning Deficits in Children With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder: A Meta Analytic Review

Connor H. G. Patros, Oklahoma State University
Matt Alderson, Oklahoma State University
Sarah E. Lea, Oklahoma State University
Stephanie J. Tarle, Oklahoma State University
Elaine F. Arrington, Oklahoma State University

Meta-analytic techniques were employed to quantify the magnitude of between-group planning differences in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) relative to typically developing peers. Analyses revealed a significant, medium-magnitude Hedge’s g effect size of .38 across 15 studies, confirming deficient planning abilities in children with ADHD.

Child Externalizing Behavior Problems, Maternal Depression, and Parenting in Low-Income African American Families

Cassandra Esposito, Eastern Michigan University
Jessica Riggs, Eastern Michigan University
Erin Snapp, Eastern Michigan University
Gloria Romero, Eastern Michigan University
Nicole Kilber, Eastern Michigan University
Heather Janisse, Eastern Michigan University

This study examined maternal perceptions of parenting on the relationship between maternal mental health and child externalizing behaviors. Mediation results were significant, indicating
that mothers who experience high levels of depression and stress are more likely to have lower perceptions of parenting self-efficacy, resulting in increased externalizing child behavior problems.

(Clinical, Developmental - Child)

VII-016 Child Life Challenges Scale for Quick Assessment of Lifetime Adversity
Jillian S. Merrickx, University of Minnesota
Amanda W. Kalstabakken, University of Minnesota
Madelyn H. Labella, University of Minnesota
Aria E. Fiat, University of Minnesota
Ann S. Masten, University of Minnesota

Existing measures of children’s lifetime adversity sum specific known negative experiences. The current project assessed the reliability and validity of a new, brief measure of children’s lifetime adversity in a sample of homeless children and their caregivers. Both the utility and challenges of using this measure are discussed.

(Developmental - Child)

VII-017 Children’s Developing Use of Different Market Forces
Margaret Echelbargerx, University of Michigan
Susan A. Gelman, University of Michigan

We report on children’s selections and valuations of scarce items. Children’s use of market forces to guide their selections and valuations of scarce items increases between 4-9 years, paralleling results from related research. However, without knowing why an item is scarce, children do not value scarce more than nonscarce items.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Child)

VII-018 Children’s Emotion Regulation Behavior and Physiological Cortisol Response in Prize Task
Hidemi Hirabayashix, Tokyo Woman's Christian University
Midori Kazama, Tokyo Woman's Christian University
Mayumi Karasawa, Tokyo Woman's Christian University

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between children’s emotion regulation behavior and physiological cortisol response in prize task. The results showed that children
moving legs were lower cortisol response significantly than children not moving, after they received the last choice gift from unfamiliar experimenter.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Child)

VII-019 **Children’s Factors Associated with Early Termination from Therapy at a Community Mental Health Clinic**
Stephanie G. Ruggiero, La Salle University
Azlen Theobald, La Salle University
Sharon Lee Armstrong, La Salle University

This study examined the background, psychosocial, and psychopathology characteristics of children and adolescents who either complied with, or terminated early from, an urban community mental health outpatient clinic. Results indicate psychosocial and background factors were not significantly different between clients; however, significant differences were found regarding psychopathology.

(Clinical, Developmental - Child)

VII-020 **Children’s Threat Appraisals of Interparental Conflict: The Role of Interparental Conflict, Parental Availability, and Children’s Anxiety**
Nicole L. Vux, Southern Methodist University
Caitlin Rancher, Southern Methodist University
Ernest N. Jouriles, Southern Methodist University
Renee McDonald, Southern Methodist University

This study examined whether destructive interparental conflict (IPC), mother’s and partner’s availability to the child, and children’s anxiety relate to children’s threat appraisals of IPC. Findings indicate partner’s availability related to concurrent threat appraisals; destructive IPC and children’s baseline anxiety related to concurrent and prospective threat appraisals.

(Developmental - Child)

VII-021 **Co-rumination mediates the relation between sex, rumination, and friendship quality**
Maggie Ryan, University of Maryland, College Park
Julia W Felton, University of Maryland, College Park

The current research examines the longitudinal relations between sex, and interpersonal and cognitive predictors of depression among adolescents. We found that girls report engaging in
more co-rumination which, in turn, mediates the relation between sex and both rumination and positive and negative friendship quality. Clinical implications are discussed.

(Clinical - Child)

VII-022 **Cognitive and Affective Empathy in Childhood as Predictors of Aggression in Early Adolescence**  
**Andrea Villalobosx, University of California, Los Angeles**  
**Irene Tung**, University of California, Los Angeles  
**Steve Lee**, University of California, Los Angeles

Studies investigating differences between cognitive empathy (CE) and affective empathy (AE) in prospectively predicting change in aggression in boys and girls are rare, despite evidence suggesting that CE and AE may be differentially associated with aggression in males and females. Results suggested that CE, but not AE uniquely predicted aggression.

(Clinical - Child)

VII-023 **Cognitive and Affective Predictors of Music Theory Performance**  
**Sara A Hartx**, Florida State University - Florida Center for Reading Research  
**Colleen Ganley**, Florida State University  
**Jane Clendinning**, Florida State University  
**Nancy Rogers**, Florida State University

We examined cognitive and affective predictors of music theory grades in a sample of 99 college students. Results showed that spatial skills, math confidence and probability ability were the strongest predictors of music theory performance, with spatial skills being the best overall predictor.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Education)

VII-024 **College students’ beliefs about psychological phenomena**  
**Kirareset Ph.D Barrerax**, Facultad de Psicología, UNAM  
**Rigoberto Ph.D León-Sánchez**, Facultad de Psicología, UNAM

The misconceptions held by college students from six different degrees (psychology, philosophy, political science, economy, engineering and physical-mathematics) were examined through a questionnaire about the psychological phenomena. The obtained results indicated statistically significant differences in the number of misconceptions that the students hold. In the same way, the questionnaire that was used showed an indicated index of reliability.
VII-025 Comparing the publication rates of graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and junior faculty members

Dimitry Bessonx, University of Toronto  
Julia K. H. Tsui, University of Toronto  
Ann Liew, Johns Hopkins University  
Christopher Zou, University of Toronto  
Jordan B. Peterson, University of Toronto

Few have examined the impact of publications on hiring decisions in academia. We collected CVs from senior graduate students, postdoctoral fellows, and junior faculty members in psychology research. We found that faculty members have twice the number of publications as postdocs, who have twice as many as graduate students.

VII-026 Comparison of number line accuracy measures in a twin sample

Susan I. Grossx, Case Western Reserve University  
Carol A Gross, Case Western Reserve University  
Sarah Lukowski, The Ohio State University  
Lee A Thompson, Case Western Reserve University  
Stephen Petrill, The Ohio State University

Number line estimation accuracy measures including percent absolute error, log-linear model, and cyclic power model were tested for their relationship to math achievement measures. All accuracy measures accounted for the same amount of variation in math achievement.

VII-027 Context-Related Prerequisites Have a Positive Effect on Technology Acceptance of Innovative Digital Learning Tools in Higher Education  

Wiebke Wendlerx, Technical University Munich  
Jutta Stumpf-Wollersheim, Technical University Munich  
Isabell M. Welpe, Technical University Munich

We investigated the prerequisites of technology acceptance of innovative digital learning tools in higher education using structural equation modeling and found that problem solving, enjoyment, compatibility with the learning task, and peer encouragement have a positive effect on
technology acceptance of innovative digital learning tools, but instructors encouragement does not.

(General - Education)

Pamela I. Ansburgx, Metropolitan State University of Denver
Salina W. Whitaker, Metropolitan State University of Denver

The present work demonstrated that experiences of delight pique student interest in science. Participants who experienced delight while solving visual puzzles that contained science-related imagery reported more interest in learning more about scientific content compared to those who experienced delight while solving visual puzzles that did not include science-related imagery.

(General - Education)

VII-029 Designing a Survey for Measuring High School Students’ Science Identities, Expectations of Success in Science, Values of Science and Environmental Attitudes
Rosa Aghekyanx, Rutgers University

No secondary authors

This study presents the development of an instrument called Science Identities, Expectations of Success in Science, Values of Science and Environmental Attitudes (SIESVSEA). The survey’s validity was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics including exploratory factor analysis. The developed instrument is valuable for both science researchers and educators.

(Social - Education)

VII-030 Does Experience Influence Teachers’ Perceptions of Creativity Development?
Lisa M Ridgleyx, Ball State University
Lisa Rubenstein, Ball State University

The purpose of this study was to explore the potential differences among pre-service and in-service teachers’ perceptions of creativity development. Specifically, we examined motivational factors that may lead to the promotion of creativity in the classroom: teacher self-efficacy, task value, environmental encouragement, and student potential.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Education)
VII-031 Educational Outcomes and Housing Experiences of College Undergraduates: A Qualitative Analysis
Shannon Maloneyx, Wayne State University
Corissa Carlson, Wayne State University
Paul Toro, Wayne State University

Housing stability is an important determinant of educational outcomes for college undergraduates. This qualitative study examined educational barriers and needs of housed, precariously housed and homeless students. All segments mentioned money as a concern but for different reasons. Stably and precariously housed cited interest in academic support, homeless did not.

(Clinical - Education)

VII-032 Do failed actions elicit more regret than failed inactions?
Figen Karadoganx, Central Michigan University

The current research examined whether emotional responses to outcomes stemming from decisions to switch from versus stick with an initial decision are moderated by individual differences in processing styles and perceived future opportunities. Preliminary results indicate that participants reported more regret stemming from failed actions with no future opportunity.

(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-033 The Effects of Religious Commitment on Mormon Male Mating Preferences
Christina A Hubnerx, Brigham Young University-Hawaii

Buss suggests that males highly value female body shape when evaluating potential mates. This study examines if this bias is ameliorated in religious males, who claim to prioritize other personal characteristics. Religious males prioritized BMI as evolutionary theory predicts

(General - Religion)

VII-034 Does Magical Ideation Combined with Need for Cognition Facilitate Belief in Conspiracies?
Rick Stevensx, University of Louisiana at Monroe
This study investigated the belief in conspiracy theories. It was found that Need for Cognition was positively correlated with belief in conspiracy theories. Another factor investigated by this study was the existence of Magical Ideation. Magical ideation was positively correlated with the belief in conspiracies and with Need for Cognition.

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Judgment and Decision Making)

Kimberly A. Schweitzer, University of Wyoming
Narina Nunez, University of Wyoming

How jurors’ verdict decisions are altered by order of evidence presentation is shown through three studies. Collectively, results indicated that order does matter (supporting Belief Adjustment Model) and not all evidence is weighed the same in jurors’ final verdicts (supporting Belief Adjustment Model and Information Integration Theory). Implications are discussed.

(General, Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-036 Don’t throw that away! People work to save valued items from being discarded
Tingting Liu, University of Michigan
Brian Vickers, University of Michigan
Rachael Seidler, University of Michigan
Stephanie D. Preston, University of Michigan

Participants (N =31) could tap quickly to save homemade dessert pretzels that they made or that another person made, of varying quality, under high or low probability of discard. Participants worked harder to save their own creations and nicer ones while effects of loss probability depended on creator and niceness.

(Social, Clinical - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-037 Eating Behaviors Predict Cognitive and Motivational Factors in Risky Decision Making Across Development: A Fuzzy-Trace Theory Approach
Deanna T Blansky, Cornell University
Tristan A Ponzo, Cornell University
Rebecca B Weldon, Cornell University
Valerie F. Reyna, Cornell University

Hot and cold cognitive states may influence susceptibility to emotional eating. Using a framing task, we show that people higher in emotional eating make decisions that reflect verbatim-based quantitative processing. Adults exhibited greater cognitive control while adolescents relied more on motivational factors, which lends insight into risky eating across development.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-038 Emotional Crimes and Strength of Evidence on Juror Decision Making
Shannon D Johnsonx, Stephen F. Austin State University
Steven M. Estrada, Stephen F. Austin State University
Lisa D Manriquez, University of Arkansas - Fort Smith

An investigation of how evidence presentation influences juror decision-making was carried out. Emotionality and other legal factors were varied across conditions. Participants’ judgments of guilt, suggested sentencing, perceptions of the evidence presented, and the emotionality of the crime were assessed. Emotionally laden presentations were found to significantly increase suggested sentencing.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-039 Exploring Individual Differences in Acute Stress, Behavioral Inhibition, and Trust Behavior
Hollie Stepienx, Marquette University
Frances Alfonzo, Marquette University
Katheryn T. Meek, Marquette University
Stephanie R. Potts, Marquette University
Lauren Hooker, Marquette University
Jesus Bruno, Marquette University
Devi Jayan, Marquette University
William T. McCuddy, Marquette University

Research has individually examined acute stress, behavioral inhibition, and trust, but little research has examined the interaction of all three factors. In the current study, participants completed a neuropsychological battery, underwent a stress procedure or control, and performed a variant of the well-known “Trust Game” to explore this little-studied interaction.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Judgment and Decision Making)
VII-040 Factors Affecting Prosocial and Antisocial Behavior in College Students
Gloria Leventhalx, William Paterson University of New Jersey
No secondary authors

97 undergraduates rated “goodness/badness”, and likelihood of behaving prosocially and/or antisocially. Females rated and more likely to act prosocially for self-gain; males rated and more likely to act prosocially when there was risk. Females less likely to behave antisocially for others, males less likely to behave antisocially for self.

(Social, General - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-041 Female Waist-to-Hip Ratio Influences Men’s Memory
Carey J. Fitzgeraldx, University of South Carolina - Beaufort
Terrence G Horgan, University of Michigan - Flint
Susan M Himes, Kansas State University
Jody A Thompson, Central Michigan University

Participants were presented with an image of a female with a manipulated waist-to-hip ratio along with a short biography of her, followed by a series of memory questions regarding her. Male participants recalled and recognized significantly more details (physical and biographical) of females whose waist-to-hip ratio was closer to .70.

(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-042 Condom Negotiation Strategies: Stereotypes and Gender Identity
OrShaundra Bensonx, Medical College of Wisconsin
Christine Reyna, DePaul University

This research explored two aims 1) whether people would use adjectives and characteristics that reflect different stereotype content dimensions to describe specific condom negotiation strategies and 2) how gender identity, in conjunction with the awareness of gender-based stereotypes, may influence condom negotiation strategies for women.

(Social, General - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-043 Correlates of Quality of Life in an LGBT Sample: Self-esteem, Positive States of Mind and Mindfulness
Elliott Ghalyx, University of North Texas
Alex Moozhayil, University of North Texas
Mark Vosvick, University of North Texas

This study examines the relationship of psychological quality of life in association with self-esteem, positive state of mind and mindfulness. Psychological quality of life is positively correlated with self-esteem, positive state of mind and mindfulness. This study is important for clinicians who work with sexual minorities and may help to focus treatment.

(Personality/Emotion - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-044 Danger: Mixed Gender Laboratory Space
Andrea Belgradex, University of Michigan
Fiona Lee, University of Michigan
Muniba Saleem, University of Michigan
Alexander Porte, University of Michigan
Jessie Spencer, University of Michigan

Beliefs regarding the congruency of one’s gender identity and academic identity differ from men to women. We also assessed how these beliefs affected the individual’s outcomes with respect to wellbeing, belonging to the major, and approach towards the major. Our findings demonstrated ongoing challenges for women, particularly in male-dominated fields.

(General, Industrial/Organizational - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-046 Different Environmental Threats Differently Affect the Sexes' Support for Gender Equality
Katja Cunninghamx, Arizona State University
Michael Varnum, Arizona State University

We examined the effects of various environmental threats on support for gender equality. When the threat of intergroup warfare was made salient, males expressed significantly less belief in negative stereotypes about women. When exposed to a resource scarcity condition, females expressed significantly more belief in negative stereotypes about women.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-047 Do Responses to Witnessed Workplace Incivility Differ Between Men and Women?
Mario L Arredondox, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
Jennifer Welbourne, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
Ana M Sariol, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley  
Sanjana Kholsa, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Abstract Workplace incivility refers to subtle disrespectful behaviors that negatively impact employees and organizations. This study examined gender differences in bystanders’ levels of empathy and distress, as well as intervening, after witnessing an incident of incivility at work. We found gender differences in emotions, however, not in intervening.

(Industrial/Organizational, Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-048 Do Rubrics Reduce Gender Bias Effects on Grading: An Unexpected Disadvantage?  
Sarah M Jackson, Wright State University  
Tamera R Schneider, Wright State University

This study examined gender bias in grading, the predictive validity of stereotype measures on grades, and whether rubrics decrease bias effects. Author gender marginally affected grades, and implicit bias predicted grades above explicit bias. Surprisingly, rubric use increased biased grading, suggesting system justification bias, or increased gender salience.

(Social, Industrial/Organizational - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-049 Does Masculinity Matter? Analyzing the Correlation Between Masculinity and Help-Seeking Following Hypothetical Assault Scenarios  
Lisa N. Baer, University of South Dakota  
Jean Caraway, University of South Dakota

By viewing men as only perpetrators and women as only victims, researchers have failed to capture the full spectrum of sexual and physical violence. This study was conducted to better understand how men's reported masculinity correlated to their subsequent help-seeking and reporting behavior in hypothetical assault narratives.

(Clinical, Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-050 Dress Codes and The Policing of Women’s Bodies  
Kristen N. Leighton, University of North Dakota  
Heather K Terrell, University of North Dakota

School dress codes state their intended purpose as creating a suitable learning environment; however, these dress codes disproportionately target female students. Respondents answered...
questions about dress codes. Items that applied primarily to female students, the intended purpose was modesty. Regulation of female attire is connected to regulation of female sexuality.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-051 **Effects of Gender Differences on Leadership Confidence in men and women of STEM and non-STEM fields**

*Niral Patelx, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University*

No secondary authors

Gender differences on leadership and confidence in math and English were examined in students (n = 791) of STEM and non-STEM fields. Participants completed an online questionnaire and stereotype threat induction. Results show a main effect of gender (.000

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-052 **Female Life History and Attraction to Dominant Males**

*Victoria Perezx, University of California, Santa Barbara*

*Randy Corpuz, University of California, Santa Barbara*

*Daphne Bugental, University of California, Santa Barbara*

Females raised in harsh environments develop a "fast" life history orientation. In pursuing a short term mating strategy, they may prefer a certain “type” of male such as one that is high in dominance. We found no evidence that those females pursuing a “fast” strategy find dominant males more attractive.

(Social - Relationships)

VII-053 **Feminism Rates in “Friends with Benefits” Relationships and Romantic Relationships**

*Sarah C. Wheatx, Ball State University*

*Josh L Smith, Ball State University*

*Devan P Vaughn, Ball State University*

*Justin J Lehmiller, Ball State University*

This study examined self-reported feminism rates in people who were either in "friends with benefits” relationships (FWBR) or romantic relationships. Overall, men were significantly less likely to report being a feminist than women. However, no significant differences in feminism rates were found between women in romantic relationships or FWBRs.
Repeated Experiences of Life Events Reduce Memory Qualities
Sami Gulgozx, Koç University
Berivan Ece, MEF University

Event characteristics were compared for the same event experienced with a one-year time lag. Analyses of the reports of professional dancers showed that certain event characteristics such as emotional intensity, arousal, importance and stress decreased over time by repeated experience while some other characteristics like emotional valence and vividness remained unchanged.

How People Relate to Others and to Pets: A Comparison
Laura M Jonesx, Le Moyne College

This study explored people-pet relationships. A sample of 81 male and 83 female undergraduates completed surveys of attachment and time spent with people and pets. Results showed that pet attachments differed from human attachments, pet lovers were less fearful of human attachments, and pets were most beneficial during difficult times.

Indirect effects of Deployment Social Support on Romantic Relationship Outcomes through PTSD symptomatology
Rachel M. Maskinx, National Center for PTSD, Jamaica Plain Campus
Brian N Smith, National Center for PTSD, Jamaica Plain Campus
Emily C Taverna, National Center for PTSD, Jamaica Plain Campus
Dawne S Vogt, National Center for PTSD, Jamaica Plain Campus

We used a regression-based path analysis framework to examine direct and indirect effects of unit support and family support during military deployment on post-deployment relationship functioning and satisfaction through PTSD symptom clusters, controlling for warfare exposure.

It's not me, it's you: Understanding why people hate
Personality differences and betrayal are the two most prominent factors to understanding why people hate. Those who hate, or are targets of hate, feel that they were wronged and do not take responsibility for the hatred produced. Details of the specific aspects of hatred and being a target of hate will be further discussed.

(Social - Relationships)

VII-057 Liking Predicts Early Dating Relationship Satisfaction More than Loving or Complementarity
Lara K. Ault, Saint Leo University
Ashley Brown, Saint Leo University
Sarah Zamora, Saint Leo University
Tiffany L. Andolina, University of North Florida

We examined companionate love, interpersonal complementarity, partner impact, and a revised measure of liking as predictors of relationship satisfaction. Couples (n=23) dating 2-12 months completed relationship surveys and were coded during an interaction. Only liking significantly predicted relationship satisfaction. Implications of “liking” and interpersonal versus individual variables will be discussed.

(Social - Relationships)

VII-058 Male Relationship Satisfaction and Female Mate Value
Rylee Bonillax, University of California, Santa Barbara
Randy Corpuz, University of California, Santa Barbara
Daphne Bugental, University of California, Santa Barbara

Physical attractiveness plays an important role in determining mate value. We conducted a study with 228 couples to examine the relationship between a female’s facial attractiveness and her mate’s relationship satisfaction. We did not find support for the hypothesis that male relationship satisfaction was related to female facial attractiveness.

(Social - Relationships)

VII-059 Mate Preferences of Young Adults Between Ethnicities Using Choice Based Conjoint Analysis
The current study is an exploratory investigation concerning mate preferences of young adult by ethnicity. This research is designed as a choice based conjoint analysis that presents participants with hypothetical scenarios that combined different packages of mate characteristics. The participants then evaluate their preference for each mate incorporating these attributes.

(Social - Relationships)

VII-060 Deradicalizing the Tamil Tigers
David Webber, University of Maryland
Marina Chernikova, University of Maryland
Arie W Kruglanski, University of Maryland
Michele Gelfand, University of Maryland

Two studies provide the first empirical evidence that a terrorist rehabilitation program carried out in Sri Lanka effectively deradicalized former terrorists. Evidence is drawn from a longitudinal assessment across 1-year of rehabilitation, and a follow-up comparing rehabilitated terrorists to their non-extreme counterparts residing in the same communities.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

VII-061 Differential Sources of Motivation Predict Engagement Among Workers in Disparate Industries
Gail F. Lattax, Xavier University
Jacob I. Fait, Lincoln Memorial University

Comparative analysis tested theoretical propositions and explored moderating factors affecting motivation among manufacturing and educational employees. Multidimensional assessment was used to deconstruct five self-based dimensions of motivation, and predict levels of work engagement. Dominant source analysis introduced an alternative approach to exploring covariate differences among workers’ dispositional sources of motivation.

(Industrial/Organizational, Methodology - Motivation)
VII-062 Disordered Eating Among Women Collegiate Athletes: A Self-Determination Theory Perspective  
Parisa R. Kaliushx, Dickinson College  
Suman Ambwani, Dickinson College

The current experimental study employed Self-Determination Theory to examine the underlying motivational processes for disordered eating among women collegiate athletes (N = 113). Results indicated that psychological need satisfaction influenced self-determined motivation and highlighted the importance of coaches in fostering self-determined motivation to prevent disordered eating behaviors among women athletes.

(Clinical - Motivation)

VII-063 Doing Good by Doing What You Are Good At: The Effects of Experiential Versus Material Donation on Intrinsic Motivation and Future Donation Intention  
Young Shin Sungx, Korea University  
Tae Woo Kim, Indiana University  
Sunah Kim, Purdue University

We present a unique form of experiential donation whereby the donor provides help to the recipient using one’s unique ability. Experiential donation is contrasted with material donation (e.g., money) and shown to increase intrinsic motivation in donation activities, leading to higher judgment of donation value and greater future donation intention.

(Social, Cognitive - Motivation)

VII-064 Executive Functioning and Grittiness Uniquely Influence Goal-Oriented Behaviours  
Tamara M. Rosnerx, University of Waterloo  
Tara McAuley, University of Waterloo

The influence of executive functioning (EF) and grittiness on goal-related behaviours was examined using self-report and performance-based measures. Grittiness predicted behaviours directed at goal-acquisition whereas EF predicted efforts at ignoring goal-irrelevant distractions. The absence of EF x grittiness interactions suggest that these constructs make independent contributions to different goal-oriented activities.

(Cognitive, Social - Motivation)

VII-065 Exercising Self-Control Increases Subsequent Approach Motivation for Desserts
According to the process model of ego depletion, approach motivation for desirable objects increases following an act of self-control. In the present experiment, it was revealed that people in a high self-control condition demonstrated significantly increased implicit approach motivation for desserts relative to those in a low self-control condition.

(VII-066 Family Structure and Athlete Motivation
Jermaine N. Bean, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
Lindsey Ross-Stewart, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
Kristin Schneider, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

This study examined the relationship between family structure and college athletes’ sport motivation. Athletes from single parent families reported more external regulation for sports participation than athletes from two parent or stepparent families, even after controlling for family income. Family structure was not associated with intrinsic sport motivation.

(VII-067 “I Just Need It”: Social Perceptions of Behavioral and Substance Addiction
Mary Riley, Centenary College

The study examines blame attribution for five different addictions; drug, alcohol, food, sex, and tobacco. The results of the study revealed that in comparison to drug and alcohol addictions, food, sex, and tobacco dependence were perceived as caused more by personal choice as opposed to disease.

(VII-068 A Multi-Method Examination of Negative Expressivity and Drinking Outcomes in Alcoholic Couples)
Catharine E. Fairbairnx, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
James A Cranford, University of Michigan Addictions Research Center

This research combines laboratory-based behavioral observation, daily-diary questionnaires, and a longitudinal follow-up to investigate the effects of spouse negative expression on alcoholics' drinking behavior. Results suggest that, above and beyond alcoholics' own negative behavior, spouses' negative behavior during a baseline couples interaction predicted increased drinking among alcoholics at 1-year follow-up.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Substance Abuse)

VII-069 All My Friends Are Doing It: Explaining the Link between Impulsivity and Alcohol Use
Sarah A. Wilhoitx, University of Dayton
Angela Receveur, University of Dayton
Lauren E Hurd, University of Dayton
Jackson A Goodnight, University of Dayton

The link between impulsivity and alcohol use in adolescence was investigated by examining the possible mediating role of selection into delinquent peer groups. Longitudinal analyses controlled for a wide range of possible confounds. Results suggested that delinquent peer affiliation explains the increased risk for heavy alcohol use among impulsive adolescents.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

VII-070 Assessing the Influence of Religiousness and Spirituality on Substance Use and Abuse: A Genetically Sensitive Design
George B. Richardsonx, University of Cincinnati
Joseph L Nedelec, University of Cincinnati

Religious and spiritual constructs have been linked to substance use and abuse. However, it is not clear that these constructs’ effects are causal in nature. In this study, we review the literature, explore the potential for confounding, and address potential genetic and shared environmental confounds using a genetically sensitive design.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Clinical - Substance Abuse)

VII-071 Assessment Reactivity in Studies of Alcohol Protective Behavioral Strategies among College Students
Adrian J Bravox, Old Dominion University
With increased attention given to the use of alcohol protective behavioral strategies (PBS) among college students in the past several years, the present study examines the extent to which assessment of PBS is susceptible to assessment reactivity in the context of weekly diary, daily diary, and ecological momentary assessment designs.

(Clinical, Methodology - Substance Abuse)

VII-072 Children’s Attentional Bias to Cigarette Images: Effects of Parental Smoking
Sarah C Volzx, College of William & Mary
Catherine A Forestell, College of William & Mary
Cheryl L Dickter, College of William & Mary

A dot probe task was used to assess 8- to 12-year-old children’s attentional bias towards smoking-related cues. Children of smokers (n = 63) exhibited an attentional bias away from the smoking-related cues at 500ms and 2000ms, while children of nonsmokers (n = 72) showed no attentional bias.

(Cognitive - Substance Abuse)

VII-073 Correlates of Inhalant Use in a National Sample of College Students
Natalia Kazakovax, Western Illinois University
Jonathan J. Hammersley, Western Illinois University
Jeffery C. Batis, Indiana University - Kokomo
Kristy M. Keefe, Western Illinois University

Inhalant use is typically viewed as problematic among younger adolescents. However, in a national sample of 107,919 college students, increased inhalant use was associated with characteristics that included being male, being non-heterosexual, experiencing intimate partner abuse, and belonging to Greek organizations. Such risk factors and their implications are further discussed.

(Clinical, General - Substance Abuse)

VII-074 Group level differences in the use of moral foundations
Participants rated the relevance of concerns and extent of agreement when making moral judgments of four groups (ingroup, three outgroups). When rating an ingroup, participants scored higher on harm, fairness, and loyalty moral foundations compared to rating an outgroup. Type of outgroup was also shown to influence moral foundation scores.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-075 Groups (Do Not Always) Undervalue Advice: The Effects of Opinion Diversity and Advice Timing
James R Larsonx, Loyola University Chicago
R Scott Tindale, Loyola University Chicago
Young-Jae Yoon, Loyola University Chicago

We examined the effects of opinion diversity and advice timing on advice taking by groups compared to individuals. Group generally undervalued advice compared to individuals, except when they received the advice before reaching consensus, and then only when members initially held relatively diverse opinions about what judgment should be rendered.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-076 How Threatening can They Really be? Using Intersectionality to Change Perceptions of Threat
Jeremy R Beckerx, Western Washington University
No secondary authors

Using intersectionality to combine groups with similar or conflicting stereotypes allow for the examination of how people's perceptions of threat change when different combinations are made. Categories with a similar threat should enhance threat perception, whereas categories whose stereotypes counter one another should mitigate the threat perception.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-077 Hypodescent Among Minority-Group Perceivers: The Role of Social Dominance Orientation, Perceived Discrimination, and Linked Fate
Yuching S Linx, University of Michigan
Arnold K Ho, University of Michigan
Providing evidence for one mechanism underpinning hypodescent among Black perceivers, we demonstrate that increasing perceived discrimination against Black-White biracials increases Blacks’ use of hypodescent, which is mediated by a sense of linked fate. Furthermore, Blacks low in social dominance orientation are more strongly affected by the manipulation of discrimination.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-078 Intragroup Relations and Ingroup Identity as a Basis for Outgroup Discrimination
Maciek Sekerdejx, Jagiellonian University
Sven Waldzus, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL

This research examines how different models of intragroup relations facilitate tolerance towards newcomers. Results show that only intragroup relations based on equality are negatively linked with the rejection of outgroupers, whereas very close intragroup relations play ambivalent role: they promote intergroup solidarity, yet on the other hand strengthen outgroup exclusion.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-079 Loneliness and Attitudes towards Racial Diversity
Elizabeth A. Neckax, University of Chicago
Greg J. Norman, University of Chicago
Louise C. Hawkley, NORC at the University of Chicago

In exploratory analyses using data from 1,303 respondents to the General Social Survey, we assessed the relation between loneliness and attitudes towards racial diversity. Results suggested that lonelier individuals exhibit greater opposition towards racial diversity, though the urbanicity of one’s current residence moderated the association.

(Social - Social Groups)

VII-080 Childhood Exposure to Violence Predicts Anger and Hostility in Young Adults
Andrea Holznerx, Fielding Graduate University
Jeremy Morton, Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University
The purpose of this study was to determine whether childhood exposure to violence is associated with anger and hostility in young adults. Witnessing violence in the neighborhood and violent victimization at school predicted anger. Violent victimization at home, school, and neighborhood and witnessing violence at home and school predicted hostility.

(Clinical - Forensic)

VII-081 Contextual Bias Influences Forensic Testing Procedures
Adele M. Quigley-McBride, Iowa State University
Gary L Wells, Iowa State University

We tested a new method for neutralizing contextual bias in forensic match examinations (proposed by Wells et al., 2013). The new method uses fillers (non-suspect samples) to disguise which sample is from the suspect. Using handwriting samples, the filler method shows key advantages over standard methods used by forensic examiners.

(Social, Cognitive - Forensic)

VII-082 Criminal Profiling of Female Serial Killers: An Annotated Bibliography
Valerie L Parker, Wright State University School of Professional Psychology
Cheryl Meyer, Wright State University School of Professional Psychology

This annotated bibliography is a compilation of the literature on criminal profiling of female serial killers within the United States. Motives, methods and demographics are reviewed. It would be beneficial for researchers to use the information presented about female serial killers to continue testing the success of criminal profiling.

(Social, General - Forensic)

VII-083 Defendant Gender but not Sexual Orientation Impacts Juror Decisions in a Child Sexual Abuse Case
Joshua E. Green, Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

We examined defendant sexual orientation and gender on jurors’ verdict ratings in a child sexual abuse case. A significant effect was found for defendant gender. Specifically, female defendants who were accused of abusing a female child were rated guiltier than male defendants who were accused of abusing a male child.
Dialectical Behaviour Therapy in a Forensic Setting: Targeting High Risk Patients
Monica F. Tomlinsonx, The University of Western Ontario, Canada
Nina L Desjardins, Southwest Centre for Forensic Mental Health Care
Rodney Balsom, Southwest Centre for Forensic Mental Health Care
Peter NS Hoaken, The University of Western Ontario

The Risk-Need-Responsivity Model of offender rehabilitation suggests that treatments should target high risk offenders. This study assessed whether dialectical behaviour therapy (DBT) reduced aggression and anger in high versus low risk forensic inpatients. High risk, but not low risk patients, showed reductions in anger and aggression.

Driving Under the Influence Citations and Suicide
Jillian Bailiex, Wright State University
Cheryl L. Meyer, Wright State University
Taronish Irani, Private Practice

The role of recent legal involvement as a precipitant to suicide, specifically, the impact of driving under the influence citations, has received limited attention in the literature. Information from coroner and investigator reports and suicide notes from completed suicides were examined and characteristics of these cases were then identified.

Extracurricular Activity Involvement on Probation Violation among Juvenile First-Time Offenders
Emily E Kanx, University of California, Irvine
Heather Elias, University of California, Irvine
Jessenia De Leon, University of California, Irvine

Self-reported data collected from first-time, male juvenile offenders revealed that participation in extracurricular activities is associated with fewer probation violations. Additionally, this protective effect of extracurricular activity involvement was found to be especially strong for juveniles living in disordered neighborhoods.
VII-087 Fear of Alone
BreAnn M Lindsey, University of Central Oklahoma
Mickie Vanhoy, University of Central Oklahoma
Kelsie Witt, University of Central Oklahoma
Bre'Ana Byrd, University of Central Oklahoma
Lindsey Cox, University of Central Oklahoma

This study explores how personality characteristics and the presence of social exclusion interact in the process of interrogations. Using falsified feedback responses to an online survey various levels of social exclusion were imposed. It was found that social exclusion reliably altered an individuals' likelihood of falsely confessing.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Forensic)

VII-088 Honesty and Responses in Threat Assessment of Rampage Shooters
Amanda N Connx, Wright State University
Cheryl Meyer, Wright State University

This study provides a baseline of how people who are not planning a mass shooting are respond to questions during threat assessment. This can inform threat assessment by identifying which questions are considered invasive, and by recognizing how an individual who is not planning a mass shooting generally responds.

(Clinical - Forensic)

VII-089 Accepting Our Insecurities and Enjoying Better Relationships: An Initial Examination of Self-Security and Its Interpersonal Correlates
Alice B. Huangx, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Howard Berenbaum, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign

Self-Security, the acceptance of threats to self-worth, is a new and unique aspect of self-evaluation. It significantly predicted healthy sense of self, adaptive personality traits, and, above and beyond other variables, better close relationships, as independently reported by 195 participants and by their 279 family, friends, and romantic partners.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Self)

VII-090 Affective States Predict Online Self-Presentation of the Real, Ideal and False Selves
Findings show that youth who are experiencing positive affective states may be presenting a truthful and an ideal sense of the self online. However, those who are experiencing negative affective states tend to be deceptive in their online self-presentation and tend to compare themselves to others and impress them.

(Developmental, Social - Self)

VII-091 An autobiographical gateway? Mnemonic Visual Perspective and Narcissistic versus Secure Self-Esteem
Marta Marchlewskax, Institute for Social Studies, University of Warsaw
ALEKSANDRA CICHOCKA, School of Psychology, University of Kent

This research examines the role of self-evaluation and ego-threats in triggering different modes of processing autobiographical memories. In two experiments narcissism predicted adopting third-person (or avoiding first-person) perspective in self-threatening memories, while secure self-esteem predicted first-person perspective while retrieving self-relevant, even if threatening, memories.

(Personality/Emotion, Cognitive - Self)

VII-092 Benefits of social learning for reducing self-bias
Hong Im Shinx, Yeungnam University
No secondary authors

Two studies were conducted to investigate benefits of social learning. Study 1 showed that self-related stimuli were more enhanced in processing than friends/others-related stimuli. Study 2 explored that this self-bias effect was reduced in a social learning condition. These results implicated that social learning might be useful for reducing the automatic self-bias effects.

(Social - Self)

VII-093 Body Dissatisfaction and Disordered Eating Among Adolescent Girls and Boys
Emma Halliwellx, University of West of England
Roderick A. Bond, University of Sussex
James White, University of West of England
Adolescents ranging from 12-16 years were assessed on three occasions over one year. For girls, body image worsened and disordered eating increased. For boys, body image did not change. Worsening body image and disordered eating tended to be associated with a tendency to compare self to peers and celebrities.

(Social - Self)

VII-094 Change in Self-Esteem Partially Mediates the Effects of Tornado Exposure on PTSD Symptoms
J. Dean Elmore, University of Alabama
James C Hamilton, University of Alabama
Ian M Sherwood, University of Alabama

Recent research suggests that traumatic experiences can disrupt the anxiety-buffering mechanisms outlined by terror management theory, and that this disruption may result in PTSD. Providing partial support for this idea, we found that the effect of tornado exposure on PTSD symptoms was partially mediated by change in self-esteem.

(Social, Clinical - Self)

VII-095 Differential Influence of Known and Hypothetical Role Models on Imposters and Non-imposters
Frances M. Sessax, Pennsylvania State University, Abington
Kevin McClendon, Penn State - Abington

Individuals exhibiting the Imposter Phenomenon were compared to non-imposters with respect to the differential influence of known and hypothetical role models on self-development. Imposters, who tend to create an idealized, aspirational self-image, found hypothetical role models (who represent less attainable ideals) more influential than did non-imposters.

(Developmental - Self)

VII-096 Do Asian Americans Know Their Worth?: An Examination of Racial Differences in Personal Entitlement
Vivian Xiaox, Rice University
Michelle R. Hebl, Rice University

Despite being considered a ‘model minority,’ Asian Americans are drastically underrepresented in leadership roles. One individual-level explanation is racial differences in personal entitlement.
Participants completed a fixed amount of work and rewarded themselves with what they perceived was fair compensation. Results are inconclusive.

(Industrial/Organizational - Self)

VII-097 Early life antecedents of self-esteem: Theory and findings
Michelle A. Harris, University of California, Davis
Kali H. Trzesniewski, University of California, Davis
M. Brent Donnellan, Texas A & M University
Dan P McAdams, Northwestern University

There is a lack of understanding of the early development of self-esteem. Emotion words were counted from parents’ narratives of past events. Self-conscious emotions were related to the self-esteem of older but not younger children, and the reverse for basic emotions. Parent personality traits predicted emotion word use in narratives.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Self)

VII-098 Experiencing Fear Under Mortality Salience: Confirming Terror Management is Not Affect-Free
Elizabeth C McCrary, Western Kentucky University
Jessica Lopez, Trinity Washington University
Aaron L Wichman, Western Kentucky University

Under mortality salience, participants reported significantly higher levels of negative affect (fear), when compared to both aversive and neutral controls. Contrary to previous terror management studies, this replication of recent research by Lambert et al. (2014) suggests that affect – not worldview or self-esteem defense – might explain responses to mortality salience.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Self)

VII-099 Does the acquisition of spatial skill involve a shift from algorithm to memory retrieval?
David J. Frank, Case Western Reserve University
Brooke N Macnamara, Case Western Reserve University

For many tasks, performance is enhanced when people shift from using algorithms to compute information, to retrieving that information directly from memory. We tested whether a spatial task (similar to pong), also benefited from a shift to memory retrieval or if performers continue to rely on algorithmic processes following practice.
Ease of Retrieving Academically Contingent Self-Worth and Women’s Susceptibility to Math Underperformance

Jason S. Lawrence, University of Massachusetts Lowell
Toni Schmader, University of British Columbia
Yana Weinstein, University of Massachusetts Lowell
Sean McCaffery, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Women and men undergraduates recalled either 4 (easy) or 12 (difficult) times they based their self-worth on academic outcomes. Then they completed a math test. In the easy condition, women performed worse than men. In the difficult condition, there were no gender differences in performance. Results suggest stereotype threat’s role.

Wellbeing and flourishing among high school and university students in Nicaragua: A validation study

Kelly B.T. Chang, George Fox University
Daniel A. Rodriguez, George Fox University
Andrew Sickler, George Fox University
Bianca Hinojosa, George Fox University
Stephanie Kunkle, George Fox University
Bradley Bauer, George Fox University
Hailee Gates, George Fox University

Research on wellbeing and resilience in the majority world is needed. This poster presents validation of the Spanish versions of the Personal Wellbeing Index and the Flourishing Scale with almost 3,000 high school and university students in Nicaragua. Psychometric properties, concurrent validity, and differences between high school and university.

Examining learning potential in persons with serious mental illness: Do learners with lower baseline scores benefit more from dynamic testing?

Christopher A Fowler, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Amy L Barnes, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Elise Racette, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Michelle Magri, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Laura A. Faith, University of Missouri-Kansas City  
Melisa V. Rempfer, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Learning potential research suggests persons with mental illness that can improve cognition after training (learners) have better rehabilitation outcomes than those who cannot (non-learners). However, these groups seldom differ on cognitive performance measures. This study examined whether baseline performance differences within learners may result in heterogeneous performance following dynamic training.

(Clinical, General - Performance)

VII-104 Flow and the performance quality of jazz musicians  
Maxwell Deem, George Washington University  
Nils Olsen, George Washington University

Flow is a state of consciousness and concentration so focused that it amounts to absolute absorption in an activity; it is when “time flies” and an expert is at his or her productive best (Csikszentmihalyi, 1990). In the present study, possible links between creativity, expertise, flow, and performance are explored.

(Social - Performance)

VII-105 Emotional Intelligence Predicts Leadership Emergence and Leadership Styles  
Grace McCullough, IUPUI  
Amber Schroeder, Western Kentucky University

Current research on emotional intelligence (EI) stresses its influence on effective leadership, yet neglects the potential relationship with other aspects of leadership. Self-report surveys revealed positive correlations between each unique pair of the following factors: EI, leadership emergence, transformational leadership, and transactional leadership. EI and passive-avoidant leadership were negatively correlated.

(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VII-106 Increasing the Acceptance of Work Performance Feedback through Social Comparison  
Kevin M Doyle, Western University  
Richard D Goffin, Western University  
Kabir N Daljeet, Western University
Our study found that ratees who received performance feedback using a social-comparison-based rating process demonstrated greater feedback acceptance than those who received feedback using a traditional “absolute” rating process. These results suggest that greater feedback acceptance may accrue when capitalizing on our natural tendency to be influenced by social comparisons.

(Industrial/Organizational, Social - Human Resources)

VII-107 LGB Adults Consider Many Signals When Assessing P–O Fit
Daniel R. Abbex, DePaul University
No secondary authors

Targeted recruitment allows organizations to send prospective applicants signals that increase perceptions of person–organization fit. This approach, which has been used to diversity workforces, is often geared toward women and racial minorities. This study examined signals considered by LGB adults; the data can shape strategies for targeting this population.

(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VII-108 Managers’ Responses to Nepotism: The Role of Attitudes, Subjective Norms, Attributions and Personality
Guillermo Watedx, Barry University
Christine M Arfmann, Barry University

The study’s goal was to assess the mechanism through which personality impacts managerial intentions to tolerate nepotism. The results suggest that conscientiousness and agreeableness significantly predict intentions above and beyond attitudes, subjective norms and attributions. These findings highlight the relevance of personality assessments to prevent counterproductive behaviors in organizations.

(Industrial/Organizational, General - Human Resources)

VII-109 Psychological Flexibility Predicts Psychological Wellbeing of Police Personnel in Ghana
Lebbaeus Asamanix, University of Cape Coast/University of Ghana
Alfred D Dai-Kosi, University of Ghana
Buruwaa Adomako, University of Ghana

The study investigated the extent to which psychological flexibility predicts the psychological well-being of police personnel of the Ghana police service. Cross-sectional survey design, involving 213 police personnel indicated that psychological flexibility strongly predicted
psychological well-being. This implies psychologically flexible individuals are more likely to manage their work demands better.

(Industrial/Organizational, Clinical - Human Resources)

VII-110 The Contributing Factors of Satisfaction and Engagement in the Workplace and their Effect on Subjective Well-Being
Megan N Norris, North Greenville University
Shannon H Dobson, North Greenville University

The present study analyzed whether different work factors predicted job satisfaction and engagement as well as the relationship between these factors and subjective well-being. Participants completed surveys indicating the factors significantly predicting job satisfaction and engagement are autonomy, supervisor support, meaning, control, demand, and competency. Autonomy alone influenced subjective well-being.

(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VII-111 The Covariates of Tenure and Engagement – Teasing Apart the Relationship
Travis J Hensersky, Roosevelt University
Long Nguyen, Roosevelt University
Christopher K Adair, Aon Hewitt

Research has uncovered that engagement tends to decrease as tenure length increase, though the relationship could be potentially be curvilinear in nature. We propose that career opportunities, rewards and recognition, and employee age may in part explain this relationship and found support for all covariates except age.

(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VII-112 The Mediating Role of Psychological Ownership in the Links between Empowering Leadership and Subordinate Behaviors
Minseo Kim, Central Michigan University
Terry Beehr, Central Michigan University

In a sample of 283 full-time US employees, psychological ownership played a key role in the indirect relationships of empowering leadership with work engagement, absenteeism, and turnover intentions. Empowering leadership had a weak direct relationship with only work engagement and no direct effects on withdrawal behaviors.
VII-113 Website Barriers for Job Applicants with Disability
Karen A. Couturex, Keene State College
Kathleen R. Johnson, Keene State College

Unemployment of persons with disability exceeds that of persons without disability. As employers increasingly recruit and accept job applications online, the present study examined website presentations of disability inclusivity and accessibility of application accommodation information. Results revealed variation in these areas. Implications for talent recruitment and EEO compliance are discussed.

VII-113 The Effect of Growth Mindset on the Persistence of Young Adult Athletes
Lindsey Ferrinx, Brigham Young University–Hawaii
No secondary authors

Previous research on growth mindset supports the idea that individuals with growth mindset persist longer on cognitive tasks. This study explores growth mindset in athletes by measuring their persistence on a difficult task. Results support the hypothesis that those with a growth mindset persist longer than those with a fixed mindset.

VII-114 What is Job Hopping? Job Change Frequency Perceptions Across Three Samples
Matthew Dalyx, University of Minnesota Duluth
Christopher J. Lake, University of Minnesota Duluth
Alison G Shrift, University of Minnesota Duluth
Areanna M Lakowske, University of Minnesota Duluth
Nathaniel Voss, University of Minnesota Duluth

No precise definition of job hopping exists. Students, working adults, and career counselors evaluated the number of jobs required to label targets (20- and 50-year-olds) as job hoppers. Most (83%) said one or more job changes annually was job hopping, but this varied based on the age of the target.
VII-115 An intervention based on social reinforcement in classroom setting increases social sensitivity: a case study
Caroline Montigny, Université du Québec à Montréal
Jacques Forget, Université du Québec à Montréal
Philippe Valois, Université du Québec à Montréal
Pier-Olivier Caron, Université du Québec à Montréal

This study tested if an intervention based on three reinforcement schedules influences social sensitivity. Results showed that the intervention allowed a generalization of the association between the student’s attention to the task and the received social attention. Social sensitivity can, thus, be influenced by an intervention based on social reinforcement.

(General - Behavior Analysis)

VII-116 Impulsivity and Perfectionism: The Relationship between Delay Discounting and Measures of Perfection in College Students
Katherine Wainwright, University of Texas at San Antonio
Paul Romanowich, University of Texas at San Antonio

Two separate online studies examined the relationship between impulsivity, measured by delay discounting, and perfectionism, using different perfection scales. There was no relationship between discounting and overall perfection score for either scale. However, there were significant relationships between discounting and two perfection subscales; order and doubt.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Behavior Analysis)

VII-117 Psychophysiological Evaluations of Designer Products Among Males
Makai A Nance, Pacific University
Connor P Principe, Pacific University

Conspicuous consumption is the use of a product to display wealth, power, or status and might serve as a mating strategy among males. Previous studies have shown stronger physiological responses associated with positive affect to expensive items, which may be the driving decision in purchasing when mating goals are induced.

(Personality/Emotion, Cognitive - Behavior Analysis)

VII-118 Replication and statistical reporting practices in two behavioral journals
Melissa Fratex, John Carroll University
Abdulrazaq A. Imam, John Carroll University

We examined articles published in two behavioral journals before (2011) and after (2015) the APS’s (2012) efforts advocating replications and new statistical reporting practices. Both journals reported replications, exact and relative p-values about equally, using error bars depicting SD, SEM, and very few CI. One increased ES reporting in 2015.

(Methodology - Behavior Analysis)

VII-119 Stability over time of elementary student social behaviour function relation with teacher attention analysed through contingency tables
Claudia Guayx, Université du Québec à Montréal
Philippe Valois, Université du Québec à Montréal
Jacques Forget, Université du Québec à Montréal

This study presents a clear method to see if social behavior functions change through time. It also explains the efficiency of contingency tables to inform teachers of ways to increase or diminish behaviors of their students with particular needs.

(Clinical - Behavior Analysis)

VII-120 Suicidal Risk Between Latino and Asian American: Using Joiner's Interpersonal-Psychological Theory of Suicidal Behavior
Kun Yueh Hsiehx, North Slope Borough
No secondary authors

The exploratory factor analysis concluded that a 3-dimensions model has the better fit of the Joiner’s model for the current study. While “Positive Family Relationship” was the strongest factor of suicidal behavior for Asian, “Perceived Burdensomeness” had the biggest influence for Latino.

(Clinical - Behavior Analysis)

VII-121 The study of international students’ travel behaviors at Miami University
Jinghua Zhangx, Miami University
Aimin Wang, Miami University of Ohio
Claire Lyu, Miami University
Yingjia Zhang, Miami University
Qiuting Zhou, Miami University
Gehui Chen, Miami University

This research aimed at discovering the frequency, the budget, and the purpose of international undergraduate students traveling. The result of this research showed that there were differences in the travel motivations of international students.

(Social - Behavior Analysis)

VII-122 Asymmetry of Fronto-Insular Cortex Predicts Prosocial Personality Traits in the Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes).
Claudio Cantalupo, Clemson University
Jessica Patterson, Clemson University
Bill D Hopkins, Georgia State University

The insular cortex (IC) has recently emerged as a possibly relevant brain region for prosocial behaviors in humans, but it remains unknown if the IC may play a similar role in other primate species. Here we present the first evidence of prosocial behavior correlates of IC morphology in the chimpanzee.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Comparative)

VII-123 Expression of Homologous Amygdala-Specific Mouse Genes in Zebrafish: Implications for Evolution
Rachel M. Lukowicz, Doane College
Ken Kramer, Creighton University
Laura L Bruce, Creighton University

To test the hypothesis that the regulation of fear was highly conserved among vertebrates, in situ hybridization was performed in zebrafish using three genes, grp, gpc3, and prkcd, which are expressed in amygdalar areas known to regulate fear in mice. Comparable amygdalar-like areas were identified in zebrafish.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Comparative)

VII-124 The relationship between mental health, housing situations, and childhood events
Caleigh Carlesimo, Wayne State University
Corissa Carlson, Wayne State University
Paul Toro, Wayne State University
By collecting data using a structured interview including the Inventory of Childhood Events (ICE) and the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI). Analyses indicated significant differences of both mental health status and childhood events between housed and homeless undergraduates at a large urban university.

(Clinical - Comparative)

VII-125 Attachment Style, Mate Guarding and Public Displays of Affection
Jason H. Raadx, Department of Veterans Affairs
No secondary authors

Attachment styles have been shown to play an important role in adult romantic relationships. The current study assessed the intersection of attachment style, mate guarding and an individual’s tendency to engage in public displays of affection. Attachment style demonstrated a complex relationship with mate guarding and PDA.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

VII-126 Creatively Minding our Consequences: Mindfulness Promotes Awareness of Environmental Concerns
Andrew J Weissx, Iowa State University
Kathryn M Lang, Iowa State University
Anne D Herlache, Iowa State University
Zlatan Krizan, Iowa State University

Participants assigned to a creative mindfulness condition (i.e., creating novel uses for common objects) exhibited greater awareness of consequences from human-caused environmental harm as compared to a control condition. This is an encouraging discovery since acting with awareness is positively correlated with self-reported sustainable behavior.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

VII-127 Effect of the Stuttering Stigma on First Impressions during Speed Dating
Amner Duartex, California State University, Northridge
Karina Tovar, California State University, Northridge
Essence Wilson, California State University, Northridge
David Pina, California State University, Northridge
Paul Choi, California State University, Northridge
Mario Herrera, California State University, Northridge
Delwin B. Carter, California State University, Northridge
Andrew Samonte, California State University, Northridge  
Andrew Ainsworth, California State University, Northridge

Multivariate analyses were conducted on 271 undergraduate students to compare ratings of first impressions when interacting with people who stutter compared to fluent speakers. Mock speed dating trials revealed participants rated each other lower in confidence, sociability, and arrogance when they encountered someone who stuttered.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

VII-128 Efficacy of Social Cognitive Intervention in Reducing Irritability and Impulsivity among Aggressive Adolescents: An Exploration  
Parwinder Singhx, Bebe Nanaki Guru Nanak Dev University College, Mithra(KPT), PUNJAB, INDIA  
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The study examines the effectiveness of Social Cognitive Intervention in reducing Irritability and Impulsivity among Aggressive Adolescents. The intervention was designed to modify social information processing patterns of aggressive individuals. Participants in experimental group scored less on Irritability and Impulsivity as compared to participants in control group, proving intervention’s efficacy.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Applied Experimental)

VII-129 Entitled but Still Environmental? Entitlement Does Not Moderate the Impact of Mindfulness on Environmental Responsibility  
Kathryn M Langx, Iowa State University  
Andrew J Weiss, Iowa State University  
Anne D Herlache, Iowa State University  
Zlatan Krizan, Iowa State University

Participants assigned to a creative mindfulness condition (i.e., creating novel uses for common objects) exhibited greater willingness to take responsibility for human-caused environmental harm as compared to a control condition. Interestingly, psychological entitlement did not predict less willingness to take responsibility, nor did it moderate the effect of creative mindfulness.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

VII-130 Inspiring Others to Help: How to Induce Inspiration and Increase Prosocial Behavior
Rebekah K. Selbrede, University of Mary Washington
Holly H Schiffrin, University of Mary Washington

This study attempted to experimentally induce inspiration through six conditions (four pertaining to the Syrian refugee crisis, personal experience, and control). The personal experience condition was most effective at inducing inspiration. Additionally, feeling more inspired led to greater willingness to donate money toward the Syrian refugee crisis.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

VII-131 Music’s Effects on Driving by Cue Location and Visual Complexity
Dongyuan Wangx, University of North Florida
Zachary Jimson, University of North Florida
Jessica Potter, University of North Florida

The current study examined the effects of music on driving by examining the relative importance of cue location (central vs. peripheral) and the visual complexity of the simulation. Both were found to have an interaction with the presence of music during the driving simulation.

(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

VII-132 The Distinctiveness of Flow and Engagement at Work
Kyle W. van Ittersumx, Angelo State University
Clive Fullagar, Kansas State University

The following two studies examined the uniqueness of overall work engagement and a form of task engagement called flow. One collected data from working adults and used CFA to indicate that flow and engagement are not identical constructs. The second examined the differential relationships both variables have with work outcomes.

(Industrial/Organizational - Applied Experimental)

VII-133 The Impact of Experimental Manipulations on Self-Reported BMI
Amanda K Crandallx, State University of New York at Buffalo
Meghan I. H. Lindeman, Northern Illinois University
Lisa M Finkelstein, Northern Illinois University

Many studies measure self-reported BMI at the end of experiments along with other demographic variables that are thought to be trait-like and insensitive to experimental
manipulation. In two studies, we found that experimental manipulations affected participants self-reported BMI. Implications for research and health screenings are discussed.

(Methodology, Social - Applied Experimental)

VII-134 **The Negative Testing Effect Does Not Extend to Educationally Relevant Materials**  
**Daniel Peterson**, *Knox College*  
No secondary authors

Though tests typically improve memory, recent laboratory findings have raised a concerning possibility that there are some educational contexts in which taking a test might actually impair memory. In two experiments, participants were presented with educationally relevant materials on which they were tested. No detrimental effects of the tests were observed.

(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

VII-135 **Whistling Vivaldi and Dressing Nice: Is it a Successful Strategy for Black Men?**  
**Cinoo Leex**, *Rice University*  
**Michelle R. Hebl**, *Rice University*  
**Rachel Trump-Steele**, *Rice University*  
**Christine Nittrouer**, *Rice University*

Inspired by an anecdote in “Whistling Vivaldi” (Steele, 2011), the current research tested individual-level strategies that “targets of discrimination” could adopt and benefit from. We manipulated music and clothing type of Black men in a field experiment and found that clothing choice can moderate the level of discrimination received.

(Social, Industrial/Organizational - Applied Experimental)