Poster Session VIII
Friday, May 27, 2016
4:00 PM – 4:50 PM
APS Exhibit Hall-Riverwalk
(Setup 3:50 PM – 4:00 PM)

VIII-001 Bullied and Socially Anxious Teens are More Cautious in their Twitter Usage
Felice Resnik, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Amy Bellmore, University of Wisconsin-Madison

This study explores social anxiety as a moderator of victimization and social media behavior by analyzing teens’ general social media use, Twitter engagement, cautious behaviors on Twitter, and the teens’ tweets. Bullied and socially anxious teens were more cautious in their Twitter usage.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Developmental - Adolescent)

VIII-002 Exploring the Usage of a Mobile Application to Enhance Older Adults’ Functional Performance, Health Knowledge, and Fluid Cognition
Matthew C Shakex, Western Kentucky University
Jessica Cooling, University of the Cumberlands
Allison M Sklenar, Western Kentucky University
Rilee Mathews, Western Kentucky University
Jason Crandall, Western Kentucky University

This study investigated the efficacy of a novel app-based bingo/exercise program for enhancing older adults' functional performance, health knowledge, and fluid cognition. Participants were randomly assigned to either an experimental or a control group; results showed improvements in health knowledge and aspects of functional performance, but not fluid cognition.
VIII-003 Feasibility, Acceptability, and Usability of a Smartphone App that Measures Mood, Cognition, and Life Functioning in Patients with Bipolar Disorder

Pallavi Babux, University of Michigan
Rebecca Easter, University of Michigan
Andy Jinseok Lee, University of Michigan
Valerie Foster, University of Michigan
Brent Doil, University of Michigan
Alex Hayek, University of Michigan
Kaley Angers, University of Michigan
Amy Kilbourne, University of Michigan
Melvin McInnis, University of Michigan
Kelly Ryan, University of Michigan

Feasibility and acceptability of a smartphone app used to measure daily mood, cognition, and functioning in a sample of patients with bipolar disorder was evaluated. Results show that the surveys and tasks prompted by the app are easily completed and well-liked.

VIII-004 Relationship between daily self-rating of mood using a smartphone and clinician-ratings of mood in a sample of patients with bipolar disorder

Rebecca Easterx, University of Michigan
Pallavi Babu, University of Michigan
Zongshan Lai, University of Michigan
Valerie Foster, University of Michigan
Brent Doil, University of Michigan
Melvin McInnis, University of Michigan
Kelly Ryan, University of Michigan

Concordance between daily self-rating of mood using a smartphone and clinician-ratings of mood in a sample of patients with bipolar disorder is assessed. Additionally, recency bias in retrospective reporting of mood was examined. Results show self-ratings and clinician-ratings were significantly associated; a recency bias was not found.

VIII-005 Scaling Rigorous Social-Emotional Assessment in the Elementary Grades with Technology
Clark A. McKown, Rush University Medical Center
Nicole Russo-Ponsaran, Rush University Medical Center

In this poster, we report evidence of the reliability, validity, and practical uses of SELweb, a web-based direct assessment of important social-emotional competencies for kindergarten through third grade.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Developmental - Assessment)

VIII-006 The Cognitive Benefits of Nature in Virtual Reality
Francisco Meyer, University of Chicago
Daniel J Hayes, University of Chicago
Kathryn Schertz, University of Chicago
Marc G Berman, University of Chicago

Interacting with natural (vs. urban) environments has been shown to restore directed attention. This pilot study replicated these restorative effects on directed attention, using natural and urban environments generated in Virtual Reality (VR). We found VR provides a highly controlled but ecologically valid means for testing how environments affect cognition.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Cognitive - Attention)

VIII-007 Inactive Latino Older Adults’ Perceptions and Acceptance of a Culturally-Adapted Virtual Advisor Program Designed to Increase Physical Activity
Monica E. Donex, Healthy Aging Research & Technology Solutions Lab, Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford School of Medicine
Jylana Sheats, Healthy Aging Research & Technology Solutions Lab, Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford School of Medicine
Ines Campero, Healthy Aging Research & Technology Solutions Lab, Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford School of Medicine
Aldo Chazarro, Healthy Aging Research & Technology Solutions Lab, Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford School of Medicine
Betsy Barrera-Poma, Healthy Aging Research & Technology Solutions Lab, Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford School of Medicine
Cynthia Castro-Sweet, Healthy Aging Research & Technology Solutions Lab, Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford School of Medicine
Abby King, Healthy Aging Research & Technology Solutions Lab, Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford School of Medicine

Inactive Latino Older Adults’ Perceptions and Acceptance of a Culturally-Adapted Virtual Advisor Program Designed to Increase Physical Activity. Findings support the feasibility and
overall acceptance of a virtual physical activity advisor model among a sample of Latino older adults.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VIII-008 Online Lie Detection: The web-based autobiographical Implicit Association Test (web-aIAT)
Bruno J. Verschuerex, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Bennett Kleinberg, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

In two studies (total n = 946), we show that a web-based version of the autobiographical Implicit Association Test (web-aIAT) can reliably, accurately, and efficiently detect which of two contrasting statements is true.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, General - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VIII-009 Respondent Robotics: Simulating Responses to Likert-Scale Survey Items
Øyvind L. Martinsenx, BI Norwegian Business School
Jan Ketil Arnulf, BI Norwegian Business School
Kai R. Larsen, Leeds Business School, University of Colorado at Boulder

Because digital linguistic algorithms explain up to 86% of the variation in surveys, such algorithms can correctly and a priori guess the responses of real individuals. Our algorithms produced artificial responses with satisfactory psychometric properties, largely mimicking real ones. Algorithms can replace missing values and separate empirical from semantic variance.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Industrial/Organizational - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VIII-010 The Right Thing (and Left Thing, and Anarcho-Capitalist Thing) to Do: Online Moral Language Differs at the Extremes, but Not the Centre, of the Political Spectrum
Shawn G. Sandersx, University of British Columbia
Lawrence J. Walker, University of British Columbia

To test the relationship between a group’s political ideology and its reliance on particular moral foundations, online discourse from an unprecedented variety of political groups was analyzed. Radical political groups (e.g. fascists, anarcho-capitalists) differed from the other groups, but mainstream groups (e.g. liberals, conservatives) tended to share a moral language.
VIII-011 Using the Build Your Own Theme Song (BYOTS©) App Fights Negative Thought
Delilah Ellzeyx, Kent State University
Kallie Petitti, Kent State University
Martale Davis, Kent State University
Robert Stadulis, Kent State University
Angela Neal-Barnett, Kent State University

In this study, we examined the effectiveness of a musical cognitive restructuring app (BYOTS) in reducing negative thoughts among black adolescent girls. Eighteen (18) inner-city Black/biracial middle school girls built theme songs and used their app for 1 month. Data indicates the app was effective.

(VIII-012 A Naturalistic Study of the Language of Deceptive Texting
Thomas Holtgraves, Ball State University-Psychological Science
Elizabeth M Tobin, Ball State University-Psychological Science

Linguistic features of naturally occurring deceptive texts were examined. Participants provided deceptive (sent and received) and non-deceptive texts from their phones and LIWC was used to explore differences. Multiple significant differences emerged: some findings (e.g., negation and negative affect) were consistent with past research; others (e.g., pronouns) were the opposite.

(VIII-013 Sexting, Revisited: Young Adult Sexting 2016
Elizabeth M Tobin, Ball State University-Psychological Science
Michelle Drouin, Indiana University, Purdue University, Fort Wayne

Sexting is common among young adults. Sexting usually precedes sex rather than follows it, and number of sexting partners is associated with greater attachment anxiety among women and attachment avoidance among men.

(VIII-014 Maladaptive Online Relationship Behaviors Indicate Risk for Intimate Partner
Violence and Injury Perpetration
Joel G. Sprunger, Purdue University
Amber M. Jarnecke, Purdue University
Christopher I. Eckhardt, Purdue University

Most romantic relationships utilize social media; it is important we examine associations among online relationship aggression (ORA) and intimate partner violence (IPV). We identified data-driven ORA thresholds for IPV and injury perpetration risk. IPV risk assessment may benefit from accounting for online and in-person partner aggression in modern romantic relationships.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Clinical - Couples)

VIII-015 Internet addiction in Turkey related to self-esteem only when offline
Merve Kiniklioglu, TOBB University of Economics and Technology
Rabia B Norman, TOBB University of Economics and Technology
Irem Uz, TOBB University of Economics and Technology

The relation between self-esteem and Internet addiction was investigated as a function of mode of data collection among 450 undergrads in Turkey, a developing country. The results showed that there was a negative relation between self-esteem and Internet addiction only when the data was collected offline but not when online.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Methodology - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VIII-016 Web-Based Response Inhibition Training in Children with Williams Syndrome
Natalie G Breix, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Han Joo Lee, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Kristin E Basche, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Bonita P Klein-Tasman, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

The current study investigates the utility of web-based response inhibition (RI) training for 21 children with Williams syndrome. Results indicate that half of the participants displayed a favorable response to the training program, as assessed by a lab-based RI measure. For some participants, improvement in RI-related everyday functioning was noted.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology - Disabilities)

Performance differences between participants who were and were not prompted to self-explain during online probability problem-solving were compared. Working memory capacity was positively associated with better test performance only when participants were not prompted to use self-explanation.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Cognitive - Education)

We examined how using a personalized game to manipulate cognitive load, motivation, or a combination of both influenced math performance, while controlling for working memory capacity (WMC). In two samples (online and undergraduate), WMC and math familiarity explained a significant amount of variance in performance, but our manipulations did not.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Cognitive - Education)

The current study addresses the following research questions: 1) Do online discussions in general improve adolescent students’ argumentative skills? 2) Do adolescent students argue differently on Blackboard and Facebook? and 3) Do adolescent students’ changes in argumentative writing skills differ after arguing on Blackboard versus after arguing on Facebook?

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Cognitive - Education)

A Pilot Study Using Content Analysis
Jeeyoung Min, University at Buffalo, SUNY
Claire E. Cameron, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York
Somaia Morsy, University at Buffalo, SUNY
In this pilot study we examined web-based information available to the general public about school readiness. We conducted a content analysis of the most popular 18 school readiness websites across 3 search engines. We found two areas for improving science communication: (1) represent school readiness multi-dimensionally; (2) reduce text complexity.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Developmental - Education)

VIII-021 Learning with the Khan Academy
Alexandra J. Alayan, Wheaton College
Christopher J. Devers, Indiana Wesleyan University
Thomas E. Lehman, Indiana Wesleyan University
Erin E. Devers, Indiana Wesleyan University
Timothy A. Steenbergh, Indiana Wesleyan University
Emaily Ragsdale, Indiana Wesleyan University
Olivia Hayes, Indiana Wesleyan University
Mackenzie Cook, Indiana Wesleyan University
Kelsey Evey, Indiana Wesleyan University
Garrett Cobb, Indiana Wesleyan University
Megan Fulkerson, Indiana Wesleyan University
Hope Hunter, Indiana Wesleyan University
Kristin Langebartels, Indiana Wesleyan University
Chari Redwine, Indiana Wesleyan University
Shelby Rhoton, Indiana Wesleyan University

Given the popularity of the Khan Academy, we explored student learning after watching an economics video. There was not a statistically significant difference between participants who watched the video and those who did not. Additionally, self-explanations did not increase learning, but rather strengthened learners’ misconceptions.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Cognitive - Education)

VIII-022 Mindsets, Smartphones, and Student Success
Christopher J. Devers, Indiana Wesleyan University
Douglas A. Daugherty, Indiana Wesleyan University
Timothy A. Steenbergh, Indiana Wesleyan University
Jason D. Runyan, Indiana Wesleyan University
Alexandra J. Alayan, Wheaton College

Smartphones are changing the world and offer a unique medium for delivering evidence-based interventions. This project explored the use of a smartphone app to provide first year students with opportunities to learn about, and interact with, growth-mindset and social-belonging material throughout the semester.
VIII-023 **Online Enhancements to an On-ground Course: Discussions, Learning and Social Connectivity**  
**Rachel Lindberg**, *University of Cincinnati*  
**Bradley M Waite**, *Central Connecticut State University*  

Educators are increasingly offering college courses that utilize both online and face-to-face elements. We collected data from students in two classes. Meaningful online discussion of course concepts enhanced exam performance, while preference for online peer interaction predicted greater social connectivity. We discuss academic and social implications of blended learning.

VIII-024 **The Influence of Gender and Internet Access on Academic Self-efficacy in Middle School Students**  
**Shiyu Song**, *University of Connecticut*  
**Sarah D Newton**, *University of Connecticut*  
**Simon Wang**, *University of Connecticut*  
**Marissa Morassini**, *University of Connecticut*  
**Addison Zhao**, *University of Connecticut*  
**Scott W Brown**, *University of Connecticut*  
**Kimberly A Lawless**, *University of Illinois at Chicago*  

This paper examines the factorial validity of a 10-item self-efficacy scale used for the GlobalEd2 project. It also examines the impact of home internet access on 1499 7th and 8th graders’ self-efficacy in science and social studies and in writing from a factor level, as an extension of previous research.

VIII-025 **Using an Online Game to Manipulate Cognitive Load and Intrinsic Motivation During a Novel Math Task**  
**Sophie Bruntx**, *Bowdoin College*  
**Manooch S. Saedi**, *Western Kentucky University*  
**Jenni L. Redifer**, *Western Kentucky University*  

To determine optimal conditions for mathematical learning, we manipulated cognitive load using worked examples and intrinsic motivation using a personalized game. Results suggest that
working memory capacity and previous math experience have a greater effect on mathematical performance than manipulations of cognitive load and motivation.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Cognitive - Education)

VIII-026 Amygdala Habituation and Uncinate Fasciculus Integrity in an Adolescent Sample Representative of Urban Cities Containing Large Ethnic Diversity
Tyler C. Heinx, University of Michigan
Whitney I Mattson, University of Michigan
Hailey L Dotterer, University of Michigan
Moriah E Thomason, Wayne State University
Scott J Peltier, University of Michigan
Robert C Welsh, University of Michigan
Colter Mitchell, University of Michigan
Luke W Hyde, University of Michigan
Christopher S Monk, University of Michigan

A multimodal neuroimaging approach, consisting of fMRI and diffusion tensor imaging, assessed the relationship between amygdala habituation to emotional faces and structural connectivity of the uncinate fasciculus in an adolescent sample representative of urban cities containing large ethnic diversity.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology - Emotion)

VIII-027 P300 Differences in Emotion Recognition between Deaf Signers and Hearing Nonsigners
Keary W Johnsx, CSUN RISE
Karen Garcia, CSUN, RISE
Evelyn Dubon, CSUN Post-Baccalaureate
Sun-Mee Kang, CSUN Professor-PH.D.

The differences in latencies and amplitudes of P300 between deaf signers and hearing nonsigners were examined, while they took an emotion recognition test. The results revealed that the deaf signers showed considerably longer latencies of P300 than their counterparts, implying that they had difficulties in configuring facial expressions of emotion.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

VIII-028 A Descriptive Model of Computer Code Trustworthiness
Sarah A Hodgkinx, CSRA
This poster explores how programmers assess code for trustworthiness. We used cognitive task analysis methods and grouped responses into three trustworthiness factors: performance, transparency, and reputation. We found these factors will increase the likelihood code will be effective in the near term, and re-usable in the future.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Methodology - Engineering/Human Factors/Ergonomics)

VIII-029 Can linguistic coordination serve as an unobtrusive predictor of team performance in distributed teams?
Patrick C. Carmody, 361 Interactive, LLC
Julio C. Mateo, 361 Interactive, LLC
Michael J. McCloskey, 361 Interactive, LLC
Drew Bowers, University of Dayton Research Institute

We examined the potential for using linguistic style matching (LSM) as a real-time, unobtrusive measure of group rapport in a distributed group communication setting (e.g., online chat), and assessed its relationship to group performance following a hidden profiles task.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Cognitive - Engineering/Human Factors/Ergonomics)

VIII-030 Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis Model Can Predict Path Selection in Route Planning
Matthew D. Wood, US Army Engineer Research & Development Center
Adam Armijo, Fort Hays State University
Mahesh Panwar, Contractor US Army Engineer Research & Development Center
Tad T. Brunye, US Army Natick Soldier Research Development & Engineering Center AND Tufts University
Danielle Beeler, Anderson College
Igor Linkov, US Army Engineer Research & Development Center

A multi-criteria decision analysis model was used to predict human selections in a two-alternative forced choice route planning task based on heuristics that each route may have evoked (initial segment, southern-route preference, minimize topography). The model correctly predicted human performance 62% of the time, with implications for navigation aid design.
Motion Capture of Phase Change Transitions During Insight Problem Solving
John T. Hartx, Arizona State University
Chelsea Johnson, Arizona State University
Nicholas Duran, Arizona State University

Insight usually involves an “Aha!” moment that signals a sudden change in problem solving strategy. This sudden transition suggests a phase change in thought, which supports a dynamical view of human cognition. In our study, we developed a method of measuring this phase change within an embodied cognition paradigm.

Parent-child vocal and motor coordination and turn-taking dynamics during joint-construction tasks
Alfredo F. Pereira, Universidade do Minho
Isabel Lisboa, University of Minho
Emanuel Sousa, University of Minho
Jorge A. Santos, University of Minho
Wolfram Erllhagen, University of Minho
Estela Bicho, University of Minho

We present a study of turn-taking dynamics, when children (preschoolers) are engaged in joint play. We tested parent-child dyads in two joint construction tasks and recorded speech, head, and hand movements. The main analysis compared vocal and motor coordination and found an effect of task complexity in modulating coordination strength.

The Experiment Factory: An Open Framework and Battery for Psychology Experimentation
Vanessa V Sochatx, Stanford University
Ian W Eisenberg, Stanford University
Zeynep Enkavi, Stanford University
Jamie Li, Stanford University
Patrick G Bissett, Stanford University
Russell A. Poldrack, Stanford University
The Experiment Factory is an open source framework for the development and deployment of web-based experiments. Central to the Experiment Factory is a battery of over 70 tasks and questionnaires that are immediately available for local use or through Mechanical Turk.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Methodology - Experimental)

VIII-034 Exploring the Effects of Stereotype Threat in the Context of Digital Gaming
Linda K. Kayex, Edge Hill University
Charlotte R. Pennington, Edge Hill University

This research applied the principles of stereotype threat to digital gaming. Specifically, we investigated whether females underperformed on a gaming task when primed that males are typically more competent in this domain. We also examined the efficacy of “multiple social identities” as a strategy to bolster females’ performance under threat.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VIII-035 Stressing thanks? Expressing gratitude daily for 2 weeks does not reduce stress
Samantha Bielanskix, Earlham College
Joshua Ray Graetz, Earlham College
Jordan Matthews, Earlham College
Chungdhak Sherpa, Earlham College
Beth Mechlin, Earlham College

Participants used an iPhone app to record things they were grateful for or things that happened to them everyday for 2 weeks. Both before and after the 2-week period participants self-reported well-being and had blood pressure measured during rest and stress. Gratitude did not affect subjective well-being or physiological measures.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Biological/Neuroscience - Health)

VIII-036 Empathy Affects Justice Perceptions When Facebook is Used in Employee Selection
Hayden Hickeyx, Western Kentucky University
Amber N. Schroeder, Western Kentucky University

Social media evaluation has become a commonly used tool for employee selection, but research has yet to examine how it affects applicant justice perceptions. This study illustrates that showing empathy and providing information when social media evaluation is used can impact applicant perceptions, which are linked to applicant stress.
VIII-037 **Put Your Best Face(book) Forward: Examining Implicit Bias in Applicant Facebook Evaluation**  
*Megan Hurstx, Grove City College*  
*Amber N. Schroeder, Western Kentucky University*

Using a policy capturing approach, implicit decision-making data were gathered to examine whether raters can conduct an unbiased applicant evaluation when demographic information is provided on Facebook. Whereas most raters considered only job-relevant factors, females and those with less applicant evaluation experience were prone to engage in slight race-based bias.

VIII-038 **Valuing power and hierarchy linked to who can wait for delayed rewards**  
*Vaishali Mahalingamx, University of Cambridge*  
*Michal Kosinski, Stanford University*  
*David Stillwell, University of Cambridge*

Across two large international studies, valuing power and hierarchy explains geographical differences in discounting better than other values. In most societies, powerless people are poor, uneducated, discriminated minority; the findings imply that individuals already destitute for socio-economic and educational reasons may be further disadvantaged due to cultural influences.

VIII-039 **The Brain Drakes Sometimes: An Analysis of Crowdsourced Speech Errors**  
*Cynthia S.Q. Siewx, University of Kansas*  
No secondary authors

The Speech Error Diary (SpEDi) is a freely accessible website where individuals document speech errors (Vitevitch et al., 2015). Initial analysis of errors compiled in SpEDi replicated the lexical bias effect and the pattern of consonant cluster errors reported in previous studies using naturalistic and experimental methods.
Are smartphones the new pacifiers? Mobile media use by infants and toddlers
Laura E Levinex, Central Connecticut State University
Laura L. Bowman, Central Connecticut State University
Bradley M Waite, Central Connecticut State University
Kyla Kachinsky, University of Hartford
Alyssa Sola, Central Connecticut State University

Parents are increasingly offering their young children the use of mobile media. We surveyed 326 parents of infants and toddlers. Non-educational reasons for using mobile media were related to child self-regulation difficulties and more mobile media use but educational reasons were not. We discuss causes and outcomes of parental motivation.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Developmental - Media)

Use of Screen Technologies and Apps by Families and Young Children
Victoria L. Galicax, Central Connecticut State University
Bradley M Waite, Central Connecticut State University
Rebecca A Boncoddo, Central Connecticut State University

We explored how and why families with children under 6-years-old are using “apps” and screen media devices. Initial findings indicate positive relationships between parents’ attitudes toward and dependence on technology, parents’ personal media usage, and children’s usage. Use and reasons for use of specific types of apps will be explored.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Developmental - Media)

Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction and Video Games
Irem Gokce Yildirimx, Middle East Technical University (Graduated)
No secondary authors

Applying Self-Determination Theory into the video gaming context revealed that the satisfaction of basic psychological needs is significantly account for player’s motivation. However, few studies focused on game features supporting each of these needs. My study is aiming to reveal the specific game feature contribution to the related need satisfaction.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology - Motivation)

Winning After Losing: The Effect of Video Games and Puzzles on
Competitiveness
Matthew M Handx, Texas Wesleyan University
Morgan J Koen, Texas Wesleyan University
Kristina M Herd, Texas Wesleyan University
Mouj M Saheb, Texas Wesleyan University

Competitiveness was examined when altering success and failure at a task (block puzzle or video game). Participants’ confidence in both groups decreased significantly after failing a task and increased significantly after winning a task. Levels of increase were similar with block and video game tasks.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology - Motivation)

VIII-044 Measuring Team Effectiveness and Trust With Serious Games
David J Howardx, University of South Florida
Jennifer Winner, United States Air Force
Winston R Bennett, United States Air Force
Michael D Co overt, University of South Florida

Effective teamwork requires collaboration and interaction between team members. Collaboration and team interactions are processes facilitated by trust. Our research analyzes how trust evolves as a latent construct and how it influences team effectiveness. We utilize a serious game, DDD (Aptima) to analyze distributed teams.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Industrial/Organizational - Other)

VIII-045 A smartphone-app based experience sampling study of compassion and flourishing
Jason D Runyanx, Indiana Wesleyan University
Brian N Fry, Indiana Wesleyan University
Kristen Dunbar, Indiana Wesleyan University
Nathan Arbuckle, University of Toronto
Erin E Devers, Indiana Wesleyan University
Timothy A Steenbergh, Indiana Wesleyan University
Douglas A Dougherty, Indiana Wesleyan University

Using experience sampling, we found a stronger association between in-the-moment compassion and flourishing than with global assessments. We also found that stability in compassion was associated with a higher degree of flourishing. Further, being aware of having been with someone who was experiencing a tough time, and having compassion, predicted flourishing.
VIII-046 More comfortable online? Alexithymia and social media use
Sasha Zarins, Indiana University, Indianapolis
Monique Johnson, Indiana University, Indianapolis
Nina Ustymchuk, Purdue University, Indianapolis
Kaylee Tutrow, Purdue University, Indianapolis
Sara Konrath, Indiana University, Indianapolis

This study examines the relationship between alexithymia and social media. Overall, alexithymia was positively associated with social media use. Notably, alexithymia was associated with more Facebook and Instagram use, but not with Twitter use. Additionally, alexithymia was associated with more active use of social media, but not with passive use.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VIII-047 Tweets, Hashtags, & Likes: How is Social Media Use Related to Empathy?
Ava Lex, University of Indianapolis
Sasha Zarins, Indiana University, Indianapolis
Emily Mahurin, Butler University
Michael McFerran, Butler University
Sara Konrath, Indiana University, Indianapolis

Three studies examine the relationship between dispositional empathy and social media usage. Empathic concern and perspective taking are related to less social media use while fantasy and personal distress are associated with more. Overall, we find that empathy is related to the frequency and emotional implications of social media usage.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VIII-048 Finding alternative data sources: An exploratory study of differences between populations in cybersexual behaviors
Sarah Eagan, Ball State University-Psychological Science
Elizabeth M Tobin, Ball State University-Psychological Science
George Gaither, Ball State University

The purpose of the current study was to investigate if cybersexual behaviors (i.e., sexting) differ between various sample populations (i.e., college departmental subject pool, the university communication center, Reddit users, and Craigslist users). Results indicate that there is not a difference between subject pool participants and other data sources.
Reducing Patient Burden through Multidimensional Adaptive Assessment
Scott B Morris, Illinois Institute of Technology
Mirinae Lee, Illinois Institute of Technology
Michael Bass, Northwestern University
Richard E Neapolitan, Northwestern University

Computer adaptive assessments can substantially reduce the number of items required to measure patient reported outcomes, thereby reducing patient burden. Multidimensional adaptive testing (MCAT) can further enhance efficiency by taking advantage of correlations among related traits. We demonstrate the advantages of MCAT using correlated measures of anxiety, depression and anger.

Can brief online interventions affect mood?
Monique T. Canox, Palo Alto University
canox@paloaltono.edu
Eduardo Bunge, Palo Alto University
Rachel Williamson, Palo Alto University
Ricardo F. Muñoz, Palo Alto University

Most users of online interventions use them only once. A randomized control trial was conducted to test the effectiveness of a brief one-session Internet intervention on depressed mood at one-week follow-up. Results support the hypothesis that brief Internet interventions can improve depressive symptomatology after one week.

Multilevel Modeling Through Path Diagramming: An Online Graphical Interface
Yujiao Maix, University of Notre Dame
Zhiyong Zhang, University of Notre Dame

A path diagram is more intuitive to represent a multilevel model than formulas. An easy-to-use tool for multilevel modeling through diagramming can help promote its applications. This study introduced the structural equation modeling (SEM) path diagrams for multilevel models, and developed a graphical interface to conduct multilevel modeling through diagramming.
VIII-052 Trying and Failing to Change Belief in the Supernatural: A Double Blind Study using Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation (tDCS)
Ute Kreplinx, Massey University
Miguel Farias, Coventry University
Anna Joyce, Coventry University
Riikka Mottonen, University of Oxford
Guy Kahane, University of Oxford
Julian Savulescu, University of Oxford

We attempted to change supernatural belief by increasing cognitive inhibition through the application of tDCS to the right inferior frontal gyrus. In a double blind study (N = 90), we found that anodal stimulation increased cognitive inhibition but this had no effect on strength of belief.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology - Religion)

VIII-053 Computer-Based Learning Environments in Organizational Training: Impact of Learning Environment and Personality
Niki Papaioannoux, Illinois Institute of Technology
Ronald S. Landis, Illinois Institute of Technology
Cassia K. Carter, Illinois Institute of Technology
Roger Azevedo, North Carolina State University
Francois Bouchet, Sorbonne Universités
Jason M. Harley, University of Alberta, McGill University

The purpose of this study was to investigate the potential effects of technology and personality on training using a computer based learning environment designed to improve learning through technology-delivered instruction. The study provides a basis for considering personality characteristics when designing computer-based training interventions in organizational settings.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

VIII-054 Countering Stereotypes: Anonymity and the Partner Context of Cybersex Experiences for Sexual Minority People
Erin Leigh Courticex, University of Ottawa
Krystelle Shaughnessy, University of Ottawa

Cybersex refers to online interactive sexual activities that occur in real-time. Research suggests that the level of anonymity between partners may play an important role in people’s online
experiences, including cybersex. We examined whether sexual minority men and women’s prevalence and frequency of cybersex differed depending on the partner context.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

VIII-055 Monetary Gains in Relation to Online Sexual Behaviors: A Preliminary Study of Male Webcam Performers
Taylor M Leex, Marquette University
Crystal O Audi, Marquette University
Lucas Mirabito, Marquette University
Nicholas Heck, Marquette University

The primary goal of this study is to analyze how different types of sexual behavior, both individual and with other webcam performers, are compensated through a variety of monetary methods.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

VIII-056 An Agent Based Model of Emotional Selection in Network Retransmission of Urban Legends.
Ian D. Millerx, University of Toronto
Gerald C. Cupchik, University of Toronto

Previous research has found that Urban Legends are selectively received and transmitted based upon emotional selection. We first replicate this work using Agent Based Modeling (n=80), then scale our simulation to n=16,000. We demonstrate viral retransmission of Urban Legends among Agents performing emotional selection under network conditions.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-057 Stop Looking at Me. The Erosion of Expectations of Privacy
Lesley Hathornx, Metropolitan State University of Denver
Anna Ropp, Metropolitan State University of Denver

In a study examining actor/observer effects in the presence of easily available technology and social media, we found that participants were significantly more likely to believe that their privacy would be violated more than they would violate the privacy of others and all behavior was open to public scrutiny.
VIII-058 Initial Development and Validation of the Online Relationship Behavior Inventory
Amber M. Jarneckex, Purdue University
Joel G Sprunger, Purdue University
Christopher I Eckhardt, Purdue University

A measure to assess the online interactions of romantic partners was developed and tested in a sample of 459 college students. Results support a 3-factor structure (Negative Engagement, Positive Engagement, Provocation of Negative Emotions) of online couple interactions. Factors are associated with offline couple interactions and global relationship satisfaction.

VIII-059 A Multi-Method Approach to Assess Alcohol Use: Timeline Followback Interviews and Smartphone Daily Diaries
Michael R. Sladekx, Arizona State University
Jennifer M. King, Arizona State University
Kyle R. Menary, Arizona State University
William R. Corbin, Arizona State University
Leah D. Doane, Arizona State University

We compared standard Timeline Followback interviews and smartphone daily diary reports of alcohol use to examine concordance among interviews, bedtime reports, and morning-after reports of drinking. This multi-method approach provides investigators the opportunity to examine real-world social settings where young adults choose to drink that may elucidate avenues towards prevention.

Natalie Frostx, University of Windsor
Kimberley A Babb, University of Windsor

The present study examined the effects of asynchronous rapport, a positive relationship established without real-time interaction, on perceived rapport, social anxiety, and self-disclosure. Standardized online and offline rapport-building procedures were developed and
compared. Results suggest that asynchronous rapport-building, online test administration, and social anxiety were related to amount of self-disclosure.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, Clinical - Testing)

**VIII-061 Measurement of beliefs about meaning of life and subjective well-being with college students and Mechanical Turks participants in US and India: Similarities and differences.**

*Naureen Bhullar*, *Indian Institute of Management Bangalore*  
*Kathryn N. Healey*, *Widener University*

Beliefs about meaning of life and subjective well-being (SWB) were measured in US and India using Mechanical Turks and conventional data collection methods. Similarities and differences were observed across both countries for beliefs about meaning of life with the two methods tapping into different demographic factors.

(Advancing Psychological Science Through Technology, General - Testing)

**VIII-062 Effect of Group-Attention on Emotional Recovery**

*Cindy Quan*, *University of Toronto*  
*Victor Swift*, *University of Toronto*  
*Jordan B Peterson*, *University of Toronto*

Recent research found group attention to modify the intensity of emotional experiences, but the effect on emotion regulation is unclear. The effect of group attention on re-appraisal was tested and there was no difference in emotional recovery between the group condition (M=5.70, SD=1.49) and the alone condition (M=5.72, SD=1.51).

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Emotion)

**VIII-063 Effects of Induced Affective States on Hedonic Capacity, Depressed Mood, and Emotional Reactivity**

*Abhishek Saxena*, *Rush University Medical Center*  
*Katherine R Luking*, *Stony Brook University*  
*David Pagliaccio*, *National Institute of Mental Health*  
*Deanna M Barch*, *Washington University in St. Louis*

Investigating the effect of state affect on the relationship between depressive symptomatology and emotional reactivity, this study used novel film clips to induce positive, negative, and neutral moods in an unselected community population. Results indicated that all manipulations changed
the relationship between depressive symptomatology and emotional reactivity, albeit through different mechanisms.

(Personality/Emotion, Methodology - Emotion)

VIII-064 Embodied Processes in a Native (L1) and in a Learned (L2) Language: Evidence From an Affective Priming Task With Words and Faces
Margarida V. Garridox, ISCTE-IUL (Cis-IUL)
Marilia Prada, ISCTE-IUL (Cis-IUL)
Catarina Azevedo, ISCTE-IUL (Cis-IUL)
Gün R. Semin, ISPA-IU; Koç University

In two studies using the effective-priming paradigm with words and pictures of emotional expressions we found effective-priming effects for a native language (L1) but not for a second learned language (L2). The results support our general hypothesis that while L1 is emotionally anchored by somatic processes L2 is not.

(Cognitive - Emotion)

VIII-065 Emoticons and Emotions: Exploring the Roles of Emoticons in Emotional Representativeness, Awareness and Management
Wing Yan Laux, Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Chi-Keung Chan, Hong Kong Shue Yan University

This study applies the concepts of emotion-focused therapy to examine the roles of emoticons on emotional functioning. This study hypothesizes that the messages with text and emoticons have better emotional representativeness, awareness and management. It provides a theoretical framework to analyze the emotion expression on instant messages.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

VIII-066 Emotion Regulation Abilities Moderate Anxiety-Related Threat Disengagement
Elise L Radtkex, Osnabrück University
Carsten Konrad, Philipps-Universität Marburg
David Finger, Osnabrück University
Markus Quirin, Osnabrück University

Emotion regulation is associated with the ability to counter-regulate negative affect. We found that in anxious individuals, high emotion regulation abilities are associated with a less
pronounced stroop interference after negative (versus positive) prime words. This study suggests that emotion regulation abilities help anxious individuals to disengage from negative stimuli.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Emotion)

VIII-067 Emotion Regulation Across Contexts: The Differential Effects of Cognitive Reappraisal and Acceptance on Emotional Responding
Allison Troyx, Franklin & Marshall College
Anna Brunner, Franklin & Marshall College
Rachel Friedman, La Salle University
Markera Jones, Franklin & Marshall College

The differential effects of two emotion regulation strategies – acceptance and cognitive reappraisal – were examined across contexts. Results revealed that reappraisal was more effective than acceptance during sadness inductions. There were no significant differences between acceptance and reappraisal during anxiety inductions. These differential effects highlight the important role of context.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Emotion)

VIII-068 Emotion Regulation and Pain
Keri Gladhillx, Shippensburg University
Robert L Hale, Shippensburg University

Evidence suggests pain medication may not only reduce the experience of physical pain, but also social pain. The pathway by which this occurs is unknown, one possibility is emotion regulation. We examined subject’s self-reported medical issues, pain, and pain medication use, compared to emotion regulation ability, measured physiologically and self-report.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

VIII-069 Emotion Regulation Moderates the Relationship Between Post-Weight Loss Surgery BMI and Body Image Dissatisfaction
Megan C Pejsa-Reitzx, Eastern Michigan University
Valentina Ivezaj, Yale University
Karen K Saules, Eastern Michigan University

Weight loss surgery (WLS) is an efficacious obesity treatment; however, not all patients experience optimal outcomes. A retrospective study revealed that post-WLS BMI was associated with body image dissatisfaction, but emotion regulation significantly moderated this relationship.
Empirically supported treatments for emotion regulation should be examined to improve body image dissatisfaction.

(Personality/Emotion, General - Emotion)

VIII-070 Emotion Regulation Strategy Use in Spanish-English Bilinguals: The Role of Language and Emotional Context
Laura E. Quinones-Camacho, University of California, Riverside
Scott V. Savage, University of Houston
Covadonga Lamar Prieto, University of California, Riverside
Elizabeth L. Davis, University of California, Riverside

This study assessed bilinguals’ use of emotion regulation strategies in discrete emotional and language contexts to assess differences in use of strategies based on context. Results suggest that bilinguals’ regulatory choices varied depending on language and emotion, as would be expected based on theories of emotion and culture.

(Personality/Emotion, Cognitive - Emotion)

VIII-071 Emotional Coherence between Facial Expressions and Heart Rate is Associated with Well-Being
Deborah J Wux, Northwestern University
Katherine K Bae, Northwestern University
Ryan C Svoboda, Northwestern University
Martina E Reitmeier, TUM School of Management
Sara E Thomas, Northwestern University
Claudia M Haase, Northwestern University

The present laboratory-based study shows that greater emotional coherence (indexed by cross-correlations between objectively coded facial expressions and heart rate in response to a sad film clip) is associated with greater dispositional well-being in a sample of younger and older adults.

(Personality/Emotion, Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

VIII-072 Democrats and Republicans: Differences in Gender, Empathy, and Reading
Gregory J. Marchant, Ball State University
John J McCreary, Ball State University

Democrat and Republican college students responded to measures of gender, empathy, and reading practices to determine differences. Democrats scored higher in perspective-taking,
appreciated reading more, and read more fiction and non-fiction. Connections and implications to other studies regarding political party related cognition and reasoning are presented.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Social Cognition)

VIII-073 Distrusting your moral compass: The impact of distrust mindsets on moral dilemma judgments
Pascal Burgmerx, University of Cologne
Paul Conway, Florida State University
Alexa Weiss, University of Cologne
Thomas Mussweiler, University of Cologne

Responding to moral dilemmas entails ambivalence because there are two options, causing harm or maximizing overall outcomes. Employing process dissociation, three experiments reveal the—to traditional methods concealed—impact of ambivalence-related mindsets (i.e., distrust vs. trust) on moral dilemma processing.

(Social, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

VIII-074 Do children assign blame as a function of their ability to attribute the mental state knowledge of others?: Testing social cognitive abilities in a resource allocation task
Alexander P D'Esterre, University of Maryland
Michael T Rizzo, University of Maryland
Leon Li, University of Maryland
Amanda R Burkholder, University of Maryland
Melanie Killen, University of Maryland

To test the relationship between assignment of blame and attribution of mental state knowledge children evaluated a claimant who made an unintended false claim to resources. Participants’ ratings of deserved punishment were significantly lower when participants were able to successfully attribute a lack of mental state knowledge to the claimant.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

VIII-075 Does Context Matter? The role of co-experiencing a situation in impression formation
Gayathri Pandey, Cornell University
Vivian Zayas, Cornell University
How does one explicitly and implicitly perceive a person who is merely seen as experiencing the same situation as the self? In a four-person cyberball game, two players excluded the subjects along with another player. The co-excluded player was evaluated more positively than the excluders, and a control (non-participating) player.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Social Cognition)

VIII-076 Does Empathic Accuracy Mediate the Depression-Interpersonal Difficulties Link? Two Daily Diary Studies of Committed Couples
Reuma Gadassix, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel
Eshkol Rafaeli, Bar-Ilan University

We examined the hypothesis that empathic accuracy (EA) mediates the association between depression and interpersonal difficulties, and the hypothesis that this mediation is moderated by gender in two daily-diary studies of committed couples. Depression was associated with EA regarding negative moods, which in turn was associated with negative relationship feelings.

(Clinical, Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-077 Eating Disorder Symptomatology Moderates the Relationship Between Schematic Activation and Related Attentional Biases
Stephanie H. Weigelt, University of North Dakota
Amanda M Willyard, University of North Dakota
Teresa A Markis, Cleveland State University
Conor T McLennan, Cleveland State University

Research has demonstrated individuals with an eating disorder selectively attend to related stimuli. There has been little consistent evidence with non-clinical samples. In order to better understand how women respond when body image concerns are activated, attentional biases were examined in a non-clinical sample primed with media-ideal body images.

(Cognitive, Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-078 Effects of Publicity and Identity Salience on Reported Recycling Behavior
Brandon L. Bowers, Middle Tennessee State University
John Pennington, Middle Tennessee State University
Theresa Holcomb, Middle Tennessee State University

Undergraduates were videotaped recycling. Half identified themselves while doing so; half did not. Before reporting their recycling attitudes, participants’ recordings were uploaded to
YouTube or not. Participants whose act was publicized supported recycling regardless of the identity manipulation. Failing to publicize the act undermined recycling efforts among highly identifiable participants.

(Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-079 Effects of Race and Eye Gaze on Approach-Avoidance Behavior and Subsequent Recall
Muhammad Y Mamsax, San Diego State University
Lindsay Portney, San Diego State University
Melody S Sadler, San Diego State University

If the cross-race memory effect depends on the relevance of targets, approach-avoidance behavior may impacted. White participants approached and avoided Black and White targets making race or gaze judgments. Predictions were upheld for behavior toward the ingroup when judging gaze. Interestingly, gaze affected (surprise) recall only when judging race.

(Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-080 Embodiment of Social Judgment: Egalitarian Sex-role Attitudes Moderate the Use of Tough-tender Proprioceptive Feedback
Aya Takagix, Chiba Institute of Technology, Japan
No secondary authors

Tough-tender proprioceptive feedback influenced liking for a woman, and it was moderated by egalitarian sex-role attitudes. For participants sitting on the soft chair, those with traditional attitudes liked the female target more than those with egalitarian attitudes, but this was not found in those sitting on the hard chair.

(Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-081 Emotional Disclosure Reduces Victim Blaming
Christian Williamsx, Rutgers University Newark
Kent Harber, Rutgers University Newark
Peter Podolski, Rutgers University Newark

Victim blaming occurs when people are unfairly held responsible for their misfortunes. According to Just World Theory, people implicitly believe that the world is fair; however, innocent victims threaten just-world beliefs and thereby arouse discomforting emotions. Two
studies demonstrated that resolving negative emotions via disclosure reduced blaming of innocent victims.

(Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-082 Creative Conversations with the Heart: Preliminary Evidence of Cardiac Activity During the Artistic Creative Process
Monique A Majorx, Howard University
Jules P. Harrell, Howard University
Kelly Banks, Howard University
Mariah Sims, Howard University
Shonta Newman, Howard University
Bre'Shae Grandberry, Howard University
Brandy Younge, Howard University
Angela Carter, Howard University
Brittany Ketchup, Howard University
Jaedyn Bonner, Howard University
Donaija Butler, Howard University
Damon Williams, Howard University

In the current study, we investigated parasympathetic and sympathetic nervous system activity during the artistic creative process for a group of undergraduate women college students. The preliminary findings suggest that there are noticeable cardiac changes during the creative process.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VIII-083 Cultural Competence Enhances Service Quality in Intercultural Settings
Sharmin Tunguzx, DePauw University
Silke McCance, Procter & Gamble

Customer service interactions frequently take place in culturally diverse settings. We propose cultural competence as a key driver of smooth service transactions. A study of hotel employees showed that cultural competence encouraged deep acting and better service quality. Additionally, cultural competence was greater among employees high in openness to experience.

(Industrial/Organizational, Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VIII-084 Dark and Agentic as James Bond? Understanding Group and Leader (UGL) Coaches’ Personality Profile
Max Rapp Ricciardix, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being
Annika Ambjörnsson, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being
Danilo Garcia, Blekinge County Council

In contrast to earlier suggestions, individuals’ malevolent traits were not positively associated to an agentic personality profile. We suggest that the specific task of an UGL-coach, helping others to become self-aware and agentic, require a personality profile that is cooperative and agentic, rather than malevolent and agentic.

(Personality/Emotion, Industrial/Organizational - Personality)

VIII-085 Dark Triad traits and deceptive success in face-to-face and computer-mediated settings
Lisa Crossleyx, University of British Columbia Okanagan
Michael Woodworth, University of British Columbia Okanagan

This study examined whether Dark Triad traits (i.e., psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism) are related to deceptive success among business and psychology students in both face-to-face and computer-mediated communication settings. Results indicated that business students high in these dark personality traits are worse at deceiving others when communicating online.

(Personality/Emotion, General - Personality)

VIII-086 Describe Yourself, Know Yourself: Natural Language Descriptions of Personality and Dark Triad Traits
Johanna Ekbergx, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being
Patricia Rosenberg, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being
Linda Johansson, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being
Sverker Sikström, Lund University
Danilo Garcia, Blekinge County Council

Using quantitative semantics we found that individuals’ freely generated self-descriptions are associated to measures of their dark traits (Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy). In addition, individuals who score high in these malevolent traits display self-awareness of their behavior by the words they choose to describe themselves (e.g., “mean”, “sarcastic”).

(Personality/Emotion, Methodology - Personality)

VIII-087 Development and Validation of Implicit Measures of Emotional Intelligence
Louis Oberdiearx, Target, Inc.
Donald Fischer, Missouri State University
Tonielle Fiscus, Missouri State University
David Willis, Missouri State University
Maryann Stassen, Missouri State University
Alana Miles, Missouri State University

Four non-bipolar valence-balanced IATs were developed to assess implicit self-concepts related to trait-emotional intelligence. The construct validity of the measures was investigated through confirmatory factor analysis of nested models in a multitrait-multimethod design with explicit measures. Results provide evidence of convergent and discriminant validity, suggesting the measures warrant further study.

(Industrial/Organizational, Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VIII-088 Deviance as a Mechanism of the Agreeableness and Accident Relationship
Elizabeth A Shodax, Wright State University
Gary N Burns, Wright State University

We examined deviance as a potential mediator of the relationship between agreeableness and workplace accidents in two studies. Study 1 found significant direct and indirect effects linking agreeableness to workplace accidents. Study 2 failed to find significant direct relationships but replicated the indirect relationships between agreeableness and accidents through CWBs.

(Industrial/Organizational, Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VIII-089 Dimensions of Trait Perfectionism as Predictors of Poor Emotion Regulation and Obligatory Exercise Tendencies in Post-Secondary Students
Shakira Mohammedx, Laurentian University
Chantal Arpin-Cribbie, Laurentian University

The study aimed to examine dimensions of perfectionism (self-oriented and socially prescribed) as contributing factors to better explain emotion regulation difficulties, feelings of shame, and obligatory exercise tendencies in post-secondary students.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VIII-090 Does Extraverted Behavior Evoke Positive Responses From New Interaction Partners?
Mariya Davydenko, Carleton University
John M Zelenski, Carleton University

Acting extraverted is associated with happiness. We hypothesize that extraverted behavior produces happiness because others perceive it as more likeable and friendlier; positive social feedback increases happiness. Results showed that participants were happier when randomly assigned to act extraverted and were also perceived as more likeable and nicer.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Personality)

VIII-091 APSSC RISE Research Award Winner: Associations Among Sexual Victimization Experiences, Coping Strategies, and Psychopathology in Sexual Minority Women
Gabriela Lopez, University of New Mexico
Elizabeth A Yeater, University of New Mexico
Kristen Vitek, University of New Mexico
Ryan S Ross, University of New Mexico

A sample of lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual women (n=180) were asked to describe their most distressing sexual victimization experience. Results revealed no significant differences in the severity of their sexual victimization experiences, however, sexual minority women reported higher severity of traumatic symptoms, childhood abuse and neglect, depression, and maladaptive coping.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VIII-092 Attachment Insecurity, Emotion Regulation Difficulties, and Disordered Eating Behaviors
Suejung Han, Illinois State University
Valerie Rodriguez, Illinois State University
Miranda Dean, Illinois State University

This study tested a mediation model that attachment anxiety and avoidance predicted binge eating and restricted eating through emotional reactivity and emotional suppression, respectively, in a non-clinical sample of college students. Emotional suppression mediated for both binge eating and restricted eating, but emotional reactivity mediated only for binge eating.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VIII-093 Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Trait Impulsivity, and Externalizing Behavior in a Longitudinal Sample
Shaikh I. Ahmadx, University of California, Berkeley
Stephen P. Hinshaw, University of California, Berkeley

Utilized a three-wave longitudinal sample of young women with and without childhood ADHD diagnoses to dimensionally explore predictors of externalizing behavior. Testing a model of trait impulsivity, we found that that childhood hyperactive/impulsive symptoms, but not inattention, predicted multiple forms of later externalizing behavior. Mediation models were also tested.

(Clinical, Developmental - Psychopathology)

VIII-094 Avoidant Coping Mediates the Relationship Between World Assumptions of Randomness and Grief
Martha Zimmermannx, University of Nevada, Reno
Nicole G. Lancaster, University of Nevada, Reno
Anthony Papa, University of Nevada, Reno

Consistent with Janoff-Bulman’s (1992) theory of shattered assumptions, belief in the randomness of the world predicted grief symptoms in a bereaved sample. Analyses of the pathway through which this process occurred indicated that this relationship was mediated by avoidant coping.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VIII-095 Birth Weight Uniquely Predicts ODD Symptoms, but Not Internalizing Symptoms, in Youth with and without ADHD
Victor Riverax, University of California, Los Angeles
Julia E Morgan, University of California, Los Angeles
Julie T De La Cerda, University of California, Los Angeles
Steve S Lee, University of California, Los Angeles

This study evaluated the specificity of birth weight to ODD and internalizing disorder symptoms in a two-year longitudinal sample of 169 youth with and without ADHD. Controlling for demographic factors, co-occurring psychopathology, and prenatal smoking exposure, birth weight predicted multi-method/informant ODD symptoms, but not internalizing symptoms, at 8-13 years postpartum.

(Clinical, Developmental - Psychopathology)

VIII-096 Co-rumination, Problematic Drinking, and Depression: Bidirectional Relations in Late Adolescence
Lindsay Myerberg, University of Maryland
Julia Felton, University of Maryland

The current study examines the bidirectional relations between substance use, depression, and co-rumination among adolescence. Hypotheses were supported in that (1) co-rumination led to depressive symptoms, which, in turn, led to problematic drinking, and (2) problematic drinking led to depressive symptoms, which, in turn, led to co-rumination.

(Developmental - Psychopathology)

VIII-097 Cognitive Biases and Involuntary Cognitions in At-Risk Populations
Wei Doux, San Francisco State University
Hyein Cho, San Francisco State University
Anthony G. Velasquez, San Francisco State University
Mark W. Geisler, San Francisco State University
Ezequiel Morsella, San Francisco State University; University of California, San Francisco

Research suggests that individuals with elevated anxiety and depression tend to exhibit a bias toward threat-related or negatively valenced stimuli. Using a new paradigm, the Reflexive Imagery Task, we investigated how individuals with these characteristics suppress unintended thoughts (involuntary subvocalizations) toward valenced visual stimuli (e.g., image of a spider).

(Clinical, Cognitive - Psychopathology)

VIII-098 Comorbid ADHD and anxiety in youth: Prospective prediction of social functioning
Elizabeth C Moroneyx, University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)
Steve S Lee, University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)

This study examined whether comorbid anxiety mitigates or accentuates negative social outcomes associated with ADHD, in an ethnically-diverse sample of youth studied prospectively. Parent- and teacher-rated assessments of social skills, peer status, and social competence were used to determine social functioning and impairment in this sample.

(Clinical, Developmental - Psychopathology)

VIII-099 Content of Attenuated Psychotic Symptoms in an At-Risk Undergraduate Sample
Christi L Traskx, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Aaliyah Paxson, University of Hawaii at Manoa
The presence of attenuated psychosis symptoms was evaluated in a sample of at-risk college students using the CAPS rating scale. Certain facets of positive psychosis symptoms were found to be better predictors of poorer functioning and elevated symptomatology than similar items within their domain.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

**VIII-100 Changing Children’s Weight Prejudice Using Social Consensus Theory**

*Shayla C. Holubx, University of Texas at Dallas*
*Sanobar L. Patel, University of Texas at Dallas*
*Simi Moirangthem, University of Texas at Dallas*

Weight prejudice is common in children. This study found that providing 4- to 10-year old children with positive social consensus information about overweight peers in a storybook changed their responses to children who are overweight. Findings support social consensus theory and suggest a way to lessen weight prejudice in children.

(Developmental, Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

**VIII-101 Companion Animals: Attitudes and Ownership**

*Jessica Siebenbrunerx, Winona State University*

The most prevalent pattern of companion ownership was during childhood and emerging adulthood and was associated with the most favorable attitudes towards companion animals in emerging adulthood. However, companion animal ownership may be more strongly associated with attitudes towards companion animals for males in contrast to females.

(Developmental, Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

**VIII-102 Customer Mistreatment and Surface Acting Increase Burnout and Decrease Job Satisfaction**

*Jaclyn Martinx, University of South Florida*
*Rachel C. Dreibelbis, University of South Florida*
*Maryana L Arvan, University of South Florida*
In the customer service industry, employees must provide positive service interactions regardless of consumer behavior. When mistreated by customers, employees often fake affective displays. This study tested a model of customer mistreatment and found that customer mistreatment and surface acting increased emotional exhaustion, which lowered job satisfaction in service workers.

(Industrial/Organizational - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VIII-103 Development and Validation of Measures of Attitudes toward Climate Change and Debt Mitigation Using Moral Foundations Theory
David P. Nalbonex, Purdue University Calumet
John W. Szura, Purdue University Calumet
Edward Fox, Purdue University Calumet

We developed and validated scales measuring attitudes toward climate change and toward US federal debt mitigation, using Moral Foundations Theory to structure the items. The scales mapped onto the theory well, and demonstrated adequate reliability and predictive validity.

(Social, Methodology - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VIII-104 Difficulties in Regulating Negative Emotions Moderates Evaluative Conditioning
Oulmann Zerhouni, Univ. Grenoble-Alpes
Johan Lepage, Univ. Grenoble-Alpes

Evaluative conditioning effects were more pronounced for participants who reported having difficulties regulating their emotions for CSs paired with highly arousing negative USs and CSs paired with mildly arousing negative USs compared to CSs paired with positive USs.

(Personality/Emotion, Cognitive - Attitude/Attitude Change)

Eileen M. Moeryx, Dominican University
Robert J Calin-Jageman, Dominican University

Eskine (2012) found that exposure to organic food caused harsher moral judgments and a decrease in prosocial behavior. With 4 replications, we saw no significant effect of organic food exposure on moral judgments or prosocial behaviors. Our results suggest that exposure to organic food does not significantly affect moral reasoning.
**VIII-106 Don't Call Me a Baby Boomer: Generational-Labeling Predicts Greater Age Discrimination**

**Cody Coxx, Texas A&M San Antonio**  
**Gary Coulton, Texas A&M University San Antonio**  
**Adrian Guardia, Texas A&M University San Antonio**  
**Pam Harper, Texas A&M San Antonio**

Generational labels (e.g., Baby Boomers) are commonly used but whether they promote age discrimination has not been explored. In this study, participants read about job candidates either using labels or not and evaluated their hireability. Results indicated using generational labels predicted lower hireability ratings for older but not younger targets.

**VIII-107 Dynamic Relationships Among Flourishing, Leadership Attitudes, and Leadership Development Activity**

**Hanna Throgmorton, Butler University**  
**Layne Garrison, Butler University**  
**Kara Ribordy, Butler University**  
**Denise E Williams, Metropolitan State University**  
**Alison L O'Malley, Butler University**

We examined the relationships between flourishing and leadership attitudes and development activity in undergraduate students through a two-wave investigation. We address how students’ thinking about leadership evolves through a short-term immersive curricular experience, and discuss how this evolution has implications for the relationship between flourishing and leadership development.

**VIII-108 Effects of Scale Points, Polarity and Scale Direction on Survey Responses**

**Terri Shapirox, Hofstra University**  
**Tanja Ilic, Hofstra University**  
**Vidhi Patel, Hofstra University**

In this study we observed how different features in a survey can influence participants’ responses by examining the effect of different survey response scales such as scale direction, number of response scales and polarity of responses in a survey about cellphone usage.
VIII-109 Confirmatory Factor Analysis: Validating the Need for Cognition About Behavior in Relationships (NCBR) Scale  
Lara K. Aultx, Saint Leo University  
Marcel S. Yoder, University of Illinois, Springfield  
Tammy L. Zacchilli, Saint Leo University  

Need for relationship cognition (NCBR) is trait motivation to analyze/interpret behavior in interpersonal interactions. This CFA tested the NCBR’s data fit. Participants (n=613) responded to items online. An eight-item two-factor solution best described data, although mixed fit indexes suggest further work. Discussion of item-revisions and other measurement improvements are included.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Psychometrics)

VIII-110 Development and Initial Validation of the Attitudes Toward Pharmacological Cognitive Enhancement Scale  
Heather Pattonx, Trent University  
Kevin R. Peters, Trent University  

The Attitudes Toward Pharmacological Cognitive Enhancement Scale (ATPCE) is a 42-item scale designed to measure public attitudes toward the nonmedical use of prescription drugs to improve cognitive functioning. Evidence for the internal reliability and validity of the scale are presented.

(Methodology, Personality/Emotion - Psychometrics)

VIII-111 Development of a Scale to Measure Attitudes about Reporting Workplace Sexual Harassment  
Brian Cesariox, Iona College  
Elizabeth J Parks-Stamm, Grand Canyon University  

This poster presents the findings of a pilot study to assess the utility and feasibility of a scale to measure attitudes about reporting workplace sexual harassment.

(Industrial/Organizational, Methodology - Psychometrics)
The current study developed a new measure of innovation to be used in organizational, academic, and other settings. Exploratory factor analysis revealed one global factor that combined two theoretical dimensions. Validity evidence of factor correlations with related work constructs is reported.

(Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

Abstract: The present study tested the hypothesized structure of a widely accepted measure of organizational followership, Robert Kelley’s (1992) Power of Followership Scale. Exploratory factor analysis revealed three, rather than the two hypothesized dimensions. These results replicate a previous test of the internal factor structure of this measure.

(Industrial/Organizational, Social - Psychometrics)

The present investigation examined the effects of three item characteristics—the average number of words per item, within-scale variability in item length, and item “direction”—on internal consistency reliability and inter-item correlation.

(Personality/Emotion, Methodology - Psychometrics)
University students are especially vulnerable to developing problem gambling. Some of the commonly used assessment measures have not been widely evaluated in this population. The current study examines the reliability and internal validity of the Problem Gambling Severity Index in a sample of Canadian university students.

(Vivian Huang, Ryerson University
Shadi Beshai, University of Regina)

(VIII-116 Examining a Five-Factor Model of Future Time Perspective
Jung-Jung Leex, California State University, San Bernardino
Mark D. Agars, California State University, San Bernardino
Rachel Bravo, California State University, San Bernardino
Claudia K. Alvarado, California State University, San Bernardino
Eric J. Cazares, California State University, San Bernardino)

This study examines the psychometric properties of a five-factor model of future time perspective (FTP). Perceptions of time and the future have implications for individual behaviors and decisions, yet the role of FTP is not well understood. Results provide support for a five-factor structure of FTP for use in future research.

(Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

(VIII-117 Exploratory Bifactor Analysis of the KABC-II Using the Jennrich-Bentler Rotation (2011) in R
Ryan J. McGill, Texas Woman's University
No secondary authors)

The KABC-II factor structure was examined using exploratory bifactor analysis (EBFA). The results of this study revealed that the KABC-II is primarily a measure of general intelligence, as it accounts for a majority of the subtests' variance. These results provide little justification for the clinical interpretation of group factors.

(Methodology, Cognitive - Psychometrics)

(VIII-118 Exploring individual differences in judgements on what makes people feel loved
Saeideh Heshmati, Pennsylvania State University
Zita Oravecz, Pennsylvania State University
Joachim Vandekerckhove, University of California, Irvine)
We present a study (N = 495) in which we simultaneously model people’s consensus on what makes them feel loved and their ability of knowing this consensus. We account for cognitive aspects of decision-making (e.g., acquiescence bias) and predict individual differences in ability and cognitive response styles from personality traits.

(Methodology, Personality/Emotion - Psychometrics)

VIII-119 Exploring the Similarities and Differences between Item Response Theory and Item-level Signal Detection Theory
William J. Munteanx, Pearson
Joe Betts, Pearson
Doyoung Kim, National Council of State Boards of Nursing

Signal-detection theory (SDT) is a popular method of analyzing experimental psychology data. This framework allows estimation of sensitivity uncontaminated from responding bias. We compare an item-level SDT model with several popular polytomous item response theory (IRT) models that jointly measure sensitivity and responding bias into a single latent trait.

(Cognitive, Methodology - Psychometrics)

VIII-120 A Bayesian Perspective on the Reproducibility Project: Psychology
Alexander Etzx, University of Amsterdam
Joachim Vandekerckhove, University of California, Irvine

With a Bayesian reanalysis of the recent Reproducibility Project, we quantified the evidence provided by the studies. After correction for possible publication bias in the original results, roughly 75% of studies gave qualitatively similar results in terms of the amount of evidence provided. Most studies provide only weak evidence.

(Methodology, General - Quantitative)

VIII-121 A Comparison of Multiple Imputation Software Programs in the Context of CFA With Missing Data
Yutian Tangx, University of Oklahoma
No secondary authors

We compared capability of two algorithms in MI, data augmentation and Full Conditional Specification by three packages SAS, Mplus, R-MICE. The comparison was under CFA. The simulation study showed DA is more competitive than FCS to handle missing data in the continuous variables. Accordingly, SAS and Mplus are strongly recommended.
A Power Crisis: Illusory Statistical Power in Replication Studies
Samantha F Anderson, University of Notre Dame
Scott E Maxwell, University of Notre Dame

Psychology is amidst a replication crisis. We assessed several replication study sample size planning strategies aimed at power of .8: methods not correcting for bias and/or uncertainty in sample effect sizes often resulted in actual power drastically lower than .8, especially when the original study was underpowered.

A Weight Function Model for Publication Bias Based on Effect Sizes
Nicole Zelinsky, University of California, Merced
Jack L. Vevea, University of California, Merced
William R. Shadish, University of California, Merced

In some research without p-values (e.g., single case designs), smaller effect sizes are more likely to be censored during the publication process. We describe a weight function model for publication bias that assumes studies are being censored based on effect size magnitude. We illustrate the model and present a small simulation.

Analyzing Ordinal Data: Support for a Bayesian Ordinal Model
Torrin M. Liddell, Indiana University, Bloomington
John K Kruschke, Indiana University, Bloomington

Analyzing ordinal data as if they were metric is a common but controversial practice. We show that analyzing ordinal data as if they were metric can systematically lead to erroneous conclusions. We show that Bayesian estimation of an ordinal model is straightforward and yields rich and accurate information.

Appearances of Characters in Dreams Follow Power Laws
Richard Schweickert, Purdue University
Johanna Xi, Bank of America
Hye Joo Han, Washington State University Vancouver
Charles Viau-Quesnel, University of Quebec at Trois Rivieres

From a series of dreams of an individual, we construct a social network by linking two characters if they appear in a dream together. We find that parameters of such networks are governed by power laws. The source, we infer, is the organization of the dreamer's memory for people.

(Cognitive, General - Quantitative)

VIII-126 Bayesian SEM for Specification Search Problems in Testing Factorial Invariance
Hairong Song, University of Oklahoma
Dexin Shi, university of Oklahoma
Xiaolan Liao, University of Oklahoma
Robert Terry, University of Oklahoma
Lori Snyder, University of Oklahoma

Multiple-group confirmatory factor analysis has been widely used to test measurement invariance though accessing factorial invariance. Two important issues still remain under-addressed: how to appropriately select reference indicators and how to locate non-invariant parameters. This study proposed to use Bayesian structural equation models to address these issues with both simulated and empirical data.

(Methodology, General - Quantitative)

VIII-127 Consequences of Negatively Worded Items on the Predictive Capabilities of the NEO-PI-3 Using the Nominal Response Model
Jonathan J. Park, California State University, Fullerton
Kathleen Preston, California State University, Fullerton
Patrick Manapat, California State University, Fullerton
Deshawn Sambrano, California State University, Fullerton
Netasha Pizano, California State University, Fullerton

The nominal response model of Item Response Theory was employed to assess and adjust the negatively worded items within the NEO-PI-3. A multi-group structural equation model was created to compare predictive capabilities of the adjusted and unadjusted NEO scores on WASI-II scores and revealed improved predictive capabilities with adjusted scores.

(Methodology - Quantitative)
Dispositional Employability and the Relationship to Career Success: A Meta-Analysis
Alisha Jasmerx, California State University, San Bernardino
Jung-Jung Lee, California State University, San Bernardino
Daniell Study, California State University, San Bernardino
Diana Tuttle, California State University, San Bernardino
Sam Worrall, California State University, San Bernardino
Rebecca Williams, California State University, San Bernardino
Janet Kottke, California State University, San Bernardino

This meta-analysis evaluated how the willingness aspect of the RAW model of employability related to career success. One hundred effect sizes (rs) were derived from a cumulative sample size of 45,652. Results of the meta-analysis provided empirical evidence that willingness to work hard has a tangible impact on career success.

(Industrial/Organizational - Quantitative)

Equivalence Testing in Psychology: Recommendations for Establishing Appropriate Bounds
Heather Davidsonx, York University
Robert Cribbie, York University

Equivalence tests give researchers a way to evaluate whether there is a lack of association among variables. This study sought to provide recommendations for establishing bounds on equivalence parameters by reviewing previously published equivalence testing studies and providing information regarding the process of establishing equivalence bounds.

(Methodology, General - Quantitative)

I Believe I Can Cry: Empathy Beliefs Moderate the Empathy-Aggression Relationship
Brianna J. Preiserx, Michigan State University
Arti U. Gandhi, Michigan State University
Hans S. Schroder, Michigan State University
Sindes Dawood, Pennsylvania State University
M. Brent Donnellan, Texas A&M University
Jason S. Moser, Michigan State University

Individuals with low empathy tend to aggress toward others. Here, we examined whether this depended upon beliefs about how much empathy could change. Individuals with low empathy reported less social aggression if they believed that empathy was malleable, compared to those who believed it was fixed.
(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Personality)