Individualistic and Structural Attributions of Poverty in an LDS Sample

By: Alex North, Arwen Behrends, Kayla Green Luis Oquendo, and Yohan Delton, Ph.D.

The purpose of this study was to further the work on how religion mediates poverty attributions by extending the research to a Latter-Day Saints population. A factor analysis found six factors that accounted for 62.9 percent of the variance, while an ANOVA showed that individualistic and structural attributions were most prevalent.

Students with High Grades Are More Likely to Give High Ratings

By: Travis Bowers

The purpose of this study was to show evidence that a student’s grade influenced instructor ratings at Brigham Young University-Idaho. Evaluations from six colleges were collected from the Winter 2010 semester. Our results indicate that student grades affect instructor ratings at Brigham Young University-Idaho.

With or Without Reporting Progress Setting Goals Increases Subjective Well-Being

By: Jordan Hyde, Yohan Delton, Ph.D., and Samuel Clay

This study investigated whether setting and reporting goals in nutrition, exercise, and sleep impacted students’ subjective well-being. All students who set goals showed statistically significant improvement in reports of their subjective well-being. There was no statistically significant difference between reporting and not reporting weekly on goals.

Cars Produce Inconsistent Trait Attributions When Brand Identifiers Are Removed

By: Matthew Nearents

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of reputation and brand bias on the anthropomorphization and trait-attribution of car fronts. Cronbach’s alpha produced low reliability in terms of personality traits possessed by the anthropomorphized automobile, yet people showed high agreement about whether they saw a face.
Yohan Delton and Antonio Damasio

Yohan Delton and Stanislas Dehaene