This paper examines participation in EPA’s 33/50 program to assess the potential for voluntary environmental regulation to achieve improvements in environmental performance. The program’s goal is to reduce the releases and transfers of 17 toxic chemicals. Abstract Volunteer behavior is often difficult to manage or control pdf systems of the sort that direct behavior in most for-profit organizations are usually not available. This study introduces a toolâ""”the psychological contractâ"”that can give voluntary-agency. Jennifer Hay, Victoria E. Johnson, Douglas H. Smith, William Stewart, Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy: The Neuropathological Legacy of Traumatic Brain Injury, Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease, 2016, 11, 1, 21 MCNEMAR wisely said The existing science of human behavior is largely the science of the behavior of sophomores(1946, p. 333). Whether a useful, comprehensive science of human behavior can be based upon our knowledge of sophomores would seem to be an empirical. ABSTRACT A group of healthy control subjects and patients with Parkinson’s disease were investigated using positron emission tomography and two tracers as indicators of different specific properties of the presynaptic dopaminergic system in caudate nucleus. This book provides an overview of the phenomenon of volunteer tourism, its sources and its development as a concept; and focuses on the potential positive social and environmental benefits of volunteer tourism, and the prerequisites for a successful experience. Chapter 2. 15 Stuart D. Portbury, Paul A. Adlard, Traumatic Brain Injury, Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy, and Alzheimer’s Disease: Common Pathologies Potentiated by Altered Zinc Homeostasis, Journal of Alzheimer’s Disease, 2015, 46, 2, 297 19 Salvatore P. Alaimo, Who’s Managing Whom? Attempting to Tame the Beast of Globalization through the Management of International Organizations, Public Administration Review, 2016, 76, 5, 827Wiley Online Library The likelihood of sex by experimental-situation interaction effects is maintained by a further finding of Martin and Marcuse (1958). To requests for volunteers for experiments in learning, personality, and hypnosis, girls tend to respond more in each case, although none of the differences could be judged statistically significant. It should be added that these authors did not ask their potential hypnosis Ss whether they were ‘very eager’. Leenders KL, Salmon EP, Tyrrell P, Perani D, Brooks DJ, Sager H, Jones T, Marsden CD, Frackowiak RSJ. The Nigrostriatal Dopaminergic System Assessed In Vivo by Positron Emission Tomography in Healthy Volunteer Subjects and Patients With Parkinson’s Disease. Arch Neurol. 1990;47(12):1290-1298. doi:10.1001/archneur.1990.00530120034007 Need for Social Approval. Marlowe and Crowne (1961) found Ss with greater needs for download as measured by their social desirability scale (M-C SD) reporting greater willingness to serve again as volunteers in an excruciatingly dull task. Consistent with this finding was that of Leipold and James (1962) that males who failed to appear for their experimental appointments tended to score lower on the same social desirability scale. Crowne (1961) has described high scorers on the M-C SD scale as more introjective than extrapunitive, making relevant to our present discussion a finding by Riggs and Kaess (1955). These workers, using review Situation Test, found volunteers to be more introjective than extrapunitive, a finding which seems to fit into our sparsely stranded nomological net relating need for social approval to the act of volunteering for a psychological experiment. JAMA JAMA Cardiology JAMA customer Surgery JAMA Internal Medicine JAMA Neurology JAMA Oncology JAMA Ophthalmology JAMA Otolaryngology “Head & Neck Surgery JAMA Pediatrics JAMA Psychiatry JAMA Surgery Archives of Neurology & Psychiatry (1919-1959) Volunteer activity is work performed without monetary recompense. This article shows that volunteering is a sizeable economic activity in the United States, that volunteers have high skills and opportunity costs of time, that standard labor supply explanations of volunteering. Attribute Samples. We have discussed virtually all the attributes of volunteers for psychological experiments which differentiate them from nonvolunteers of which we are aware. For organizational and heuristic purposes, however, we have grouped these together under a smaller number of headings. Decisions to group any variables under a given heading were made on the basis of empirically established and/or conceptually meaningful relationships. The
widespread practice of requiring students in various psychology courses to participate in a certain number of hours' worth of experiments may in some cases permit the generalization of research findings at least to psychology students enrolled in certain courses. In many cases, however, even this generalization may be unwarranted. Frequently the psychology student, while required to serve as S in psychological research, has a choice of which experiment to participate in. Do brighter (or duller) students sign up for learning experiments or at least for experiments that are labelled "learning"? Do better (or more poorly) adjusted students sign up for experiments labelled as personality experiments? Do better (or more poorly) coordinated students sign up for motor skills studies? The answers to these types of question and, more importantly, whether they make a difference, are also empirical matters. Offering one's services as a subject in a psychological experiment is not a random event. The act of volunteering has as great a reliability as many widely used tests of personality. Martin and Marcuse (1958), employing several experimental situations, found the reliabilities of the act of volunteering for any given experiment to range from .67 to .97. Why do significant numbers of people engage in the unpaid helping activities known as volunteerism? Drawing on functional theorizing about the reasons, purposes, and motivations underlying human behavior, we have identified six personal and social functions. Abstract We have prospectively followed over a 5-year period 434 volunteers who were at intake ambulatory, functional, presumably nondemented, and between 75 and 85 years of age. Fifty-six (an incidence of 3.53 per 100 person-years at risk) developed a progressive. In this study, 258 volunteers in human services and 104 download to rank in importance 28 motives for volunteering that had been identified in a thorough literature review. According to the literature, most researchers assume that motivation to volunteer.