

Thursday, March 10, 2011

Invited Speaker- President's Ballroom

PSI CHI/EPA INVITED ADDRESS

Thursday, March 10, 2010, 6:45 PM – 8:30 PM

CHAIR: RUTH COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY),
JASON YOUNG (PSI CHI)

MANUFACTURING MEMORIES

ELIZABETH LOFTUS (UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA IRVINE)

For several decades, I have been manufacturing memories in unsuspecting minds. Sometimes this involves changing details of events that were actually experienced. Other times it involves planting entire memories event events that never happened – “rich false memories.” Rich false memories can be planted even when the experiences would have been implausible or impossible. Moreover, once planted, they have consequences for people, affecting later thoughts, intentions, and behaviors. Once planted, they look very much like true memories – in terms of behavioral characteristics, emotionality and neural signatures.

2011 EPA Abstracts

Friday, March 11, 2011

Symposium- Paul Revere A

**TEACHING SYMPOSIA: TEACHING WRITING
IN PSYCHOLOGY**

Friday, March 11, 2011 8:00 AM – 8:50 AM

CHAIR: J. CRAIG CLARKE (SALISBURY
UNIVERSITY)

When we presented our work on writing in research methodology courses at the 2010 EPA meeting, we realized too late that we had underestimated our audience's desire to more actively participate in a discussion of how to teach students to write. We propose to facilitate such a discussion, structured around three general topics: (a) characteristics of good research writing, (b) processes and goals of research writing assignments, and (c) development of the student writer/researcher.

Presentations

How Do Students' Papers Change Across Revisions? by J. Craig Clarke (Department of Psychology, Salisbury University) and Elizabeth Curtin (Department of English, Salisbury University)

How Can Instructors Simultaneously Teach Students to Think and Write Like a Psychologist? by Larence Becker (Department of Psychology, Salisbury University) and Elizabeth Curtin

The Schema for Strong Writing is Not Unique to Psychology by George Whitehead (Department of Psychology, Salisbury University), Larence Becker, Elizabeth Curtin, and J. Craig Clarke

Event- William Dawes B

**BREAKFAST WITH AUTHOR SCOTT
LILIENFELD (50 MYTHS)**

Friday, March 11, 2011 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: MELANIE ARPAIO

Poster- President's Ballroom

POSTERS: INTERNATIONAL

Friday, March 11, 2011 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

**POSTER 1 "THERE'S A PLACE FOR US": A
SOCIAL IDENTITY MODEL OF IMMIGRANT
GENERATION**

SHAUN M. WILEY, CASSIDY BARTOLINI,
MICHELLE GROSSMAN, MARGARET DIAKOS,
PRISCILLA GUTIERREZ (THE COLLEGE OF
NEW JERSEY)

First-generation Latino immigrants see their disadvantaged position in the United States as more legitimate than do 2nd-generation immigrants. Legitimacy appraisals, in turn, explain the different ways they cope with disadvantage. For the 2nd generation, rejecting beliefs about individual mobility is tied to greater willingness to engage in collective action and more negative views of other low-status groups. For the 1st generation, in contrast, endorsing individual mobility beliefs is tied to the same outcomes.

**POSTER 2 COMPARISON OF AMERICAN,
BOSNIAN AND LEBANESE COLLEGE
STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE**

JANET A. SIGAL (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON
UNIVERSITY), ZILKA SPAHIC-SILJAK
(UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO), BAHIA ELMOUFTI
(UNIVERSITY OF BALAMAND), DOROTHY
NOVITSKIE, DAWN BERGER (FAIRLEIGH
DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Three hundred twenty-five American, Bosnian and Lebanese undergraduates read a domestic violence vignette in which the wife was unfaithful or

neglected her husband's dinner. Americans and Bosnians were more sympathetic towards the wife and more hostile towards the husband than Lebanese respondents. Participants judged the wife more harshly in the affair than the dinner condition. Results were interpreted in terms of the presence or absence of domestic violence laws in the three countries.

POSTER 3 QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF POST-9/11 CONCEPTIONS OF CREATIVITY IN AFGHANISTAN

ZACH WARREN (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

Creativity is understood to be valuable for international aid and development, ranging from individual cognitive skills to collective capacity within developing nations to create solutions to their own problems. However, conceptions of creativity are poorly understood in areas where aid and development are focused. This poster presents a qualitative and quantitative analysis of conceptions of creativity in Kabul, Afghanistan, based on original fieldwork conducted in 2009.

POSTER 4 YOUTH INVOLVEMENT AT THE UNITED NATIONS: OPPORTUNITIES IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEES

JUDY KURIANSKY (INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY), KELLY J. ROBERTS (UN NGO REPRESENTATIVE, NAFSA: ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATORS, FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

This presentation describes opportunities for students to be involved in activities at the United Nations, including participation in psychology NGOs; youth assemblies; youth pre-conferences for the Department of Public Information/NGO conferences (e.g. about human rights, disarmament, global health, and in 2011 about sustainable societies); international psychology meetings (e.g. at Fordham, Pace, St. Francis); special youth conferences (e.g. on cyberbullying); and applying for internships and the International Student Journalism Program. Ways students have obtained funding are described.

POSTER 5 UKUTHWASA: A CULTURE-SPECIFIC SYNDROME?

BRIANNA R. BAKOW, KATHRYN LOW (BATES COLLEGE)

Ukuthwasa, a South African phenomenon, is considered the calling to become a sangoma (healer). In Western medicine, ukuthwasa is considered a mental disorder due to debilitating symptoms. Interviews were conducted with South African Western mental health professionals, izangoma, and South African informants (N=13). Data shows a strong association between the initial symptoms of ukuthwasa and disorders such as schizophrenia and depression. However, the course of ukuthwasa differs from that of Western illnesses, suggesting cultural determinants.

POSTER 6 HOW DOES FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AFFECT A STUDY ABROAD EXPERIENCE?

DANIELA MARTIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, BRANDYWINE)

One of the main rationales for studying abroad is to acquire a foreign language proficiency that students may not achieve at home campuses. Yet linguistic gains are not the only benefits that students acquire from studying abroad. This study examines the relationship between entry-level foreign language proficiency and subsequent gains students make during their stay abroad in the areas of foreign language acquisition, academic skills and engagement, and intercultural understanding.

POSTER 7 20 YEARS LATER: TRENDS IN RUSSIAN PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH TODAY

ALEXANDER Y. VORONOV (STATE ACADEMIC UNIVERSITY OF HUMANITIES, RUSSIA), ALEXEY SOZINOV (RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE), REGINA ERSHOVA (MOSCOW REGION STATE INSTITUTE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL STUDIES, KOLOMNA)

Twenty years after the Soviet Union ended in 1991, what are trends in Russian psychology today? In 2010, a cross-national survey of over 100 Russian and U.S. respondents found that U.S. students knew little about Russian psychology, compared

with Russians' familiarity with U.S. work. Here, Russian psychologists from a few different institutions offer a general overview of trends in current behavioral research in Russia, with specific examples.

POSTER 8 EFFECT OF ACCULTURATION AND PREJUDICE ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH OUTCOMES IN RURAL LATINO IMMIGRANTS

ALICIA M. DOERFLINGER, HEATHER M. HAUGHT (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

The purpose of the study was to determine the way in which immigrants reconcile inconsistencies between heritage and receiving culture. Greater degrees of acculturation are associated with negative health outcomes including weight gain, obesity, type 2 diabetes, depression and anxiety. We related measures of perceived discrimination, degree of acculturation, and mental and physical health using a multi-linear regression model in 40 Latino immigrants (m=37, f=3) ages 18-54 living in rural Ohio.

POSTER 9 MORAL DISENGAGEMENT, ENGAGEMENT, AND AGENCY IN PEACE RESPONSES

TRISTYN CAMPBELL, LAURA MARCUCCI, LAUREN MOSS-RACUSIN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This poster will expand upon Albert Bandura's theory of moral disengagement, which includes his less developed concept of moral engagement. Our team coded responses from international participants to the Personal and Institutional Rights to Aggression and Peace Survey (PAIRTAPS) items pertaining to peace with a manual based on grounded theory and Bandura's mechanisms to better understand individuals' perspectives on world peace.

POSTER 10 MIDDLE EAST MEETS WEST: A CROSS-NATIONAL EXAMINATION OF BODY IMAGE

ASHLEY M. DEMELLO, ALLISON FOSSELLA, DR. TERESA KING (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study made cross-cultural comparisons of body image between Yarmouk University students (Jordanian) and Bridgewater State University students (American). Measures included the Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire- Appearance Scales and the Drive for Muscularity Scale. The Jordanian sample reported a more positive body image than the American sample and women, independent of culture, reported higher levels of body image dissatisfaction than men. Further cross-cultural research is necessary to determine the mechanisms responsible for these differences.

POSTER 11 GENDERED PATTERNS OF ADAPTATION, SELF-ESTEEM AND MENTAL HEALTH: POST-MIGRATION FILIPINO IMMIGRANT EXPERIENCES

PADMINI BANERJEE, GWENDOLYN SCOTT-JONES, MYA GARDINER, CASHEA BLYDEN, CHRISTOPHER SEARS, THERAE FOEMAN (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study explores gender differences in the extent to which acculturation, perceived social support and personal factors (coping style, self-esteem, locus of control) predict self-esteem among Filipino immigrants. Based on secondary data analyses [original data-set from P. Agbayani-Siewert, 1989 (n=216), Murray Research Archive, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA], these findings are interpreted in relation to Berry's cross-cultural model of adaptation (1997) and contemporary research on gender differences in self-esteem, especially among immigrant- and first-generation Filipinos.

POSTER 12 BODY IMAGE AND MEDIA EXPOSURE: COMPARISONS BETWEEN JORDANIAN AND AMERICAN WOMEN

KAITLYN C. BAPTISTA, DR. TERESA KING (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined media exposure and body image in college women from two different cultures. Participants from Jordan (N = 293) and the United States (N = 57) completed measures of body image and media exposure. Jordanians reported a more positive body image than Americans. Multiple linear regression revealed the media to be a significant

predictor of body image in both cultures. Further research is needed to examine protective factors within the Middle Eastern culture.

POSTER 13 GENDER ABROAD: DIVERGENT EFFECTS OF INTERCULTURAL CONTACT

DAVID LIVERT, SAMANTHA BROTZMAN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, LEHIGH VALLEY)

Gender differences in the effects of long term intercultural contact were examined in a longitudinal study of college students studying abroad. 174 students completed questionnaires before and after a semester abroad in 31 countries. Intergroup anxiety played a significant role in the formation of intergroup friendships among female students and was, in turn, reduced by such friendships. Anxiety played no such role for males.

POSTER 14 SEXUAL TRAFFICKING: PERSPECTIVES FROM SURVIVORS AND CONSUMERS

ARTEMIS PIPINELLI (NEW YORK CITY), ANI KALAYJIAN (MEANINGFULWORLD), THOMAS MALLIOS (GREEK AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE), ABIGAIL BATCHELDER (NEW YORK CITY)

A review of the phenomenon of modern slavery in the form of human trafficking. Despite governments and civil society efforts, an estimated 45,000 to 50,000 women and children are brought to the United States every year under false pretenses, forced to work as prostitutes, abused laborers or servants. What can be done to reduce this crime, and to help its victims? What is the United Nations doing to prevent sexual trafficking?

POSTER 15 MULTILINGUAL MULTILEVEL RAPID READING TESTING OF INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS: CONTEXT-EMBEDDED AND CONTEXT-REDUCED TESTS

MANUEL A. SEDO (CROSS-CULTURAL VERBAL TESTS)

Multilingual Multilevel Rapid Reading tasks (M2R2) with minimal lexical-load and no narrative or syntactic form; use increasingly difficult situations to explore automatic and strategic performance. Can

be administered to foreign and low-incidence language speakers. As a part of the St-Louis neuropsychological battery, M2R2 tests were administered (in Quechuan or in Spanish) to trios of schizophrenics patients, siblings and controls; comparing scores before and after medication; calculating discriminant functions; and isolating latent classes within the battery.

POSTER 16 THE DIMENSIONS OF SPIRITUALITY AMONG SOUTH KOREANS: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON

DEBORAH F. GREENWALD (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), DAVID W. HARDER (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), YOUNG SHIN KANG (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

A Korean translation of an instrument (Greenwald & Harder, 2003) developed to investigate spirituality dimensions among US participants was used to identify spirituality dimensions experienced by 246 South Korean college students. Analysis revealed three factors rated high by the participants for spirituality: Happy/Peaceful/Loving; Transcendent/Supernatural; and Mystical. A Selfish/Angry/Useless factor reflected the opposite of spiritual experience. Compared to Americans, Koreans viewed similar constructs as spiritual and non-spiritual, but emphasized peace, calm and mysticism more, altruism less.

Invited Speaker- location TBD

WHY PSYCHOLOGISTS SHOULD CARE ABOUT POVERTY AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITY

Friday, March 11, 2011 8:30 AM - 9:50 AM

DEBORAH BELLE (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The United States leads the industrialized world in economic inequality, and one out of every five U.S. children lives below the official poverty line. Why are these realities relevant to psychologists? In this talk I will argue that poverty and economic inequality have well documented impacts on emotional and physical well-being, educational outcomes, family relationships, and societal cohesion. As psychologists (and as citizens) we ignore poverty and economic inequality at our peril.

2011 EPA Abstracts

Invited Speaker- Cambridge A

SCRA INVITED ADDRESS: PUTTING THE SOCIAL BACK IN SOCIAL SERVICES

Friday, March 11, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: LAUREN CATTANEO (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

PUTTING THE SOCIAL BACK IN SOCIAL SERVICES: THE IMPLICATIONS OF CONSIDERING CONTEXT AND COMMUNITY IN 21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

KATYA FELS SMYTH (FULL FRAME INITIATIVE)

The drive to determine program efficacy may actually keep us from uncovering what works. The Full Frame Initiative's ongoing exploration of practices common to interventions effective for highly marginalized people and communities suggests that they are successful because they pay deep attention to context and social networks, elements downplayed by studying standardized outcomes while controlling for context. This presentation describes several such interventions, providing a framework for outcomes and practice that foregrounds community and context.

Paper- Paul Revere A

TEACHING PAPERS: TECHNIQUES AND MOTIVATIONS

Friday, March 11, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: MICHELLE RONAYNE (NASHUA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

9:00am - 9:15am

THE INFLUENCE OF A POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY COURSE ON STUDENT WELL-BEING, MINDFULNESS, ENVY, HAPPINESS AND SELF-ACTUALIZATION

KAROL K. MAYBURY (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, FARMINGTON)

This study examined the influence of participation in a Positive Psychology course on

undergraduates' well-being. Using a pre- and post-test design, participants (n=24) were assessed on happiness, hope, self-actualization, well-being, purpose and mission in life at both the beginning and end of a semester-long course. Most measures of well-being significantly increased. The findings are discussed in light of the increasing number of undergraduate institutions offering positive psychology courses.

9:16am - 9:31am

FOOTING THE BILL TO MAKE THE GRADE: FINANCIAL STRAIN AND ACADEMIC ETHIC

ALISON J. TERRY, ABIGAIL PARKER
(UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, FARMINGTON)

This study examined whether financial strain is a strong intrinsic motivator for a positive academic ethic. Undergraduate and graduate students (N = 511) filled out a modified version of Davidson, Beck, and Milligan's (2009) College Persistence Questionnaire online. The MIMIC model showed that students were more likely to be academically motivated, conscientious, and committed to getting a degree when they were under some sort of financial strain, as indicated by loans, scholarships, and job hrs/wk.

9:32am - 9:47am

GROUP QUIZZES: TWO HEADS ARE NOT ALWAYS BETTER THAN ONE

VINCENT PROHASKA, CHRISTINA BARBIERI,
DANA A. MILLER, PAULETTE MONFORTE,
DIANE ORENGO (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Quizzes to ensure that students complete reading assignments on time and collaborative learning, in which students work together to solve problems or to understand difficult concepts, are effective learning techniques. Might they be more effective when combined? In a within-subjects design over several semesters, students completed quizzes either alone or in pairs. Although collaborating helped those students scoring poorly on individual quizzes, surprisingly it significantly hurt those students whose individual quiz grades were high.

2011 EPA Abstracts

9:48am - 10:03am

ELIMINATING THE SPACING ADVANTAGE IN RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS COURSES

MARY NELSON (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), DAVID HENNESSEY (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Students enrolled in once per week methods and statistics sections score significantly lower on a cumulative final and next term assessment than students enrolled in twice per week sections, even when the assignments and professor are held constant. The superiority of distributed learning over massed practice has been documented in the psychological literature for more than 100 years (e.g., Ebbinghaus (1885/1964)). The current study demonstrates that 20 minute exercises eliminate performance differences between sections.

10:04am - 10:19am

APPLYING WHAT WE KNOW TO THE WAYS WE TEACH

PHILIP N. HINELINE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Hour-long lectures are ubiquitous in psychology courses, despite our knowing that learning is an active process and lecturing invites passivity. Equally typical, one or two interim exams and a final exam mainly generate occasional brief flurries of studying. In contrast the "Interteach Format," to be described here, induces most students to prepare regularly and participate actively. User-friendly for both instructors and students, interteaching is adaptable to most any well-defined domain.

Paper- Haym Saloman

CLINICAL PAPERS I: ISSUES IN CLINICAL POPULATIONS

Friday, March 11, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: KATHRYN G. LOW (BATES COLLEGE)

9:00am - 9:15am

DISTINCT MOTIVATIONAL STATES OF SHAME AND GUILT

SANGMOON KIM, RANDALL S. JORGENSEN (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Social scientists have expended considerable effort formulating conceptual definitions of shame and guilt that underscore their critical differences. Studies analyzing participants' phenomenological experiences have informed that shame but not guilt would activate withdrawal behavior. To investigate the distinct motivational states of shame and guilt, the current study used an objective measure of individual's withdrawal tendency. The findings of current study support that shame and guilt are distinct emotions operating different motivational states.

9:20am - 9:35am

COGNITIVE INFLEXIBILITY, SUICIDE ATTEMPT HISTORY, AND FUTURE SUICIDAL IDEATION

BRETT E. BAUCHNER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER), MICHELLE GALLAGHER, DR. REGINA MIRANDA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE)

This study examined cognitive inflexibility as a predictor of suicidal ideation among young adults with and without a suicide attempt history who completed the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), a diagnostic interview, and self-report measures of hopelessness and suicidal ideation at baseline. Perseverative errors on the WCST predicted suicidal ideation at 6-month follow-up among suicide attempters, but not among non-attempters. These findings have implications for interventions with suicide attempters.

2011 EPA Abstracts

9:40am - 9:55am

CONTEXTUAL EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGY USE AND DEPRESSION: A DAILY DIARY STUDY

ANTONINA A. SAVOSTYANOVA, TODD B. KASHDAN (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

We examined emotion regulation strategies in the context of experienced emotions. Individuals suppressed emotions more when they felt stronger negative emotions and reappraised more when they experienced activating emotions (positive and negative). Compared to individuals low in depression, who reappraised when feeling down, those high in depression showed deficient use of emotion regulation to modulate negative mood. However, on days when depressed individuals reported greater psychological health, they employed more emotion regulation strategies.

10:00am - 10:15am

FLOURISHING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

KATHRYN G. LOW (BATES COLLEGE)

The present study explored the association between flourishing, depression and engaged learning in undergraduates. Entering first year students (N=428) at a liberal arts college completed measures of depression, flourishing, substance use, and student engagement. Based on Keyes' model of mental health, 69.1% of students were flourishing, 29.0% were moderately mentally healthy, and 1.9% were languishing. In addition, depression scores were highly correlated with languishing. Alcohol consumption was not associated with measures of mental health.

Paper- Paul Revere B

COGNITIVE PAPERS I - VISUAL AND SPATIAL COGNITION

Friday, March 11, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

9:00am - 9:15am

STEREOTYPE SPILLOVER FROM MENTAL ROTATION TO MATHEMATICS

MARYJANE A. WRAGA (SMITH COLLEGE), HOLLY BOYLE (MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE), CARRIE OLSEN, CATHERINE M. FLYNN (SMITH COLLEGE)

We examined the generalizability of stereotype threat across cognitive tasks. Two groups of participants performed two tasks. Prior to the Spatial task, Threat group received negative information concerning inferior spatial abilities. Another group (Control) received neutral information. Both groups performed two sets of math problems, one prior to threat; the other subsequent to the Spatial task. Threat group performed poorer than Controls in the Spatial task. These deficits also spilled over to subsequent math performance.

9:20am - 9:35am

MENTAL ROTATION: THE COMMON FACTOR BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES, COGNITIVE STRATEGIES, AND FRAMING

REYYAN BILGE, HOLLY A. TAYLOR (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Mental rotation performance frequently showed gender differences stemming from different cognitive strategies. Current work examined the use of holistic and piecemeal strategies in light of individual differences such as spatial preference and representation and effect of framing on MR performance. Three experiments, with 2- and 3-dimensional stimuli replicated the literature showing an angular disparity effect. Individual differences accounted for these strategies and framing had also different effects on rotation performance of 2- and 3-D stimuli.

9:40am - 9:55am

GENETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN VISUAL MOTOR INTEGRATION

KARIN STROMSWOLD, KRUTI PATEL, MICHELLE ROSENTHAL, DIANE MOLNAR (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

2011 EPA Abstracts

Visual Motor Integration (VMI) is most commonly assessed via a figure-copying task. A study of typically-developing twins revealed that, although heritable factors account for 88% preschoolers' figure-copying ability, they played no role for older children. One interpretation of these results is that VMI does have a strong genetic component. However, because schools teach children to copy letters and shapes, environmental factors (such as quality of instruction) play an increasingly large role in children's figure-copying skills.

10:00am - 10:15am

WHICH WAY DO I GO? HUMAN SPATIAL ABILITY IN A COMPUTER BASED TASK.

AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Spatial navigation comprises a large number of abilities necessary to survival. Place learning involves the use of multiple distant landmarks to uniquely specify a location. Directional learning involves the animal learning to move in a specific direction to find a desired object. Human adults in the directional learning condition outperformed participants in the place learning condition, indicating that directional learning solution is easier for human adults, as previous research indicates it is for rats.

Symposium- William Dawes B

PSI BETA/PSI CHI SYMPOSIA: BUILDING BONDS AND SUCCESS THROUGH SYNERGY: A FOCUS ON RESEARCH, LEADERSHIP AND NETWORKING FOR UNDERGRADUATES

Friday, March 11, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: MELANIE ARPAIO (PSI BETA)

BUILDING BONDS AND SUCCESS THROUGH SYNERGY: A FOCUS ON RESEARCH, LEADERSHIP AND NETWORKING FOR UNDERGRADUATES

SIMONE BOLTON (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE), ASHLEY REID, DIANE GREEN (CARROLL COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Be the best that you can be! This session is designed to help undergraduates increase their knowledge and skills in research, leadership and networking. Come join Psi Beta and Psi Chi undergraduates as they share with you what they learned about these important topics at the National Psychology Synergy Conference.

Symposium- William Dawes A

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIA: THE EFFECT OF VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS ON OBSERVERS' EVALUATIONS OF BULLYING SITUATIONS

Friday, March 11, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: KAROL MAYBURY, PH.D. (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, FARMINGTON)

THE EFFECT OF VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS ON OBSERVERS' EVALUATIONS OF BULLYING SITUATIONS

Undergraduate participants (n=118) read a bullying scenario about two male 15-year-olds. In a between-subjects design, the victim was described as either 1) 70 pounds overweight 2) having gay parents 3) a person with Asperger's Syndrome or 4) gay. The victim with Asperger's was rated more negatively, and was assigned more victim blame, than the other victims. The findings are discussed in light of victim denigration theory and research.

Presentations

Discussant(s): Karol Maybury, Ph.D. (University of Maine, Farmington)

Paper- Thomas Paine B

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS I: TRANSITIONS IN PSYCHOANALYSIS AND PSYCHOTHERAPY

Friday, March 11, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: SHAWN GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

9:00am - 9:15am

DAVID SHAKOW'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO

2011 EPA Abstracts

PSYCHOANALYSIS

ROBIN CAUTIN (MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE)

David Shakow made theoretical, empirical, and professional contributions to the field of psychoanalysis, all of which mirrored the scientific and professional contributions Shakow made to psychology at large. The focus is on his advocacy for psychoanalytic research and his ongoing efforts to create a context in which this research was possible created an important bridge between the disciplines of psychology and psychiatry during a time when interdisciplinary tensions were mounting.

9:20am - 9:35am

CHILD PSYCHOANALYSIS: PAST AND PRESENT

ROBYN B. BRATICA (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Beginning with the work of Anna Freud and Melanie Klein, child psychoanalysis has become an independent field of its own accord, separate from adult psychoanalysis. The current presentation will look at the work of Anna Freud and Melanie Klein, and will address the contemporary applications, as well as potential limitations of child psychoanalysis, and will discuss the implications for practitioners.

9:40am - 9:55am

AARON T. BECK, COGNITIVE THERAPY, AND EGO PSYCHOLOGY

RACHAEL ROSNER (RYERSON UNIVERSITY)

This paper will sketch the mounting evidence that Aaron T. Beck's Cognitive Therapy is derived from David Rapaport's ego psychology. Using theoretical and historical evidence, the paper shows that Beck and other students of Rapaport such as Klein and Gill responded to similar aspects of Rapaport's work, developed similar theories, and used similar research designs. Beck's alliance with behavior therapists, which occurred 10 years after he built his model, obscured this aspect of his work.

Paper- Thomas Paine A

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM (INVITED): GOD, MERMAIDS, AND GERMS

Friday, March 11, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: PATRICIA GANEA (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

GOD, MERMAIDS, AND GERMS: YOUNG CHILDREN'S LEARNING AND REASONING ABOUT THE NON-OBSERVABLE

Much of children's knowledge concerns entities, relations and phenomena that are not directly available to perception. The goal of this symposium is to bring together recent research investigating the structure and nature of this type of knowledge, and the sources children use in acquiring information about the non-observable.

Presentations

Doubts about magic and faith in miracles by Paul L. Harris (Harvard University)

Non-Observable Thoughts about Non-Observable Entities: The Development of Reasoning about Religious, Factual, and Preference-Based Beliefs by Larisa Heiphetz, Elizabeth S. Spelke, Paul L. Harris, and Mahzarin R. Banaji (Harvard University)

"I guess you could call it magic": How parents and siblings teach young children about absent entities by Caitlin Ford Canfield (Boston University)

Acquiring and representing ownership information by Peter Blake (Harvard University)

Invited Speaker- Molly Pitcher

LEARNING KEYNOTE: SOME DETERMINANTS OF BEHAVIORAL VARIABILITY DURING LEARNING

Friday, March 11, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: ROBERT ALLAN (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

SOME DETERMINANTS OF BEHAVIORAL VARIABILITY DURING LEARNING

AARON P. BLAISDELL (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES)

Behavior typically becomes more variable in the face of a drop in the value of a motivating outcome, such as food. We review converging lines of evidence for this relationship from studies in our lab. We describe the negative relationship between the signaled probability of food and variability in behavior. This relationship is quite general: Observed in both temporal and spatial behavioral dimensions, in both rats and pigeons, and in both the operant chamber and in open-field settings. Behavioral variability is also greater under conditions involving smaller or delayed food rewards. Manipulations of the response-outcome contingency reveal interesting relationships between Pavlovian and instrumental processes. Signaled outcome value therefore is an important determinant of behavioral variability in a wide variety of conditioned behaviors.

Poster- President's Ballroom

POSTERS: SOCIAL I

Friday, March 11, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

POSTER 1 EFFECTS OF SCENT ADMINISTRATION ON ONLINE CONSUMER PRODUCT SELECTION, QUALITY AND VALUE

SARAH M. MOGAN (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), MEGAN FOUTTY, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH

Research shows scent administration effective in influencing in-store product purchases. However, no study has examined whether this effect extends to online shopping. Scents were matched to consumer products in an online slideshow (Froot Loops cereal, leather jacket and coffee beans). No differences were found for product selection, quality or value when the matching scent was present. Thus, a component about having a scent paired with in-store products exists that does not translate to online shopping.

POSTER 2 STEREOTYPE FIT EFFECTS IN INFORMATION-INTEGRATION CLASSIFICATION LEARNING

LISA R. GRIMM, DIANA BARRAL, LYNDA PAGAN, ERIN HAUGHEE, BENJAMIN LEWIS, JILLIAN ALBERT (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examines if negative stereotypes produce better task performance when individuals experience a stereotype fit created by induced regulatory focus, a motivational variable, and task reward structure. In a stereotype fit or mismatch state, participants completed an information-integration category learning task in which they attempted to correctly categorize lines. Results showed a significant interaction between Stereotype and Reward Structure. Future research will investigate how to get participants to optimize information-integration learning under stereotype fit.

POSTER 3 DO PEOPLE EXPRESS GREATER EMPATHY FOR A HETEROSEXUAL THAN A HOMOSEXUAL?

CASSANDRA M. GROTH, JON BOURN, LAUREN MAURER (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

This study examined the differing amounts of empathy shown toward a heterosexual, a homosexual, and an unspecified character who was having a bad day. Results indicated that participants expressed significantly more empathy toward the heterosexual character than toward the homosexual character, and that empathy scores for the unspecified character were intermediate between these two. These findings suggest that violations of heteronormativity can result in reduced expressions of empathy for individuals who experience misfortune.

POSTER 4 THE IMPACT OF RACE AND GENDER ON ANTI-FAT BIAS

DONNA WATSON-LADSON, ANDRA BASU (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Abstract The present study examines the impact of race, gender, and age on anti-fat attitudes. Participants were asked to complete a measure of anti-fat attitudes. Results revealed that, contrary to

predictions, White participants' anti-fat attitudes were not significantly higher than Black participants' attitudes and that gender was not a significant factor in greater levels of anti-fat bias. However, anti-fat bias was found to be significantly higher among younger participants in the study.

POSTER 5 HOW SPECIFIC MEASUREMENT OF THE BEHAVIOR IN THE TRA HAS TO BE?

IRINA K. KHUSID, LIAM MCMAHON (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

One assumption of the theory of reasoned action (Fishbein, 1980) is the principle of correspondence - measures should correspond with regard to characteristics behaviors have: target, action, time, and context. When there is a lack of correspondence we can't make predictions about behaviors. However, theory does not talk about how specific measures have to be. We obtained statistical evidence that level of measurement specificity does not matter as long as principle of correspondence is obeyed.

POSTER 6 INTERNALIZED STIGMA EXPERIENCES AMONG OVERWEIGHT/OBESE WOMEN

SARAH C. DOUGAL, JASON D. SEACAT (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE)

The current study sought to examine the relationships between BMI status, daily interactions, daily activities, and internalized stigma experiences among overweight/obese women over a 7-day period. Forty-one participants completed a daily diary questionnaire utilizing Survey Monkey. A modified sub-section of the Stigmatizing Situations Questionnaire assessed internalized obesity stigmatization. Results revealed BMI level was positively correlated with perceptions of internalized obesity stigma ($r = .355$, $p = .02$). Additional findings and implications will be discussed.

POSTER 7 CAN A WOMAN BE TOO PRETTY TO BE A COP?

ARTHUR FRANKEL, DEBRA CURTIS, CATHERINE JEDYNASTY, ASAKO HYUGA (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

Both personal experience and the research literature confirm the notion that being considered physically attractive yields many advantages. The current study was designed to find an exception to this rule by demonstrating that physical attractiveness can be disadvantageous when considering the suitability of women for male dominated occupations.

POSTER 8 INGROUP IDENTIFICATION AS A RACIAL BIAS MODERATOR IN SHOOT—NO SHOOT TASKS

MELISA A. BARDEN (WALSH UNIVERSITY), JARED B. KENWORTHY, STEVE DIAMOND (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON)

In this experiment, we examined ingroup identification as a potential moderator of the documented racial bias in a shoot—no shoot paradigm. Target race (Black or White) was manipulated within-subjects, and (White) participants' strength of racial ingroup identification was employed as a continuous predictor. Using signal detection analyses, we found that the criterion value to shoot Black targets decreased as an increasing function of racial ingroup identification.

POSTER 9 USE OF LINE DRAWINGS TO ASSESS PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTHY WEIGHT

DEBRA B. HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE), RYAN MASON, AMY PINKERTON (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates estimated the weights of the male and female Stunkard line drawing figures and chose the ones they thought represented the healthiest man and woman. Results showed significant weight differences among all the figures with equal percent weight changes between each pair, demonstrating that the drawings can best be described as an interval scale. Participants selected figures with body mass indexes (BMIs) within the CDC standards of health, regardless of their own BMI.

POSTER 10 BELIEFS IN PARANORMAL AND JUNK SCIENCE: PREDICTORS AND CONNECTIONS

CHRISTINE M. WHITELEY, LOU MANZA, MEGAN SANTANIELLO, TIERNEY SNYDER, AMANDA DEVILLIERS (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

The present study attempted to understand the relationship between paranormal and junk science beliefs, and which demographic factors predict each perspective. Analyses of responses to questions concerning these elements revealed that individuals were more skeptical towards paranormal phenomena in comparison to junk science. Furthermore, paranormal beliefs were mediated by one's fantasy proneness, religiosity, and creativity, whereas junk science attitudes stemmed from one's approach to religion, direct encounters with the paranormal, and their exposed parenting style.

POSTER 11 INVESTIGATING THE ACCEPTANCE OF SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN OTHERS

EMMA G. HOOPER, THOMAS HERSHBERGER (CHATHAM UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the relationship between universal-diverse orientation (UDO) and foreign travel and second language study in college students. It uses the Miville-Guzman Universality-Diversity Scale Short (M-GUDS-S). The results indicate that actual, specific experiences do not predict UDO, but positive perceptions of opportunities to travel and speak with diverse groups of people are highly predictive of UDO. This suggests that the UDO construct measures an innate attitude which is not easily affected by specific experiences.

POSTER 12 BELIEF IN PARANORMAL PHENOMENA: THE IMPACT OF AGE AND ESSENTIALISM

ANN MARIE C. CRIDER, LOU MANZA, RACHEL LEER, JOANNA HEISEY, AMBER PHILLIPS (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

ABSTRACT The present study was undertaken to investigate the degree to which age mediates one's perspective towards paranormal phenomena, and individuals' attitudes as to the essentialistic nature of believing in or being skeptical towards these events. Results showed that older individuals are

slightly less skeptical of paranormal phenomena compared to their younger counterparts, but no age differences were found regarding participants' opinions as to the essentialistic nature of paranormal beliefs.

POSTER 13 IMPACT OF BODY SIZE ON PERCEIVED PERSONALITY

STEFANIE MERTZ, ALAINA ANTIONETTE, KRISTIN JOHNSON, SIERRA MOORE, DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduates viewed line drawings of very thin, low-average weight, high-average weight, and very heavy men and women, presented in random order, and judged each on five personality characteristics—openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness, and emotional stability. In general, the very heavy male and female figures were viewed the most negatively. Depending on the characteristic, male figures ranging from very thin to very heavy were viewed positively but only the low-average weight female figure was viewed positively.

POSTER 14 MEASURING BELIEFS IN FREE WILL: CONCURRENT VALIDITY OF THE FAD-PLUS SCALE

MARK E. SIBICKY (MARIETTA COLLEGE), ASHLEY M. SCHAAD (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

This study investigated the concurrent validity of the Free Will and Determinism scales (FAD-Plus) as a measure of lay beliefs concerning free will and related constructs. Participants (N=210) completed the FAD-Plus scale, the Meaning of Life scale and a demographic questionnaire. The pattern of correlations supported the concurrent validation of the FAD-plus subscales. Other findings and the usefulness of the FAD-Plus will be discussed.

POSTER 15 INTERRACIAL FRIENDSHIP AS A PREDICTOR OF INTERRACIAL DATING

JANILE K. NELSON, WILLIAM DISCH, MARISSA MEALY, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to assess attitudes

about interracial friendships and the acceptance it has on interracial dating. Results from 136 participants indicated that the participants who had people of a different race/ethnicity visit their home in the past month had significantly more positive attitudes on the Attitudes toward Interracial Dating Scale. Also, European Americans did not have more negative attitudes toward interracial dating when compared to the other ethnicities in the study.

POSTER 16 WHAT DO KIDS KNOW ABOUT RACIALLY MIXED PEOPLE? A FACE MEMORY STUDY.

DAVID A. COHEN, SARAH GAITHER, JENNIFER SCHULTZ, SAMUEL R. SOMMERS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Race often boils down to discrete categorizations, but there is a growing racially-mixed population and little is known about how people perceive them. Adults have difficulty in remembering racially-mixed people, but how do children compare? Children ages 4-8 were tested on remembering racially-ambiguous faces through a series of tasks. Children were found to outperform adults in remembering racially-ambiguous faces most likely because they have a more flexible idea of race and use essentialist reasonings less.

POSTER 17 THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES AND END-OF-LIFE FEARS

NAVA R. SILTON (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), KEVIN J. FLANNELLY (HEALTHCARE CHAPLAINCY), CHRISTOPHER ELLISON (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN), MARTHA JACOBS (HEALTHCARE CHAPLAINCY), JOHN P. MARCUM (PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH), FAYE SILTON (MASSRY RESIDENCE)

Religious beliefs and fears of death were examined among members and elders of the Presbyterian Church in 2002 (N = 935). Females and younger adults feared death more than their counterparts. All measures of religion were negatively associated with the fear of what transpires after death. Frequency of private prayer inversely related to the fear of dying in pain ($p < .05$) and religious services was inversely related to the fear of leaving loved

ones behind ($p < .05$).

POSTER 18 THE INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE SENSATIONS ON GLOBAL WARMING

EMILY L. GATELY, CARYN M. DAMBRA, NATALIE J. CIAROCCO, GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI JR. (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The impact of temperature on perceptions of global warming and behaviors associated with global warming were explored. Cinnamon and mint gum were used to successfully manipulate the sensation of warm and cool temperatures. Compared to an empty control, those chewing either type of gum were more likely to display concerns for global warming and volunteer for a global warming cause. Altering sensation of temperature led to changes in perceptions and action related to global warming.

POSTER 19 REWARD ALLOCATION: EFFECTS OF GROUP STATUS, STEREOTYPES, AND OUTCOME DEPENDENCY

THOMAS E. MALLOY, LORIN KINNEY, TIIA NURMIKKO, SATHIARITH CHAU, MELISSA RYAN, MARVIN TABARES (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

When group outcomes are non-contingent, low status groups show in-group favoritism, and high status groups show out-group favoritism. Out-group threat and group outcome dependency negate these effects. When a group is incapable (negative stereotype) high and low status groups are egalitarian; there is no in-group or out-group favoritism. When a group is capable (positive stereotype) and threatening, high and low status groups show egalitarianism when outcomes are non-contingent, but in-group favoritism when outcomes are contingent.

POSTER 20 EFFECTS OF GENDER AND TYPE OF ABUSE ON ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

TARA A. SAGER, JANE BRADEN-MAGUIRE, OFRA MARKOWITZ (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Eighty-seven college students read a vignette

which described a male or female abuser who was either verbally or physically violent toward his or her partner. Participants were able to identify domestic violence, were more sympathetic to a female victim than a male victim, and judged a male abuser more harshly than a female abuser. Participants also rated emotional abuse as less serious than physical abuse, regardless of the gender of the offender.

POSTER 21 COLORS AS DETERMINANTS OF PERCEIVED CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN'S TOYS

JENA L. HATMAKER (MARSHALL UNIVERSITY), JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE), DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants viewed pictures of children's toys marketed for girls, boys, or both boys and girls, in three different age categories. The original pictures were re-colored in stereotypically feminine, masculine, or gender-neutral colors. Toys with stereotypically feminine re-coloring were rated significantly more feminine, but no more or less interesting or active than toys with masculine or gender-neutral re-coloring, demonstrating the importance of color in marketing toys, especially toys marketed toward girls.

POSTER 22 GAIN FRAMES INCREASE SUPPORT FOR GLOBAL WARMING RELATED POLICES

SAMANTHA TOBIA, JESSICA M. NOLAN, KAREN H. HUDZINSKI, JILLIAN HESSION, GILLIAN NARO, KENDRA R. ROBINSON (THE UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This study investigated how the framing of public opinion poll questions influences support for environmental policies. It also explored the differing views of Democrats and Republicans concerning Global Warming. Participants completed an online survey. Results showed that questions with a gain frame were favored more than those framed as a loss. Republicans were less concerned about global warming than Democrats, but did not differ in their support for energy related policies.

POSTER 23 STEREOTYPIC EXPECTATIONS: STEREOTYPING AS A FORM OF MEMORY ORGANIZATION

ADIJAT MUSTAPHA (DREW UNIVERSITY)

Stereotypes are a form of social categorization and memory processing short-cuts that can lead to intergroup conflicts. This study investigated whether stereotyping, specifically, gender-based stereotyping, is a method of memory organization that is associated with improved memory recall and recognition. The hypotheses were partially supported. The results suggest that people best recall traits of stereotype consistent females but stereotype inconsistent males.

POSTER 24 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDES ABOUT PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE OBESE

BRITNEY N. MERRILL, HANNAH MCCORMACK, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between antifat attitudes and attitudes about physical appearance (appearance comparisons, appearance investment, sociocultural attitudes toward appearance, and body dissatisfaction) in 160 college-aged women. Results indicated that participants with high antifat attitudes compare their physical appearance to others more frequently, are more psychologically invested in their physical appearance, are more dissatisfied with their bodies, are more influenced by sociocultural attitudes about physical appearance, and have lower body mass indexes.

POSTER 25 ATTITUDES OF UNDERGRADUATES TOWARD BREASTFEEDING AS A FUNCTION OF DISGUST SENSITIVITY AND GENDER

NANCY C. SHERMAN, SAMANTHA RASNAKE, CLAIRE BECK (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), MARTIN F. SHERMAN (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND)

Despite the known benefits of breastfeeding, many women still choose to bottle feed. One reason may be that society, as well as mothers themselves, see breastfeeding and breast milk as disgusting. One hundred and nine undergraduate men and women completed the Haidt, McCauley, and Rozin's (1994) Disgust scale and a 31-item Attitudes toward Breastfeeding Scale. As predicted, there was a

significant negative relation between disgust sensitivity and attitudes toward breastfeeding. Men were more negative toward breastfeeding.

POSTER 26 STIGMATIZATION AND SOCIAL DISTANCE: EFFECTS OF MENTAL ILLNESS, SEX, AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION

O. J. SIZEMORE, ANDREW BARILE (IONA COLLEGE)

Participants read vignettes in a 2 X 2 X 2 design with mental illness type (schizophrenia versus depression), sex, and sexual orientation as the independent variables. Principal component analysis yielded three constructs (Responsibility, Social Volatility, Social Distance). Analyses of variance showed significantly greater Responsibility in the depression condition and greater Social Volatility and Social Distance in the schizophrenia condition. Participants expressed greater Social Distance from homosexual targets, in general, and female homosexual targets, in particular.

POSTER 27 EXPOSURE TO STEREOTYPES AND AGGRESSION TOWARDS OTHERS

CHU KIM-PRIETO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ANJALI DUTT, JOHN DEBERRY, MIA MARCIANTE, LINDSAY ZDEP, CASSIDY BARTOLINI, NATALIYA SERYAKOVA

We examined the consequences of stereotypes about women on subsequent aggressive behavior. Undergraduate students (N = 271) were primed with reading passages that depicted women in stereotyping and non-stereotyping ways. Aggression was measured through amount of hot sauce that participants were willing to serve other participants (Klinesmith, Kasser & McAndrew, 2006). Prime resulted in significant group differences in the amount of hot sauce allocated to other participants, $F(2, 262) = 3.03$, $p < .05$.

POSTER 28 PERSONAL AND SOCIETAL INFLUENCES THAT AFFECT STUDENTS ATTITUDES ABOUT SCHOOL HEALTH POLICIES.

VICTOR A. DELBENE, SARAH A. NOVAK (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

School wellness policies may promote health, but most proposed plans neglect students' opinions. We investigated teens' perceptions of school policies related to diet and exercise. Gender and psychosocial variables were associated with attitudes toward policies. Girls (especially those high in communion) were more supportive of food regulations, and boys (especially those higher in agency) favored physical activity policies. Interestingly, boys' perceptions were more affected than girls' by our experimental manipulation exploring peer versus authority influence.

POSTER 29 PERCEPTIONS OF TORTURE ARE NOT BLACK AND WHITE

JACQUILINE L. COTTLE (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), JOHN NORRIS (MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY), KELLEY COCHRANE, EMILY RECUPERO, NINA SAVASTANO, ERIN SUTHERLAND (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

Despite recent attention to the issue of torture, it is surprising to note that no single definition of torture exists. The current study sought to determine the extent to which variability in perceptions of torture existed. 115 participants rated torturous acts on a seven point Likert scale. Results of an exploratory factor analysis revealed six different conceptual factors underlying perceptions of torture, suggesting that perceptions of torture are not dichotomous in nature.

POSTER 30 COGNITIVE ABILITY AND THE COMPLEXITY OF MUSIC: COMPLEX SYSTEMS SEEKING COMPLEX STIMULI.

CHRIS T. BUCHHOLZ, ALLYSHIA BABBITT, KIEL VANNESS, BROOKS HOOVER, CHAVA URECKI, MICHAEL BANKERT (ROANOKE COLLEGE)

What makes one person love Brittany Spears and another classical music? Our culture and upbringing, of course, determine the types of music that we are exposed to; however, we propose that individual differences in our cognitive ability also play a role in our musical preferences. The following study found evidence of a relationship between music preference and several measures of cognitive ability. Results are discussed in terms of their relation to Complex Systems Theory.

POSTER 31 THE COMPLEXITY OF MELANCHOLY: MUSIC PREFERENCE AND THE PERCEPTION OF MUSIC.

CHAVA Z. URECKI, CHRIS BUCHHOLZ, GORDON MARSH, KIEL VANNESS, BROOKS HOOVER, MICHAEL BANKERT (ROANOKE COLLEGE)

Basic hedonism suggests that we seek pleasure and avoid pain; however, a closer look at our preferences for music, film, or literature reveals that this may be an oversimplification. For instance, some of us prefer films that don't have happy endings and like to listen to melancholic music. In this study, we found that individual differences in participants' preferences for happy or sad music significantly affected their perception of music (i.e., likability and mood).

POSTER 32 AFFECTIVE AND COGNITIVE COMPONENTS OF MUSIC PREFERENCE IN MUSICIANS AND NON-MUSICIANS

LANCE D. FULKS, J. IAN D. NORRIS (MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY)

We measured both general and music-specific Need for Affect (NFA) and Need for Cognition (NFC) in undergraduate musicians and non-musicians, as well as music genre preference. The relationship between general and music-specific NFC was strong in both musicians and non-musicians; however, the relationship between general and music specific NFA was stronger in musicians. Furthermore, music-specific NFC predicted enjoyment of complex music in non-musicians, whereas both music-specific NFC and NFA did in musicians.

POSTER 33 THE POTENCY OF HIERARCHY-ATTENUATING IDEOLOGIES: EGALITARIANISM, INTERNATIONALISM, AND UNIVERSALISM

ANDREW L. STEWART, FELICIA PRATTO (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Intergroup relations, from a social dominance perspective, typically explores negative intergroup relations (e.g., discrimination and racism), but social dominance theory has always theorized

about ideologies that promote group equality. We explored the potency of hierarchy-attenuating ideologies such as egalitarianism, internationalism, and universalism. Results from 314 participants suggest that these hierarchy-attenuating ideologies (except universalism) partially mediate the relationship between social dominance orientation and relevant public policy support (e.g., welfare policy). Discussion explores implications for social change.

POSTER 34 HOW BLACK TARGET SES AND COGNITIVE LOAD REDUCE PERCEIVED RACISM AND EMPATHY

JAMES D. JOHNSON (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA-WILMINGTON), CHELSEA COOK (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON), MALLORY CRUMPLER (UNIVERSITY NORTH CAROLINA WILMINGTON)

An experiment assessed whether target socioeconomic status and cognitive load would influence Black participant perceived suffering and perceived racism responses. Black participants read about a Black male in an ambiguously racist situation. When the male was high SES, participants under high cognitive load perceived less suffering and less racism than those under low load. Load had no influence on responses in the low SES and control conditions. This interactive effect was mediated by perceived suffering.

POSTER 35 PREFERENCE FOR INDOOR OR OUTDOOR REPRESENTATIONS OF ACTIVITIES.

LIDIA A. VIYELLA (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present study examined the effects of an indoor or outdoor setting of an activity. Participants completed an online survey in which they responded to six image pairs, each depicting the same activity taking place indoors or outdoors. The experimenter hypothesized that participants would show greater preference for an outdoor portrayal of activity than an indoor representation. Regardless of participants' gender or age, dependent samples t- tests supported the hypothesis of preference for an outdoor setting.

POSTER 36 WANT IT OR NEED IT? EXTRINSIC GOAL PURSUIT PREDICTS PERCEPTION OF NECESSITY

CHLOE E. WILLIAMS, IAN NORRIS (MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY)

Extrinsically-motivated individuals place great importance on the acquisition of material goods, possibly because they think they need them. We asked undergraduates ($n = 76$) whether a variety of consumer items were luxuries or necessities. Participants also completed measures of goal-striving and materialism. The number of items considered necessities positively correlated with extrinsic goal pursuit, $r = .42$, $p < .001$, and negatively with intrinsic goal pursuit, $r = -.51$, $p < .001$.

POSTER 37 ON THE PARADOXICAL EFFECTS OF CAR STATUS ON IMPRESSIONS OF ITS DRIVER

THOMAS BLASS (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORECOUNTY)

In a repeated-measures design, participants were shown two photographs. In one, a young man (the apparent owner) is shown leaning against a high-status car (a Lexus), while the other depicts another young man leaning against a low-status car (a Honda). Contrary to expectations, in the low-status condition the owner was rated as more attractive and likable than in the high-status condition. Possible reasons for these findings will be explored.

POSTER 38 THE IMPACT OF HOSTILE AND BENEVOLENT SEXISM ON ATTRIBUTIONS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

LAURA M. GROSSI, DJ ANGELONE, WENDY SHINKAROW (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), DAMON MITCHELL (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The goal of current study was to examine male college students' perceptions of alleged sexual assault, with regard to hostile and benevolent sexism. It was hypothesized that identification as benevolent or hostile sexist would be predictive of participants' ratings of victim/perpetrator culpability

and credibility. A rejection of the null hypothesis provides implications for juries and communities in which acts of sexual aggression occur.

POSTER 39 KEEPING IT ON THE DOWN LOW: PERCEPTIONS OF BEHAVIORALLY BISEXUAL COLLEGE MEN

JACQUELINE C. DILORENZO (SIMMONS COLLEGE)

This study examined perceptions of behaviorally bisexual college men (men who have sex with both men and women regardless of their self-identification) as a function of race/ethnicity (Black/White/Latino), adherence to traditional masculinity, and self-identification as bisexual. This study employed vignettes and the participants were 77 undergraduate psychology students. Among this sample, it was found that protagonists who did not identify as bisexual were perceived more negatively and were more likely to be perceived as homosexual.

POSTER 40 WHO AFFECTS OUR ATTITUDES TOWARD SUSTAINABILITY?

HAMISH GUNN, LILIA HAYRAPETYAN, GLEB FURMAN, EUNJUNG LEE (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, BARUCH COLLEGE), MARTINE MACULAITIS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, BARUCH COLLEGE)

The study examined the effects of social norms generated by family, friends and culture on attitudes toward environmental sustainability. 571 undergraduate students answered questions regarding their own attitudes toward sustainability, as well as those of their family members and friends. The results showed that family members' opinions had a significantly larger impact on the participants' attitudes than those of friends. Additionally, participants from collectivistic cultures and female participants expressed greater concern about environmental issues.

POSTER 41 NATURAL VARIATION IN VIEWS OF HUMAN NATURE IS ASSOCIATED WITH DISGUST SENSITIVITY

ABIGAIL M. DAVIS (SAINT JOSEPH'S

UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Prompting people to think about themselves as part of nature produces changes in disgust feelings. In two community samples we tested whether people's usual views of how they think about being part of nature or not would predict their disgust sensitivity and propensity. People choosing a paragraph that describes their personal view of humans as separate from nature had higher disgust sensitivity than people choosing a paragraph describing humans as part of nature.

POSTER 42 GENDER STEREOTYPES AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS TO CAREERS

ELENA N. BROWN (CABRINI COLLEGE)

Gender is a crucial part of individual identity, yet it is tainted by gender stereotypes that are present in today's career domain. By utilizing a semantic differential technique, in my study I expect to find that participants will stereotypically assign 16 traits for each profession based on the gender associated with that profession. By calculating the means of these responses, results suggest the continuance of career gender stereotypes apparent among a sample of college students.

POSTER 43 REMEMBRANCES OF CLOTHES PAST: THE MATERIAL SELF AND SELF-DISCREPANCIES

HARVEY PINES, SHANNON DZIADASZEK, JUDITH LARKIN (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

William James' concept of the Material Self was used to instantiate two different self-discrepancies posited by self-discrepancy theory. Consistent with recent critiques of self-discrepancy theory, emotional reactions to not being dressed appropriately for an occasion (ought self-discrepancy) or not being dressed in a way that showed one's self to best advantage (ideal self-discrepancy) both elicited a global negative self evaluation rather than the distinctive emotions of guilt and shame predicted by self-discrepancy theory.

POSTER 44 THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AND PARENTAL INFLUENCE ON

RELIGIOUS BELIEF

AMY L. ROACH, CHARLES TRIMBACH, ZOE HALL, SPENCER DIONNE, REBEKAH DION, REBECCA GREGORY (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

To test some hypotheses concerning religious beliefs, familial influence, and personality variables, participants were given a questionnaire to ascertain the nature of their religious beliefs. Participants completed a questionnaire with demographic items and the Ten-item Personality Inventory (TIPI). Results found no relationship between personality variables and religiosity, but participants who practice the same religion as their parents showed different belief patterns than those who do not practice their parent's religion.

POSTER 45 IMPACT OF STEREOTYPING ON PERCEPTIONS OF PERPETRATORS AND VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

RENEE R. BOBURKA (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), BARBARA A. HUNTER (SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE), JANET HERNANDEZ-FISCHER (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the impact of stereotyping (for both gender and sexual orientation) on perceptions of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. We predicted that those perceived as more masculine, based on stereotypes of sex and sexual orientation, would be perceived most negatively as both perpetrators and victims of abuse. Participants read a scenario describing abuse committed by either a: heterosexual male, heterosexual female, homosexual male, or homosexual female. Results were somewhat consistent with hypotheses.

POSTER 46 ASSESMENT OF PRODUCT PURCHASING

MATTHEW R. PANNELLA, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined perceptions of environmentally-safe products when considering how expensive the products were. For products that were environmentally-safe, participants were more likely to use expensive products than

2011 EPA Abstracts

inexpensive products, whereas the opposite was true for non-environmentally-safe products. Participants were also more likely to purchase inexpensive non-environmentally safe products over expensive ones. However, for environmentally safe products, participants were likely to purchase both types equally.

POSTER 47 FUNNY REFLECTIONS: THE EFFECTS OF SELF-FOCUS ON DISPARAGING HUMOR.

JOSHUA N. HORTON, KATHERINE A. SAUCIER, ELIZABETH R. SPIEVAK (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between attitudes and appreciation of disparagement humor were investigated, as well as the moderating effects of self-focus. The expectation that weight and gender bias would be correlated with endorsement of weight based and sexist humor was not strongly supported. However, those who rated comics in the presence of a mirror endorsed the disparaging humor significantly less, regardless of self-reported attitudes.

POSTER 48 THE EVOLUTIONARY BASIS OF VALUES: A QUALITATIVE LOOK AT WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT TO US.

CLARE L. FOA, MARILYN FITZPATRICK (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

In an effort to understand factors that give rise to self-transcendent values versus self-serving values, the current study explored the phenomenology of the values we come to endorse, and how we validate our efforts toward living out these values. Using an evolutionary framework to interpret differences in the types of values we express, results indicate that attachment and external validation are important factors. Implications for future research, clinical, and training applications will be discussed.

POSTER 49 SPORTS PREFERENCES

JAIMIE P. LACEY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined memory retention and preferences for different sports highlights when presented as a visual clip, audio clip, or

combination of both. Regardless of stimuli type, participants preferred, were more excited about, and had better recall for the basketball and football sports highlight clips over the soccer clips. Furthermore, males and those who played sports were overall better at recalling information about the sports highlights shown.

POSTER 50 THE INFLUENCES OF SOCIETAL STEREOTYPES OF RACE AND ATTRACTIVENESS ON PERCEPTIONS OF PARTICIPATION IN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

STEPHANIE M. DI MEGLIO, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined how gender, ethnicity, and attractiveness may influence perceptions of participation in certain extracurricular activities. Females were perceived as being more involved in theatre, student government, and track, males more likely to play golf. Asian Americans were thought to be involved in theatre, band, student government, and golf, Caucasians in fraternities/sororities, basketball, and football, and African Americans in track and basketball. Attractive individuals were thought to be more likely in theatre and band.

POSTER 51 PROGRAM RATINGS DO NOT PREDICT NEGATIVE CONTENT IN TELEVISION COMMERCIALS

LOURDES P. DALE, JORDANA KLEIN, JAMES DILORETO, KATHLEEN MCDONALD, JOLANTA W. BORTO, KATHLEEN MCENVOY, HEATHER OLSON, MICHELLE A. COUTO (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Commercials (9571) were coded to determine if they included positive and/or negative content. The rate of negative content (13.7%) was similar to the rate negative content in commercials airing on children's channels, and lower than the rate of positive content (20.2%). Channel, and not rating, was a better predictor of the presence of negative content. Psychologists/pediatricians should educate parents about the potential negative content in commercials and advocate for a commercials rating system.

POSTER 52 IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT, ATTITUDES AND NATIONAL AND ETHNIC IDENTITY AMONG FIRST-GENERATION AND U.S.-BORN EAST ASIANS AND LATINOS

GABRIELLA A. REGALADO, DR. PHILIP WONG, DR. NICHOLAS PAPOUCHIS, DR. JOAN DUNCAN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study, conducted in two phases, compared the influence of cultural origin on implicit and explicit ethnic and national identity, and attitudes of first-generation and U.S.-born East Asians and Latinos. Hypotheses were guided by System Justification Theory (Jost, Banaji, & Nosek, 2004). The results indicate that first generation groups, compared to U.S. born groups, had significantly more positive implicit attitudes towards their ethnic groups and identified explicitly as more American.

POSTER 53 URBAN COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF POVERTY

ROSEANNE L. FLORES, DARLENE C. DEFOUR (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study examined college students' beliefs about poverty across race, gender and age using the Measuring Attitudes toward Poverty Scale (1993). The participants were 107 college students from an urban public institution in the northeast. The results of this research support previous findings that have shown the influence of gender and race on individual and structural explanations of poverty. Moreover, the findings from this study suggest that age also influences college students' perceptions of poverty.

POSTER 54 ATTITUDES TOWARD MARIJUANA USE AND LEGALIZATION

GINA M. GOWEN (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Few studies have researched discrimination between recreational and medical marijuana. The purpose of this study was to determine if participants differentiate recreational from medical marijuana. A survey was given to 149 Saint Vincent students containing questions about drug use history, intentions, expectations, attitudes, and perceived harmfulness and addictiveness of

marijuana. As hypothesized, participants showed more positive attitudes toward medical than recreational marijuana. Expectations, intentions, drug use, and perceived harmfulness and addictiveness were predictive of attitudes.

POSTER 55 FACE-INDUCED ATTENTIONAL BLINK PREDICTED BY TARGET RACE AND EXTERNAL MOTIVATION OF PERCEIVER

JORDAN B. LEITNER, ERIC HEHMAN, LING LING WANG, STEVEN B. MOST, JAMES M. JONES (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

External motivation to respond without prejudice (EM; Plant & Devine, 1998) has been found to predict negative affective responses to Black faces. We found that EM predicts attentional processes even after a Black face has passed. In a two-target RSVP paradigm, high-EM, compared to low-EM, participants demonstrated better T2 accuracy following a Black, relative to a White, T1 face. Our data suggest that high-EM, compared to low-EM, individuals devote less attentional resources to Black faces.

POSTER 56 GENDER-RELATED STEREOTYPIC ATTRIBUTIONS OF DISGUST SENSITIVITY

DAVID T. WILSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY ADAMS, ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Women consistently score higher than men on self-reported disgust sensitivity measures. We explored one potential factor: societal expectations of gender-based emotional responses. We modified the Gender Role Expectations of Pain questionnaire (GREP, Robinson et al., 2001) to address disgust (GREP-D) and gave it to 45 male undergraduates. Responses to GREP-D significantly correlated with disgust sensitivity. Men rated themselves as less willing to report disgust and less disgust sensitive than the typical woman.

POSTER 57 PREDICTING SUICIDE ATTEMPTS AND HEALTH RISK BEHAVIORS AMONG HOMOSEXUAL MEN

MICHAEL A. COHEN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The objective of the current study is the prediction

of three risk behaviors among homosexual men: suicide attempts, unsafe sexual practices, and the abuse of substances. 465 participants--recruited through online methods--took part in an anonymous web-based survey. Predictors of risk behaviors were identified, including internalized homophobia and experiences of victimization, as well as previously unexamined factors. Results are discussed in relation to past findings, and suggestions for future investigations are made.

POSTER 58 THE EFFECT OF DESCRIPTIVE RESTAURANT MENU LABELS ON SALES, ATTITUDES, AND REPURCHASE INTENTIONS

JOSEPH A. WISTER, JENNIFER BONFILI
(CHATHAM COLLEGE)

One hundred two patrons completed a questionnaire on the quality of a meal and restaurant experience. Results indicated that when the descriptor "organic" was used on a menu, patrons ordered significantly more of a target entrée and rated the quality of the restaurant and their meal (independent of the entrée ordered) significantly higher. The results suggest that the word "organic" primes a positive schema that influences the patrons' behavior and perceptions of the restaurant experience

POSTER 59 THE EFFECTS OF RACE AND PENANCE ON RETALIATING TO BETRAYAL

ERIC W. MANIA (QUINSIGAMOND COMMUNITY COLLEGE), ERIC HEHMAN (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), BLAKE M. RIEK (CALVIN COLLEGE), SAMUEL L. GAERTNER (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

This research examined how race and penance impact retaliation following a betrayal. Based on aversive racism theory (Dovidio & Gaertner, 2004), it was predicted that Whites would show greater retaliation when betrayed by a Black as compared to a White, but that this bias would not occur if penance was paid by the betrayer. Results were generally consistent with predictions and indicated that penance lowered retaliation against Black betrayers, but not White betrayers.

POSTER 60 THE EFFECTS OF COMEDY ON COGNITIVE INTERFERENCE, IMPLICIT RACIAL

BIAS, AND PREJUDICE

JOHANNA CORRELL, JANILE NELSON, MARISA MEALY, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined effects of experimenter race and racially charged comedy on cognitive interference, implicit racial bias, and prejudice. Participants viewed White comedians making fun of Whites or Blacks. Surprisingly, higher Stroop interference was exhibited for the White experimenter than for the Black experimenter. Further, higher preference for Whites was associated with reductions in Stroop interference for the White experimenter. There were no effects of the target race of the comedy on any measure.

Invited Speaker- Charles View Ballroom

CLINICAL KEYNOTE:

Friday, March 11, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: GREGG HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

WHAT IS MENTAL ILLNESS?

RICHARD MCNALLY (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

Epidemiologists report that nearly 50% of American adults have suffered from diagnosable mental illness at some point during their lives, and 25% have been mentally ill during the previous 12 months. These startling findings have reawakened controversy about the meaning of mental illness, and the boundary demarcating mental distress from mental disorder. Is America undergoing an epidemic of mental disorder or are we over-medicalizing increasingly more of everyday life? These questions have become especially pressing as the American Psychiatric Association is in the midst of revising its DSM – the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. In this talk, I cover the empirical, clinical, and theoretical issues bearing on our attempts to provide a valid means distinguishing distress from disorder. I cover the two major evolutionary approaches to mental illness, address the historicity of certain syndromes, illustrate the ways that culture penetrates the

2011 EPA Abstracts

manifestation of illness, and consider how cognitive neuroscience and genomics may help us our efforts.

Symposium- Paul Revere A

TEACHING SYMPOSIA: DIVERSITY

Friday, March 11, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: MICHELLE RONAYNE (NASHUA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

DOING DIVERSITY: ADVANTAGES AND CHALLENGES FACED BY THOSE IN OR SUPPORTING EARLY ACADEMIC CAREERS

The purpose of this symposium is to bring together a panel of educators that address diversity directly (through teaching diversity courses) or indirectly (through bringing diversity into class) who are all at different stages in their career. We will discuss how much we learn through the various perspectives of our students and how we manage controlling our feelings, getting buy-in (when not a minority), managing guilt and how we keep our own voices from dominating.

Discussant(s): Michelle Ronayne (Nashua Community College)

Symposium- Aquarium

EPAGS: EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT GRADUATE SCHOOL

Friday, March 11, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: LINDSAY MORTON (EPAGS)

GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY: INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCES FROM EPAGS

Members of the Eastern Psychological Association of Graduate Students (EPAGS) will offer their knowledge and advice for those interested in pursuing graduate training in psychology. In this symposium, the presenters will discuss their personal experience in applying to and attending different graduate programs. Information about the

process of selection, application, and degree completion will be offered. Questions from the audience will also be addressed.

Symposium- William Dawes B

PSI CHI: MENTORING AS LEADERSHIP

Friday, March 11, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: MARTHA ZLOKOVICH (PSU CHI)

MENTORING AS LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

MICHAEL D. HALL (PSI CHI NATIONAL PRESIDENT), MICHAEL D. HALL (PRESIDENT, PSI CHI), MARTHA S. ZLOKOVICH (EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PSI CHI)

Mentoring relationships will be discussed in the context of leadership development, and the interrelationships between the two. The particular focus of this talk and interactive session will be mentoring from the perspective of Psi Chi chapter governance and vitality, however, the information presented could be applied to other educational and business settings.

Invited Speaker- William Dawes A

ABA INVITED SPEAKER: DEVELOPMENT OF REVERSAL LEARNING SET AND FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

Friday, March 11, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: BILL AHEARN (NEW ENGLAND CETNER FOR CHILDREN)

DEVELOPMENT OF REVERSAL LEARNING SET AND FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

KAREN LIONELLO-DENOLF (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SCHOOL, SHRIVER CENTER)

2011 EPA Abstracts

Children with autism have demonstrated wide variability in acquisition of reversal learning set and functional equivalence, two indices of symbolic behavior. Acquisition of both tasks may be enhanced by teaching these children (a) to attend to and select the stimuli that go together and (b) to attend to and reject the stimuli that do not go together. Reducing outcome-variability on such tasks may increase children's capacity to demonstrate more complex forms of symbolic behavior.

Invited Speaker- Thomas Paine B

**HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY INVITED
SPEAKER: ARNOLD GESELL:
MATURATIONIST, SOCIALIST, EUGENICIST**

Friday, March 11, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: WADE PICKREN (RYERSON UNIVERSITY)

**ARNOLD GESELL: MATURATIONIST,
SOCIALIST, EUGENICIST**

BEN HARRIS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

In 1913, the American Magazine published Arnold Gesell's portrait of his hometown (Alma, Wisconsin) as full of mentally and morally defective citizens. This paper explores the reasons behind this eugenical analysis by a soon-to-be-famous developmental psychologist and pediatrician. Using his unpublished papers, I describe his socialist views of poverty, injustice and human development and connect them to his later eugenical writing. I also describe the reaction of the public, including local residents and Gesell's family.

Paper- Thomas Paine A

**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: IDENTITY,
ROMANCE AND REACTIVITY**

Friday, March 11, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: KAYE COOK (GORDON COLLEGE)

10:30am - 10:45am

**DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJECTORIES OF
ROMANTIC ATTACHMENT: INFLUENCE OF
FAMILY OF ORIGIN AND ROMANTIC
PARTNERS**

RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE),
BRENT DONNELLAN (MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY), WESLEY POSSON (CAZENOVIA
COLLEGE), RAND CONGER (UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS)

The developmental trajectories of romantic attachment anxiety and avoidance across early adulthood (age 25 to 31) were examined. Participants tended to become more secure over time, and hostile family interactions in adolescence predicted higher levels of anxiety and avoidance at age 25. Changes in anxiety and avoidance from age 25 to 31 were positively associated, and changes in avoidance, but not anxiety, were positively associated with changes in romantic partner interaction hostility.

10:50am - 11:05am

**WILLING TO WAIT VS. READY TO GO: A
LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF REACTIVITY**

NANCY D. RADER (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Studying temperament longitudinally, we observed children during infancy and childhood and had them respond to a self-report questionnaire as teenagers. Infant behavior on a visual cliff related to cognitive and social behavior at older ages, supporting the idea of two temperamental biases: 1) mindful individuals who are shy but careful on cognitive tasks and 2) uninhibited individuals who are fast but error prone on cognitive tasks, outgoing, and prone to attention problems and antisocial behavior.

11:10am - 11:25am

**ATTACHMENT, RELIGIOSITY AND MORAL
IDENTITY: A POTENTIAL MODEL**

KAYE COOK (GORDON COLLEGE), KATHLEEN

2011 EPA Abstracts

C. LEONARD (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS--LOWELL), CYNTHIA N. KIMBALL (WHEATON COLLEGE), LANDON RANCK, REBECCA ROSS, MATT VAN HAMMERSVELD, FAITH CLASBY, TOR EKSTROM, DONG GUN SIM, NINA SILANDER (GORDON COLLEGE)

Christian college alumni interviews were used to examine two hypotheses: that parental attachments provide the substrate for religious and moral identity development (Kohlberg & Diesner, 1991; Teo & Cook, 2008) and that religious and moral identity are closely intertwined (Oser, Scarlett, & Bucher, 2006). Parental relationship predicted religiosity but not moral identity, and religious identity predicted moral identity. We propose this developmental synergy as one of several models for the emergence of moral identity.

11:30am - 11:45am

"IN THE US, I NEVER FEEL AMERICAN," NATIONAL IDENTITY IN FILIPINO AMERICANS

ANGELA M. DE DIOS, JEFFREY ARNETT (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study explores national identity in Filipino American emerging adults. Using a mixed method approach, participants (N = 26) were given questionnaires and interviews. When asked about how they thought of themselves as American, themes emerged: ambivalence in being identified as American, context, American values, American behaviors, and US as "melting pot." Because they live in the US, Filipino Americans must develop their national identity, which may affect their relationships with other Americans.

Paper- Molly Pitcher

LEARNING PAPERS I

Friday, March 11, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: MARTHA ESCOBAR (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

10:30am - 10:45am

REDUCTION OF RETROACTIVE CUE INTERFERENCE THROUGH DELAY AND CONTEXT SHIFT

CODY W. POLACK, GONZALO MIGUEZ, RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Two experiments were conducted to determine whether delay and context shift effects commonly observed in retroactive outcome interference (e.g., extinction) occur in retroactive cue interference. Experiment 1 found that delaying testing after the interfering phase produced recovery from cue interference. Experiment 2 found that, when target and interfering cues are trained in separate contexts and tested in a third context, recovery from cue interference occurred. The results suggest similar mechanisms underlie cue and outcome interference.

10:50am - 11:05am

CONDITIONED LICK SUPPRESSION IS AN INVERTED-U FUNCTION OF US INTENSITY

JAMES E. WITNAUER, WOJICK, B. (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BROCKPORT), MILLER, R. R. (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Two experiments investigated the effect of unconditioned stimulus intensity on conditioned suppression. Experiment 1 demonstrated that lick suppression is an inverted-U function of footshock intensity. In Experiment 2, responding after training with a high intensity US was enhanced by both compound conditioning and posttraining extinction of context. The nonmonotonic function of US intensity and the effects of compound training and posttraining extinction were consistent with the predictions of SOCR (Stout & Miller, 2007).

11:10am - 11:25am

EVALUATION OF THE GENERALITY OF A MODULAR THEORY OF LEARNING AND PERFORMANCE

RUSSELL M. CHURCH (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Theories of learning and performance are designed

to predict one or more summary measures (output generality) on the basis of data from one or more experimental conditions (input generality). An ideal theory would be able to predict all summary measures generated by any procedure in its domain. The degree of generality of the current modular theory of learning and performance will be assessed.

11:30am - 11:45am

SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY FOLLOWING IMMEDIATE OR DELAYED EXTINCTION IS DETERMINED BY EXTINCTION-TEST INTERVALS

WHITNEY L. KIMBLE, JUSTIN JOHNSON (AUBURN UNIVERSITY), AARON PLITT (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH), MARTHA ESCOBAR (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Two experiments using rat subjects examined spontaneous recovery following immediate (short acquisition-extinction interval) and delayed (long acquisition-extinction interval) extinction. Delayed extinction resulted in less spontaneous recovery than immediate extinction if testing was conducted shortly after extinction. However, the opposite was observed if testing was conducted a relatively long time after extinction. These results are discussed in comparison to previous, seemingly conflicting, analyses of the effects of the acquisition-extinction interval on the maintenance of extinction.

Poster- President's Ballroom

POSTERS: COGNITIVE I

Friday, March 11, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

POSTER 1 INFLUENCES OF PITCH, BRIGHTNESS AND SHARPNESS ON SPEED PERCEPTION

LISA A. ONORATO (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Recent studies have identified strong, interesting relations among a variety of perceptual dimensions such as pitch, volume, luminosity, vertical space, affect, etc. The present research examined how pitch, brightness, and sharpness corresponded to

speed perception. Participants rated how fast an image moved across a computer screen. Results revealed that fast speed corresponded to high pitch, brightness, and sharpness. This research adds to the growing body of literature on synesthesia, cross-modal similarities, and perceptual metaphors.

POSTER 2 OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE NUMERACY ARE NOT EQUIVALENT

BRITTA L. ANDERSON, SCOTT PARKER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), JAY SCHULKIN (AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS AND GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

Many studies look for effects of numeracy by comparing high and low numerate groups based on a median-split. Little is known about how high/low groups based on objective numeracy correspond to the high/low groups based on subjective numeracy. Participants completed objective and subjective numeracy measures. The two scales divided individuals into high and low numerate groups differently; 41% of the Low Numerate group based on objective numeracy were High Numerate based on subjective numeracy.

POSTER 3 THE IMPACT OF COGNITIVELY INDUCED FATIGUE ON EFFORTFUL BEHAVIOR

LENNESE A. SEMPLE (BARUCH - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KIT CHO (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY- STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MINDY ENGLE- FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The impact of a cognitive fatigue induction on effortful choices was studied in 84 undergraduates (42 females). After random assignment to a no-fatigue condition or fatigue induction, difficulty level for each of 40 trials was chosen. Fatigued participants selected less difficult tasks ($M = 3.21$) when compared with the no-fatigue group ($M = 2.77$, $t(81) = 2.32$, $p < .023$). Subjective effort showed no significant differences in the effort applied or effort that could have been applied to the task.

POSTER 4 STRATEGIC TASK SWITCHING: THE INFLUENCE OF TIME PRESSURE IN FAST-

PACED MULTITASKING ENVIRONMENTS

CHRISTOPHER P. TERRY (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

This study examined strategy use in a time-critical multitasking environment where participants decided how often to switch between competing tasks. Across three experiments, results indicated that participants a) adopted higher rates of switching during shorter time intervals even though more frequent switching was not associated with more efficient performance, and b) only made strategic adjustments when given advance knowledge of performance time. Findings are discussed with respect to implications for multitasking in daily life.

POSTER 5 MEMORY AS A FUNCTION OF PRESENTATION MODALITY AND INSTRUCTIONAL CONTROL

RICHARD S. VELAYO (PACE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the interactive effect of presentation modality (audio, textual, audio-textual, audio-visual and textual-visual) and instructional control on memory. 354 participants randomly assigned to one of these modality conditions were given 10 minutes of study time online and able to rewind, forward, or pause the presentation before taking the memory test. Results showed memory performance did not vary between modality conditions, which contradicted previous research on multimedia learning.

POSTER 6 AESTHETIC JUDGMENTS OF GEOMETRICAL SHAPE

JAY FRIEDENBERG, NICOLE MCBRIDE, TIMOTHY SPOONER, ELIZABETH RIVERA (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

We investigate the role of ratio in the perceived attractiveness of right triangles. Forty Manhattan College undergraduates rated right triangles whose aspect ratios varied between 1.0 and 2.5 and which were presented at different orientations. There was a preference for the ratio 1.0 and for triangles that faced upwards. Our data suggest a stability effect, where participants judged more stable shapes more attractive. Shapes that are stable are more compact and have downward-facing bases.

POSTER 7 THE EFFECT OF TEXTING ON WALKING BEHAVIOR

STACY M. LOPRESTI-GOODMAN, ANA RIVERA, CHRISTEN DRESSEL (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

Texting while walking can result in dangerous collisions. This experiment investigated the impact of texting while walking through different doorway widths. We hypothesized that texters would be more careless than non-texters, which would result in smaller doorway-to-shoulder-width ratios (e.g. pi-numbers) that marked the boundary between doors that were walk-through-able and those that were not-walk-through-able. The results revealed significant differences in pi-numbers between the two groups; however, texters had larger pi-numbers than non-texters.

POSTER 8 THE EFFECT OF COMPLEXITY ON IMPLEMENTING A PLAN: A TASK SPAN STUDY

KAITLIN M. REIMAN, STARLA M. WEAVER, CATHERINE M. ARRINGTON (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

In a task span paradigm, complexity of task sequences was manipulated to observe efficiency of encoding and performing the tasks. More complex sequences resulted in longer overall encoding and performance times. Typical switch costs occurred when the predominant transition was repetitions, but when the predominant transition was switches there was a repetition cost. There was also scalloping in target RTs for certain sequences, evidence of a chunking strategy.

POSTER 9 ADDING GESTURES TO MNEMONICS: DO HANDS HELP RECALL?

JENNIFER A. MCCABE, ATHENA A. CRAIG, JAMES E. FOLEY, JR. , AISLYN ROSE, RAINA M. CEPHAS, LEORA S. CHEFITZ (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study investigated the impact of adding hand gestures to keyword mnemonics when learning new terminology. At the 10-minute-delayed test, mean recall was significantly higher for the gesture compared to the non-gesture condition; however, there was no difference for 1-week-delayed recall.

Analyses of individual differences suggested those with lower imaginal thinking habits benefited more from the inclusion of gestures. In sum, gestures may facilitate memory when supplementing mnemonic devices, at least in the short term.

POSTER 10 CHANGE DETECTION PREDICTIONS: OVERCONFIDENCE, HINDSIGHT BIAS, AND CORRELATIONS WITH METACOGNITION

KELSEY L. OSHA, JENNIFER A. ROCHE,
JENNIFER A. MCCABE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study examined two types of metacognitive errors – overconfidence and hindsight bias – in the context of performance predictions in a change detection (i.e., ‘flicker’) paradigm. Participants provided confidence ratings and predictions about performance at two time points (pre- and mid-tests), and then recalled their initial ratings at post-test. Results showed an initial overestimate of confidence in change detection performance, but no hindsight bias. In addition, independent scales of metacognition were predictive of metacognitive errors.

POSTER 11 FROM THE LAB TO THE DORM ROOM: METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS AND USE OF THE SPACING EFFECT

JONATHAN A. SUSSER, JENNIFER A. MCCABE
(GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This web-based survey study investigated undergraduates’ knowledge of the spacing effect (i.e., the extent to which they distribute studying), and what factors influence its utilization. Results showed that students realize the advantages of spacing, and report using it more than massing, but less than other study strategies. Participants endorsed several factors as important in deciding whether to distribute study time. Further, those high in metacognitive self-regulation and use of elaboration strategies also reported more spacing.

POSTER 12 SELF-REFERENTIAL MEMORY FOR THE BIG-FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS

IIONA SCULLY (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

Many studies have demonstrated improved recall

when using self-referent encoding. This experiment aimed to: 1) demonstrate a self-reference effect for trait adjectives associated with the Big Five Inventory, 2) indicate whether recall is enhanced for endorsed words, and 3) determine if recall is better for words associated with one’s personality profile. Results indicated a pronounced self-reference effect, a “yes-no” effect that varied based on encoding condition, and a “trait” effect that was only marginally significant.

POSTER 13 CAN ABBREVIATIONS IMPROVE READING SPEED IN LOW VISION?

STEVE MANSFIELD, ISABELLE CRESTE (SUNY PLATTSBURGH)

Low vision has a drastic impact on reading performance because visual impairments limit how many letters can be recognized at a time. We have tested whether this limitation can be circumvented using abbreviations (so that the same information is carried by fewer letters). Under conditions that mimic low vision, abbreviated texts were read 22% faster than their full-length equivalents. This shows that abbreviations could produce substantial reading speed gains for people with low vision.

POSTER 14 POSITIVE MOOD INCREASES ATTENTION DURING DIFFICULT, BUT NOT EASY, DIVIDED ATTENTION TASK

JENNIFER A. JOHNSON, JENNA KEPPEL
(BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Research has demonstrated positive mood can increase and negative mood can decrease attention ability. The current study investigated the influence of mood (positive, neutral, negative) and task difficulty (easy, difficult) on divided attention performance. Positive mood did significantly increase attention performance compared to negative mood, but only in the difficult task. Overall, induced affect, due to just a 2min series of emotionally-valenced pictures, can significantly alter performance on an attention-demanding, cognitive task.

POSTER 15 DOES NEED FOR COGNITION HAVE INCREMENTAL VALIDITY IN THE PREDICTION OF PERFORMANCE?

MELISSA E. PLATT, KARA BUCCI, ARNO R. KOLZ (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present study explored whether or not need for cognition could add significantly to the prediction of school and work performance above what can be explained by cognitive ability and conscientiousness. Results indicated that need for cognition was a significant predictor of school performance, but not work performance. Need for cognition came close to achieving incremental validity.

POSTER 16 SELF-RELEVANT STRATEGY USE DIFFERENTIALLY AFFECTS MEMORY FOR IMPRESSIONS IN OLDER ADULTS

BRITTANY S. CASSIDY, ANGELA H. GUTCHESS (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

When impressions were encoded using a personally meaningful and self-relevant way, relative to an irrelevant context, memory for trait-actor associations was spared in older adults. This indicates that task self-relevance can reduce performance differences at retrieval. Additionally, the results suggest that explicitly forming impressions in contrast to an implicit manner reduces the presence of a positivity bias in memory when making judgments of others based on limited behavioral cues.

POSTER 17 VIEWING CONDITIONS, VECTION, AND MOTION SICKNESS

FREDERICK BONATO (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE), ANDREA BUBKA, VIANNELLY CORTORREAL, TSVETELINA ENCHEVA, DALANDA BAH (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE)

It is widely accepted that vision affects both self-motion perception and motion sickness. However, viewing conditions can vary widely. Results from our lab and others are described that show conditions such as visual blur and stereo viewing, can enhance vection and exacerbate motion sickness symptoms. Contrarily, minimizing eye movements seems to inhibit vection and provides some relief from motion sickness. Results are discussed in terms of perceptual frameworks and human evolution.

POSTER 18 HEDONIC CONDENSATION AND ITS OPPOSITE PRODUCED BY A SINGLE SET OF STIMULI

DEBRA A. ZELLNER, MATTHEW FORSYTHE, ELIZABETH COGAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), SCOTT PARKER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has shown that 1) viewing hedonically positive stimuli reduces the preference between subsequently presented less-positive stimuli, and conversely, 2) viewing hedonically negative stimuli increases the preference between subsequently presented more-positive stimuli. Here we demonstrate both effects using a single set of stimuli. When unattractive faces were preceded by attractive faces, preferences between unattractive faces were reduced. However, when the unattractive faces were presented first, preferences between attractive faces increased.

POSTER 19 DISSOCIATIVE THINKING CONFERS AN ADVANTAGE FOR WORKING AND LONG TERM MEMORY

ISAAC N. SAIDEL-GOLEY, HANNAH WATKINS, KATHLEEN FLANNERY (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Research suggests that dissociative thinking in a non-clinical sample may confer an advantage on memory tasks. 138 undergraduates completed the Dissociative Experiences Scale II (DES-II) and 10 were selected for our subsample of 5 high and 5 low dissociators. A significant percentage of females were classified as high and low dissociators compared to males. High dissociators had higher forward and backward digit span scores and delayed recognition scores for objects in a virtual apartment.

POSTER 20 DOES WORKING MEMORY CHANGE WITH AGE? THE INTERACTIONS OF CONCURRENT ARTICULATION WITH WORD LENGTH AND ACOUSTIC CONFUSION

TAMRA J. BIRETA, HOPE C FINE (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), LISA A. VANWORMER (UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA), STACEY M. DIANA, VANESSA PATEL, JENNIFER LOUIE (THE COLLEGE OF

NEW JERSEY)

Acoustic confusion, word length effects, and their interaction with concurrent articulation support Working Memory's phonological loop component (e.g., Baddeley, 2000). No studies have examined the effects among older adults. This study presented younger and older participants with lists of letters or words presented either visually or auditorially, and with or without concurrent articulation. Both groups had three main effects. Concurrent articulation reduced the effects for both groups, suggesting a functional difference of the phonological loop.

POSTER 21 HOW DOES VISUAL CLARITY INFLUENCE FLUENCY? AN EVENT-RELATED POTENTIAL INVESTIGATION.

DARRYL J. LEVY, KEVIN ZISH, P. ANDREW LEYNES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Fluency (how easily stimuli are processed) arises from prior exposure or by enhancing stimulus clarity. Although many studies have examined the influence of item repetition on memory and Event-Related Potentials (ERPs), this study examined how decreased visual clarity at test affects recognition and ERPs. Decreasing fluency at test reduced hits and false alarms as expected. Fluency-related ERPs indicate that old clear items were more efficiently processed than the other item types.

POSTER 22 THE ROLE OF ASSOCIATIONS IN PRODUCING FALSE MEMORIES.

JASON ARNDT, ADAM DEDE, CLOE SHASHA, KRISTIN CORBETT, NINA HOMMEL, EMILY WHITAKER (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

An experiment investigated the associative factors that underlie false memories. We factorially varied the associative strength between studied items and lure items (backward associative strength, or BAS) as well as the associative strength between lure items and studied items (forward associative strength, or FAS). The primary driving force behind lure errors was FAS, suggesting prior studies demonstrating that lure errors are driven by BAS did not adequately control for the correlation between BAS and FAS.

POSTER 23 EFFECTS OF EXPECTATIONS ON LOUDNESS JUDGMENTS

JULIANNE M. MOORE, SCOTT PARKER, SARA BAHRAINI, KATE GUNTHER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Subjects rated the loudnesses of three tones having been told to expect loud sounds, to expect soft sounds, or neither (Conditions 1 – 3, respectively). Condition 3 subjects rated all three tones louder than did Condition 2 subjects who rated them louder than did Condition 1 subjects. These results are consistent with the existence of top-down gain control in the auditory system, but also with biases in rating-scale use.

POSTER 24 SEQUENTIAL ORGANIZATION OF MOTOR RESPONSES IN MUSICIANS AND NON-MUSICIANS

HELEN E. JULIA, KEVIN BLEISTEIN, JESSICA PALMER-BACON, DONALD SCHUCK, KATHLEEN BAILEY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Motor learning occurs when individuals repeatedly practice sequences of movements. Long motor sequences may be organized into shorter subsequences for efficient and accurate production. We used the serial reaction time task to examine performance differences in music and non-music majors completing long sequences of random and repeating key presses. Results indicate that music majors are faster overall completing both types of sequences. Additionally, they demonstrate differences in reaction time patterns from non-music majors on repeating sequences.

POSTER 25 HUMAN EMOTIONAL RESPONSES TO APPETITIVE STIMULI

ARMAND V. CARDELLO (U.S. ARMY NATICK RD&E CENTER), HERBERT L. MEISELMAN (HERB MEISELMAN TRAINING & CONSULTING), HOWARD G. SCHUTZ (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA / DAVIS), CAELLI CRAIG (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS / AMHERST), ZACHARY GIVEN (U.S. ARMY NATICK RD&E CENTER), STEVEN EICHER (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Experiments examined emotional responses to foods and food concepts (names). Emotional responses varied by food type. Correlations between foods and corresponding names ranged from +0.66 to +0.83, while session to session reliability of emotional responses for names ranged from +.50 to +.77 and for foods from +.37 to +.70. Liking ratings for the stimuli correlated highly with emotional valence. Principal Component Analysis revealed 6 factors underlying the emotional responses to foods and food names.

POSTER 26 THE IMPACT OF TIME PRESSURE UPON RISKY DECISION MAKING

DAVID B. WISEMAN (BROOKDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE), IRWIN P. LEVIN (UNIVERSITY OF IOWA)

This two-experiment study assessed how time pressure impacts risky decision making. Exp. 1 assessed the impact of time pressure in hypothetical gambling situations relatively free of context; Exp. 2 used an everyday decision context. Exp. 1 showed high time pressure enhanced risk taking frequencies. However, Exp. 2 found high time pressure reduced risk taking. These results are explained by the different contexts across experiments.

POSTER 27 MANIPULATING PERFORMANCE ON THE MONTY HALL PROBLEM THROUGH ALLOCATION OF FRONTAL RESOURCES

MATTHEW FACCIANI, ALAN GITTIS, KIRK LUNNEN (WESTMINSTER COLLEGE), JOHN PETROCELLI (WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY)

We evaluated whether manipulating attention to outcomes on the Monty Hall Problem (MHP) improved performance. Participants completed 60 trials of the MHP simultaneously with either a probability matching, working memory, or control task. On average, MHP performance was higher when completed with a probability matching task and lower with a working memory task. These findings provide innovative suggestions for problem solving and aiding cognitive performance.

POSTER 28 PULFRICH PHENOMENA (ILLUSORY DEPTH MOTION), VARIED FILTERS, AND EYE TRACKING

RONALD G. GREEN, ADRIAN WARD (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The Pulfrich illusion is an elliptical (3-dimensional) movement when viewing a pendulum. The modified Pulfrich involves rotating rods which appear as a straight line motion when one eye is covered by a neutral filter. The present study involved perception of both illusions with either neutral or color filters while participants' eye movements were recorded by a Tobii eyetracker. Results confirmed prior studies when using neutral density filters and support the visual latency theory.

POSTER 29 THE INFLUENCE OF SEMANTIC OVERLAP ON THE ACTIVATION OF PREDICTIVE INFERENCES

MARY HARMON-VUKIC, KELLY SHEEHAN, KAITLIN GILLARD (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

The present experiment investigated how the presence of distracting information affects the activation of predictive inferences. Participants read stories that ended with an inference-evoking sentence that either contained semantic overlap with the introduction or did not, or a control sentence. A word representing the target inference was presented immediately after the sentence. Average naming times on the word suggests that semantic overlap decreases the ability to detect activation of predictive inferences.

POSTER 30 DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSES OF TRANSPOSED-LETTER NEIGHBORHOOD EFFECTS

REBECCA L. JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ADRIAN STAUB (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), AMANDA FLERI (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Words that have a transposed-letter (TL) neighbor (e.g., 'angel' has the TL neighbor 'angle') are more difficult to process than words that do not have a TL neighbor. In order to investigate why difficulty occurs, here we fit the ex-Gaussian distribution to naming latencies. The results suggest that the effect of a TL neighbor is due primarily to increased skew, rather than to a shift of entire distribution.

POSTER 31 LIGHTNESS CONTRAST EFFECTS

AND SUPERSEERS

JOSEPH CATALIOTTI, STEPHAN DALAL,
JENNIFER LEAVY, JESSICA PARASCANDO,
CHRIS PIVKO (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW
JERSEY)

A gray paper placed on a black background will appear lighter than the same paper on a white background. Contrast effects such as this one have been studied for well over a century. Here, we investigate a special group of observers who do not experience this widely reported effect. These “superseers” seem to be resistant to the influences of the surround and seem to function in the proximal mode of perception, acting as photometers.

POSTER 32 LONG-TERM YOGA PRACTITIONERS EXCEL IN EMBODIED SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION

KELLY A. GRAVES (GOUCHER COLLEGE), RAVI
KULKARNI (SWAMI VIVEKANANDA
UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between long-term yoga practice and embodied spatial processing. Twenty-five students attending a traditional gurukul in India completed versions of a mental rotation task using 3-dimensional shapes and body-like stimuli. Results showed that yogis were significantly better at mentally rotating bodies compared to a control group ($p = .02$); however, there was no significant difference for shapes. This suggests that intensive yoga practice is associated with improvements in embodied spatial processing.

POSTER 33 SURVIVAL PROCESSING IN FLAVOR MEMORY

SHAUN P. COOK, SHAWN P. GALLAGHER,
HENRY HALLOCK, HEATHER GARMAN
(MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

We explored the effect of survival-processing on flavor recognition. Fifty-three undergraduates were assigned to an encoding condition (survival-processing, marketing-processing, or bitterness rating) followed by a recognition test. The results show effects of encoding condition: flavor memory under survival-processing or marketing-processing

was superior to memory under bitterness rating. There was no difference between survival-processing and marketing-processing. Levels-of-Processing can explain these results. It is possible however, that marketing-processing invokes survival processing, suggesting the need for further research.

POSTER 34 CONFIDENCE IN BELIEFS ABOUT VISUAL PERCEPTION

JOSEPH F. LYNCH, ALYSSA, WENDY BRAJE
(SUNY PLATTSBURGH)

We examined the nature of extramission beliefs (believing the eyes emit something during vision) by measuring confidence in this belief and its relation to personality traits and paranormal beliefs. Unlike previous studies, most participants (95%) did not demonstrate extramission beliefs. Confidence was moderate (3.6 on a 5-point scale), suggesting participants did not hold their beliefs strongly. Higher confidence was associated with a lack of belief in superstition and precognition, and with lower levels of conscientiousness.

POSTER 35 GENDER STEREOTYPES ON MEMORY FOR FACES AND OCCUPATIONS

JONATHAN P. BENNETT, BRYAN R. BURNHAM
(UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

When encountering an individual from a stereotyped group, an abstract schema can become activated and influence one's memory for that individual. The current study investigated the influence of gender stereotypes on memory for an individual's occupation during encoding and retrieval stages of memory and whether the stereotype's influence occurred automatically or through controlled processing. The results revealed that conscious control was required at the retrieval stage for stereotypes to both positively and negatively influence memory.

POSTER 36 MUSICAL ABILITY AND DISCERNMENT OF MANDARIN CHINESE LEXICAL TONES

SAMANTHA E. MYKINS (SAINT VINCENT
COLLEGE)

There is a growing body of research exploring the relationship between musical and linguistic processes as it pertains to language acquisition. The current study examined the relationship between musical ability and ability to distinguish Mandarin lexical tones and Mandarin phonetic sounds. Ninety-six students at Saint Vincent College participated in the study. Participants filled out a demographic questionnaire, a standardized measure of musical aptitude, and tests measuring ability to distinguish Mandarin lexical tones and Mandarin phonemes.

POSTER 37 HEALTH FRAMING OF ORANGE JUICE BRANDS REDUCES LIKING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

STEVEN J. ROBBINS, JENNIFER KACEWICH, MIA ZARRO, ANASTASIA SKROUBELOS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether “health” descriptions of food products might backfire and reduce preferences in younger participants. Forty undergraduates were asked to drink four cups of identical orange juice that came from “Original,” “Heart Healthy,” “Antioxidant,” or “Calcium” Tropicana containers. Participants gave lower preference ratings to the juices with health labels. Health framing effects may depend on pre-existing schemas – for younger participants, health descriptions may activate an “eat your vegetables” schema and paradoxically reduce consumption.

POSTER 38 CUEING PRODUCES STABLE AND LONG LASTING MEMORY FOR OBJECTS IN SCENES

EDWARD J. CRAWLEY, WHITNEY WHITE (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

This study addressed the duration of cueing effects and the capacity and stability of visual representation using a change detection paradigm. Specifically, valid, invalid or no cues were presented either just prior to a change occurring (immediate detection) or during serial presentation of 132 images (delayed detection) with the change detection task occurring after all the pictures had been presented. Immediate cueing lead to better performance but the cueing effects persisted even with intervening stimuli.

POSTER 39 EXPANDING BREADTH OF ATTENTION WITH FLOWERS AND PLANTS

ALEXANDRA K. AUGUSTINOS, NINFA LEAL (ITHACA COLLEGE)

We created a visual analogue to the Cocktail Party phenomenon using a computer game in which participants focused on state names while other words occurred in the background. In one condition, flowers or plants were in sight. We explored breadth of attention by examining memory for background words. We found that the presence of flowers or plants did not affect performance on the primary task or name recall, but did enhance memory for background words.

POSTER 40 DIVIDING ATTENTION AT TEST EFFECTS SUBSEQUENT FREE RECALL PERFORMANCE

YEWANDE O. SALAKO (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE), MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE)

We examined whether dividing attention on a free recall test (with no re-exposure to studied items) would have a negative effect on a subsequent free recall test. Participants were presented with pictures under full attention, initial free recall happened under either divided or full attention, followed by a second free recall test under full attention. Divided attention at initial recall hindered performance on the second recall test. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 41 EASE OF LEARNING AND PIANO PERFORMANCE

ZEHRA F. PEYNIRCIOGLU, NIELS KNUTSON, TIMOTHY HOHMAN (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effects of modality of presentation, learning style, and expertise on Ease of Learning (EOL) judgments in piano performance. EOL magnitudes as well as performance scores were higher when the music was presented and then learned visually. In addition, EOL magnitudes showed interactions between learning style and modality of presentation. The accuracy of EOL judgments was unaffected in general.

POSTER 42 EFFECTS OF STRESS, DELAY AND REPEATED TESTING ON EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY

NAOMI L. BOCARSLY (DREW UNIVERSITY),
PATRICK DOLAN (DREW UNIVERSITY)

The effects of stress, time delay and repeated testing on the fallibility of eyewitness testimony was examined. Participants viewed a video of a museum robbery and were later exposed to unrelated but confusable information (e.g. details of a royal palace). A subsequent memory test on details of the robbery revealed fewer false memories for those participants who were tested more than once. Surprisingly, under some circumstances, stress reduced false memories.

POSTER 43 THE EFFECT OF CONTROL BELIEFS ON MEMORY FOR GIST-RELATED INFORMATION

MARGEUX V. AUSLANDER, ANGELA H. GUTCHES (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

Older adults are more prone to gist-based false recognition, which occurs when people extract general information, but fail to encode distinguishing details. High control beliefs are related to better memory in older adults. We manipulated the strength of gist-based representations with different category sizes and assessed level of control. Older adults with high control beliefs made more errors as category size increased than those with low control beliefs, the reverse was true for young adults.

POSTER 44 FACE RECOGNITION IN EMOTIONAL SCENES

KAITLIN F. RYAN (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Eyewitness testimony relies on face recognition, a process that changes as a function of the emotional state of the observer. The current study used a novel method to quantify these changes on a dimension-specific level by asking participants to recognize faces after viewing a similar but different face embedded in an emotional scene. Results showed that nose shape is less important for recognition in positive scenes, whereas eye-eye

distance becomes more important in positive scenes.

POSTER 45 THE EFFECT OF VIDEO GAME PLAYING ON VISUAL ATTENTION

DAVID P. HOLFOTH, MATTHEW C. SHAKE (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the effects of 30 minutes of action video game play on visual search task performance. Participants were split into two groups: the experimental group played the high action first-person shooter Unreal Tournament 2004, and the control group played the simpler puzzle game Quinn. Results suggest that a short video game exposure might improve performance on the more demanding conditions in a visual search task.

POSTER 46 THE EFFECT OF ROOM SOUND ON MATH TASK PERFORMANCE

MALORIE L. LEOGRANDE (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The effect of room sound on math performance was assessed by presenting one sound (brown noise, classical music, or a thunderstorm) while college students solved math equations. Students scored highest on the math assessment while listening to brown noise, slightly lower with classical music, and significantly lower with a thunderstorm sound. Students also reported liking the brown noise the most and finding it the least distracting. The findings suggest that some room sounds may affect math performance.

POSTER 47 EFFECTS OF FREQUENCY AND PLACEMENT OF POWERLESS LANGUAGE ON SPEAKER ATTRIBUTES

MELISSA YEE, MEGHAN SILVA , PAUL C. LOCASTO (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

Language that contains linguistic markers such as hesitations, tag questions and hedges,— so called powerless language- negatively affects listener's perceptions or attitudes towards the source. Further, the position and frequency of some of these markers has been observed to similarly affect perception (Johnson & Vinson, 1990). The present

study extends these frequency and position effects to other commonly measured speaker characteristics in powerless speech research.

POSTER 48 EPISODIC MEMORY UPDATING: EFFECTS OF INFORMATION ABOUT MEMORY RECONSOLIDATION

AMANDA Y. FUNK, ALMUT HUPBACH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Memories, when reactivated, are at risk to alterations and need to undergo a reconsolidation process to restabilize. We investigated whether participants can prevent memory alterations (intrusions of new information into an already existing memory) when they are informed or warned about the possibility of newly presented information altering their memory. Our results indicate that informing participants reduced the amount of intrusions.

POSTER 49 SELF-POSITIVITY GUIDES BETTING ON THE GAMBLER'S FALLACY

HARVEY MARMUREK, KAREN FINLAY (UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH)

Undergraduate students ($N = 76$) bet on whether dice throws would be odd or even. Two betting goals were set: average winning amount ("other" group) or highest winning amount ("self" group). For both groups, predictions of a reversal (e.g., odd following even) increased with run length of the prior outcome. Only the "self" group increased the amount bet on reversal predictions. Riskiness in adherence to the gambler's fallacy reflects self-positivity.

POSTER 50 CATEGORICAL AND NONCATEGORICAL PERCEPTION OF MOTION

GWENDOLYN JOHNSON, PADRAIG O'SEAGHDHA (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

The transition between walking and running is biomechanically discrete and is labeled categorically across languages. We further tested the categorical nature of the motion transition in a forced choice reaction time task. Participants watched video clips of treadmill or elliptical trainer locomotion at varying speeds and categorized the

motions as walking or running. Only treadmill locomotion was perceived categorically. Reaction time analysis confirmed that choices were difficult over a wide range in the elliptical condition.

POSTER 51 EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCENES AND SOUNDS ON ATTENTION

IRENE P. KAN, DAMIEN GERMINO, LAUREN KRUPA (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Recent research has demonstrated the restorative advantage of nature scenes on attention. We examined whether such benefits extend to the auditory domain. Subjects' performance on an attention task was measured before and after exposure to nature stimuli. Whereas exposure to nature scenes led to improved performance, exposure to nature sounds yielded no difference. We also examined the effects of urban environments on attention and found that both urban scenes and sounds led to performance decline.

POSTER 52 COGNITIVE PROCESSES IN AN EMOTIONAL MULTITASKING ENVIRONMENT

SUZANNE M. YEAGER (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

In a voluntary task-switching paradigm utilizing emotional stimuli, participants completed gaze, gender, and emotion identification tasks. Significant switch costs revealed faster RTs for repetitions than for switches. Switch costs varied based upon RSI manipulation and task choice. RTs for switches were greater during shorter RSIs than longer RSIs. In some dual task blocks, subjects were less likely to choose the emotion task and task selection influenced RTs. The emotional environment affected cognitive control.

POSTER 53 THE EFFECTS OF PRE- AND POSTEVENT MISINFORMATION ON RECALL

JESSICA M. LEGG, MARK G. RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

We examined effects of pre- and postevent misinformation on memory for an eyewitness event. Participants were exposed to either pre- or post event misinformation, both, or a control condition, by reading narratives before and after entering a

virtual urban environment containing a “dangerous” suspect. Narratives were either accurate or inaccurate (misinformation) about the suspect they encountered. No significant effects were found for pre-event misinformation, but postevent misinformation affected participants’ weight accuracy and quantitative weight estimates.

POSTER 54 REACTION TIME TASK PERFORMANCE: EFFECT OF SEQUENCE LENGTH ON RESPONSE ORGANIZATION AND EXECUTION

BRANDON C. EISENHART, LAUREN SCHNUR (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), WHITNEY ARCARO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), KATHLEEN BAILEY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

To determine the impact of learning history and sequence length on reaction time (RT) performance, participants completed a series of random and repeating key press sequences of varying lengths. The order of learning the sequences affected RT performance completing short sequences only. Sequence length affected RTs for the initial response of all sequences. RT differences switching from repeating to random sequences suggests that long repeating response sequences are chunked into shorter subsequences, independent of learning history.

POSTER 55 ALTERNATIVE PREDICTORS OF COLLEGE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

JENNIFER LEAVY, JOSEPH CATALIOTTI (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

There continues to be controversy surrounding the actual effectiveness of the Scholastic Aptitude Test as a method for predicting academic performance. Potential contributions to society by talented students are at times short circuited by college admissions practices that initially screen applicants based on SAT scores. Here we investigate additional factors such as general cognitive abilities, learning style, study habits, and high school GPA as alternative predictors of college academic performance

POSTER 56 BEHAVIORAL AND NEURAL MEASURES OF COGNITIVE CONTROL IN

OBESITY: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

AMANDA SKORANSKI, STEVEN MOST (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

We applied a cognitive neuroscience approach towards understanding mechanisms of cognitive control that might play a role in obesity. We tested child and adolescent patients enrolled in a weight management intervention and compared them to control participants. Our neural and behavioral data suggest that differences in proactive control, error monitoring, and impulsivity might contribute to difficulties in maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

POSTER 57 MUSIC AND MIND: MUSIC AS A TOOL FOR COGNITIVE AND NEUROLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

MICHAEL T. CARLIN, ROSALIND HARVEY (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

The cognitive skills of individuals with varying musical training histories were assessed. Degree of musical training was correlated with multiple measures of cognitive functioning including the digit symbol coding task from the original WAIS, a measure of verbal working memory span, and a measure of sentence structure knowledge. Participants were undergraduates from Rider University main campus and Westminster campus. Results demonstrated significant relationships between measures of cognitive functioning and musical experience.

POSTER 58 DECISION-MAKING IN THE MILITARY: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN PERSONALITY AND COGNITIVE TRAITS

QINTAN LIN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ADELINE HENG, BENG-CHONG LIM (DEFENSE PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT, SINGAPORE)

How do differences in personality traits of military leaders affect the decisions they make in war? Navy officers undergoing assessment in simulated war scenarios were profiled in terms of their general decision-making styles, action-control orientation, self-regulation, tolerance for risk, contradiction and ambiguity. Lower rule-consciousness and higher tension were found to be significantly correlated with more appropriate

courses-of-action. Significant correlations were found between Self-Regulatory Scale scores, decision-making styles and several personality traits.

POSTER 59 INATTENTIONAL BLINDNESS AND EYEWITNESS MEMORY

MARK G. RIVARDO, KELLY BROWN, ALEXIS RODGERS, TYLER CAMAIONE (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE), SARA MAURER (GINA GOWEN),

This research integrates Inattentional Blindness and Eyewitness Memory literatures. By manipulating the nature of a counting task, we were able to further assess the role of attentional set and on IB and demonstrate how IB can impact eyewitness accuracy. Rates of IB and accuracy of misled information were affected by attentional set, and participants who were IB were more easily misled. Results suggest a need to further integrate these two lines of research.

POSTER 60 SWIMMERS VS. NON-SWIMMERS: DEPTH PERCEPTION ON LAND AND SUB-AQUATIC ACTIVITIES

CATHERINE M. SHILLINGTON, DR. HOWARD BERTHOLD (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

Depth perception of swimmers and non-swimmers were compared in land and water activities. There were 20 participants total; 10 swimmers and 10 non-swimmers. Activities started at a distance of 11.34 meters from the walls. Measurements from the forehead to the wall consisted of an initial measurement followed by 3 trials. Result indicated swimmer's had better depth perception in the water than non-swimmers and a better average in the land activity.

Paper- Cambridge B

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITIES

Friday, March 11, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: DANNY WEDDING (ALLIANT UNIVERSITY)

PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITIES IN CROSS-CULTURAL AND INTERNATIONAL

PSYCHOLOGY

As international psychology continues to expand, how can individuals publish their work in cross-cultural and international psychology? This symposium assembles several experienced editors to review the growing number of options open to researchers, teachers, practitioners, and students of psychology.

Presentations

Bulletins by Grant J.M. Rich (University of Alaska Southeast), Senel Poyrazli (Penn State University)

Journals by Lynn H. Collins (LaSalle University), Joy K. Rice (Wisconsin-Madison)

Book reviews by Danny Wedding (Editor, APA PsycCritiques)

Student research by Jennifer Doran (New School Psychology Bulletin), & Jason R. Young (Hunter College)

Discussant(s): Ayse Cifci (Purdue), Mark Terjesen (St. John's), Joan C. Chrisler (Connecticut College)

Invited Speaker- Charles View Ballroom

COGNITIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL KEYNOTE

Friday, March 11, 2011 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: BARBARA MALT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

THE ORIGINS, DEVELOPMENT, AND NEURAL BASES OF LANGUAGE IMPAIRMENTS IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

HELEN TAGER-FLUSBERG (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Impairments in language and communication are core symptoms of ASD. Studies of infants have highlighted the early onset of differences in brain organization and communicative impairment associated with language development. In toddlers with ASD there is considerable variability in language ability already evident. By middle childhood significant differences in the brain are

2011 EPA Abstracts

associated with some of the varied language phenotypes in ASD, and highlighting parallels between ASD and other developmental language disorders.

Event- Paul Revere A

TEACHING DEMONSTRATIONS

Friday, March 11, 2011 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: ANDREW PECK (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

FINLEY'S BROWN BAG TEACHING DEMOS: BRING YOUR LUNCH AND TAKE HOME SOME NEW IDEAS

LINDA MCKENNA GULYN (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY), RENEE BOBURKA (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW SACKS (TOURO COLLEGE SOUTH), RONALD SHAPIRO (INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT), CHU KIM-PRIETO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Bring your lunch, speak with colleagues, and enjoy the interactive "show and tell," as experienced teachers demonstrate and explain their favorite teaching demonstrations and activities.

Event- Aquarium

EPAGS BUSINESS MEETING

Friday, March 11, 2011 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: NICOLETTE JONES (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

EPA GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION MEETING

Come learn about EPAGS and how you can get involved.

Symposium- William Dawes B

PSI BETA/PSI CHI: PREPARING FOR A CAREER IN PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, March 11, 2011 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: MELANIE ARPAIO & JASON YOUNG

PREPARING FOR YOUR CAREER WITH A PSYCHOLOGY DEGREE

RONALD G. SHAPIRO (RONALD G. SHAPIRO, PH. D.)

Career options for baccalaureate level psychology graduates are not necessarily obvious. Deciding whether to pursue an academic career or one in industry is often difficult for graduate students because they have limited industrial experience. This symposium provides initial career guidance for undergraduate students; an introduction to working in industry for graduate and undergraduate students; and practical recommendations for securing a job in industry. The session is highly interactive and informative for student and faculty alike.

Symposium- William Dawes A

CLINICAL SYMPOSIA: POINT IN TIME THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUE

Friday, March 11, 2011 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: MICHAEL MEIR (INDEPENDENT PRACTICE)

POINT IN TIME™ THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUE TO RECALL, DECODE AND HEAL TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES

Retrospective study of multiple cases was conducted to examine whether a therapeutic interview guide used as an intervention tool would facilitate changes in beliefs, behavior and attitudes. The intervention was intended to help clients modify fixed beliefs that perpetuate self-destructive patterns of behavior and was conceptualized as "rewriting the code" or "recoding" behavior. The technique of "a point in time™" regression was utilized to access memories of a traumatic experience that occurred at different stages.

Presentations

Discussant(s): Michael Meir, MD, Ph.D., LMHC, TCI College, Independent Psychotherapy Practice, Consultant

2011 EPA Abstracts

Symposium- Thomas Paine B

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIA: TRACING LINKS BETWEEN OPPRESSION AND ACTIVIST SCHOLARSHIP IN 20TH-CENTURY AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, March 11, 2011 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: JOSHUA CLEGG (JOHN JAY COLLEGE,
CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

TRACING LINKS BETWEEN OPPRESSION AND ACTIVIST SCHOLARSHIP IN 20TH-CENTURY AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGY

Presentations in this symposium represent original historical scholarship tracing the influences of suppression and oppression through the work and lives of influential 20th-Century scholars, including Namoi Weisstein, Mamie Phipps Clark, and Muzafer Sherif. The work for these presentations originated in a unique graduate course that for more than 10 years has been part of the curriculum in the Social and Personality Psychology Doctoral program at the City University of New York.

Presentations

The challenges and rewards of history of psychology instruction at the graduate level by Joshua W. Clegg (John Jay College, City University of New York)

Adventures of a Red Hot Mamma In (and Out of) the Academy: How Naomi Weisstein Used Theory and Performance to Shake Up and Reshape Her World by Naomi Podber (City University of New York)

Changing tides: The story of Dr. Mamie Clark and the Northside Children's Center by Devin Heyward (City University of New York)

Exploring the meaning of the WWII intellectual diaspora for American Social Psychology: The case of Muzafer Sherif by Silvana Ramos (City University of New York)

Discussant(s): Barney Beins (Ithaca College)

Symposium- Molly Pitcher

INTERDISCIPLINARY SYMPOSIA: THE NEURAL BASIS OF EMPATHY AND THEORY OF MIND

Friday, March 11, 2011 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: JANELLE BEADLE (BRANDEIS
UNIVERSITY)

THE NEURAL BASIS OF EMPATHY AND THEORY OF MIND

Despite great advances in understanding the neural basis of empathy in the last decade, research has not isolated brain networks involved in theory of mind versus empathy and has ignored the role of cognitive mechanisms for empathy. Extending current research, this symposium will delineate neural differences between empathy and theory of mind and investigate autobiographical memory as a cognitive mechanism for empathy. Finally, implications of a new therapy for empathy impairment will be discussed.

Presentations

I feel your pain, I understand your suffering: distinct but overlapping networks recruited during empathy for physical pain and emotional suffering by Emile G. Bruneau (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Agnieszka Pluta (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Rebecca Saxe (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

The Neural Basis of Theory-of-mind: Evidence from meta-analysis by Raymond A. Mar (York University)

A shared functional neuroanatomy of theory of mind and autobiographical memory by R. Nathan Spreng (Dept of Psychology, Harvard University)

Patients with Hippocampal Amnesia Experience Poor Empathy by Janelle Beadle (Brandeis University), Sergio Paradiso (University of Iowa), Daniel Tranel (University of Iowa), Melissa C. Duff (University of Iowa)

Enhancing Empathy and Theory of Mind by Thalia R. Goldstein (Yale University, Ellen Winner (Boston College and Harvard Project Zero)

2011 EPA Abstracts

Discussant(s): Janelle Beadle (Brandeis University)

Paper- Crispus Attucks

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS I: EMOTIONAL ISSUES

Friday, March 11, 2011 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: GEORGE I. WHITEHEAD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY),

12:00pm - 12:15pm

THE POWER OF POSITIVE EMOTIONS IN INDUCING SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR

KATHERINE LACASSE, MAGGIE CAMPBELL (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

An online research study was conducted to compare empathetic responses to positive and negative emotions expressed by a needy person in charity literature. Although much charity literature aims to evoke negative emotions (e.g. anger, sadness) to promote giving, we found that ads which presented a needy person as joyful and relieved after receiving assistance resulted in both positively-valenced emotions in the reader and increased likelihood of giving to the cause.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

DISTANCE JUDGMENTS FOR JOINT ACTION: THE PERCEPTUAL CONSEQUENCES OF ANTICIPATED COORDINATION

BENJAMIN R. MEAGHER, KERRY L. MARSH (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Whether perceptions of one's physical environment are influenced by social factors was tested by having participants judge anticipated walking distance to a target location, carrying a heavy weight either alone or jointly with a confederate. Surprisingly, even though carrying with another person requires less physical effort, participants judged distances to be farther when they expected help. The limitations of purely effortful accounts of distance perception (Proffitt, 2006) are discussed,

and future research directions are considered.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL AWARENESS AND EVALUATIVE CONCERN IN SOMATIZATION

DAN DEPAULO (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Somatization is a distressing syndrome characterized by the reoccurrence of physical complaints over a period of several years eventually leading to significant impairment in social, occupational, and other areas of functioning (DSM IV-TR, 2000). Previous research has indicated that difficulties with negative affect contribute to the development of somatization (DeGucht, 2002). The current study extends these findings by showing that emotional unawareness and evaluative concern moderates the relationship between anxiety and somatization.

1:00pm - 1:15pm

THE COVERAGE OF PRO-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN INTRODUCTORY SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY TEXTBOOKS

GEORGE I. WHITEHEAD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE H. SMITH (INDIANA UNIVERSITY-NORTHWEST)

We examined the latest editions of seven introductory social psychology textbooks to determine similarities and differences among them. As expected the textbooks focused more on helping in one-time situations rather than long-term sustained helping. In addition, the textbooks cited different studies and different topics. Implications of these findings are discussed.

Poster- President's Ballroom

POSTERS: CLINICAL I

Friday, March 11, 2011 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

POSTER 1 MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT AUTISM: RECOGNITION AND RESPONSE TO THE LAUGHS OF THEIR CHILDREN.

WILLIAM J. HUDENKO, JESSICA BEAL, KRISTEN AXELSEN, PATRICK MCCONNELL, AMANDA MAYER, SARA WOLDENSDORFER, LINDSEY AHEARN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Mothers of 8-10 year-old children with and without an Autism-Spectrum Disorder (ASD) listened to randomly presented laughs produced by three groups: their own children, a novel typically developing child, and a novel child with autism. Our results showed that mothers from both groups rated ASD laughs positively. These data suggest that laughs from children with ASD can readily elicit positive affect in mothers, and may be used to promote social cohesion in these family systems.

POSTER 2 A CORRELATIONAL STUDY EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BEHAVIORAL DISENGAGEMENT AND DEPRESSION IN A SAMPLE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.

MICHAEL C. AMICO (HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE), SHANNON JACKSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

Twelve college students responded to the Brief COPE Inventory and the Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scales. A significant positive correlation ($r=.64$) was found between the Behavioral Disengagement Subscale of the Brief Cope Inventory and Depression Subscale of the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale. These results suggest that individuals who are depressed are more likely to give up and become behaviorally disengaged after a stressful event.

POSTER 3 FRESHMEN AND SENIORS USE OF COPING METHODS FOR STRESSFUL EVENTS

DOROTHY C. DOOLITTLE, SHELIA P. GREENLEE, EBONY TYLER, KELLY FERRELL, REGAN STARK, BARBARA DAVIS, RACHEL LAVENDER (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the coping methods used with the most stressful event experienced in the previous two semesters by freshmen and seniors. The 16 listed coping methods are divided into problem-based, emotion-focused, and avoidance methods. Spearman's rho (.89) indicated great similarity in preferred coping methods. Freshmen

primarily used problem-based or emotion-focused coping methods. Seniors used more coping methods, indicating the use of emotion-focused most. Seniors also used more avoidance methods than did freshmen.

POSTER 4 AN EVALUATION OF PATIENT AND BED PARTNER REPORT OF SLEEP DISTURBANCES IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE

MICHELLE M. PREVOST, KARINA STAVITSKY, ALICE CRONIN-GOLOMB (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Sleep disturbances are common in individuals with Parkinson's disease (PD). Clinicians depend on patient report to assess sleep quality there is evidence of discrepancy between patient and partner report in other patient populations. This study aimed to evaluate consistency of report in PD using the PD Sleep Questionnaire. Differences were found between patient and partner report suggesting that clinicians need to include both patient and partner report when assessing sleep problems in PD.

POSTER 5 THE INFLUENCE OF PARENT AND PEER RELATIONSHIPS ON COPING STRATEGIES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH

ELIZABETH R. AYAD, HE LEN CHUNG, MICHAEL CACOILO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study explored the relationship between parent and peer support, approach coping strategies, and psychological health among 32 emerging adults. Results indicated that maternal, paternal and peer support were related to approaching coping strategies in different ways, and the use of approach coping strategies was related to better mental health outcomes, including depression and anxiety. Findings inform our understanding of positive coping strategies and the importance of examining different support systems for emerging adults.

POSTER 6 BIDIRECTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BREASTFEEDING AND ANXIETY/ DEPRESSION FOR MOTHERS WITH PRETERM INFANTS IN THE NICU: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

ALYSSA D. RIOS, EWELINA FIEDOR, YASMINE KOUKAZ, DEBORAH ERIN GUERRIERO, PATRICIA FARRELL, JEFFREY GRANT JOHNSON, MARTHA WELCH (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER)

Though effects of breastmilk have been well documented infants, little has been studied concerning effects of breastfeeding on the mother's psychological state. A post-study analysis was performed comparing anxiety/depression scores over time for mothers that breastfed infant during NICU stay(N=18) with those that did not (N=18). Results suggest a bidirectional relationship between breastfeeding and decreased levels of maternal anxiety ($p=0.011$) and depression ($p=0.068$) for mothers of preterm infants admitted to the NICU.

POSTER 7 THE EFFECTS OF STRESS AND RELAXATION ON COPING AND ADHERENCE

CHRISTIN A. WAGNER, LOU MANZA, MICHELLE NICULESCU (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

The present study was designed to expand on previous research and connect the research on relaxation and stress by determining if the treatment of stress, using relaxation techniques, increases adherence and active coping styles. Results showed that there was no effect of anxiety and therefore the hypothesis could not be appropriately refuted or supported.

POSTER 8 SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY TENDENCIES AND PERCEPTIONS OF FACIAL AFFECT

KRYSTAL A. GAMEZ, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the ability of individuals with schizotypal personality tendencies to identify emotions from facial expressions by administering an online questionnaire to 336 respondents. Those who scored higher on schizotypal personality traits were less able to identify the emotions of disgust and surprise from facial expressions. Participants with schizotypal personality tendencies performed comparably to those scoring lower for the trait when trying to identify micro-expressions and when making ratings of intensity of emotions.

POSTER 9 MINDFULNESS, SOCIAL PROBLEM-SOLVING, AND AFFECTIVE EXPERIENCES

CHRISTINA KOEPPPEL, JIM A. HAUGH, EMILY ELIAS, NATALIA DOBRZANSKI, EMILY ELIAS, MARIUM WAQAR (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between mindfulness, problem-solving and affect was explored. Participants completed the Kentucky Mindfulness Inventory, Social Problem Solving Inventory, and measures of depression and positive affect. Results indicated that mindfulness and problem solving were related in the predicted ways. In addition, positive and negative affect groups were differentiated by problem solving and mindfulness. However, the strength of the relationship between mindfulness and problem solving was stronger for the cognitive-motivational aspects compared to actual problem solving skills.

HOPE, HIV AND IMMUNITY

ANTHONY SCIOLI (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), SUSAN MCNEIL (AIDS SERVICES FOR THE MONADNOCK REGION), VANESSA PARTRIDGE (ANTIOCH NEW ENGLAND), ELIZABETH TINKER (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

In 2006 trait hope scores, self-reported health data, and blood levels of CD4 were obtained from 16 HIV+ individuals. At 8, 24, and 48 months follow-up CD4 levels were collected. To rule out confounds, we assessed and found no significant relationship between self-reported hope or health, and blind ratings of illness denial provided by a case manager. Higher hope scores were correlated with greater self-reported health and CD4 levels, both concurrently and prospectively.

POSTER 10 PERSONALITY MEASURES IN RELATION TO SOCIAL FUNCTIONING AND SCHIZOTYPY

CONNOR J. WILLS, JESSICA HAYES, VICTORIA GIORDANO (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, ROWAN UNIVERSITY, GLASSBORO, NJ), SANDRA BALES (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, LASALLE UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, PA), THOMAS J. DINZEO (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, ROWAN

UNIVERSITY, GLASSBORO, NJ)

Our study examined the relationship between schizotypy (sub-clinical psychotic phenomena), FFM personality characteristics, and deficits in social functioning in college students (n=370). Levels of negative schizotypy (highest in males) were most predictive of social functioning impairment. However, results also indicated a large role for the FFM characteristics, which at times exclusively predicted aspects of social functioning. These findings suggest individual differences in personality may increase understanding of etiology and functional impairment above-and-beyond narrower symptom-focused approaches.

POSTER 11 DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLDVIEW INVENTORY - 5 DIMENSIONS (WVI-5) FOR THERAPISTS: TREATMENT MODEL RELEVANT DIMENSIONS

WILLIAM J. RYAN (PRIVATE PRACTICE),
RICHARD P. CONTI (COLLEGE OF SAINT
ELIZABETH)

The Worldview Inventory - 5 Dimensions Scale (WVI-5) was constructed to measure an individuals' philosophical positions on 5 worldview dimensions. These positions are implicit in every model of psychotherapy, so these dimensions are of particular relevance to psychotherapists: (1) individualist versus collectivist; (2) self-sacrifice versus self-actualization; (3) voluntarist versus intellectualist (4) various positions on the mind-body split; and (5) being versus becoming. Favorable reliability, validity, and factor structure indices were found. Clinical and research applications will be discussed.

POSTER 12 TRIPARTITE MODEL OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION: RELATIONSHIPS WITH ACHENBACH'S YOUTH SELF-REPORT

JEFFREY D. LEITZEL (BLOOMSBURG
UNIVERSITY OF PA)

According to Clark & Watson's (1991) tripartite model, anxiety and depression can be best differentiated from one another by focusing on the factor that is specific to each type of disorder. Low levels of positive affect (PA) best characterize depression and high levels of physiological

hyperarousal (PH) best characterize anxiety. This study will examine the tripartite model components and their relationships with Achenbach's Youth Self-Report competence, syndrome and broad problem scales.

POSTER 13 OBJECT RELATIONS OF HOSPITALIZED ADOLESCENTS ENGAGED IN SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIORS

FRANCINE P. CONWAY, GEENA DIGUILO
(ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study is a retrospective review of randomly selected closed medical records of 87 adolescents in an urban psychiatric hospital who exhibit self injurious behaviors. Thematic Apperception Test responses of SIB children were compared to non-SIB using the Social Cognition and Object Relations Scale. Results of an ANOVA showed among SIB respondents, significant difference in the complexity of representation of others and a trend towards a greater tendency to understand social causality.

POSTER 14 FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND SUBSTANCE USE: THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG EMERGING ADULTS

TARA A. GILHOOLY (SAINT JOHN'S
UNIVERSITY), SHAGUFTA ASAR (SAINT JOHN'S
UNIVERSITY) ANDREA BERGMAN, (SAINT
JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Emerging adulthood is a period with high prevalence of substance abuse. Therefore, factors that influence substance abuse during this period need to be examined; one such factor is family environment. However, little research exists examining this topic in disconnected emerging adults. This study examined the relationship between family environment and substance use among 93 participants attending a GED program. Results demonstrated a negative relationship between positive family environment and substance use in emerging adults.

POSTER 15 THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE SEXUAL OFFENDERS: THE IMPACT OF PSYCHIATRIC STATUS

RICHELLE CHAMBERLAND, GRAZIANO, M.

(CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), SIKORSKI, J. F. (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed 362 incarcerated male juvenile sexual offenders grouped according to whether they met screening criteria for a number of psychiatric disorders. Mixed model design results revealed significant differences in response to treatment based on psychiatric status. In addition, results suggest that caseworkers and therapists focus on varying factors in judging risk of sexual offense recidivism. A multi-systematic approach to treatment and collaboration amongst professionals on the treatment team is recommended.

POSTER 16 A COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF ACTIVE VERSUS PASSIVE DISTRACTION ON PAIN TOLERANCE

ASHLEIGH E. COOK (MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER PHILLIPS (MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

Distraction is a widely accepted means of reducing perceived pain. However, there is little literature discussing the effectiveness of multi-modal (active) distraction versus uni-modal (passive) distraction in an adult population. This study compared the efficacy of active and passive distraction to increase subjects' pain tolerance as measured with the cold-pressor test. Results suggest that active distraction is more effective than passive distraction at reducing perceived pain.

POSTER 17 THE LINK BETWEEN ANNIHILATION ANXIETY AND SUICIDALITY

SHAUNA R. WEINSTEIN, MARVIN HURVICH (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Annihilation anxiety and suicidality are both conceptualized as potential results of ego regression; this is the first study to investigate this overlap empirically. Participants included two psychopathology samples, one with and one without suicidal ideation (SI), and a community sample. Results indicate that the clinic sample with SI showed higher annihilation anxiety than the clinic sample without SI and the community sample. Results suggest annihilation anxiety may be an important, measurable risk factor for suicidality.

POSTER 18 THE EFFECT OF EGO DEPLETION ON IMPULSE CONTROL IN A SHOPPING CONTEXT

CODY A. RAYHER, MEGHAN MEMOLI, DR. PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Do ego depleted states lead to uncontrolled purchasing? Participants (n= 58, ages 18-25), randomly assigned to a color or a computerized stroop task, chose items from a catalogue and completed a stress questionnaire. A main effect of stroop was found on money spent and money spent per item. Life stress was related to these; however, life stress did not moderate the ego depletion effect. Ego depletion is important in understanding impulsive behaviors in various contexts.

POSTER 19 THROUGH THE EYES OF A KILLER: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF DEXTER

KAILAH M. MILLEN, ALEX D'AGNOLA, NATALIE GAGNON, MICHELLE RONAYNE (NASHUA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The Showtime television show, Dexter is the portrayal of the life and struggle of serial killer Dexter Morgan. It is intended to paint an accurate picture of life through a serial killer's eyes. This content analysis is examining the television portrayal of a serial killer, exemplified through character Dexter Morgan, and assessing whether the clinical portrayal is accurate. We will be looking for qualitative themes and exploring developmental trends throughout all seasons of Dexter.

POSTER 20 PREDICTORS OF REPEATED VIOLATIONS OF COLLEGE SUBSTANCE USE POLICIES DESPITE ENCOUNTERS WITH CAMPUS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

JULIA LEHMANN, CHRISTOPHER M. FLETCHER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), KELLY KAMEL (ARGOSY UNIVERSITY), DON MCLAMB, ELIZABETH C. KATZ (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

College students engage in substance using behaviors that result in problems with campus or local authorities. While some students are deterred by these encounters with authorities, others

continue to engage in behaviors that bring them in contact with campus authorities multiple times. This study found that sensation seeking was positively correlated, while anxiety was negatively correlated, with reoffending. Thus, sensation seekers might require additional interventions, other than encounters with authorities, to prevent them from reoffending.

POSTER 21 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS, SELF-CRITICALNESS AND COLLECTIVISM/INDIVIDUALISM AMONG A SAMPLE OF COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES

SUSSIE ESHUN, PATRICIA ROSOL, JAMIE SUNDHEIM (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

To study the relationship between individualism-collectivism, self-criticalness, and perceived stress, 94 undergraduates completed questionnaires. Results showed a significant positive correlation, between individualism and self-criticalness and a significant negative correlation between collectivism and self-criticalness. Further analyses indicated that respondents with high collectivism scores, were less self-critical, and reported less stress. Implications and suggestions for future research are discussed.

POSTER 22 RUMINATION IS A PARTIAL MEDIATOR OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELATIONAL VICTIMIZATION, DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS, AND AGGRESSION.

BRIENNE N. JENNINGS, ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Previous research has linked relational victimization to depression and aggression. Because it prolongs the effect of stressors, rumination may constitute a mechanism by which relational victimization leads to negative clinical outcomes. Using a correlational design, 99 undergraduates indicated that rumination partially mediated the relation between relational victimization in high school and recent depressive symptoms, aggressive behavior, and hostility. This suggests that victims of relational aggression ruminate more and develop negative psychological symptoms.

POSTER 23 THE PRESENT IS NOW? :

PRESENT FATALISTIC TIME PERSPECTIVE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL STRESS REACTIVITY

STEFANIE MORGAN, ELIZABETH SPIEVAK (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research linked present fatalistic TP with higher anxiety and depression, but little has been done to investigate links with coping behaviors and the physiological manifestations of stress.

Relationships between time perspective (TP), coping strategies and immediate physiological response to cognitive stress were examined, and support was found for the hypothesis that high scores in present fatalistic TP would be associated with high reactivity, external locus of control, and self-reported use of passive coping strategies.

POSTER 24 PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES WITHIN CO-OCCURRING PTSD AND SUD

JENNA M. HARDCASTLE, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Substance abuse treatment clients report high degrees of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and trauma histories that negatively impact both physical and mental health. Residential substance abuse treatment clients (N=300) with (n=48) and without (n=252) a co-occurring PTSD diagnosis were compared on the number of physically and mentally unhealthy days in the past month. Those with a PTSD diagnosis reported significantly more ($p<.01$) negative physical (e.g., stomach problems, chest pain) and emotional symptoms.

POSTER 25 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEGATIVE MOOD STATES, DEPRESSION, AND SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE EFFORT

PRIYA PULIYAMPET (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK (THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)), GLEB FURMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE, THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study examined the impact of dysphoric mood on choice behavior involving objective effort and subjective effort. Participants (N=104, age: M=22.73, SD=5.89, gender: 50 females) completed

the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II), the Profile of Mood States (POMS) and, measures of objective and subjective effort. Those with negative mood chose problems of greater difficulty, which was not reflected in subjective accounts. Trait depression did not affect subjective or objective effort.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUNSELING STUDENT'S POSITIVITY AND SELF-PERCEIVED CLINICAL COMPETENCY

THOMAS J. HERSHBERGER, LINH LUU,
DEANNA HAMILTON (CHATHAM UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this research was to determine the relationship between counseling student's "positivity" and their self-assessment of seven specific skills and global clinical skill. The participants were 61 counseling students ranging from first-year to Psy.D., with a range of professional experience. Positivity was unrelated to self-assessment. The students consistently rated themselves as "above average," on the seven specific skills and globally, even after being informed of the "above average effect."

POSTER 26 TOBACCO DEPENDENCE WITHIN RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CLIENTS

JUSTINE A. MCALLISTER, KEITH MORGEN
(CENTENARY COLLEGE)

The treatment of tobacco dependence in substance abuse treatment is becoming more prevalent. This study examined 1,485 residential substance abuse treatment clients who reported current tobacco use. One-way ANOVA on current stage of change for tobacco cessation uncovered that the pre-contemplation condition was significantly more dependent than other conditions. In addition, smokers who considered nicotine addictive reported significantly higher degrees of nicotine dependence than those who felt nicotine was not addictive.

POSTER 27 CHARACTERIZATION OF STUDENTS WHO ABUSE NONPRESCRIBED ADHD STIMULANT MEDICATION

JOSEPHINE F. WILSON, KATHERINE L. ZANE
(WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by college students who abuse nonprescribed ADHD stimulant medication. Over 50% of the students surveyed use ADHD stimulant medication that is prescribed for someone else. Stimulant medication-abusing students are more likely to engage in other forms of illicit drug use, including underage tobacco smoking and chronic use of marijuana, cocaine, and hallucinogens, than are students who do not use stimulant medication.

EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMERCIAL WEIGHT LOSS PROGRAMS: A META-ANALYTIC REVIEW

BRUCE BLAINE, ERICA BROWN, SANDIMARIE
PANAGIOTATOS (ST. JOHN FISHER COLLEGE)

We report a meta-analysis of studies testing the efficacy of commercial diets for short- and long-term weight loss. Analyzing effect sizes from 29 samples, the mean weighted effect of commercial diets for short-term weight change was 4.32 kg (95% CI: 4.13, 4.52), an effect that is equivalent to 4.7% of body weight. Commercial diet programs, which combined Atkins, Jenny Craig, and other programs, were more effective than Weight Watchers for weight loss at both short- and long-term measurement.

DISCOVERING PERSONAL MEANING FROM SPORT CAREER TERMINATION: THE USE OF LOGOTHERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES

TODD A. RYSKA (UNITED STATES MILITARY
ACADEMY)

This presentation explains how Frankl's logotherapy is relevant in addressing various psychological aspects of the sport transition process such as athletic identity, social roles, and perceived control. The presentation also outlines a case study of mental skills building for an athlete which included basic techniques associated with logotherapeutic theory.

POSTER 28 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN EQUINE-FACILITATED THERAPY PROGRAM FOR ADOLESCENT MALES

VIRGINIA N. IANNONE, MATTHEW P. HALSTAD,
KATELYNN EYSTER, SARAH KARP, LISA

MILLER (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the effectiveness of an Equine-Facilitated Therapy Program for adolescent males residing in a psychiatric treatment facility. Results showed that the program led to significant reductions in depressive symptoms and interpersonal difficulties, but did not affect self-esteem. The clinical implications and suggestions for future research are discussed.

POSTER 29 SYMPTOMATOLOGY PROFILES OF CHILD VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AS PREDICTORS OF CARETAKERS' ATTENDANCE IN GROUP THERAPY

DESIREE ROMAGUERA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY NEW BRUNSWICK), CRAIG SPRINGER, JUSTIN MISURELL (NEWARK BETH ISRAEL MEDICAL CENTER)

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a common phenomenon that may lead to a host of difficulties for children and their caretakers. Psychological treatment is necessary to address the behavioral and emotional consequences of CSA. The current investigation sought to examine child symptomatology as a potential predictor of caretakers' attendance in group therapy. Linear regression analyses revealed that internalizing symptoms, externalizing behavior problems and total problems predicted caretaker attendance in group therapy.

POSTER 30 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND SELF-ESTEEM OF COLLEGE ATHLETES

JASMINE S. PARSONS, VIRGINIA N. IANNONE, NICOLE NASH (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of athletic participation on self-esteem and academic performance in a sample of college undergraduates at a Division-III University. Results showed that there were no significant differences in self-esteem based on sex or athletic status; however, in terms of academic performance, there was a significant sex x athletic status interaction such that female athletes had the highest GPAs and male athletes had the lowest GPAs.

POSTER 31 RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY AS PREDICTORS OF EMPLOYMENT BEHAVIORS IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY WORKPLACE

STEPHEN T. CARROLL, JOSEPH A. STEWARD-SICKING (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND), BARBARA J. THOMPSON (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the role of religion and spirituality in workplace settings by discussing the historical background to this relationship, the changing influence of "calling" on career development, charting the development of empirical research in this area; presenting an overview of existing integrative programs designed to improve work outcomes; and highlighting ways that religious and spiritual issues could impact the twenty-first century workplace. The study's results indicated that the Sanctification of Work predicted Job Satisfaction, Turnover Intention, and Organizational Commitment.

POSTER 32 LATINA WIC WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES WITH PERINATAL DEPRESSION

HANNAH M. SNYDER, KATE LIEBERMAN, HUYNH-NHU LE (THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), DEBORAH F PERRY (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

There is limited literature describing the mental health experiences of women receiving WIC. The current study attempts to understand the experience with perinatal depression of Latina immigrant women enrolled in WIC. Since the incidence of depression is higher in those with lower incomes and many Latina women receive federal assistance through WIC, there is great value in exploring the experiences of WIC recipients with perinatal depression.

POSTER 33 TWO TREATMENTS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PERPETRATORS: DOES ATTACHMENT TYPOLOGY IMPROVE PREDICTIONS OF EFFECTIVENESS?

PAYAL MEHTA, MARGARET GIBBS (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE CAPAWANA

Treatment effectiveness for domestic violence perpetrators is hard to establish. Seventy-one male perpetrators participated in one of two group treatments, 30 in a new psychoeducational approach and 41 in a mix of eclectic group approaches. No differences were found in effectiveness between the groups, and attachment style did not affect treatment outcome.

POSTER 34 SLEEP EFFICIENCY AND PERFORMANCE OF ENDURANCE ATHLETES

CAITLIN A. STROMBERG, PAUL FINN (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Research suggests increased exercise may lead to more efficient sleep quality. 5 undergraduate students participated in an eight day pilot study by wearing an actigraph and a heart rate monitor, and running 5 of 8 days at varying intensities. The overall results show an easy day of running leads to more efficient sleep than hard days or off days. An increased sample size for quantitative analysis is recommended.

POSTER 35 INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WELL-BEINGS AND THE BIG FIVE

CRAIG A. ASSELIN, KIMBERLY KLEINMAN, GREGG HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this proposed poster is to further investigate potential taxonomies of personality types. Specifically, our aim is to examine the relationship of overall well-being to the big five personality traits. In doing so, we are interested in whether or not enough evidence exists in support of a personality type of well-being.

POSTER 36 ACADEMIC SELF-COMPETENCE IN CHINESE ADOLESCENTS: AN EXTENSION OF COLE'S MODEL OF DEPRESSION

ALYSSA M. AMES, JOSEPH R. COHEN, DANA M. SHESHKO, JAMI F. YOUNG, JOHN R.Z. ABELA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), SHUQIAO YAO, XIONG ZHAO ZHU (SECOND XIANGYA MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CENTRAL SOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The goal of the current study was to examine Cole's competency-based model from a vulnerability-stress perspective in order to determine whether lower levels of self-perceived academic competence are associated with increases in psychological symptoms in Chinese youth. The results indicated that lower levels of academic self-competence interacted with stress to predict depression and anxiety in Chinese adolescents. In addition, results indicated that gender influenced the relationship with regards to anxiety.

POSTER 37 PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF EQUINE-FACILITATED THERAPY FROM THE RIDER AND STAFF PERSPECTIVES

LISA M. MILLER, VIRGINIA N. IANNONE (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the perceived benefits of equine-facilitated therapy (EFT) from the Rider and Staff perspectives. EFT clients were asked to assess the perceived benefit of EFT across the Physical, Cognitive, Social, and Emotional domains. Similarly, their instructors were also asked to rate the perceived benefit for each client according to the same scale. Results showed overwhelming consistency between both groups, with Physical and Emotional benefits being the most commonly cited areas of improvement.

POSTER 38 RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG AGING VETERANS

ANTONIA V. SELIGOWSKI, CARRIE M. POTTER (NATIONAL CENTER FOR PTSD, VA BOSTON HEALTHCARE SYSTEM), ANICA P. PLESS, LYNDA A. KING, DANIEL W. KING (NATIONAL CENTER FOR PTSD, VA BOSTON HEALTHCARE SYSTEM, BOSTON UNIVERSITY), AVRON SPIRO, III (MAVERIC, VA BOSTON HEALTHCARE SYSTEM, BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Aim: To examine multivariate influences on quality of life in older combat veterans. Method: Survey data were obtained from 562 WWII, Korea, and Vietnam-era veterans. Bivariate correlations and hierarchical multiple regressions were conducted. Results: Significant associations were obtained between combat, PTSD, and late-life stressors and

protective variables with quality of life indices. Discussion: Life satisfaction and functional health status in older veterans are influenced by multiple risk and protective factors. Future longitudinal research is recommended.

POSTER 39 AN EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORRY AND THE TWO DIMENSIONS OF PERFECTIONISM

PATRICIA M. DIBARTOLO, SARAH R. DUNN, MICAELA C. HECK, ONAWA P. LABELLE, KATHERINE M. RUSSELL (SMITH COLLEGE)

Perfectionism has been broken into two dimensions, Maladaptive Evaluative Concerns (MEC) and Pure Personal Standards (PPS). In the present study, we examined the two dimensions of perfection and worry, the cardinal feature of Generalized Anxiety Disorder. A series of mediational analyses examine whether contingent self-worth, self-concealment, and rumination served as mediators of the worry-perfectionism relationship. Results indicated significant correlations between MEC and worry partially mediated by rumination and contingent self-worth.

POSTER 40 FACTOR STRUCTURE OF THE HEALTHY EATING AND WEIGHT SELF EFFICACY (HEWSE) SCALE

LINDSAY D. WILSON-BARLOW (TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY), JAMES R. CLOPTON (TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY)

Dieting self-efficacy has been well researched in past studies however, healthy eating self-efficacy has mostly evaded scientific scrutiny. The goal of this study was to design and analyze the Healthy Eating and Weight Self-Efficacy Scale (HEWSE). Healthy eating and weight self-efficacy is a person's belief in their ability to obtain and maintain a healthy weight and pattern of eating. Preliminary principal axis factoring suggests that the HEWSE contained 14 factors, further results will be presented.

POSTER 41 DO YOGA PRACTICES HELP REDUCE ANXIETY LEVELS?

SARA A. MILLER, ANNE MURTAGH (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

Empirical research on physical and psychological benefits of yoga has been sparse. In this study, experienced practitioners of yoga were expected to report lower state anxiety levels, as compared to beginners and to non-practitioners of yoga. There were significant differences between the groups in mean State-anxiety levels, with the non-practitioners reporting the highest level of anxiety and the experienced group reporting lowest levels, $t(66) = -3.21$, $p < .05$. Many practitioners reported specific positive physical and psychological effects.

POSTER 42 COMPARISON OF SPECIFIC PTSD SYMPTOMS: A SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT INVESTIGATION

AMANDA A. ZIEMBA, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is common in substance use disorders (SUD). This study (N=227) examines residential substance abuse treatment clients reporting a trauma history. Results uncovered that 20.7% met the PTSD diagnostic criteria whereas those not meeting the diagnostic PTSD criteria still reported significant traumatic symptoms of arousal, hypervigilance, and re-experiencing. Women were 2.3 times more likely to meet the diagnostic criteria for re-experiencing symptoms. Implications for treatment will be discussed.

POSTER 43 THE EFFECT OF FRUSTRATION ON ATTENTIONAL CONTROL AND ATTENTION TO THREATENING STIMULI

AMANDA M. PALMER (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY), KRISTIN WEINGARTNER (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between attentional control, attention to threatening stimuli, and mood in a non-clinical sample. Following baseline measures of attention to threatening stimuli and attentional control, participants were induced into either a negative or neutral mood state. The attentional measures were re-administered after mood induction. Results showed participants not induced into a negative mood had faster executive control reaction times compared to baseline.

POSTER 44 COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT OF MUSIC PERFORMANCE ANXIETY

NATALIE R. LISTON, ANNE MURTAGH
(SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has suggested that cognitive-behavioral techniques might be useful with music performance anxiety. In a multiple-baseline study, four volunteers were taught cognitive-behavioral strategies for combating their music performance anxiety. Baseline and post-treatment anxiety were measured repeatedly through pre-performance pulse levels and self-reported anxiety scores. Pulse levels tended to decline after treatment, and anxiety levels also tended to decline immediately after treatment. Participants also reported increased confidence in their performance abilities.

POSTER 45 COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY AND THE NICOTINE TRANSDERMAL PATCH FOR NICOTINE DEPENDENCE AND CANNABIS DEPENDENCE: A PILOT STUDY

LINDSAY H. TOTO (MCLEAN HOSPITAL), KEVIN P. HILL (MCLEAN HOSPITAL/HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), SHELLY F. GREENFIELD (MCLEAN HOSPITAL/HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), GEORGE H. TRKSAK (MCLEAN HOSPITAL/HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), JOHN M. RODOLICO, SCOTT E. LUKAS (MCLEAN HOSPITAL/HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

We assessed the feasibility of cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) plus transdermal patch nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) for co-morbid nicotine dependence and cannabis dependence. Subjects received 10 weekly individual 50-minute CBT sessions and wore a transdermal nicotine patch for 10 weeks. There was significant reduction in cigarette smoking over the course of the 10-week treatment. Subjects also reduced marijuana use, although non-significantly. Our findings suggest that clinicians should include this group in comprehensive smoking cessation programs.

POSTER 46 PROGRAM EVALUATION OF A MULTIFACETED HIV MEDICATION ADHERENCE INTERVENTION

WARREN A. REICH (THE FAMILY CENTER), MARCIE BERMAN (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

The Family Center's Stay Well, Enjoy Life (SWEL) is a multifaceted HIV medication adherence intervention. SWEL integrates individual and group activities to enhance quality of life for HIV-positive participants. Data collected at 6 mo (vs. Baseline) revealed higher CD4, lower viral load, better HIV knowledge and higher self-rated health quality of life. In one component of SWEL, participants received electronic medication adherence feedback. This component maintained or improved viral load over the course of SWEL.

POSTER 47 COPING STYLES AS MEDIATORS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT AND COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

LEE A. HAUSLER, JUDITH KAUFMAN
(FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Eight hundred seventy six freshman college students completed packets, which included questions about their current residence (e.g., in dormitories, off campus with family), amount of contact with family, college adjustment, and the Brief COPE questionnaire. For students living in dorms (N=576), more contact with family predicted better college adjustment. This relationship was mediated by coping style. Specifically, a problem-focused coping style emerged as a significant mediator of the attachment-adjustment relationship.

POSTER 48 EXPLORING THE EFFECTS OF PERPETRATOR IDENTIFICATION ON VICTIMS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

ANNABYS DUVAL (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN MISURELL, CRAIG SPRINGER (NEWARK BETH ISRAEL MEDICAL CENTER)

The current study examines the effect of perpetrator identification (i.e., adult or juvenile) on victims of child sexual abuse. Participants included children between six and 13. One-way ANOVAs comparing child symptomatology according to perpetrator identification were conducted. Findings showed that children abused by an adult exhibited higher elevations on a number of standardized

clinical scales. This is consistent with research indicating that children who are sexually abused by adults experience higher levels of trauma-related symptoms.

POSTER 49 THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL SUPPORT ON STRESS IN MALE COLLEGE STUDENTS

KAYLA E. BASSETT, MARIA MCKENNA (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Twenty-nine undergraduate males participated in this study which examined social support as a stress moderator. There were two conditions in this study; in the support condition participants received feedback and support from another person before a stressful public speaking task and in the no-support condition they did not. Results showed that social support was not effective in reducing blood pressure during a speech task in a laboratory setting.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND OUTCOME EXPECTANCIES AS PREDICTORS OF REGRETTABLE SOCIAL BEHAVIORS

EUGENE M. DUNNE, ELIZABETH C. KATZ (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Approximately half of the sample reported engaging in regrettable behaviors at least one social behavior while drinking that they later regretted in the last three months. Alcohol expectancies for sociability were significant predictors of alcohol consumption and of regrettable behaviors. Future research is needed to assess the degree to which these regretted behaviors might be used to instill anticipated regret as a means of reducing future drinking behavior.

POSTER 50 AN EXAMINATION OF LOCUS OF CONTROL IN CHILDREN WITH MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSES

MEGHAN K. PERSCHKE, DR. MATTHEW C. SHAKE (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined Locus of Control (LoC) and its subscales within a typically hard to reach sample of clinically diagnosed children with a variety of disorders. A positive correlation between

Locus of Control and participation in Individualized Education Programs (IEP) was found, which suggests that children who have a more external LoC have lower achievement scores, because IEPs help children whose behaviors or disabilities may hinder their learning abilities in the classroom.

POSTER 51 MANAGING THE COMPANION ANIMAL EFFECT: THE PREFERENCE FOR PETTING OVER MERE PRESENCE

MARGARET E. FAULKNER, EVANGELINE A. WHEELER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effect on heart rate, blood pressure and anxiety of petting a companion animal during a stressful event. Eighteen participants underwent a stress procedure while petting a large dog or doing nothing. Analyses revealed no significant differences between the two groups. Results are interpreted in light of the specific condition necessary to observe the companion animal effect in the laboratory.

POSTER 52 INTERNET USE AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIAL INTERACTIONS

AMANDA C. SAKOWSKI, PAIGE FISHER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine how internet use affects individuals' perceptions of social interactions, particularly those with elevated levels of social anxiety. Participants read a series of vignettes describing hypothetical social situations then responded to questions regarding expected social outcomes and anticipatory anxiety. To assess for relationships between amount of internet use and social anxiety, all participants reported average number of weekly hours on the internet and completed a measure of social anxiety.

POSTER 53 A COMPARISON OF STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY FRESHMEN AND SENIORS

SHELIA P. GREENLEE, DOROTHY DOOLITTLE, KELLY FERRELL, EBONY TYLER, REGAN STARK, BARBARA DAVIS, RACHEL LAVENDER (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

A Comparison of Stressful Life Events Experienced

by Freshmen and Seniors This study investigates the life event stressors experienced by freshmen and by seniors. The results indicate that students are dealing with multiple stressors (e.g., family issues, illness or injuries). While seniors and freshmen share many of the same stressors, this research indicates that they also experience distinct stressors. Results can be used to develop programs to aid students in dealing with the particular stressors they are experiencing.

POSTER 54 ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE IN RECENT FEATURE FILMS

ELIZABETH W. MARKSON (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

Predictions of increasing rates of dementia as the population ages and greater economic burdens of care and caregiving have stimulated popular concern about dementia in many industrialized nations. Feature films echo this concern. Content analysis of four recent feature films, focused on the depiction of couples' long-term love relationship where one partner has been identified as demented, examined the reciprocal efforts to links to one another. Focus is on how couples gradually unlink their mutuality as the disease progresses.

POSTER 55 FRIENDSHIP AS STIGMA-BUSTER?: INVESTIGATING REQUIRED CONTACT WITH THOSE WHO HAVE MENTAL ILLNESS.

ANNE L. BIZUB (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

Experiences of undergraduate psychology students paired with persons with serious mental illnesses through a Compeer program were studied to see if the developing friendships influenced the students' stigmatizing beliefs about and attitudes toward mental illness. Findings suggest that even when required, befriending a person with a mental illness can be useful in exposing and challenging stigmatizing perceptions and expectations, and in offering people insights into the humanity and life experiences of one with mental illness.

POSTER 56 EXPLORATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL HELP SEEKING FROM A BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL PERSPECTIVE

AMANDA R. KEELER, WILLIAM CRANO
(CLAREMONT GRADUATE UNIVERSITY)

Guided by the biopsychosocial theory of health, this secondary data analytic research was designed to examine the relationship between psychological distress, physical health status, and help seeking. The analyses utilized 4,841 participants from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (2008) aged 26 or older who did not take psychotropic medication. Results indicate that mental distress is a better predictor of outpatient help seeking than physical health status for females, but not for males.

Symposium- Cambridge B

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA: TAT SCORING

Friday, March 11, 2011 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: ANTOINETTE THOMAS (INDEPENDENT PRACTICE)

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS ON RECENT TAT SCORING SYSTEMS: EUROPE AND USA

This symposium presents the scoring process and recent research for three clinical scoring techniques for TATs used in four countries: Thomas' Affective Scale, which describes the relationships' affective valence; Feffer's Interpersonal Decentering System, which scores characters' interactions for complexity and coordination of perspectives; and Lis's ORT Evaluation Form, which measures formal narrative features, contents, and psychodynamic features. A clinical case from the Czech Republic illustrating these systems will be the final presentation.

Presentations

1. Scoring process and evidence for Thomas's Affective Scale. Antoinette Thomas (Independent Practice, Quebec). 2. Scoring process and evidence for Feffer's Interpersonal Decentering. Sharon Rae Jenkins (University of North Texas). 3. The Case of Lucy. Ivo Cermak (Czech Republic). by

2011 EPA Abstracts

Discussant(s): Sharon Rae Jenkins (University of North Texas), Senel Poyrazli (Penn State-Harrisburg) Ayse Çiftçi (Purdue)

Invited Speaker- Charles View Ballroom

FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY: YOU CAN KILL US BUT YOU CANNOT HUMILIATE US

Friday, March 11, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: KURT SALZINGER (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

YOU CAN KILL US BUT YOU CANNOT HUMILIATE US

HAROLD J. BURSZTAJN, MD (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

While students often think of forensic psychology as what happens on television or in the movies, the field encompasses much more. In this session, what the lives and choices of the individuals condemned to sewage disposal, the now almost forgotten Fecalists of the Jewish ghetto created by German authorities in Łódź, Poland during the Shoah (1939-1945) can teach us regarding the psychology of ethical decision making under extreme uncertainty will be discussed.

Paper- Cambridge A

SCRA PAPERS: COMMUNITY AND THE IMMIGRANT EXPERIENCE

Friday, March 11, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: MICHELE M. SCHLEHOFER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

BARRIERS TO BRIDGES: PROMOTING BREAST HEALTH AMONG LATINAS

MICHELE M. SCHLEHOFER, AKIRA BROWN, RAULINA SIMANGO, AMARIS WATSON, JEFFREY MALCOM, TINA P. BROWN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Compared with non-Latinas, Latinas have lower rates of mammography use and are more likely to die from breast cancer. Four focus groups with 60 Latinas (both migratory and permanent residents) explored breast cancer beliefs and detective behaviors. Despite high awareness of local breast health resources, participants held misinformation about breast cancer, and there were many cultural barriers that prohibited screening behaviors. Participants offered useful suggestions for the design and implementation of culturally-relevant breast health interventions.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

UNVEILING AFGHAN MEN(?): THE ADAPTATION EXPERIENCES OF 7 AFGHAN MEN IN THE U.S.

GITIKA TALWAR, ALISHA GOPAUL, MUNEEBA KHAN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

This poster is a product of interviews with 7 Afghan men in the United States (U.S.). It focuses on the gendered adaptation challenges they face when they leave a war-torn Afghanistan and attempt to start a new life in the U.S. Findings reveal that Afghan men feel caught between two worlds, Afghanistan and the U.S. They strive to adapt to North American culture and simultaneously retain the core elements of Afghan culture.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

IMMIGRANTS IN LOWELL, MA IN THE AGE OF ICE

JANA SLADKOVA (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS), SANDRA GARCIA MANGONADO, JOHANA REYES (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, LOWELL)

In the context of increased deportations in the United States, this paper explores how immigrants interact with this national climate in Lowell, a traditional immigrant city in the Northeast of the U.S. Our findings indicate that fear and mistrust of local authorities drive many choices immigrants make. These choices, forced by the imminent threat of deportation, may impact their health or lead to increased unreported violence. This paper

2011 EPA Abstracts

also shares participants' recommendations for policy making.

Symposium- Paul Revere A

TEACHING SYMPOSIA: METHODS OF ENCOURAGING DISCUSSION PARTICIPATION

Friday, March 11, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: CATHERINE WRIGHT (MITCHELL COLLEGE)

MOVING BEYOND THE LONG PAUSE: METHODS OF ENCOURAGING DISCUSSION PARTICIPATION

Discussion has long been lauded as a method to enhance student engagement and develop key abilities, but instructors are often faced with the challenge of getting the students to talk. Utilizing discussion on the first day of class, online, and to consider an upcoming assignment are useful options for increasing participation. This symposium will introduce techniques to build a culture of discussion to enhance critical thinking and communication skills and social support in the classroom.

Discussant(s): Catherine Wright (Mitchell College)

Paper- Haym Saloman

CLINICAL PAPERS II: CLINICAL CONCERNS

Friday, March 11, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: JULIE L. COHEN (UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

STRUCTURAL EQUATIONS MODELING OF ONLINE POKER BEHAVIOR

MICHAEL D. SMITH, MATTHEW ROUSU, PAUL DION (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Structural equations modeling (SEM) assessed motivations, playing behaviors, and outcomes for

194 participants (mean 38.0 years) recruited from an online poker forum. Our theoretical model predicted internal qualities affect motivations in context, producing behavior and outcomes. This overall configuration was confirmed in the final solution. Specifically, Neuroticism, younger age, & hours played predicted negative experiences due to poker; losses, Extraversion, wagers, & playing for social-emotional motivations did not. Prevention & treatment implications are discussed.

1:46pm - 2:01pm

PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE LORS: A NEW INSTRUMENT TO ASSESS PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS AND PATIENT AWARENESS

DONALD P. CORRIVEAU, SHARON SOUSA (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS-DARTMOUTH)

We developed and evaluated a new instrument (LORS) designed to assess symptoms of schizophrenia including levels of patient awareness. Subjects were 90 patients with psychotic illnesses. Our results showed good concurrent and discriminant validity and excellent test-retest reliability. Patients with low awareness showed less appropriate functioning, more problems in complying with their medication regimens, and increased positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia. The LORS identifies patients who benefit from LORS Enabled Dialogue.

2:02pm - 2:17pm

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EARLY AND LATE DROP-OUTS FROM TREATMENT FOR OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER

IDAN M. ADERKA (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), GIDEON E. ANHOLT, ANTON J. L. M. VAN BALKOM, JOHANNES H. SMIT (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN EXTRAMURAL MEDICINE, VU-UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER AND ACADEMIC OUTPATIENT CLINIC FOR ANXIETY DISORDERS, GGZ INGEEEST, AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS), HAGGAI HERMESH (ANXIETY DISORDERS AND BEHAVIOR THERAPY UNIT, OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT, GEHA MENTAL HEALTH CENTER, PETACH-TIKVA, ISRAEL AND

2011 EPA Abstracts

THE SACKLER FACULTY OF MEDICINE, TEL-AVIV UNIVERSITY, TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL), STEFAN G. HOFMANN (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, BOSTON UNIVERSITY, BOSTON, MA, USA), PATRICIA VAN OPPEN (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN EXTRAMURAL MEDICINE, VU-UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER AND ACADEMIC OUTPATIENT CLINIC FOR ANXIETY DISORDERS, GGZ INGEEEST, AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS)

To examine characteristics of drop-outs from treatment for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), we studied 121 participants who underwent exposure or cognitive treatment, either alone or with fluvoxamine. We found that early drop-outs had more severe OCD symptoms at termination compared to completers, whereas late drop outs did not differ from treatment completers. These findings suggest that time of treatment attrition is associated with clinically relevant patient characteristics.

2:18pm - 2:33pm

DEVELOPING AN OBSERVER-RATED MEASURE OF MOMENT-TO-MOMENT EMOTION: THE VOCAL PROFILES OF INTEREST.

CLARE L. FOA, MARILYN FITZPATRICK (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

Positive emotion plays a particularly important role within the therapeutic setting. However, a reliable and valid objective measure of the momentary fluctuations of client emotion has been lacking in the field. Building on recent research examining vocal acoustic expressions of emotion, the current study presents findings on the recent development of an objective observer-rated measure of fluctuations in the vocal expressions of interest. Implications for research, clinical, and training applications will be discussed.

2:34pm - 2:49pm

AGE OF ENTRY'S IMPACT ON PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN FOSTER YOUTH TRANSITIONING TO ADULTHOOD

JULIE L. COHEN (UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA)

This project investigated the impact of age at entry into foster care on psychological outcomes as youth transition to adulthood. Conducting a secondary data analysis from the Arizona Children's Health Information Library Data Source (CHILDS), age at entry significantly predicted total number of foster care placements (a proxy for severity of post-emancipation outcomes). Specifically, those who entered foster care in middle school had more difficulty, likely due to the additional maturational challenges of early adolescence.

Paper- Paul Revere B

COGNITIVE PAPERS II - MEMORY

Friday, March 11, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: STEPHANI FORAKER (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

FALSE MEMORY IN AGING AND THE ROLE OF SELF-REFERENCE

NICOLE M. ROSA, ANGELA H. GUTCHESS (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the role of self-referencing, relating information to oneself, in false memory with age. Thirty older and 30 younger adults completed a surprise recognition test comprised of words rated previously for self-descriptiveness as well as novel lure words. Lure words were later rated for self-descriptiveness. Findings indicate that self-reference continues to benefit memory with age, but that older adults are also more vulnerable to false memory than young for highly self-descriptive information.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

WHEN WORDS ARE NOT ENOUGH: DOES GESTURING FACILITATE LEARNING MORE THAN IMAGERY?

STEPHANI FORAKER, MAX OSTROV (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

We compared the effectiveness of three memorization strategies for the encoding of unassociated word pairs (DOOR-KITE). Participants learned the pairs using verbal repetition, visual imagery, or gesturing to associate the concepts, followed by a cued-recall test immediately after learning and again 2 days later. Results indicated that both imagery and gesturing led to better memory performance than repetition, but counter our prediction, gesturing was not better than imagery.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

EFFECTS OF AGE AND REPETITION LAG ON PRIMING OF UNFAMILIAR VISUAL OBJECTS

ANJA SOLDAN, LEAMARIE GORDON
(UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS,
DARTMOUTH)

We examined the effect of repetition lag and cognitive reserve on priming of unfamiliar visual objects in young and older adults. While no age difference in priming was found for the short and medium lags, priming was not significant in older adults at the long lags. Thus, older adults can rapidly form novel stimulus-decision associations to support priming at shorter lags, but cannot maintain them over longer intervals. Cognitive reserve predicted priming in older adults.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

EFFECTS OF PRESENTATION MODE ON FALSE MEMORY IN INDIVIDUALS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

MICHAEL T. CARLIN (RIDER UNIVERSITY),
MICHAEL TOGLIA (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH
FLORIDA), CHIARA DIMEGLIO, COLLEEN
BELMONTE (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

The effects of visual, auditory, and auditory-visual (AV) presentation formats on memory were assessed in individuals with intellectual disabilities (ID) and MA-matched children. The recognition test included critical foils, related foils, and unrelated foils. The AV format led to better recognition. Those with ID had higher false memory rates, and had particular difficulty discriminating old items from foils strongly activated during acquisition (i.e.,

critical foils). Results are consistent with the activation-monitoring framework and fuzzy-trace theory.

Symposium- William Dawes B

PSI CHI: LOOKING FOR SCHOLARSHIPS?

Friday, March 11, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: SUSAN K. WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY
OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

LOOKING FOR SCHOLARSHIPS? AN OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL AWARDS FOR PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS

SUSAN K. WHITBOURNE, PH.D (UNIVERSITY
OF MASSACHUSETTS AT AMHERST)

Nationally prestigious awards are available for undergraduate and graduate study through organizations including the Goldwater, Marshall, Rhodes, Fulbright, National Science, and Truman Foundations. Learn about the basics of applying for these scholarships in a workshop that will provide the basics of their requirements and application procedures. Students and faculty will gain important knowledge to help compete successfully in national competitions for these important opportunities.

Symposium- William Dawes A

ABA SYMPOSIA: ADVANCES IN USING APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS WITH INDIVIDUALS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Friday, March 11, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: RICHARD B. GRAFF (NEW ENGLAND
CENTER FOR CHILDREN)

ADVANCES IN USING APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS WITH INDIVIDUALS WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

In this symposium, four papers review recent research using applied behavior analysis with individuals with developmental disabilities. Study 1 assessed how behavior analysts differ in reinforcer identification practices from psychologists, and

2011 EPA Abstracts

Study 2 provides a methodology for training non-behavior analysts to conduct preference assessments. Studies 3 and 4 involved the assessment and treatment of the persistent stereotypic behavior of individuals with autism, by providing access to matched stimuli and reinforcement for appropriate play behaviors.

Discussant(s): Richard B. Graff (New England Center for Children)

Invited Speaker- Thomas Paine B

**HISTORIAN'S ADDRESS: GILDING THE LILY:
JOSEPH MCVICKER HUNT AND THE GOLDEN
AGE OF PSYCHOLOGY**

Friday, March 11, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: INGRID FARRERAS (HOOD COLLEGE)

WADE PICKREN (RYERSON UNIVERSITY)

Joseph McVicker Hunt (1906-1991) made substantive contributions to the fields of psychopathology, psychological assessment, and psychological treatment. His most enduring contributions, however, were in developmental psychology. Through his work he showed the importance of the malleability of the human child and the necessity for understanding the role of the environment in shaping the person. His career came to full expression just as American psychology entered its Golden Age. Hunt received many honors, including terms as President of EPA and the APA. His life and work not only reflected the Golden Age, they helped make it brighter.

Paper- Thomas Paine A

**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: COGNITIVE
DEVELOPMENT**

Friday, March 11, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: SARAH NOVAK (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

**PATTERNING ABILITIES IN FIRST GRADE
CHILDREN**

ROBERT PASNAK, MARINKA GADZICHOWSKI,

JULIE K. KIDD, CAROLINE E. BOYER, ABBY
CARLSON (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Seven-year-olds are beginning to understand patterns formed from shapes and colors, and instruction in "patterning" is a part of most early elementary school curricula. First graders who were poor at patterning were randomly assigned to instruction on patterning or one of three active control groups taught literacy, math, or social studies. The instruction was carried out three times each week for six months. The patterning instruction led to gains in both patterning and mathematics.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

**STRUCTURE AND VALIDITY OF THE
PRESCHOOL LEARNING BEHAVIORS SCALE
IN HEAD START**

SAMUEL H. RIKOON, CLARE WATERMAN, PAUL
A. MCDERMOTT (UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA)

Encouraging positive learning behaviors in early childhood development is a nationwide priority. The structure and external validity of the Preschool Learning Behaviors Scale are reported in Head Start settings using a representative sample. Exploratory factoring with independent CFA revealed 3 factors; Competence Motivation, Attention/Persistence, Learning Strategy. All exhibit acceptable reliability, with external validity evidenced by relationships to future academic achievement and learning behaviors, and provision of substantial risk reduction against behavioral maladjustment and academic nonproficiency.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

**DO & QUOT; SNEAKY CHEFS & QUOT;
HELP CHILDREN ENJOY FOODS WITH
VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS?**

SARAH A. NOVAK, RACHEL BOWLEY,
BRITTANY BUTTS (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

Does knowledge of vegetable ingredients negatively affect children's enjoyment and consumption? Children participated in a taste test with two conditions: controls simply tasted the

2011 EPA Abstracts

macaroni and cheese, while information groups knew the recipe included cauliflower and zucchini. Analyses revealed no difference in liking, but significant differences in wanting the food again and consumption. Contrary to expectations, children who knew about the vegetables were more positive and consumed more than children unaware of the healthy ingredients.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

A LIVE-ACTION MODELING PLAY INTERVENTION FOR LOW-INCOME AFRICAN AMERICAN PRESCHOOL FAMILIES

LINNIE GREEN WRIGHT (BOSTON COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of a dyadic, mother-paired play intervention, The Mommy and Me Play Program (MMPP), on mothers' play skills, knowledge of child development, and their preschool children's social and emotional competence. Head Start program sites serving the same predominantly low-income, Black community were randomly assigned to one of three participation groups. Treatment fidelity, outcomes for mothers and children, and implications for research and practice are discussed.

Paper- Molly Pitcher

LEARNING PAPERS II

Friday, March 11, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: ROBERT COOKS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

PRECEDENCE OF SPATIAL PATTERN LEARNING REVEALED BY IMMEDIATE REVERSAL PERFORMANCE

MICHAEL F. BROWN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY),
BRADLEY R. STURZ (ARMSTRONG ATLANTIC
STATE UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE ANDRIOLE,
SHAINA HARDESTY, MARGARET PLACE
(VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Human participants learned to choose eight correct locations in a 4x4 matrix. The locations were

arranged either in a structured spatial pattern or an unstructured but consistent spatial arrangement. When the assignment of correct and incorrect locations was reversed after initial learning, participants in the spatial pattern condition demonstrated reversal performance. Thus, learning the spatial relations among locations has precedence over learning about the individual locations, even when the latter are valid predictive cues.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

INFLATION OF CAUSAL JUDGMENTS DEPENDENT UPON ORDER OF LEARNING RATHER THAN TESTING

JUSTIN S. JOHNSON, FRANCISCO ARCEDIANO,
MARTHA ESCOBAR (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

In three experiments, participants were trained with a cause-effect relationship in either the predictive or diagnostic direction, and then made either predictive or diagnostic judgments of the strength of this relationship. Predictive training led to higher judgments than diagnostic training, independent of testing direction and across various contingencies. However, these differences were not observed if an implausible causal scenario was used, suggesting that causal knowledge is a strong determinant of this effect.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

CROSS-DIMENSIONAL MAPPING IN PIGEONS

CARL E. HAGMANN, ROBERT G. COOK (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Pigeons seem to have difficulty with analogical reasoning tasks, but can discriminate stimuli that vary within a dimension. We investigated if and how they use order in one dimension to guide behavior in another dimension in a size/location mapping task. Ordered mapping provided an initial advantage relative to unordered mapping that reduced over time. This suggests memorization may be as effective as cross-dimensional mapping for pigeons in analogical tasks.

Paper- Crispus Attucks

2011 EPA Abstracts

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS II: SOCIAL ISSUES

Friday, March 11, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: E.J. MASICAMPO (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

TOWARDS ATTACHMENT SECURITY: AN INTERVENTION

RAELENE JORAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK), HAROLD I. SIEGEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

An intervention using attachment as pedagogy was administered to 30 incoming college freshmen to increase security and improve inter-and intrapersonal variables. Repeated measures ANOVAS comparing students receiving the intervention with 30 controls suggest that the intervention buffers against negative intra- and interpersonal effects experienced by the non-intervention group such as an increase in exploitative narcissism; participants increased in emotional intelligence; gender seems to moderate the effects of both the intervention as well as university attendance.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

LIBERATION AND SELF-REGULATION OF THE OPPRESSED: COGNITIVE AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF MARXISM

RICK M. CHEUNG (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Political orientation determines whether the oppressed liberate or regulate the self. In an alleged distraction task, non-white Americans counted the R's in an excerpt from The Communist Manifesto (vs. control). Such exposure spared the political liberals attentional dwell time. It also caused them to complete more anagrams and to indicate that their ingroup merited a higher salary. Such liberating effects, however, were reversed among the political conservatives, in effect resulting in cognitive and economic costs.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

SELF-REGULATORY CONSEQUENCES OF SETTING A SPECIFIC PLAN FOR A GOAL

E.J. MASICAMPO (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ROY F. BAUMEISTER (FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present work examines how plans affect alternative tasks and goals. Setting a plan for an unfulfilled goal enables a person to free cognitive resources for other, unrelated pursuits. However, it also causes a person to be closed off to alternative means for achieving the planned-for goal. Plan making therefore comes with a trade-off in terms of the regulation of multiple tasks and goals.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

SUCCESS IN A STEREOTYPE THREATENING DOMAIN: THE ADAPTIVE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ENGAGEMENT

JORDAN B. LEITNER, ERIC HEHMAN, JAMES M. JONES (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

In stereotype threat scenarios, stigmatized individuals tend to disengage (i.e. detach self-worth from performance outcomes) in order to self-protect from anticipated failure. New evidence suggests that when success is anticipated in a stereotype threat domain, engagement (i.e. self-worth attachment) is an adaptive strategy for performance. High-engagement females who were given bogus success feedback on a gender-biased math test persisted more and performed better on a subsequent math test than less-engaged females.

Poster- President's Ballroom

POSTERS: TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY; HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY; COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY II

Friday, March 11, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

POSTER 1 DO CLICKERS FACILITATE COMPREHENSION AND RECALL OF MATERIAL IN PSYCHOLOGY CLASSES?

DUNJA L. TRUNK (BLOOMFIELD COLLEGE)

The present research investigated the use of

audience response devices, or clickers, to assess students' comprehension and recall of lecture material in psychology classes. The project explored various ways of using clickers in the classroom to facilitate encoding of material and subsequent retrieval on psychology exams. The project examined advantages as well as potential downsides of the clicker technology. Preliminary results show an advantage of clicker usage during lecture on subsequent exam scores.

POSTER 2 CLICKERS IN THE CLASSROOM: THE INFLUENCE ON OVERALL COURSE RATINGS

SHARON T. CLAFFEY (MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS)

The present study sought to compare overall course ratings for two Introductory Psychology classes: one that used clickers and one that did not. Although results revealed that the groups had different overall course ratings, the clicker group rated the course less positively. Contrary to prior literature, these findings suggest that clicker use in classrooms is not necessarily the perfect tool to improve student learning. Other factors may influence the relationship between clickers and course satisfaction.

POSTER 3 CLASSROOM CLICKERS AFFECT MEMORY STRUCTURE TO IMPROVE LEARNING

AMY M. SHAPIRO, LEAMARIE T. GORDON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

Research on the educational effectiveness of "clickers" is conflicting and methodological problems with much prior work make findings difficult to interpret. In two experiments designed to control effects of items, subjects and classrooms, we found (1) in-class clicker questions boosted performance on relevant exam questions by 11-14% and (2) clicker questions did not merely signal students to study some material more than others. Their presentation appears to affect cognitive change in the classroom.

POSTER 4 MISPERCEIVED PROFESSOR EXPECTATIONS INAPPROPRIATELY

INFLUENCE STUDENT DECISIONS

RICHARD K. WESP, LANAE PATTON, NIKKI DADARRIA (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that some behaviors are influenced by misperception of how others view us. We assessed student misunderstandings about their professors' expectations and whether those errors influenced academic decisions. We asked professors how upset they would be if their advisees changed majors or advisors, and asked students how upset they believed their advisor would be. Students significantly overestimated how upset advisors would be and many reported that anticipated faculty displeasure had influenced their academic choices.

POSTER 5 PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MISCONCEPTIONS

TYLER D. SOUTHERLY, D. ALAN BENSLEY (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY), SCOTT LILIENFELD (EMORY UNIVERSITY), SHONNA FERREE, LAUREN POWELL (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

To assess knowledge of psychology and psychological misconceptions, we administered a new test called the Knowledge of Psychology Test (KOPT) to undergraduate psychology majors differing in class rank and to graduate psychology students at the beginning and end of their graduate course work. Results indicated that third-year graduate students scored higher than beginning and senior psychology students and that seniors scored higher than freshmen. These results suggest that psychology course work reduces psychological misconceptions.

POSTER 6 RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF PSYCHOLOGY TEST

D. ALAN BENSLEY (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY), SCOTT O. LILIENFELD (EMORY UNIVERSITY), SHONNA K. FERREE, LAUREN A. POWELL, TYLER D. SOUTHERLY (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

We evaluated the reliability and validity of a new

instrument, The Knowledge of Psychology Test (KOPT). The KOPT is designed to evaluate the knowledge students have about common psychological misconceptions when also presented with evidence-based information. We administered the KOPT and other instruments to 117 undergraduate and graduate psychology students. Results indicated that the KOPT is reliable and has concurrent validity when correlated with measures of pseudoscientific knowledge, poorly-supported practices, and paranormal beliefs.

POSTER 7 THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATISTICS COMPREHENSIVE ANXIETY RESPONSE EVALUATION SCALE

EMMA E. HARRIGAN, BETH MATHNA, JAMES D GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Statistics anxiety is a phenomenon that is unique from test anxiety and math anxiety. However, available scales assessing statistics anxiety do not thoroughly separate the three constructs and have limited data available that examines their reliability and validity. The current study examines research on statistics anxiety and develops a new measure of statistics anxiety that is psychometrically sound. The current study discusses the development, reliability analysis, and applications of the new scale for academic success.

POSTER 8 FEAR OF THE UNKNOWN: STATISTICS ANXIETY AND THE FIRST DAY OF CLASS

SUSAN E. MASON, ALEXANDRA R. PETERS, CHRISTINA M. ANTONELLI (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The current study was designed to replicate and extend previous research on statistics anxiety, and to compare self-reported anxiety levels with assessments using the Statistics Anxiety Rating Scale (STARS). Less fear of the statistics teacher was reported by students who reviewed the syllabus before taking the anxiety assessment. Self-reported anxiety level was positively correlated with the total STARS score, and three of the sub-scale scores, and negatively correlated with expected course grade.

POSTER 9 KNOWLEDGE OF AND ATTITUDES

TOWARDS STATISTICS IN UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH METHODS COURSES

CANDACE C. CORBEIL, JESSICA ZERCIE, MARIANNE FALLON, JASON SIKORSKI, STEVEN HOROWITZ, LAURA BOWMAN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Students in their first or second semesters of a Research Methods course completed assessments measuring their knowledge of and attitudes toward statistics. Second-semester students demonstrated superior understanding of statistics, perceived statistics as more useful, and were more confident of their ability to tackle statistical calculations. All students exhibited their best performance on the midterm knowledge assessment, which was associated with less anxiety and more positive attitudes toward statistics by the end of the semester.

POSTER 10 USING THE "JIGSAW CLASSROOM" APPROACH TO TEACH A COURSE AND ITS EFFECTS ON STUDENT GRADES AND READING

MICHAEL A. CLUMP (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

Aronson, Blaney, Stephan, Sikes, and Snapp (1978) described the use of a "jigsaw puzzle" approach for teaching students. Cooperative learning is a viable method of instruction in many courses; this study investigated its use in a Perception course. The results indicated students enjoyed the technique and it significantly increased the amount they reported reading before the class period in which the material was covered compared to a semester in which the technique was not used.

POSTER 11 THE DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING COMPLIANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO READ IN A COLLEGE LECTURE COURSE

NEHA SINHA, ARNOLD GLASS (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY)

We attempted to perform an experiment to determine the effect of having students perform a reading comprehension task throughout the semester on their level of reading comprehension on the final exam. Instead, we discovered how

difficult it was to get students to read a passage that was right in front of them both in and out of class. Four versions of a follow-up experiment were performed to obtain student compliance in answering reading comprehension questions.

POSTER 12 MAKIN' IT REAL: TEACHING COUNSELING SKILLS TO UNDERGRADUATES

CHERYL L. NEWBURG (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY)

Although training in counseling is often reserved for psychology graduate students, there are a variety of activities that can be used with undergraduates to teach basic counseling skills. This poster will present three such activities, including a paper assignment, an approach to class demonstrations, and the use of simulated counseling videos. These activities will be described and their benefits will be discussed.

POSTER 13 PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF EVIDENCE-BASED TREATMENTS: DOES CONFIDENCE ABOUT THEIR KNOWLEDGE MATTER?

JASON H. EDWARDS, DANIELLE HICKMAN, NEBOJSA V. ZIMONJIC (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate and graduate psychology students' confidence about their knowledge of evidence-based treatments (EBTs) was assessed. Participants ($n = 225$) completed the Test of Evidence-Based Theories and Practices-Revised (TEBTP-R; Bensley, Edwards, & Murtagh, 2008). Confident undergraduate students displayed significantly more knowledge about EBTs and significantly less knowledge about poorly supported treatments (PSTs) than nonconfident undergraduates. No relationship was found between confidence and knowledge of EBTs and PSTs for graduate counseling psychology students.

POSTER 14 DOING THE RIGHT THING: ADVANCING ETHICAL MOTIVES IN EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT IN PSYCHOLOGY

SUZANNE C. BAKER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), DANA S. DUNN (MORAVIAN

COLLEGE), JANE S. HALONEN (UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA), MAUREEN A. MCCARTHY (KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY)

Assessment is a pressing concern for psychology departments and faculty. However, many faculty may be reluctant to implement assessment practices for a variety of reasons. We suggest that assessment activities are an important component of good teaching, and that many of the same ethical principles that relate to teaching also relate to assessment. Principles such as pedagogical competence, respect for students, and the principle of beneficence can motivate and guide faculty toward effective assessment practices.

POSTER 15 HAVE YOU TALKED TO SOMEONE ABOUT TAKING THE GRE?

AL WITKOFISKY, CECILIA M. ACOCELLA (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We surveyed undergraduate students to uncover their preparation methods for the GRE. Less than one fifth of graduating seniors and about one fourth of alumni had taken the GRE. Two thirds of the respondents reported discussing the GRE with faculty or career counselors. Possible reasons as to why there were so many more students who spoke to someone about the GRE than there were students who took the GRE are discussed.

POSTER 16 EFFECTS OF CONTINGENT POINTS FOR SUBMISSION AND QUALITY OF WRITING ASSIGNMENTS

CAROLYN S. RYAN (INSTITUTE FOR CHILDREN WITH AUTISM AND RELATED DISORDERS)

Contingent points were provided according to random assignment for submission and quality of written assignments. For each completed written assignment and written paper, a listing of assignments was distributed for students to be completed each class. Completion of assignments based on each of three reports was submitted according to the assigned deadline. Performance improved when feedback and quality points were consequences of assignment completion.

POSTER 17 EXPLORING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN TEACHERS' LITERACY

KNOWLEDGE, BELIEFS, AND PRACTICES

RACHEL MASI, JAMIE ZIBULSKY, ANNA LIBERMAN, JASMINE DAVIS (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Research has demonstrated that there is often a disconnect between teacher knowledge, beliefs, and instructional practices (Cunningham, Zibulsky & Callahan, 2009). However, there is increasing awareness within the educational community that teachers need to support literacy development in elementary school readers (National Reading Panel, 2000; National Research Council, 1999). The purpose of this study is to explore differences within and across teachers regarding literacy instructional practices, perceived and actual knowledge, and beliefs related to education.

POSTER 18 CHANGING PARADIGMS: THE CREATION OF A SUCCESSFUL RESEARCH COLLABORATION AT A COMMUNITY COLLEGE

MICHELLE RONAYNE, JOHNNY NGUYEN (NASHUA COMMUNITY COLLEGE), KATHI FEISTER, STEVEN HEINZ (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), LISE COUTURE, MISTY GLOVER, KAILAH MILLEN, JESSICA DALEY (NASHUA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Community Colleges have not been institutes of research as the thought has been that educators in two year colleges should focus on teaching, not their own scholarship. Such collaborations require a shift in how we think about education and how our definitions of teaching can be expanded. We explore the views of both students and faculty engaged in a research collaboration within a psychology program and discusses strategies for successful implementation at other Community Colleges.

POSTER 19 ASSESSING MULTICULTURAL ATTITUDES IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

JACLYN COYNER, CHRISTINA MILES, VIRGINIA IANNONE (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to assess the multicultural climate of a small, private, primarily undergraduate university. The data will be used to

inform campus programming in diversity and multiculturalism. Results showed that students showed an equal level of competence in knowledge and sensitivity, but scored significantly lower in terms of acting to stop social injustices. Additionally, although there were no differences based on race, females scored significantly higher on all multiculturalism scores.

POSTER 20 TWITTER FACILITATES ACTIVE LEARNING DURING STUDENT PRESENTATIONS IN AN I/O PSYCHOLOGY COURSE

JUDITH E. LARKIN, DEWEY J. BAYER, HARVEY A. PINES (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

Study describes a successful attempt to enhance interest and involvement in the I/O psychology class using the interactive technologies of cell phones and Twitter. Five different types of presentations were designed, and students tweeted their reactions, comments, and questions to a class account during or after presentations. An impressive 89% indicated that tweeting increased the quality of discussion following the presentation. Significant benefits of using this interactive technology are discussed and directions for implementing it are presented.

POSTER 21 HYDRATION STATUS, MOOD, AND TEST PERFORMANCE ON A TEST AND NON-TEST DAY

LAWRENCE T. GUZY, AUSTIN FOX, SAMANTHA RIVET, ALEXIS CORNELL, IRERI VASQUEZ, REBECCA CRAMER, CHRISTOPHER BAX, LINDSEY DOXTADER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA)

Hydration status and mood were identified on a non-test and test-day in two Introductory Psychology classes. Anecdotal comments suggest that students may unknowingly dehydrate themselves while studying for a test. Ninety volunteers participated. Saliva samples were collected and a hydration survey and a mood scale were administered. Results showed participants were significantly more hydrated on the test day and negative mood was significantly reduced after the test. Dehydration was not a factor in test performance.

POSTER 22 THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOUS PRIMES ON LIKELIHOOD OF CHEATING

YASMINE L. KONHEIM-KALKSTEIN, CHRIS BOYDSTON (MOUNT SAINT MARY COLLEGE)

We examined the use of religious symbols in influencing the self-reported likelihood of cheating on an academic scenario. Both the presence of a cross and recalling the Ten Commandments had no effect on likelihood of cheating. We discuss why this might be and present a direction for future research.

POSTER 23 ATTITUDES TOWARDS RESEARCH METHODS

CHRISTINA MEAGHER, MATT ALLEGRETTI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Abstract To further examine whether students entering Research Methods courses in Psychology have preconceived negative attitudes (Sizemore & Lewandowski, 2009), Research Methods students rated their academic emotions and reported their antecedents in a weekly anonymous online diary. Students' negative academic emotions increased throughout the semester and some positive emotions decreased. Antecedents for negative emotions included confusion with statistics and difficulty completing assignments, whereas antecedents for positive emotions included positive feedback from professors and successfully completing assignments.

POSTER 24 TEST FORMAT, TIME PRESSURE, PARTICIPANT GENDER AND TEST ANXIETY

KATELYNN A. EYSTER, JEFFREY D. ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

A 2 x 2 x 2 factorial design experiment was conducted to determine the effects of test format, time pressure, and participant gender on test anxiety. A sample of 84 participants completed the Test Anxiety Scale after reading a testing scenario. There was a significant main effect of time pressure, such that a timed test elicited more test anxiety than an untimed test. Results showed that African American participants experienced more test anxiety than Caucasians.

POSTER 25 EVALUATION OF DIFFERENTIAL ITEM FUNCTIONING ON A CUSTOM MIDDLE SCHOOL SCIENCE ASSESSMENT

KATHERINE M. BARGHAUS (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This research evaluated a custom student assessment aligned to a widely-used middle school science curriculum for sex-based DIF and for trends in DIF based on item characteristics. Ten of the 18 items exhibited statistically significant DIF and five also exhibited DIF of practical importance. The DIF items revealed some tentative patterns in terms of item content, cognitive demand and composition. The results replicate some more generalizable findings about sex differences in education.

POSTER 26 STUDENT PERSPECTIVES ON DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN THE SERBIAN UNIVERSITY CLASSROOM

NEBOJSA V. ZIMONJIC, JASON H. EDWARDS, DANIELLE HICKMAN (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

Serbian university students' perspectives were explored regarding what classroom behaviors were disruptive, how often they had witnessed and participated in disruptive behaviors, and which faculty prevention and intervention strategies were useful. Talking and whispering, using cell phones, and laughing in class were the most frequently seen classroom behaviors. Students indicated that keeping class interesting was most effective as a prevention strategy and warning/asking the student to stop was the most preferred intervention.

POSTER 27 ALAS-R: RELIABILITY, CORRELATES, AND DISTRIBUTION ACROSS MAJORS

HOWARD M. REID, BRIAN KLINE, KAREN O'QUIN (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

Undergraduate students who reported positive attitudes on the 24-item revision of the Appreciation of the Liberal Arts scale (ALAS-R) were less materialistic and scored higher on the Deferment of Gratification and Openness to Experience scales. The most positive attitudes to

the liberal arts were found with Arts and Humanities students followed by students in Natural and Social Sciences. Least positive attitudes were found in Education, the Professions and those without a major.

POSTER 28 STP: A RESOURCE FOR ALL TEACHERS

DIANE FINLEY (SOCIETY FOR THE TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY)

The Society for the Teaching of Psychology (APA Division 2) is the major resource for teachers at all levels of psychology. STP offers workshops, online conferences and numerous resources to facilitate teaching. Membership in STP is possible even if you are not an APA member.

POSTER 29 WRITING-TO-LEARN: USING REFLECTIVE JOURNAL ENTRIES AS LEARNING TOOLS

NATE MCCLELLAND (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),
JEFFREY S. NEVID (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the impact of low-stakes journal entries on exam performance. Introductory psychology students were asked to relate topics from the textbook to their own life experiences in journal form. Students completed one entry per chapter from a supplied list of possible topics; each topic was individually keyed to specific exam questions. When compared to their performance on unkeyed test items, students performed significantly better on questions related to their personal journal entries.

POSTER 30 INFLUENCE OF CULTURAL VALUES ON HOW EARLY PSYCHOLOGISTS UNDERSTOOD WOMEN.

ELIZABETH ANSLOW (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This work traces the development of scientific psychology from the late 19th Century into the 1920s, and the interaction between beliefs in psychology and the social/cultural climate at that time. The particular focus is on beliefs and theories relating to women's psychological functioning in comparison to that of men. Despite its goal of objectivity, psychological science is both the

product of cultural values and a contributor to the cultural evolution of values.

POSTER 31 DOSTOEVSKY AND RAND: A COMPARATIVE PSYCHOHISTORICAL ANALYSIS

ISABELLA N. NAGY (BOSTON UNIVERSITY),
DAVID M. GOODMAN (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL),
REBECCA HOWARD (LESLEY UNIVERSITY),
KATIE HOWE (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

This presentation provides a comparative psychohistorical analysis of the influential Russian (and Russo-American) novelists Feodor Dostoevsky and Ayn Rand. Drawing from sociohistorical and psychoanalytic theoretical bases, these presenters examine the complex genealogy of these authors' personal lives and sociopolitical contexts to explore the distinctive approaches and philosophies/psychologies put forth in their respective works.

POSTER 32 THE PROFESSOR AND THE JOURNALIST: CREATING PSYCHOLOGY FOR THE FIGHTING MAN (1943)

CARLY R. CHAMPAGNE, BENJAMIN HARRIS
(UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

Psychology for the Fighting Man by Penguin books taught the basics of psychology to both soldiers and civilians. As Chairman of the Subcommittee on a Textbook of Military Psychology, Harvard psychologist E. G. Boring edited the book. Previously known for his purely laboratory psychology, Boring now strove to translate academic psychology to the public. He appointed science journalist Marjorie Van de Water to popularize the text. A year after publication, nearly 400,000 copies had been sold.

POSTER 33 FACULTY GENEALOGY OF FORDHAM UNIVERSITY PSYCHOLOGY FACULTY: PART 1

MARK E. MATTSON, AYSE SAZIMAN, FELYCE N. STARR, VERONICA C. KOHL, JENNIFER FERRAR, MAURYA STINSON (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

As a research project for a history of psychology course, the mentor relationships for five professors from the Department of Psychology at Fordham University's Lincoln Center campus were traced back to the first generation of psychologists. Each student interviewed one professor and then used a variety of methods to trace dissertation and other mentors. These relationships are depicted in a poster. Methods and sources are reviewed, along with some observations about the value of this type of research project.

POSTER 34 LAWRENCE KOHLBERG: SOME RELATIONS BETWEEN HIS LIFE AND WORK

MARTA LAUPA (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Scientists are required to generalize in order to build theories that apply broadly to their discipline. However, scientists have their own lives that are specific. I will present an exploration of the life and work of Lawrence Kohlberg to relate these two elements: his theory and his life. The study is a drawing of a relation between the work and personal experiences. It should appeal to psychologists in any area interested in a brilliant scientist and his work and life.

POSTER 35 THE EVOLUTION OF COOPERATION IN THE TRENCHES OF WW I

THOMAS E. HEINZEN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This paper first describes the general situation in WW I that gave rise to trench warfare and informal truces – and Ashworth's methods to study those truces. Second, it identifies and classifies variables relevant to the evolution of cooperation. Third, it connects those details to the contending social forces that created conflict for individual soldiers. We summarize by connecting the evolution of cooperation to the Prisoner's Dilemma as a model for conflict resolution..

POSTER 36 DISRUPTION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' DAILY RHYTHMS AND RELATIONSHIP TO ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

BRENNA M. SPINNER, ALFRED A. WITKOFISKY (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The authors conducted a study to determine whether a relationship exists between disruption of sleep behaviors and academic performance. University students completed a survey aimed at revealing the extent of disturbances of sleep behavior and academic performance. The results revealed that academic performance suffered when sleep schedules were disrupted. In addition, the data suggest that when the demands of employment impact sleep schedules, academic performance suffers.

POSTER 37 STEREOTYPE THREAT AND ITS EFFECTS ON FEMALES

CHASE MONTGOMERY (CABRINI COLLEGE)

This study's goal was to examine the effects stereotypes have on the short-term memory capacity of women. Research shows that exposure to stereotypes can negatively affect short-term memory. Fifty females participated and were divided into control and experimental groups. The experimental group was told that males perform better on the memory test they were about to take. Analysis compared performance using t tests. There was no significant difference in performance found between the two groups.

POSTER 38 THE EFFECT OF MUSICAL MODE ON MOOD AND WORD RECALL

JEAN-FRANCOIS JACQUIER, MEGHAN YAKAS, ASHLEY YOUNG, CYNTHIA PREHAR (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY)

This experiment examined the influence of musical mode on mood and memory. Eighty-four undergraduates listened to contemporary music written in a major key, minor key, or silence while learning 15 words. Afterwards, they completed a mood scale and free recall task. Musical mode influenced mood but not recall. The non-significant recall effect is consistent with previous studies that played classical music. However, the mood effect was in the opposite direction of what was predicted.

POSTER 39 THE EFFECT OF PRESENTATION AND PRICE ON PERCEIVED QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

BRITTANY L. BARDIN (SIENA COLLEGE)

2011 EPA Abstracts

The Effect of Presentation and Price on Perceived Quality of Products The purpose of this experiment was to measure the difference in product ratings between products that were presented in a upscale marketing manner vs. products that were presented in a plain manner, and study an interaction between product appearance and price. Our results indicated that college students prefer milk chocolate to dark chocolate independent of product's price.

POSTER 40 COGNITIVE IMPLICATIONS OF SOCIAL ANXIETY AND PERCEPTION OF FACIAL THREAT ON MEMORY

MELISSA L. TIVNAN, KATHLEEN FLANNERY
(SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

The literature is inconsistent concerning the impact of social anxiety on explicit and implicit memory biases towards threatening facial stimuli. 51 participants completed a computerized implicit/explicit memory task for faces previously rated for threat level. The results showed that moderate threat faces were better remembered than high or low faces. In addition, participants with high social anxiety had better overall memory for faces.

POSTER 41 AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ABSTRACT REASONING AND RELIGIOSITY

NADIA N. NIEVES (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Abstract reasoning is a complex human processes that include formulating theories and understanding the world. This study examines the relationship between religious beliefs and performance on a 25-question abstract reasoning test. Results were compared to answers given on a survey that measures religiosity and spirituality. Participants that possessed stronger religious views were found to have lower scores on the abstract reasoning tests, indicating that adopting strong religious views may actually limit capacities for abstract reasoning.

POSTER 42 COGNITIVE PRIMING INFLUENCES ON ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE

MARK A. COLANTONIO, PAUL FINN (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Training hard to gain competitive edges in sports are crucial, but training your muscles includes training your brain. The objective of this study was to examine whether watching positive or negative clips of a specific performance will affect athletic performance. To illustrate, 31 participants performed track block starts. Negative and positive clips were assigned to male and female participants. When accounting for gender and experience a significant result was found with a partial Eta squared value of .722.

POSTER 43 COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE CHANGES IN ATHLETES

SIERRA M. KADER (DOMINICAN COLLEGE)

The effect of heading soccer balls on memory was examined. Twenty-nine undergraduate men and women soccer players participated. Each player was placed into one of three groups (no heading, heading a ball 10 times, or heading a ball 40 times), participants were administered three memory tests before and after heading practices (word search recall, picture recall, and digit span tests). Results indicated a reduction in picture recall after practice, regardless of heading condition.

POSTER 44 MEMORY ILLUSIONS: FONTS AND SERIAL POSITIONS

DANA A. MILLER, VINCENT PROHASKA
(LEHMAN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

In the Deese/Roediger/McDermott paradigm can font manipulations during encoding and retrieval affect critical lure serial position and font assignments? In four word lists the first and last three words appeared in Times and the middle six appeared in Blaze. At recognition half of the critical lures were presented in Times and half in Blaze. Critical lures placed in early list positions were assigned to Times and those placed in middle positions were assigned to Blaze.

POSTER 45 MULTIPLE MODELS OF INFORMATION PROCESSING: THE GATEKEEPER EFFECT AND TRIVIAL

INFORMATION

TYLER C. CAMAIONE, MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Schweitzer and Saks (2009) found that scientific evidence admitted by a judge influenced mock jurors' decisions pertaining to the verdict of a civil case. Experiment 1 is a replication of Schweitzer and Saks (2009), that assessed the effects of trivial persuasion presented in eye witness testimony. No significant findings were found concerning the effects of judicial review, scientific validity, and trivial persuasion on juror decisions; however, experiment 2 will attempt to resolve several methodological problems.

POSTER 46 EFFECTS OF PEPPERMINT SCENT ADMINISTRATION ON ENHANCING COGNITIVE VIDEO GAME PLAY PERFORMANCE

ANDREA M. BOVA, KRISTIN MCCOMBS, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, MARK SAPPINGTON (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants played 3 Nintendo Wii Fit Plus games requiring cognitive and hand/eye reactions and then repeated the games either with or without peppermint scent administration. Participants in the peppermint scent condition showed greater play improvements, less mental demand and lower anxiety. They also experienced no significant difference in pulse suggesting that the scent administration promoted greater physiological arousal. Implications include the combination of video games and a physiologically arousing scent to further promote cognitive performance.

POSTER 47 AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY FOR CHARACTERISTIC AND UNCHARACTERISTIC BEHAVIOR

STEPHANIE A. BERGER, LAUREN PERLA, KARA OWENS (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study examined the self and social functions of autobiographical memory by comparing recall of characteristic and uncharacteristic behavior. Groups of 3 friends recalled memories of their own characteristic and uncharacteristic behaviors. Recall accuracy was the same for both types of

behaviors. However, attachment anxiety was negatively correlated with recall of uncharacteristic behavior. Higher relationship anxiety was related to lower recall accuracy. Results are examined relative to the social and self functions of autobiographical memory.

POSTER 48 BEYOND COMPARE: WHEN ARE STIMULI TOO REMOTE TO PRODUCE CONTRAST?

ELIZABETH S. COGAN, DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), SCOTT PARKER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Hedonic contrast (good things make bad things seem worse and vice versa) does not occur if the hedonic difference between the good and bad things is too great. Experiment 1 demonstrates this effect. Experiment 2 uses less different stimuli, and shows both positive and negative hedonic contrast. Experiment 3 finds hedonic contrast using the extremely different stimuli from Experiment 1, by telling subjects that they belong to the same category of stimuli.

POSTER 49 THE EFFECT OF PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS AND SLEEP ON EMOTIONAL WORD RECALL

ERICH M. DRESS, KATHLEEN R. BAILEY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of gender role, empathy, and sleep on word recall. Participants viewed a list of neutral and emotionally charged words and completed a recall task 12 hours later. Participants' gender role and levels of empathy were assessed using the BEM Sex Role Inventory and the Multi-Dimensional Empathy Scale, respectively. Results indicate that males identifying with an opposite gender role recalled significantly fewer emotionally charged words and that sleep significantly increased emotional word recall.

POSTER 50 EFFECTS OF JASMINE SCENT ADMINISTRATION ON SLEEP QUALITY, MOOD, COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE AND WORKLOAD

BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, BENJAMIN WERSHING, JUDE ALMEIDA (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

The effects of jasmine scent administration on sleep quality, mood, and cognitive functioning were assessed. Jasmine scent administration was administered during sleep for one week. Jasmine scent was associated with greater alertness on the Epworth Sleepiness Scale, better discrimination on neuro-cognitive assessments, and less perceived temporal demand and effort on the NASA Task Load Index (NASA-TLX). The implications are particularly salient for finding a natural sleep aid that increases cognitive performance following sleep.

POSTER 51 TEMPO (MIS)PERCEPTION DUE TO MUSICAL STRUCTURE

MARILYN G. BOLTZ (HAVERFORD COLLEGE)

The present research revealed that the perception of musical tempo is influenced by factors other than a composition's actual tempo. In a paired comparison task, it was found that melodies are judged faster than their standard referent when they are louder, higher in pitch, and played in a brighter timbre – even when no actual tempo differences exist. These effects are argued to stem from an overgeneralization of certain structural correlations within the natural environment.

POSTER 52 ALTERING THE AVAILABILITY ADVANTAGE OF FAMOUS NAMES BY MANIPULATING PROCESSING FLUENCY.

ALAN SEARLEMAN, SERGE V. ONYPER, GERHARD SCHULTE, CHELSEA LOVEYS (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The availability heuristic is when ease of recall influences perceived frequency or probability of something occurring. We investigated if the “famous names” experiment of Tversky and Kahneman (1973) could be replicated using visual stimulus presentation, and whether varying processing fluency of names (i.e., legibility of font) would have an impact. The availability bias was clearly observed with visual presentation and disfluency (hard-to-read font) was associated with a debiasing of the usual availability heuristic effect.

POSTER 53 MEASURING METACOGNITION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

AUTUMN HITT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), BONNIE A. GREEN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), KEVIN A. SPECTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), JAMEEL SEYMOUR (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), BRIAN FAUST (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Metacognition, the awareness of one's cognitive processes, is theorized to be related to academic achievement in college students. In this study, we identified the constructs underlying metacognition, created items, and piloted the measure with 112 students. The results of factor analytic analysis, reliability, and other evaluations will be discussed. We will also identify useful applications for this measure, particularly as it relates to predicting academic success and maximizing retention and graduation rates in college students.

Symposium- Cambridge B

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIA: THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, March 11, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: NEAL S. RUBIN (ARGOSY UNIVERSITY-CHICAGO)

THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

How have psychologists become increasingly involved in United Nations activities in recent years? This symposium describes past activities, current roles, and future opportunities in international psychology

Presentations

70 years of the International Council of Psychologists by Ann M. O’Roark (St. Augustine FL)

The American Psychological Association by Janet A. Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson)

Stress reduction among U.N. personnel by Neal S. Rubin (Argosy University- Chicago)

2011 EPA Abstracts

Youth programs at the United Nations by Kelly E. Roberts (Fordham)

Addressing the U.N. Millennium Development Goals by Judy Kuriansky (Teachers College)

Fulbright @ 65: overseas teaching and research by Edwin P. Hollander (Baruch College CUNY)

Discussant(s): Mercedes A. McCormick, Florence L. Denmark (Pace University)

Invited Speaker- Charles View Ballroom

**APA DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST LECTURER:
WHY AREN'T THERE GREATER
CONSEQUENCES OF AGE-RELATED
DECLINES IN COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING?**

Friday, March 11, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: SUSAN K. WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS)

TIMOTHY SALTHOUSE (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA)

Adult age differences in a variety of cognitive abilities are well-documented, and many of those abilities have been found to be related to success in the workplace and in everyday life. However, increased age is seldom associated with lower levels of real-world functioning, and a major focus of this talk will be why results from the psychological laboratory may not generalize to situations outside the laboratory

Symposium- Cambridge A

**SCRA SYMPOSIA: WHO ARE WE AS
COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGISTS? ASSESSING
OUR VISION, VALUES, AND VIRTUES**

Friday, March 11, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: PATRICIA A. O'CONNOR (RUSSELL SAGE COLLEGE)

**WHO ARE WE AS COMMUNITY
PSYCHOLOGISTS? ASSESSING OUR VISION,
VALUES, AND VIRTUES**

Community psychology reflects the vision of a better society, the values of community service, and the virtues of compassion. This interactive symposium reviews a faith-based university's mission identity and activities. Undergraduate and graduate students present in poster format relevant original research on issues around hope, global citizenship, interfaith beliefs, school sense of community, loneliness, community self-efficacy, and religious beliefs. We compared students of color, campus engagement, year in school, gender, and varied faith traditions.

Presentations

On Our Values: Assessing Religious Diversity by Students of Varied Faiths at Two Universities by Todd L. Bottom (DePaul University), Vincent Mammana-Lupo (DePaul University), Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

On Our Visions: Hope for the Future Related to Institutional Mission, as Perceived by Students of Varied Faith by Angela M. Koenigs (DePaul University), Christopher D. Lyons (DePaul University), Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

On Our Virtues: Being Part of the Global Community after Critical Belief Assessments for Women and Men by Kathleen E. McAuliff (DePaul University), Caroline Antler (DePaul University), Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

On Our Visions: Interfaith Perceptions by Varied Faith Groups on Campus by Shannon M. Williams (DePaul University), Vicky S. Karahalios (DePaul University), Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

On Our Values: The Impact of Campus Community Involvement on a Need to Belong and a School Sense of Community by Vincent Mammana-Lupo (DePaul University), Todd L. Bottom (DePaul University), Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

On Our Values: Community self-efficacy Promoted by Institutional Mission for Students of Color by Vicky S. Karahalios (DePaul University), Shannon M. Williams (DePaul University), Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

2011 EPA Abstracts

On Our Virtues: Connecting Post-Critical Religious Beliefs to Personal Loneliness by Student Year in School by Caroline Antler (DePaul University), Kathleen E. McAuliff (DePaul University), Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

On Our Vision: Relating Civic Engagement, Social Justice and School Sense of Community for Commuter and Residential Students by Christopher D. Lyons (DePaul University), Angela M. Koenigs (DePaul University), Joseph R. Ferrari (DePaul University)

Discussant(s): Patricia A. O'Connor (Russell Sage College)

Invited Speaker- Paul Revere A

TEACHING: INVITED SPEAKER

Friday, March 11, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: ANDREW PECK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

THE HONOR SYSTEM: INFLUENCES ON ATTITUDES, BEHAVIORS, AND PEDAGOGY

BETH M. SCHWARTZ (RANDOLPH COLLEGE)

Academic integrity has received a great deal of attention recently, with institutions of higher education considering the effectiveness of honor systems on issues such as cheating and plagiarism. In addition to providing a brief history of the honor systems in higher education, Dr. Schwartz will review honor system procedures and privileges typically in place, how the presence of an honor code influences academic dishonesty, how an honor system impacts pedagogy, and practical advice for implementing an honor code in a classroom at institutions without honor systems in place.

Symposium- Aquarium

EPAGS: ACADEMIC CAREERS IN PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, March 11, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: NICOLETTE JONES (EPAGS)

ACADEMIC CAREERS IN PSYCHOLOGY

NICOLETTE M. JONES (EPAGS),

The goal of this symposium is to provide information to students who are interested in academic careers. Panelists are current faculty members at institutions that range from teaching-focused to research-focused. The breadth and depth of the experiences in academia represented by these panelists will provide a sweeping overview for attendees with diverse career goals, and will assist future psychologists in determining which programs may fit them best. A question and answer session will follow.

Paper- Haym Saloman

CLINICAL PAPERS III: ECLECTIC CLINICAL ISSUES

Friday, March 11, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: WILLIAM J. RYAN (PRIVATE PRACTICE)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

OF NEW WAVES AND OLD HATS: HOW DIFFERENT IS ACT FROM CBT?

STEFAN G. HOFMANN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) and mindfulness-based therapies have been described as the "new wave" of CBT. Although subtle differences exist on the theoretical and procedural level, the data do not favor one approach over another, and they do not support a separation from the CBT family of treatments. It is concluded that the term "new wave" is potentially misleading because it is not an accurate reflection of the contemporary literature.

3:16pm - 3:31pm

APPLYING MASSAGE THERAPY RESEARCH TO PRACTICE

GRANT J. RICH (UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHEAST)

Despite its popularity, there is a paucity of research on massage therapy. Psychologists are often

uninformed about its effects and the training required for massage therapists. Psychotherapists may hesitate to make referrals or may risk making inappropriate referrals. This presentation, by a psychologist who is also a certified massage therapist, aims to describe massage therapy and distinguish it from other techniques, and to outline clinical conditions and populations for which massage therapy has documented effects.

3:32pm - 3:47pm

TEACHING SOCIAL SKILLS TO PRESCHOOLERS: AN EVALUATION OF THE STRONG START PROGRAM

KARENA S. RUSH (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), BRUCE P. MORTENSON (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), HEATHER GARMAN, MELISSA HORGER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that social skills deficits often start in preschool. Yet, few studies have examined the effectiveness of social skills programs with preschoolers. This study compared the Strong Start program (SSP) to a common preschool method of teaching: reading books about prosocial skills. Results suggest that while reading was effective in enhancing some social skills, participation in the SSP produced stronger results. Thus, preschoolers may benefit from a more formal approach to learning social skills.

3:48pm - 4:03pm

FACILITATING TREATMENT FIDELITY BY SELECTING PERSONALLY CONGRUENT THERAPY MODELS BASED ON WORLDVIEW.

WILLIAM J. RYAN (PRIVATE PRACTICE), RICHARD P. CONTI (COLLEGE OF SAINT ELIZABETH)

The present study explores whether therapists' treatment adherence or fidelity is enhanced when using a personally congruent treatment model based on worldview. The worldview of 14 licensed/certified therapists and their adherence to the Structural Family Therapy (SFT) model was measured. Spearman correlation coefficients between ratings of adherence to the SFT model

and the therapists' level of SFT-congruent personal worldview supported our hypotheses.

4:04pm - 4:19pm

THE ROLE OF RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY AS PREDICTORS OF EMPLOYMENT BEHAVIORS IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY WORKPLACE

STEPHEN T. CARROLL, JOSEPH A. STEWARD-SICKING (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND), BARBARA J. THOMPSON (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the role of religion and spirituality in workplace settings by discussing the historical background to this relationship, the changing influence of "calling" on career development, charting the development of empirical research in this area; presenting an overview of existing integrative programs designed to improve work outcomes; and highlighting ways that religious and spiritual issues could impact the twenty-first century workplace. The study's results indicated the Sanctification of Work predicted of Job Satisfaction, Turnover Intention, and Organizational Commitment.

Paper- Paul Revere B

COGNITIVE PAPERS III - REASONING AND JUDGMENT

Friday, March 11, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: EMILY SLUSSER (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

CLASSICAL CONDITIONING MECHANISMS EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OBSERVATIONS AND INTERVENTIONS

NESTOR A. SCHMAJUK, MUNIR G. KUTLU (DUKE UNIVERSITY)

We show that a model of classical conditioning (Schmajuk-Lam-Gray, 1996) correctly describes experimental results (Blaisdell et al., 2006; Leising et al., 2008) regarded as evidence of causal

2011 EPA Abstracts

learning in rats: (a) Interventions attenuate responding following Common-Cause, but not Direct-Cause or Causal-Chain training, and (b) Exogenous Cues do not decrease responding following Common-Cause training. The results indicate that well known associative mechanisms can explain the experimental data.

3:20pm - 3:35pm

DOES IT COST THAT MUCH? JUDGMENT BIASES IN MENTAL ACCOUNTING FROM MEMORY

YAHUI CHANG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY),
JESSE W. WHITLOW (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-
CAMDEN)

This study evaluated if people doing mental accounting can separately keep track of amounts in different product categories. Participants viewed pictures of products purchased during two separate trips. In certain cases, the two trips cost the same, but the results suggested that people tended to judge the trip with a more salient high-priced product as more expensive. This result implies there in mental accounting, people do not keep separate the amounts in different accounts.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

EVIDENCE THAT PROPORTION-JUDGMENT MODELS EXPLICATE CHILDREN'S PERFORMANCE ON NUMBER-LINE ESTIMATION TASKS

EMILY B. SLUSSER, JENNIFER GARCIA
(WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), KYLE MACDONALD
(STANFORD UNIVERSITY), ANIMA
ACHEAMPONG, SHIPRA KANJLIA, RACHEL
SANTIAGO, HILARY BARTH (WESLEYAN
UNIVERSITY)

This study evaluates children's performance on number-line estimation tasks often used to measure mental representations of numerosity. Compared to predictions made by logarithmic and linear models, findings indicate that a psychophysical proportion-judgment model better represents estimation patterns, supporting the notion that children understand number-line tasks in terms of proportional reasoning. This study also

presents evidence that the proportion-judgment model accounts for improvement across age and experience in a way that is both theoretically and empirically valid.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

MEMORY RETENTION FOR STOCHASTIC EVENTS

DANIEL H. BARCH, RICHARD A. CHECHILE
(TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

A novel paradigm was developed to examine how memory for stochastic events influences choice. Three experiments were conducted, requiring participants to make choices between different numbers of cards. A second set of three experiments was conducted to investigate memory for the game stimuli themselves. Increasing retention interval leads to a sharp decline in rule-based optimal responding, but reinforcement effects are evident even after longer intervals. Implications in light of subsequent research are discussed.

Paper- William Dawes B

PSI BETA: BUILDING A PSYCHOLOGY CLUB FROM THE GROUND UP

Friday, March 11, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: MELANIE ARPAIO

BUILDING A PSYCHOLOGY CLUB FROM GROUND ZERO AND HOW TO CONDUCT ACTIVITIES THAT CONNECT BACK TO THE CLUBS MISSION WHILE VITA AND LEADERSHIP BUILDING FOR CLUB MEMBERS

MICHAEL C. AMICO, SHERITA MCPHERSON,
IAN O'NEIL, DIANA FERRAR, JACKIE LAZOR
(HOUSATONIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

We would like to lead a discussion of what we have done to get a club started. We would like to discuss the steps necessary to get a successful chapter started. Then we'd like to discuss activities that can be undertaken to vita build for students as they look towards graduate school and their careers. Lastly,

2011 EPA Abstracts

we'd like to open up this hour to a facilitated dialogue with other clubs about activities that have been beneficial to their members.

Paper- Thomas Paine B

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS IV: HISTORIES OF PSYCHOLOGISTS AND THE CLINIC

Friday, March 11, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: WILLIAM WOODWARD (UNIVERSITY OF
MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

THE FIRST INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT LAW FOR THE "FEEBLEMINDED": PSYCHOLOGISTS AS EXPERT DIAGNOSTICIANS

INGRID G. FARRERAS (HOOD COLLEGE)

The first law providing for the involuntary commitment of "feeble-minded" individuals in the United States was passed in 1915, in the state of Illinois. Within the context of eugenics, the progressive movement, and intelligence testing, I will argue in this paper that Clara Harrison Town, a graduate of Lightner Witmer, was instrumental in this law passing and in ensuring that psychologists be viewed as experts, alongside physicians, when testifying as to the feeble-mindedness of individuals.

3:20pm - 3:35pm

UNCONVENTIONAL PSYCHOTHERAPIES: SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THEIR HISTORY

JEAN MERCER (RICHARD STOCKTON
COLLEGE)

Historians of medicine have traced today's complementary and alternative medical (CAM) treatments to the "irregular" medicine of the 19th century. Is it possible to define characteristics of unconventional psychotherapies and trace them similarly? The history of an unconventional mental health intervention, "attachment therapy" will be used as an introduction to this problem. This paper

will argue that unconventional psychotherapies share some but not all of the characteristics and background of unconventional medicine.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

CHARLES BONNET AND THE CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF INSIGHT

SHAWN P. GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE
UNIVERSITY), HENRY HALLOCK (UNIVERSITY
OF DELAWARE)

Those with Charles Bonnet Syndrome (CBS) experience visual hallucinations as a result of eye disease. In 1750, Charles Bonnet hypothesized that, in cases of partial blindness, the brain is free to complete the visual scene with hallucinations. However, he noted that his patients had insight, the knowledge that the images were not real. More than a century before the birth of modern psychiatry, Bonnet contemplated the diagnostic importance of insight when evaluating hallucinatory experiences.

Paper- Thomas Paine A

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: APPLICATIONS OF THE MODEL OF HIERARCHICAL COMPLEXITY ACROSS DOMAINS

Friday, March 11, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: DARLENE CRONE-TODD (SALEM
STATE COLLEGE)

APPLICATIONS OF THE MODEL OF HIERARCHICAL COMPLEXITY ACROSS DOMAINS: INTRODUCTION

This Symposium presents four papers applying the Model of Hierarchical Complexity (MHC) to different domains. The MHC is a non-mentalistic model of developmental stages. Instead of explaining behavior change across age as due to the development of mental structures, this model posits that task sequences form hierarchies that become increasingly complex. Because less complex tasks must be completed and practiced before more complex tasks can be acquired, this accounts for the developmental changes seen.

2011 EPA Abstracts

Discussant(s): Darlene Crone-Todd (Salem State College)

Paper- Molly Pitcher

LEARNING PAPERS III

Friday, March 11, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: DANIEL GOTTLIEB (SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

ADDITIVE EFFECT OF SPACING EXTINCTION TRIALS AND SPACING EXTINCTION SESSIONS IN PREVENTING RECOVERY FROM EXTINCTION

MARIO A. LABORDA, GONZALO MIGUEZ, RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK – BINGHAMTON)

Three experiments evaluated the conjoint effect of spacing extinction trials and spacing the extinction sessions in reducing recovery of extinguished conditioned responses after a delayed context shift. Experiments 1 and 2 showed that spacing the extinction trials and sessions reduce recovery from extinction in a situation in which renewal and spontaneous recovery summate. Experiment 3 found that the combination of these temporal manipulations attenuated this type of recovery more than either recovery-attenuating treatment alone.

3:20pm - 3:35pm

THE EFFECTS OF A DELAY ON SHORT-TERM MEMORY FOR TIME

HEATHER VAN VOLKINBURG (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), PETER BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE)

We assessed the effects of a delay between interval presentation and interval reproduction. Contrary to the predictions of subjective shortening, reproductions increased with increasing delay. We propose that estimates increase due to interference from the delay. Experiment 1 showed that millisecond durations increased more than second

durations when the delays were identical for both duration ranges. Experiment 2 demonstrated that the two duration ranges increased similarly when the delay was proportional to the target duration.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

EFFECTS OF HIPPOCAMPAL LESION DEPEND ON LENGTH OF INTER-TRIAL AND TRACE INTERVALS.

KINHO CHAN, MEGAN SHIPMAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

While hippocampal lesions clearly impair performance on aversive trace conditioning tasks, recent evidence suggests that such lesions do not affect performance on appetitive trace conditioning tasks with a two-second trace interval. The current study first demonstrated that intact rats can learn trace conditioning task with longer trace intervals (8-s) when the inter-trial intervals are lengthened. Furthermore, selective hippocampal-lesions produce subtle impairments in appetitive trace conditioning when there is a sufficiently long (60s) trace interval.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

RELATIVE EFFECTS OF TRIAL, SESSION, AND TIME ON RAT CONDITIONED APPROACH BEHAVIOR.

DANIEL A. GOTTLIEB (SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE)

Six rat conditioned approach experiments examined the relative role of trial number, session number, and total training time on acquisition, extinction, and spontaneous recovery. In each experiment, one variable was held constant, while varying a second was compared with proportionally varying the third. Each of the three variables exerted similar effects on acquisition; however, number of sessions was a stronger determinant of spontaneous recovery than was either number of trials or total training time.

Paper- Crispus Attucks

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS III: ISSUES IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

2011 EPA Abstracts

Friday, March 11, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: SHANNON D. SNAPP (BOSTON COLLEGE)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

THE SUNK-COST FALLACY IN RELATIONSHIPS: THROWING GOOD INVESTMENTS AFTER BAD

GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI JR., EMMA HIGGINS (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Two studies examine the sunk-cost fallacy in romantic relationships. In Study 1, those with greater investments (i.e., sunk-costs) were more likely to continue investing in failing relationships. In Study 2, 145 participants who were randomly assigned to either focus on potential losses or gains that would result from ending their relationship. Due to loss aversion, those focused on losses were more like to continue investing in troubled relationships than those who focused on potential gains.

3:20pm - 3:35pm

HOOKING UP AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: ATTACHMENT, MOTIVES, AND EMOTIONAL AFTERMATH

SHANNON D. SNAPP (BOSTON COLLEGE), RENE' LENTO (CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY), KAREN ROSEN (BOSTON COLLEGE)

This study aimed to better understand the role of adolescent's attachments to their mothers and fathers in college hook-ups. Undergraduates (N = 266) completed questionnaires about their typical hook-up experiences, attachment orientation, hook-up motives, and emotions following hook-ups. Individuals with anxious or avoidant attachment were more likely to endorse self-affirmation and coping hook-up motives, and more anxious-insecure students reported more negative emotions. Findings suggest that anxious attachment may have important implications for relational development.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

DEFINING INTERPERSONAL REJECTION - RELATIONAL DEVALUATION & SIGNAL DETECTION THEORY

JONATHAN P. GERBER (GORDON COLLEGE)

In the first part, signal detection theory will be used to explain three conceptions of rejection. Next, I report three studies that show ostracism is painful without relational devaluation. Two experimental studies revealed ostracism is most painful when there is no initial period of relationship building. A third study suggested this is driven by expectations; those who believed they would likely be ostracized were hurt the least. A revised relational devaluation account will be offered.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SPYING ON A MATE

JACK DEMAREST, VIVIANNA CORREA, BRANDI SHROYER, JENNIFER SITTNER, JANELLE WATSON-GILL (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY, NJ)

Mate retention tactics that monitor a partner's behavior can reduce anxiety in suspicious partners, but many acts are viewed as forms of harassment and stalking. Four studies examined the incidence of spying as a mate retention tactic. College students rated the likelihood of using various spying tactics. Results showed that females were more likely to use every tactic. Spying was not associated with differences in self confidence, self esteem, compulsivity, or ovulation status.

Poster- President's Ballroom

POSTERS: ABA, SCRA, APPLIED, CLINICAL III, DEVELOPMENTAL II

Friday, March 11, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

POSTER 1 REDUCING RECYCLING ERRORS IN COLLEGE DORMS

TIM C. BOCKES, TOM X. PETRINI (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

The effects of signs and of specialized lids on the number of recycling errors were studied using a multiple baseline across settings in a college dormitory. Two floors served as treatment

conditions, and the third floor served as a baseline condition. Both lid and sign conditions reduced errors compared to baseline, with specialized lids associated with fewer errors than were signs. The experiment demonstrated how simple environmental arrangements can modify recycling behavior.

POSTER 2 MASTERY AND GENERALIZATION OF A JOINT ATTENTION SKILL IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

MARIA F. GARCIA, MATTHEW MAYNARD, KAELE REES, LAUREN PIRRMANN, SHEILA O'BRIEN QUINN, ANDREA CHAIT (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the mastery and generalizations patterns of 5 children with autism on a joint attention task. Dependent variables included the child's initial skill level, spontaneous joint attention behaviors beyond the teaching situation, and the number of component skills mastered without instruction after mastery of prerequisite skills. Visual Analysis of these preliminary results did not reveal a relationship among these measures. The results will be discussed in terms of the sensitivity of generalization measures.

POSTER 3 THE EFFECTS OF PICTURE COMMUNICATION ON VERBAL RESPONDING OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

KARENA S. RUSH (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), SARAH E. BIRCH (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), BRUCE P. MORTENSON (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), JULIA DALY (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Picture communication may positively impact the development of verbal responding for individuals with developmental delays. However, once verbal responding emerges, picture communication may interfere with its maintenance. This study evaluated the effects of picture communication on verbal responding. Results suggest that the presence of picture communication decreased verbal responding for each participant. Thus, once verbal responding is established, picture communication may inhibit verbal responding if both remain on the same schedule of reinforcement.

POSTER 4 SCHOOL SIZE, OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

MIGUEL A. GARCIA, MARC B. GOLDSTEIN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Over twelve thousand high school seniors were compared on school size, hours of outside employment, and involvement in extracurricular activities (ECAs). Students from small schools participated in more ECAs and spent more time on them than students from larger schools for equivalent work hours. Unexpectedly, students in small schools working 21 plus hours a week participated in more ECAs than their peers working 11-20 hours a week. Results are discussed in terms of Barker's Staffing Theory.

POSTER 5 RITES OF PASSAGE PROGRAMS WITH YOUTH: A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF KEY ELEMENTS

MARC B. GOLDSTEIN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), DAVID G. BLUMENKRANTZ (THE CENTER FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF YOUTH, FAMILY & COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.), MEGHAN BENJAMIN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The value of Rites of Passage (ROP) as powerful, ecologically-based, community interventions with youth, as well as 20 key elements of such strategies, has recently been described in Blumenkrantz and Goldstein (2010). This presentation provides an overview of the ROP concept, a description of the 20 essential elements, and then explores their usage in 24 contemporary ROP programs. The two least commonly used elements involved integration of community values and locating the ROP experience where the youth lived.

POSTER 6 THE CLUBHOUSE: COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY, EMBODIED

SUZANNE M. PHILLIPS (GORDON COLLEGE)

Worldwide, 300+ Clubhouses serve adults with mental health diagnoses during the work day.

These Clubhouses share the values of community psychology, even though each has developed to this point independently of the other. Points of contact between the Clubhouse Model and community psychology are outlined, and collaboration is encouraged as a means to support Clubhouses and community psychology in their ongoing consideration of ecological principles, empowerment, mutuality, roles, power dynamics, and psychological sense of community.

POSTER 7 RETAIL FOOD AVAILABILITY SURVEY

BRITTANY L. HACKETT, KATIE E. WOLOSZ, MARC GOLDSTEIN, CHAD ROSENBERG, KRISTIN BROWN, CINDI DELFAVERO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

In an effort to assist the City of Hartford Department of Health and Human Services (COHDHHS) with its work in regard to the Health Inequities project, a retail food availability survey was conducted in 4 neighborhoods that were targeted by COHDHHS: Clay-Arsenal, Frog Hollow, Northeast and Upper Albany. The retail food availability survey, developed by the San Francisco Department of Public Health, assesses the availability of healthy foods within stores within particular neighborhoods to assess food security.

POSTER 8 "WHAT WE CALL EMPOWERMENT": CASE STUDY OF A COMMUNITY-BASED ARTS ORGANIZATION

JILL E. SCHEIBLER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

Community-based arts organization (CBAOs) use the "language of empowerment"; even though they share similar values with community psychology, our field has not examined them in any depth. This poster presents preliminary findings of a qualitative study of one CBAO; this research aims to understand how organizations can best conceptualize their work in order to be more effective. A unique form of relational community within the organization was found to be a substantial determinant of outcomes.

POSTER 9 AFGHAN WOMEN'S PROCESSES OF LIBERATION

GALINA A. PORTNOY, SANIHA MAKHZOUMI, MAGDA PERMUT, ANNE E. BRODSKY (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

This poster examines processes of liberation for women in Afghanistan. The authors explore 24 qualitative interviews using the framework of liberation psychology with a particular focus on cultural context. Oppressive social and political hierarchies in Afghanistan often deny women rights, resources, freedom, and independence. Religious and cultural traditions contribute to women's oppression and serve to maintain this power structure. Within this oppressive cultural context, however, unique examples of liberation processes can be found.

POSTER 10 HEALTHY DIVERSITY: WORKPLACE DIVERSITY CHALLENGES FOR COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CENTERS.

MICHELLE HAYNES, MEG A. BOND, ROBIN TOOF, LAUREN HAJJAR, JOHANA REYES QUINTEROS, MICHELLE D. HOLMBERG, MICHELLE THOMPSON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL)

This study examined the challenges faced by Massachusetts Community Health Centers in recruiting and retaining diverse staff to provide culturally responsive services for their diverse communities. Workforce and patient demographics were collected and organizational policies and practices that support a diverse workforce were examined through in-depth key informant surveys. Follow-up interviews were conducted with sites that have adopted innovative approaches to promoting the integration of staff members from racial and ethnic minority groups.

POSTER 11 CONTRASTING PRIORITIES IN ASSISTING LOW-INCOME TENANTS WHO ARE AT RISK OF EVICTION

PETER B. LENROW (SOMERVILLE MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION)

A case study of a homelessness-prevention collaborative uses a questionnaire to assess what priorities the providers give to documenting tenants' eligibility and to collaborative relationships with

tenants. Providers in different organizations endorsed different priorities, so explanations are sought in terms of the organizations' use of bi-lingual staff, services to immigrants, and services as a landlord as well as eviction prevention. Their contrasting priorities suggest some services benefit certain tenant populations at the expense of others.

POSTER 12 EVALUATING CLIENT-ADVOCATE INTERACTIONS ON A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

JESSICA L. DUNN, KAREN SCHAEFER, LAUREN BENNETT CATTANEO (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

In collaboration with Safe Horizon, a large victims' service agency in New York City, researchers at George Mason University developed a checklist of client outcomes likely to result when the agency's domestic violence hotline advocates used client-centered techniques. The checklist will be used in the agency's effort to improve training of hotline advocates and to lay the groundwork for research in the area of successful advocate-client interaction. Future applications will be described.

POSTER 13 SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT: GANGS IN LOWELL

SAMANTHA M. JACOBS, MOLLY BERRY, JENNIFER GEVRY (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL)

This study juxtaposed surveyed opinions of a highly stigmatized gang lifestyle from residents of Lowell, Massachusetts with more accurate portrayals of gang on-goings from the Lowell Police Department's Community Response Team and various gang members from Lowell. Results showed that gang members do not always target non-affiliated civilians, that gang violence has been reduced within the last twenty years, and offered a more compassionate view as to how youth become involved with gangs initially.

POSTER 14 PERSONALITY AND POLITICAL EXTREMISM

BRENDAN J. GRAZIANO, REBECCA C. CURTIS (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), AMY E. HEINOWITZ (NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY),

KATHERINE L. FIORI (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

The current study tested variations in dogmatism, ambiguity intolerance, and self-esteem among undergraduate students. It is hypothesized that those who identified as very liberal or very conservative would exhibit higher levels of dogmatism and ambiguity intolerance, and lower self-esteem compared to more moderate ideologies. Results indicated that those who identified as very liberal/very conservative scored significantly higher on dogmatism and ambiguity intolerance as compared to ideological groups falling in the liberal, moderate, and conservative categories.

POSTER 15 DEVELOPMENT AND PILOT TEST OF A SKILL-ORIENTED LEARNING STYLE ASSESSMENT

DENNIS C. SWEENEY, HAYLEY STUMP, STEVEN ECKENRODE, KATE MCNEELY, ALLISON EDMONDS, KELLY KAMINSKI (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This was a pilot study of two assessments designed to measure learning style preference for individuals involved in sports. Two measures, one forced-choice the other free response, were designed to assess visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning preference. The free response format had stronger internal reliability estimates. Females rated themselves higher on the auditory and lower on the kinesthetic scales. Items will have to be modified to enhance their internal consistency before validation studies can commence.

POSTER 16 EXAMINING THE ROLES OF NEIGHBORHOOD PERCEPTIONS AND INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS IN NEIGHBORHOOD RESEARCH

CARESSA A. SLOCUM, TANISHA PROVERBS, HE LEN CHUNG (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study explored mental health (depression/anxiety) as a moderator of the link between objective indicators of neighborhood characteristics and perceived neighborhood disorder among 112 participants ages 18-25. Results indicate that the association between

objective indicators of neighborhood poverty and perceptions of disorder was stronger for participants who reported higher levels of anxiety/depressive symptoms. Findings support the importance of considering mental health factors when studying the validity of residents' perceptions of neighborhood characteristics.

POSTER 17 EVERYMAN'S (MIS)INTERPRETATION OF PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH REPORTS

BRIAN A. ZABOSKI, THOMAS P. HOGAN
(UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The project involved mapping the numbers-words-numbers relationships when interpreting results of psychological research reports. 40 participants read 4 abstracts or brief reports of studies involving two-group contrasts and then provided estimates of actual scores they thought were obtained in the studies. We compared effect sizes implied by these estimated scores with actual effect sizes in the studies. Participants typically imputed effect sizes of 2, thus grossly overestimating the actual effect sizes.

POSTER 18 WOMEN'S HIV-RISK BEHAVIORS VARY BY RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP & SEX PARTNER CHOICE

MAGGIE L. GORRAIZ, PATRICIA MOROKOFF,
COLLEEN REDDING, ELIZABETH REICHERT
(UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

In a sample of 313 at-risk women, the relationships between condom use and number of sex partners within the last 30 days and 1 year were examined across Race/Ethnicity and sex partner choice. Women who self-identified as Black reported higher condom use than those self-identified as White or Multiracial. Women who reported female and male sexual partners had more sexual partners within the past year than women who reported exclusively male or female sex partners.

POSTER 19 AN ANALYSIS OF A SUMMER BASED TIER-2 INTERVENTION FOR AT-RISK STUDENTS

BRUCE P. MORTENSON (TOWSON
UNIVERSITY), KARENA RUSH (MILLERSVILLE

UNIVERSITY), REBEKAH TEETSEL (TOWSON
UNIVERSITY)

ABSTRACT Students who are at risk for academic or emotional deficits are faced with challenges within and beyond the classroom. This project was developed to provide students with a continuum of strategies enabling full participation in the curriculum. During the summers of 2006-2010, cohorts of at-risk elementary-aged students were exposed to academic and behavioral interventions to address functional deficits in responding. Across time and cohorts, improvements were noted in behavioral and academic performance.

POSTER 20 A TARGETED ANALYSIS OF SUBSTANCE DEPENDENCE, RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE AND RELIGIOSITY.

MARTIA R. LAMANNA (YALE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the prevalence of substance dependence and abuse and its relationship with religion. In discussing an individuals' religious preference, their dedication or investment in this religion as measured the number of religious services attended within the past 12 months and the diagnosis they receive based on the SSADDA questionnaire. The data collected for this study comes from genetics of substance dependence and abuse comparison study while previous studies have used general population samples.

POSTER 21 UNDERSTANDING NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE: DO EDUCATED BRAINS EQUAL ENVIRONMENTAL BRAIN?

JAMES L. FLOMAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY,
CAMDEN)

The present study examines the association between education quality and environmental performance on a national scale. This association may be important in indicating the role of non-environmental education in effective environmental outcomes nationally. Target nations were the top 75 performers on the 2008 Environmental Performance Index (EPI). Significant positive correlations were found between 2008 EPI scores, and adult literacy rates, per pupil education expenditures and research scientists per capita,

controlling for national wealth.

POSTER 22 EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS, ADVERSE EXPERIENCES, AND DEPRESSIVE AFFECT

JIM A. HAUGH, LINDSAY ANMUTH, JENNIFER DELORME, CHELSEA MURPHY, MELISSA ACOSTA, JESSICA CHILDRESS (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The study explored the relation between early childhood events, early maladaptive schemas, and depressive symptoms. Participants were undergraduates who completed a series of questionnaires. Results suggested that both adversity and EMSs were predictive of depressive affect and adverse events were related to EMSs. The pattern of relationships suggested that these relationships are general versus specific in nature.

POSTER 23 PSYCHOLOGICALLY AND CULTURALLY INFORMED SERVICES FOR STUDENT-VETERANS ATTENDING COLLEGE.

STEFANIE M. ULRICH, MELISSA CONWAY (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

This poster describes those components of a larger grant funded initiative that were developed in order to address the psychological well being of combat veterans transitioning to college. This poster discusses the process by which programs, trainings and orientations were developed and delivered, and highlights those that were particularly successful while also reviewing those from which important lessons were learned on how we can better serve the needs of student-veterans at college.

POSTER 24 A FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING STUDENT-ATHLETE LEADER CHARACTERISTICS

WESLEY J. POSSON, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The goal of the present research was to assess personality characteristics and demographics variables that predict leadership quality. Leadership quality was assessed in three ways: teammate ratings of leadership quality, being a team captain,

and having held past leadership positions. While both conscientiousness and agreeableness were significantly correlated with leadership quality, year in school was the single strongest predictor of leadership. Different forms of leadership assessment yielded different association with personality constructs.

POSTER 25 GENDER DIFFERENCE IN RISK FACTORS FOR SEVERE SUICIDE IDEATION AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN YOUTH

SHANNON D. CHAPLO (CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA)

Few studies have focused on identifying risk factors for adolescents with severe suicidal ideation, a strong predictor of suicide attempts. Further, prior research has neglected to identify such risk factors in African American Samples. The present study examined gender differences in risk factors for severe suicide ideation in a population of African American adolescents. Preliminary results indicate that substance abuse, physical and sexual violence, and family disengagement are predictors of severe suicide ideation

POSTER 26 THE PROTECTIVE FUNCTION OF NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL TIES ON PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH

HE L. CHUNG, MEAGAN DOCHERTY (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined whether neighborhood social processes buffer the effects of neighborhood disorder on depression and aggression in urban communities. Results suggest that, among African-American young adults (N = 127), the protective function of neighborhood social interactions depends on the outcome; cooperation among neighbors moderated the effect of neighborhood disorder on aggression but not depression. Results confirm the importance of taking an ecological approach to promote the health of young adults living in urban communities.

POSTER 27 THE EFFECTS OF MEDIA INFLUENCE ON RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

KIMBERLEY R. SCHANZ, ALISON DENISCO,

KELLY LANG, MATTHEW GAUDIANO, MARY K. O'KEEFFE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of the media on self-reported likelihood of risky sexual behavior. Level of risky sexual content and consequences (i.e., STI infection) were manipulated via exposure to one of three video clips. Likelihood of risky sexual behavior was measured through responses to vignettes portraying an array of risk taking behaviors. Results suggest that exposure to explicit content reduced likelihood of risky sexual behavior, regardless of consequence.

POSTER 28 GENDER DIFFERENCES AND DEFICITS IN RISK RECOGNITION AMONG TRAUMA VICTIMS

ELIZABETH L. REICHERT, MAGGIE GORRAIZ, ELLEN FLANNERY-SCHROEDER (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Women with previous histories of trauma are at-risk for subsequent victimization. Studies have focused on deficits in risk recognition as explanations for revictimization. Cognitive biases may clarify such deficits as explanations for repeated trauma. Extant studies have not examined risk recognition among participants with diverse trauma histories, or the implications of gender. The current study examined the role of cognitive biases in risk recognition in a sample of men and women with diverse trauma histories.

POSTER 29 EFFECT OF A COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION ON HIV KNOWLEDGE AMONG AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN: A META-ANALYSIS.

ALISON D. THOMAS-COTTINGHAM, EMILY A. STADTHAUS, CORINNE BOSTIC, ALLISON LENAHA (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

African-American women are negatively impacted by HIV and resources for prevention are limited. Cognitive-behavioral interventions abound in the area of HIV prevention. One approach to evaluate these efforts is meta-analysis which allows for the quantitative synthesis of results from empirical studies. A literature search yielded eight studies which met inclusion criteria. Although no

differences were found in knowledge as a function of treatment condition, suggestions were made for future research.

POSTER 30 PEER COACHING AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT FOR UNDER AND UPPER-CLASS UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

LINDSEY K. LE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), NINA EDULJEE (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF MAINE)

The purpose of this study is to examine effects of peer coaching on academic achievement for under and upper-class undergraduates. 108 undergraduate students from a college in the northeast were surveyed. The results indicated that both under and upper-class students participated in peer coaching groups to get help to study for an exam, review content for a class. No significant differences in academic achievement were obtained between under and upper-class students when utilizing peer coaching groups.

POSTER 31 WOMEN'S BELIEFS ABOUT PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT FOR DEPRESSION DURING PREGNANCY

SAMIA ORTIZ-HERNANDEZ, CASEY SCHOFIELD, CYNTHIA L. BATTLE (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Perinatal depression has been recognized as a serious public health problem with negative consequences for women as well as offspring. However, recent research suggests that only a small percentage of women with antenatal depression symptoms engage in any form of treatment. In this study, we surveyed a diverse sample of 100 depressed pregnant women regarding their attitudes, concerns, and behaviors with regard to the use of antidepressant medications during pregnancy. Clinical implications will be discussed.

POSTER 32 NEED TO BELONG, PERCEIVED FAMILY OBLIGATION, AND PARENTAL AUTHORITY PREDICT SELF-CONCEPT CLARITY

AMELA RIZVANOVIC (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examined the extent to which family obligation, parental authority and need to belong predict self-concept clarity. One hundred and nine students completed self-report measures of the previously stated variables. Results suggest that individuals who exhibit a great need to belong, whose parents were high in authoritarianism and who did not feel a sense of obligation to their family showed a less clear self-concept. Future research should examine these variables with psychological maladjustment.

POSTER 33 TO COMMUTE OR NOT TO COMMUTE: ATTACHMENT STYLE AND WELL-BEING IN FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS

CHRISTINA M. MARINI, KATHERINE L. FIORI
(ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study aims to evaluate students' plans for commuting vs. not commuting despite geographical and economic barriers by examining the relationship between attachment and well-being. We statistically test for the moderating effect of commuting on the association between attachment style as measured by the ECR-R (Fraley, Waller, & Brennan, 2000) and depressive symptomatology as measured by the CES-D (Radloff, 1975) using data from 305 freshman. We hypothesize that non-commuting, securely-attached individuals will have the least distress.

POSTER 34 AGE DIFFERENCES IN VIDEOGAMING BEHAVIORS AND PREFERENCES

TARA A. FITZPATRICK, SUSAN KRAUSS
WHITBOURNE, GILLIAN FREEMAN, GENNA
PROCTER (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
AMHERST)

In this study of videogaming, an online survey was used to investigate behaviors and attitudes regarding two popular computer games (Bejeweled and Bejeweled Blitz). Of particular interest was whether older adults would report less preference for using sound, which was hypothesized to serve as distraction. Initial findings showed that contrary to prediction, older adults were slightly more likely than younger adults to use sound while playing BJB and to report that sound enhanced their performance.

POSTER 35 ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN MATERNAL ANXIETY, APGAR SCORE, AND PREMATURE INFANT HEART RATE

MOLLY E. ARNN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS),
JEFFREY G. JOHNSON, MICHAEL M. MYERS
(COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, NEW YORK STATE
PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), MARTHA G. WELCH
(COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS)

This study investigated whether maternal anxiety, APGAR score, and infant heart rate parameters were associated. Infant heart rate and maternal anxiety were assessed at three time points. Preliminary data do not show associations between anxiety and heart rate. Covariation models indicate that the 5-min APGAR predicts more variance in infant heart rate at 35 weeks gestational age than the 1-min APGAR. This suggests that the 5-min APGAR score may be a clinically useful tool.

POSTER 36 WORKFORCE TRANSITION FOR YOUNG ADULTS WITH ASD: NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

JOHN F. LAVACH (COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND
MARY), JULIET E. HART (ARIZONA STATE
UNIVERSITY)

Fifteen high-school students previously identified with ASD were subjects in a coordinated in-school/on-site multi-media neuropsychologically based transition curriculum. Implemented to assist with the job search process, students were placed in individualized employment locations for one year based on their assessed skills, abilities, interests and vocational goals. Job coach/counselors served in a collaborative role resulting in a quantifiable, multidisciplinary education plan emphasizing future transition and collaboration between the school, professionals, employers, family, and each subject.

Symposium- Cambridge B

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIA: INTERNATIONALIZING THE CURRICULUM

2011 EPA Abstracts

Friday, March 11, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: FLORENCE DENMARK AND NRITYA RAMANI (PACE UNIVERSITY)

INTERNATIONALIZING THE PSYCHOLOGY CURRICULUM

How may instructors and others help contribute towards the internationalization of the field of psychology? This symposium aims to highlight the importance of this issue in an increasingly global society that necessitates changes in the psychology curriculum. This session brings together several experienced teachers and researchers to discuss student views, relevant and effective strategies for teachers, the teaching history of psychology, research in cultural psychology, and other important factors that help make this happen.

Presentations

1. Student Views on Internationalizing the Psychology Curriculum. Jennifer M. Lancaster & Uwe P. Gielen (Saint Francis College) **2. Internationalizing your Psychology Course: Suggested Strategies and Resources. Richard S. Velayo (Pace University) & Gloria Grenwald(Webster University)** **3. How Research in Cultural Psychology Can Help Us Internationalize our Teaching. Wade E. Pickren(Ryerson University)** **4. Teaching the history of psychology from an international perspective. John D. Hogan (St. John's University)** **5. Internationalizing the Psychology Curriculum Requires Strategic Planning. Michael J. Stevens(Illinois State University) by**

Discussant(s): Florence L. Denmark and Nritya Ramani (Pace University)

Past Presidents of EPA will share their views about significant accomplishments in psychology, what the hot areas are today, and where the field is heading or should be heading. Expect a lively debate and insightful commentary from our distinguished panelists Mark Bouton, Lew Lipsitt, Ralph Miller (chair), Nora Newcombe, Kurt Salzinger, and Jeremy Wolfe.

Discussant: Ralph Miller (SUNY Binghamton)

Event- Charles View Ballroom

EPA BUSINESS MEETING

Friday, March 11, 2011 6:00 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: RUTH COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Come hear about the organization and get involved.

Symposium- Charles View Ballroom

EPA PAST PRESIDENTS INAUGURAL PANEL: PRESIDENTIAL PERSPECTIVES ON PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, March 11, 2011 4:30 PM - 5:50 PM

CHAIR: RALPH MILLER (SUNY BINGHAMTON)

Saturday, March 12, 2011

Event- Paul Revere A

TEACHING DISCUSSION: NEURO COURSES

Saturday, March 12, 2011 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: JEFF LOVE (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

ACTIVE LEARNING IN NEURO COURSES: ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Attendees are invited to participate in an open discussion about successful strategies for engaging students in Psychobiology and Neurology courses and related challenges.

Poster- President's Ballroom

POSTERS: SOCIAL III

Saturday, March 12, 2011 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

POSTER 1 THE SCANNER SELF INVENTORY FOR CREATING CAREER FOCUS

ARVID J. BLOOM (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PA)

The current inventory is believed to be the first psychometrically sound one to tap the 'scanner' construct developed by Sher (2006) to describe people who find it difficult to choose just one career or significant interest at a time. Based on data from 166 student respondents, a 29-item written measure that includes five closely-related subscales was developed. The overall scale was highly reliable ($\alpha = 0.91$). Additional psychometric qualities and score interpretation guidance are discussed.

POSTER 2 YOU CAN TELL A BOOK (AT LEAST IN PART) BY ITS COVER

JOHN H. HULL, LEVI R. NAYLOR (BETHANY COLLEGE (WV)), DEBRA B. HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate participants evaluated either normal or pixilated, reversed pictures of covers of books for adults across several book genres on three dimensions: masculine-feminine, passive-active, and interesting-uninteresting. Normal and pixilated cover pictures showed similar patterns of statistically significant masculine-feminine evaluations across genres, but there were not similar significant patterns on the other two dimensions. Book cover colors, consistent across normal and pixilated cover pictures, appear to strongly influence perceptions of books' masculinity or femininity.

POSTER 3 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PREFERENCES FOR COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

MICHELE VAN VOLKOM, JANICE C. STAPLEY (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined gender differences in preferred communication technology when there is good news to share, when one is in financial trouble, and when one is dealing with a fight with a significant other. Women were only more likely to use a cellular telephone call, text message, or Facebook when they had good news to share, showing more support for the gender similarities hypothesis than old ideas about a technology gender gap.

POSTER 4 DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A SCALE TO MEASURE ATTITUDES TOWARD GENDER NON-CONFORMITY

TIANA KRUM, M. PAZ GALUPO (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Development of a new instrument: the Attitudes toward Gender Non-Conformity scale (ATGN). Factor analysis eliminated the need for most of the items and reduced the original scale down to 10 items, with a two-factor structure, and a high degree of reliability. The ATGN successfully measures physical and psychological attitudes toward gender non-conformity. The scale is significantly correlated with Modern Homonegativity attitudes, Modern Sexism attitudes, Religious Fundamentalism and Political Conservatism; these findings were consistent across samples.

POSTER 5 GENDER, DYSPHORIA, AND THE BELIEF IN SEXUAL EQUALITY

JOSEPH G. MARRONE (SIENA COLLEGE)

Attitudes toward sexual equality in the home were studied in relation to anxiety, depression, and hostility. Men and women perceived different degrees of equality in the division of labor in the home. Anxiety was directly related to women's perceptions of inequality. Hostility in men was associated with perceptions of less current inequality. The results suggest that men and women differ in their views and that men's attitudes may be a barrier to sexual equality.

POSTER 6 ATTENTIONAL DEPLOYMENT IN EMOTION REGULATION: A MEASURE OF THOUGHT SWITCHING ABILITY

DAN R. JOHNSON, KATIE BLACKBURN, GRACE CUSHMAN (WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY)

The primary goal of this study was to determine the dynamics attentional control in emotion regulation by assessing an individual's ability to repeatedly focus on and switch between emotionally-laden thoughts. Individuals lower in general emotion regulation ability produced more thought intrusions when switching from a negative thought to a positive thought. This extends the literature by using thought switching to elucidate the role of attentional deployment in emotion regulation.

POSTER 7 OVER-THE-COUNTER PAIN MEDICATION USE IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

ANDREW E. BOCK, CECILIA M. ACOCELLA (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

A previous study found many undergraduates used more than the recommended dose when taking OTC pain medications. We hypothesized that students perceive their pain as greater than that of an average person. We asked undergraduates to rate their pain and an average person's pain when taking OTC pain medications. We found that self pain was rated higher than the pain of the average person. 70% of participants reported having higher levels of pain than others.

POSTER 8 COLLEGE SUCCESS: RELATIONS BETWEEN APPRECIATION OF LIBERAL ARTS, ADHD AND STUDY SKILLS

JILL M. NORVILITIS, HOWARD M. REID (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

The present study was designed to identify predictors of college GPA and academic adjustment. Although student self-report of study skills was associated with both of these measures of college success, regression analysis indicated that academic adjustment was also predicted by students' appreciation of the liberal arts as well as the inattention component of ADHD.

POSTER 9 EXTRAVERSION AND ITS RELATEDNESS TO PERCEPTIONS OF INFIDELITY AND EXTRADYADIC ACTIVITIES

COLEEN R. WILLIAMS (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), RICHARD R. WILLIAMS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT POTSDAM)

The perceptions of people who were extraverted or introverted were researched to examine whether or not participants would perceive extraverts as more likely to engage in infidelity and extradyadic activities. Results demonstrated that participants perceived a hypothetically described extraverted person as significantly more likely to engage in infidelity and extradyadic activities ($p = .000$). Results reflect that people make judgments about other people's sexual behaviors based on the personality trait of extraversion.

POSTER 10 PERSONALITY FACETS IN THE PREDICTION OF WORK AND SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

ALANA J. GARVEY, LAURA MAZZAPICA, ARNO R. KOLZ (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present study examines whether specific facets of conscientiousness, openness, and extraversion can add significantly to the prediction of work and school performance above what can be explained by general mental ability. Results indicated that one facet of extraversion, the tendency to experience positive emotions, had incremental validity in predicting school performance. A few other facets were related to

school and work performance, but did not show incremental validity.

POSTER 11 THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SELF-MONITORING: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN THEORY OF MIND?

KENNETH G. DEBONO, KIMBERLY PERRY
(UNION COLLEGE)

High and low self-monitors completed two measures associated with theory of mind, the Autism-Spectrum Quotient, and the Empathy Quotient. LSMs scored significantly higher on the ASQ, indicating that they possess more autistic tendencies than HSMs. Similarly, LSMs scored lower on the EQ, suggesting that they are less empathetic than HSMs. Together, these results suggest that LSMs may have relatively impoverished theories of mind.

POSTER 12 HEAR ME ROAR: DISPOSITIONAL FACTORS IN SELF SILENCING

MARY ANN F. BUSH, HEIDI WAGNER MAGGITT
(NAZARETH COLLEGE)

"To speak and be heard is to have power over one's life" (Ahrens, 2006). This quote identifies the dynamic at the core of women's tendency to self silence. This study investigated the influence of dispositional factors including self objectification, aspects of identity and acceptance of traditional gender roles on women's tendency to self-silence. A linear multiple regression using the these three variables as predictors of self-silencing produced an adjusted R² of .39($F(3,25) = 7.01, p = .0014$).

POSTER 13 UNDERAGE STUDENT PREPARTYING: PREDICTED BY MONETARY BUT NOT LEGAL CONCERNS

BARBARA J. MCCARTHY, PATRICIA RUTLEDGE
(ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

Anecdotal accounts as well as a limited literature suggest that prepartying by college students may result from practical factors such as being underage or monetary concerns. In a sample of underage collegiate drinkers, no evidence was found for the influence of being underage on prepartying frequency or consumption; however,

evidence was found for the influence of monetary concerns on prepartying frequency. These findings have potential implications for the management of prepartying behavior on college campuses.

POSTER 14 THE LINK BETWEEN SELF-OBJECTIFICATION AND SOMATIC HEALTH: THE ROLE OF BODY IMAGE

ANDREA E. MERCURIO, ANISHA PATEL,
MEGAN BOLOTIN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Very little research has considered the relevance of body psychology to the development of somatic health problems. The present study examined the indirect effect of body surveillance on somatic health symptoms through negative body image. A sample of 142 undergraduate females participated in the study. Results supported our hypothesis, suggesting that excessive monitoring of the body has an indirect effect on somatic health through its association with poor body image.

POSTER 15 WHAT TYPE OF HUMOR DO NARCISSISTS REALLY USE? LINKING NARCISSISM AND HUMOR STYLES.

DAVID P. MARINO, REBECCA J. D, MARK VERSELLA, BRIDGET P. LYNCH, DAVID DISABATO, PATRICK M. MARKEY (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated how the use of different humor styles was related to narcissism, when controlling for self-esteem. Participants completed measures of narcissism, self-esteem, and affiliative and aggressive humor styles. Results indicated that for both men and women, narcissistic individuals report using affiliative humor, but not aggressive humor. However, when self-esteem was controlled, this relation disappeared for men, but not women, and a correlation between narcissism and aggressive humor emerged for both genders.

POSTER 16 PERSONALITY AND HUMOR: HOW ACCURATE ARE OUR REFLECTIONS OF OURSELVES?

ALYCIA M. IPPOLITO, BERNARD C. BEINS
(ITHACA COLLEGE)

Previous studies have shown that people tend to

attribute specific personality characteristics to others depending upon how they perceive the other's sense of humor. The current study investigated whether participants would attribute these same characteristics and level of sense of humor to themselves. We found that personality stereotypes that are associated with others often show similarity to self-reported characteristics. In addition, people can accurately indicate their relative level of sense of humor.

POSTER 17 ORIGINS OF A SENSE OF ENTITLEMENT: TOO MUCH PRAISE?

KAREN C. ROSE (WIDENER UNIVERSITY), PHYLLIS ANASTASIO (ST. JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY HOFFMAN (WIDENER UNIVERSITY)

Recent events have prompted discussions of psychological entitlement in a number of public forums. In the present study, the relationship between a sense of entitlement, perceived parenting, and retrospective memories of parental messages was explored. Messages about work ethic and concern for others negatively predicted entitlement, whereas, messages about control of others positively predicted entitlement. Contrary to expectations, an individual's sense of entitlement was unrelated to retrospective memories of praise, perceived parenting or gender.

POSTER 18 THE INTERPERSONAL MEANING OF HUMOR: LINKING HUMOR STYLES TO THE INTERPERSONAL CIRCUMPLEX

SARAH COONEY, ELENA CUCCO, DAVID ROMAN, LAURA O'KEEFE, PATRICK MARKEY (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the link between affiliative and aggressive humor styles and the Interpersonal Circumplex (IPC), to gain a better understanding of the interpersonal meaning of humor use. Participants completed a measurement of the IPC and reported their use of aggressive and affiliative humor. Results indicated that participants who used affiliative humor tended to be dominant and warm (i.e., Gregarious-Extraverted) and those who used aggressive humor were dominant and cold (i.e., Arrogant-Calculating).

POSTER 19 COLLEGE-AGED DRINKING: ARE THERE DIFFERENT MOTIVATIONS FOR STUDENTS OVER AND UNDER 21?

KATRINA L. COOPER (BETHANY COLLEGE)

The current study examined the possibility that in addition to peer pressure, rebellion against rules stating that students under the age of 21 cannot drink alcohol may contribute to drinking behavior. Students took part in an online survey about their drinking motivations and behavior. A stepwise linear regression analysis determined the best predictors of weekly drinking behavior for students under 21 and those over 21 differed. Implications for college policies are discussed.

POSTER 20 PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS RELATED TO FACEBOOK USAGE

LEAH RITACCO, SETH SURGAN (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study extends research on the relationship between Facebook usage and accumulation of social capital. Here, we demonstrate the gendered correlations between weekly Facebook usage and three types of social capital as well as the strength of participants' self-presentational goals. For males (n=26), Facebook usage had significant positive correlations with bridging and maintained social capital, as well as self-presentation. For females (n=101), Facebook usage had significant positive correlations with self-presentation and bonding social capital.

POSTER 21 ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AS RELATED TO ACADEMICS, PERSONALITY TRAITS, AND PROMISCUITY

NADIA DAYARAM (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), BARBARA A. LEWIS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine relationships among alcohol consumption, academic variables, personality traits, and promiscuous behavior. College students answered demographic questions and completed subscales from the International Personality Item Pool, an alcohol consumption scale, and a promiscuity scale. Heavy alcohol consumption was associated

with high risk-taking behavior; promiscuity was associated with high risk-taking behavior and low self-control. There was a positive correlation between alcohol consumption and promiscuity.

POSTER 22 OPTIMISM, SELF-EFFICACY AND RECOVERY FROM SEX AND LOVE ADDICTION

STACEY B. ZAREMBA, TOM CIVITELLO,
MICHELLE HANNA, LAUREN HREBIN
(MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

Optimism and self-efficacy were found to be useful in recovery from Sex and Love addiction. 56 sex and love addicts took the LOT-R (Life Orientation Test-Revised) to measure their levels of optimism and the SCQ-M (Situational Confidence Questionnaire-Modified) to measure their levels of self-efficacy. Results revealed that abstinence length was significantly and positively related to optimism and self-efficacy. Self-efficacy was associated with lower levels of sexual compulsivity; this wasn't the case for optimism.

POSTER 23 POSITIVELY PRINCESS: PRINCESSES' SELF-VIEWS, OCCUPATIONAL VALUES, AND EFFORT

BARBARA A. FULMER, ANNABELLE PEDREIRO,
GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI, JR., LISA M. DINELLA
(MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study compares self-identified princesses with non-princesses in a sample of 90 college females. Compared to non-princesses, self-identified princesses self-reported more superficial as well as more achievement-oriented traits and held more feminine and masculine occupational values. Princesses valued superficial qualities in romantic partners, were less inclined to want to work, would be less happy with an unemployed spouse, and would do more feminine household tasks. Finally, princesses gave less effort on a behavioral task.

POSTER 24 TRANSITIONING TO COLLEGE: THE EFFECTS OF COLLEGE SATISFACTION AND SELF-EFFICACY ON STUDENT'S DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND LONELINESS

ARIANNA N. BENNETT (CABRINI COLLEGE)

The transition to college has been associated with

students becoming overwhelmed with increasing demands of higher education. During this time, students are forced to increase independence, initiative and self-regulation. Unsuccessful adaptation may result in anxiety and in turn depression, loneliness, and low self-efficacy. In the present study, it is hypothesized that underclassmen will show higher levels of depression than upperclassmen as a result of the differing developmental demands.

POSTER 25 THE EFFECT OF SELF- EXPANSION ON EFFORT

MIRANDA E. BOBROWSKI, GARY W.
LEWANDOWSKI JR. (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY),
BRENT A. MATTINGLY (ASHLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how self-expansion influences the amount of effort produced by individuals to solve cognitive tasks. We randomly assigned 83 participants to read novel or non-novel facts, manipulating self-expansion. Participants then attempted to solve anagrams, some of which were unsolvable. Results indicated that self-expanding participants attempted more anagrams than those who did not self-expand. Findings suggest that self-expansion may increase self-efficacy, leading participants to put forth more effort on seemingly impossible tasks.

POSTER 26 SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE PERCEPTION AND PRODUCTION OF VOCAL MANIPULATIONS

JUSTIN K. MOGILSKI, SUSAN HUGHES
(ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study investigated sex differences in the ability to intentionally manipulate one's voice to express certain attributes. Participants counted from 1 to 10 while manipulating their voices to express intelligence, confidence, dominance and attractiveness/sexiness. These recordings were then judged by independent raters. A sex difference was observed for opposite-sex voice ratings, such that male voice manipulations were rated differentially by females for certain traits, whereas male ratings for female voice manipulations remained relatively constant.

POSTER 27 MOTIVES, SELF-CONCEPT, AND

PERSONALITY TRAITS OF STUDENTS IN VARIOUS VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES

MEGHAN M. KELLY, KEMA SISSOKO, ERIN PUGLISI, BARBARA A. LEWIS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined differences in self-concept, volunteer motives, and personality traits among individuals in different volunteer organizations. Students from psychology classes and volunteer groups completed a demographic questionnaire, a self-esteem scale, a volunteer motives inventory, and questions about agreeableness and teamwork. Religious groups were higher on agreeableness than community or environmental groups. Educational and community groups were higher on agreeableness than environmental groups. People in environmental organizations were lower on teamwork than anyone else.

POSTER 28 THE IMPACT OF USUALNESS AND GENDER OF STUDENT NAMES ON GRADES

LARISSA M. LAFAUCI, TERESA M LYONS (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether gender or usualness of a first name impacts the grade given to a second grade essay. Four hundred and eighty participants were asked to give an overall grade, a technical goodness grade, and a creativity grade to a second-grade essay. Female participants gave higher grades on all three scales. Females also gave their highest grades to usual male names, while males gave their highest grades to unusual male names.

POSTER 29 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL DESIRABILITY AND EYE TRACKING MOVEMENT IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

HEATHER L. COUGHLIN, JEROME LEE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Social factors such as peer pressure attribute to adolescents' conformity to social activities such as drinking. The Tobii T60 eye tracker examined whether participants would focus more on the people or beverages in photographs. Participants spent more time examining faces rather than beverage when determining their willingness to

participate in the activity. These results determined that social activity is impacted more by the presence of other individuals rather than the outside influence of alcohol.

POSTER 30 THE INFLUENCE OF ATTACHMENT ON FIRST-YEAR COLLEGE STUDENT SUCCESS.

ROBERT M. KURLAND, HAROLD I. SIEGEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

This study examined attachment security and success during transition to college. Eighty-five first-semester students provided their attachment dimensions and psychological, ethical and social indices. Academic records were also obtained during the first semester. More anxious students performed worse academically in college compared to high school and indicated they would be more willing to cheat; they also scored lower on academic locus of control and self-esteem. Securely attached students were correlated with lower depression and anxiety.

POSTER 31 IMPRESSIONS OF RIDERS AND HORSES IN THE DIFFERENT STYLES OF EQUESTRIAN COMPETITIONS

SYDNEY M. MOORE, SUSAN HUGES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined perceptions of different equestrian competitions. Participants viewed different videos of track racing, barrel racing, dressage, and jumpers and were asked to rate their opinions of the rider and the competition. Show jumping was perceived as being more dangerous, and had riders with more training and expertise. Track racing was most likely associated with gambling and rated as having more physically fit riders. Dressage competition was perceived as having riders who were wealthier.

POSTER 32 BIRTH ORDER, GENDER AND PERSONALITY: ARE MALE FIRST BORN MORE NARCISSISTIC?

THERESA E. STAULO (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examined birth order and gender

as predictors of narcissism and locus of control. Seventy college student participants completed self-report measures of narcissism, locus of control, birth order, and gender. Results showed that males scored higher on the narcissistic characteristics of superiority, exhibitionism, and exploitativeness. Additionally, women higher in vanity showed a more internal locus of control and women lower in vanity showed a more external locus of control.

POSTER 33 COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF OLDER ADULTS IN IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT CONTEXTS

JANET L. KOPOSKO, CARRIE R. ROSENGART
(CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

People are not always aware of beliefs that they hold about others. In the current study, participants completed a questionnaire designed to assess ageism and an Implicit Association Test. There was no correlation between participants' implicit and explicit preferences, and implicit ageism levels were higher than prior data indicating implicit racism levels. The results are discussed in terms of how age and race stereotypes differ and the effect of education on implicit and explicit preferences.

POSTER 34 FACTORS INFLUENCING HAPPINESS: GENDER AND EMPATHETIC CONCERN

ALLISON M. UDRIS (CABRINI COLLEGE)

This study examines the relationship between gender and happiness, factors contributing to happiness, and the association between happiness and empathetic concern. Research suggests that empathetic individuals are more satisfied with their lives than others (Gruhn, 2008), and women report higher levels of empathetic concern than men. Results of this study indicated no significant gender difference regarding levels of happiness or factors contributing to happiness, but women consistently reported higher levels of empathy than men.

POSTER 35 SEX DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSE TO INFIDELITY: RIVAL STATUS AND ATTRACTIVENESS

NICOLE REGGIA, JEFFREY VIETRI (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

A web-based survey explored sex differences in distress to hypothetical sexual-infidelity scenarios. Financial status and attractiveness of the rivals were manipulated in a 2 (high vs. low wealth) by 2 (high vs. low attractiveness) within-subjects design. Women selected the scenario involving the attractive, wealthy rival as most distressing, whereas men were equally distressed by the attractive, high-status rival and the unattractive, low-status rival. The results are interpreted in the context of evolutionary pressures.

POSTER 36 HAPPINESS, HARDINESS, PERSONALITY, AND BELIEF IN JUST WORLD

LING-CHUAN CHU (QUINEBAUG VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study was designed to explore the relationships among variables such as happiness, hardiness, personality, and just world belief. One hundred and seven college students were surveyed on the measurements of these variables. There were significant positive correlations found between happiness, hardiness, and belief in just world. Correlations between personality and these variables and gender differences were also examined.

POSTER 37 A "PROFILE" OF ACADEMIC CHEATING

JOSHUA M. FEINBERG (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE), JENA ESPOSITO, CHRISTINA VROMAN (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE)

The present study examined students' perceptions of academic cheating. A survey was designed that assessed respondents' attitudes towards cheating, and judgments about the circumstances and factors which lead to the most cheating. The study provides data that could be used by faculty and teachers to gain a better and more accurate understanding of student cheating. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data and create a "profile" of student cheating.

POSTER 38 NO COMMENT: THE EFFECTS OF GENDER AND QUESTIONING METHOD ON SELF-DISCLOSURE

SARAH A. BURROWS, ANGELA DEPEAU,

DANIEL MONTROSE, STEFANIE SMITH, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We examined the impact of subject sex, experimenter sex, and mode of questioning (face-to-face or anonymous survey) on self-disclosure. We found that participants gave a higher percentage of "prefer not to answer" responses to questions about sexual behavior compared to alcohol use, drug use, and criminal behavior. For questions about sexual behavior, male participants gave a higher percentage of "prefer not to answer" responses in the face-to-face/ female-experimenter condition, but females' responses did not differ across conditions.

POSTER 39 EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE AND MUSIC PREFERENCE.

MICHAEL J. BANKERT, DR. CHRIS BUCHHOLZ, BROOKS HOOVER, KIEL VANNESS, ALLYSHIA BABBIT, CHAVA URECKI (ROANOKE COLLEGE)

This study examined how student's ratings of the importance of music and musical experience-ability related to personality and a music preference. Results revealed that music importance was positively correlated with agreeableness, openness to experience, and a preference for complex music. Music experience-ability was positively correlated with openness to experience, need for cognition, and a preference for complex music. These results help us to further understand the role of music in our lives.

POSTER 40 DISPOSITIONAL OPTIMISM VERSUS LEARNED OPTIMISM AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS WITH PHYSICAL HEALTH

LAUREN ISLES (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the extent to which styles of optimism correlate with overall physical health and fatigue. Seventy-five participants completed self-report measures of self-mastery, dispositional optimism, fatigue and physical health. Results suggest that self-mastery and dispositional optimism were positively related to overall health and sleep quality. However, only self-mastery was negatively related to fatigue. This result is

interesting in light of the potential differences in behavioral and cognitive focus between the scales.

POSTER 41 JUDGING A POTENTIAL COLLEGE ROOMMATE: DOES RACE AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION MATTER?

KELLY D. BROOKS, KRYSTAL AMBROZAITIS, NOELLE ALLARD (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

Sixty female college students (majority White) rated a fictionalized profile of a potential female roommate which varied by race (African American or White) and sexual orientation (heterosexual or lesbian). Findings revealed that the heterosexual target was rated somewhat more favorably than the lesbian target, but that, contrary to expectations, the African American target was rated as more likeable, similar, and suitable for friendship than the White target.

POSTER 42 PERSONALITY PERCEPTIONS BASED ON POWER OF SPEECH AND FORMALITY OF CONTEXT

MEGHAN N. SILVA, MELISSA YEE (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

Powerless language, identified by linguistic markers such as tag questions, results in negative perceptions of the speaker. The present study investigated the effects of powerless language on readers' impressions of likeability, friendliness, competence, assertiveness, confidence, power, and trustworthiness in formal and informal conversations. Results established findings in powerless language research and also suggest that the formality of context may influence the effects of powerless speech on speaker impressions.

POSTER 43 YOUR WILDEST DREAMS: THE EFFECT OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION ON WOMEN'S SEXUAL FANTASY

SARAH M. MERRILL, LAURA M. STAFFARONI, JONATHAN M. CHEEK (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

Wellesley College students were surveyed about their sexual orientation and sexual preferences and the content, frequency, and level of arousal involved in their sexual fantasies. Analyses partially

supported our hypothesis that participant sexual fantasies vary across sexual orientation. Contrary to our expectations, however, post-hoc analyses revealed that the sexual fantasies of heterosexual women and homosexual women were basically alike, while the fantasies of bisexual women were more similar to those previously reported for heterosexual men.

POSTER 44 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FEMINISM AND ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY

ANGELA G. DAROSH, DR. KIM A. WEIKEL
(SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines the correlation between feminism and academic self-efficacy. Feminism, in this study, is defined as agreement with feminist ideology. Participants of an initial pilot study were female college students attending a state university in southern Pennsylvania. Results indicated a significant positive correlation between feminism and academic self-efficacy. Three of the six feminist ideology subscales (the gender roles, global goals, and sisterhood subscales) were significantly correlated with academic self-efficacy.

POSTER 45 FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE SENSE OF COMMUNITY IN RESIDENCE HALLS

AMANDA L. GEORGE, ML KLOTZ
(SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

College residence halls can serve to teach students the importance of community engagement. We measured participants' sense of community in their college residence halls as well as a variety of facets of residence hall life. We found that sense of community was positively correlated with factors including respect for other residents, establishing relationships with other residents and building staff, and involvement in hall activities. A multiple regression model including these factors accounted for 78% of the variance in community scores.

POSTER 46 THE IMPACT OF GENDER AND DISTANCE ON SATISFACTION WITH FRIENDSHIPS

ANDREW J. ROYER, STEPHANIE BOUTIN,
PETER MCCALL, ZACHARY SOULLIARD, ML
KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated factors affecting the likelihood that students' long-distance friendships will remain strong over time. Our 129 participants answered questions about their relationships with a same-sex and an opposite-sex friend, with long- or close-distance as a between subjects variable. As predicted, there was no overall difference in satisfaction with close- versus long-distance friendships. Results suggest that the greater tendency for telephone and online contact with long-distance friends may provide the basis for continuing satisfaction with those relationships.

POSTER 47 THE EFFECT OF MEDIA MESSAGES ON PERCEPTIONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS

MARIA GAUDIO (SAINT JOSEPH'S
UNIVERSITY), PHYLLIS ANASTASIO (SAINT
JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The studies investigated the effects of media messages on implicit and explicit attitudes regarding mental illness. An initial correlational study revealed a significant negative relationship between the number of hours of "crime show" television watched and explicit positive attitudes regarding mental illness. To determine causality, an experimental study was conducted. Results suggest that media messages about mental illness engender negative implicit attitudes toward the mentally ill however, these messages do not influence explicit attitudes.

POSTER 48 EFFECTS OF SELF AWARENESS ON TIME PERCEPTION

GIOVANNI GABRIELE, MICHAEL KUANG
(RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH SALIB,
SEAN STEVENS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY),
DAVID WILDER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This experiment examined the relationship between self awareness and perception of time. Subjects were randomly assigned to one of several conditions in which they were either privately or publicly self-aware. After 12 minutes, subjects were asked to estimate how much time had passed. Subjects in the private self awareness condition made significantly higher time estimations compared to the control condition. Results suggest that cognitive activity is a cue used when making

judgments of temporal duration.

POSTER 49 EXAMINING MODERATORS OF THE IMPACT OF STRESS ON SELF-ESTEEM AND TASK PERFORMANCE

DANIELLE N. EVERY (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined whether personality and work ethic moderated the impact of stress on self-esteem and task performance. After completing self-report measures of personality and work ethic, fifty-three college students were randomly assigned to a stressful or non-stressful task and then completed dependent measures. Results showed people who completed the stressful task reported more stress, lower state self-esteem, and lower task performance. However, people high in neuroticism were especially negatively affected by the stressful task.

POSTER 50 EXPRESSIONS, EMPATHY, AND GENDER AND THE RELATIONS WITH AN EYE TRACKER MACHINE

MEGAN L. RIGAUT, CLAUDE LOUIS, KAITLIN SHERMAN, RACHEL HOOVER, JEROME LEE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined gender and empathy and features viewed when evaluating an emotion. Using a Tobii T60 eye tracker, three areas of interests were examined on two negative emotion pictures of a male and female. There was no effect of empathy. There was a significant main effect for the stimuli viewed. Participants focused longer on the female than the male picture. Participants spent more time looking at the nose, mouth, eyes, respectively.

POSTER 51 EFFECTS OF TASK GENDER, TASK DIFFICULTY, AND PARTICIPANTS' GENDER ON IMPOSTERISM

MEGAN V. ALEANDRI (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Research suggests that situational factors affect success/failure attributions and the imposter phenomenon. College students (N = 228) completed an easy or difficult anagram task that

was identified as masculine or feminine, completed the Clance Imposter Phenomenon Scale (CIPS), and attributed their performance to internal and external factors. As expected, CIPS scores varied by situation, with the highest reports of imposterism occurring among students who made external attributions for their success on the easy task.

POSTER 52 REMEMBERING YOU! MODE OF NARRATIVE RECALL AND GENDER IDENTITY'S EFFECT ON AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVES

ANNETTE C. RESENHOEFT, JANINE P. BUCKNER, PH.D. (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how mode of narrative recall (written or oral) and gender mediates individuals' expressions of autobiographical memory. Based on previous research, it was predicted that individuals who identified as "feminine" expressed significantly more emotions, detail, and social themes than other gender-identified participants, across both recall modes. Results confirmed this hypothesis. Moreover, as predicted, "Masculine" individuals expressed more emotions, detail, and social themes in written than oral narratives.

POSTER 53 EFFECTS OF GENDER DIFFERENCES ON HELPING BEHAVIOR

SARAH LICHY (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present study examined the effect of gender on helping behavior. A male and a female experimenter asked 120 passersby for directions in New York City. Both the male and the female experimenter received significantly more help from passersby of the opposite sex than those of the same sex. Contrary to traditional gender role expectations, the female experimenter did not receive significantly more help overall and women did not help significantly more than men.

POSTER 54 THE MORALIZATION OF EVERYDAY LIFE SCALE: DEVELOPMENT AND INITIAL VALIDATION

BENJAMIN J. LOVETT (ELMIRA COLLEGE), ALEXANDER JORDAN (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE), DAVID FERRIER, JON BOURN,

LAUREN MAURER (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

This poster presents a new scale, the Moralization of Everyday Life Scale (MELS), designed to measure individual differences in the tendency to view everyday life decisions as morally right or wrong. Techniques for scale construction, refinement, and initial validation are described. The scale was found to have high reliability, and initial evidence of validity is supportive as well.

POSTER 55 EMOTIONAL ACCURACY DETERMINED BY GENDER AND FACIAL AREAS OF INTEREST

ANDREA M. EILAND, ADRIAN WARD , MELISSA GILBERT, JOHN GOLONKA (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), VICTOR POLANCO (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Accuracy of recognizing emotions in regard to gender and facial regions were examined within a mixed study. Participants viewed six pictures then answered two multiple choice questions to determine if he/she could accurately identify the emotion being expressed; while eye movements were recorded by an eyetracker. Results revealed a significant main effect for all emotions except for surprise. The regions of interest to determine the emotions were mostly displayed in the region of the mouth.

POSTER 56 "BUT I'M THE VICTIM": TRANSGRESSION, NARCISSISM, AND PRESENTING ONESELF AS A VICTIM

SHANNON M. RAUCH, KELLY LANG, EMILY DI TOMASO, MEGAN BELLA, KARA FLYNN, KATE ZITELLI (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Emphasizing one's status as a victim may be a self-presentational or self-enhancement strategy, particularly after transgressing against another. Participants were reminded of a time when they transgressed against another or were simply primed with transgression thoughts in both private and public conditions. In general, participants in the public condition avoided self-victimization strategies, but a transgression reminder and high levels of narcissism both led to an increase of reporting oneself as a victim.

POSTER 57 FEMALE IMPACT ON HYPERMASCULINITY DEVELOPMENT

ANNE E. HEAD, KATHERINE E. CHESANEK (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JOHN SIMONCELLI (), KATIE SHERWOOD , JASON F. SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

266 male college students were grouped according to their levels of power toward women and the ratio of women to men present in the home during childhood and then compared on multiple measures of hypermasculinity. Results revealed that having more females in the home during, coupled with increased levels of power toward women, predicted increased levels of hypermasculinity. Future research is required to examine how females may inadvertently impact the development of hypermasculinity related concepts

POSTER 58 INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN RELIGIOUS STRAIN AND SOCIAL REJECTION INFLUENCE THE PREFERENCE FOR RELIGIOUS-AFFIRMING INFORMATION

MARIELA A. HORNA, MARYKATHERINE E. MITCHELL, ASHLEY E. COLLINS, TANISHA M. RINE, ANH N. TRAN, IAN I. MILLER, MARY A. KENT, MICHAEL B. KITCHENS (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Some people seek religion in the face of threat, and others reject religion in the face of threat. This study found that preferences for religion-supporting information depended on individual differences in religious strain and whether they experienced social acceptance or social rejection. People low in religiously strain prefer religion-supporting information in the face of threat, but people high in religious strain reject religion-supporting information in the face of threat.

POSTER 59 ILLICIT PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT USE COGNITIONS: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL MOTIVATIONS

JESSICA R. SOMMERVILLE, LAUREL M. PETERSON (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE L. STOCK (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined predictors of academically-motivated versus socially-motivated willingness to use prescription stimulants non-medically. College students completed a survey assessing cognitions from the Prototype Willingness Model, Theory of Reasoned Action, as well as affective attitudes, ADHD symptomology, and sensation seeking. Analyses revealed that perceived vulnerability, favorable prototypes, positive attitudes, and peer norms predicted both types of prescription stimulant willingness. ADHD symptomology was more predictive of academically-motivated willingness, while sensation-seeking was more predictive for socially-motivated willingness.

POSTER 60 IMPACT OF BIRTH ORDER AND PERSONALITY ON ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

ROBERT PALMER, JESSICA GROSS, DEVIN LAEDTKE, COLLEEN SIDLOVSKY
(SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We examined possible birth order differences in personality characteristics and the extent to which individuals prefer romantic partners who share their personality characteristics. Although we did not find significant personality differences between first and last born individuals, we did support the hypothesized relationships between self-ratings and partner ratings for extraversion and neuroticism. Birth order differences in the pattern of self-other correlations were also explored.

Symposium- Cambridge B

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIA: NATURAL DISASTERS

Saturday, March 12, 2011 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: JENNIFER DEMUCCI
(MEANINGFULWORLD)

INTERVENTION AFTER NATURAL-DISASTERS: EARTHQUAKES IN HAITI AND PAKISTAN, AND TSUNAMI IN SRI LANKA

This symposium focuses on healing, resilience and meaning-making post natural disasters. Cross-cultural perspectives will be presented. Treatment integrates these theories: interpersonal, existential, humanistic. Emphasis is on the importance of

finding meaning in spite of disaster in order to promote healthy posttraumatic growth. MHOP uses the 7-step Biopsychosocial and Eco-Spiritual Model central to all training.

Presentations

1. Earthquake in Haiti, 2010. Ani Kalayjian, Jennifer De Mucci, Farahly Saint-Louis (Meaningfulworld). 2. Tsunami in Sri Lanka, 2004. Ani Kalayjian, Jennifer De Mucci, George Kalpaxis (Meaningfulworld). 3. Earthquake in Pakistan, 2005. Ani Kalayjian, Jennifer De Mucci (Meaningfulworld) by

Discussant(s): Gloria Behar Gottsegen (Boca Raton, FL)

Symposium- Charles View Ballroom

FRED S. KELLER DISTINGUISHED SYMPOSIUM

Saturday, March 12, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: RUTH COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

FRED S. KELLER DISTINGUISHED SYMPOSIUM: UNDERSTANDING AND MANAGING FEAR AND OTHER EMOTIONS: WHEN STEPPING BACK MEANS MOVING FORWARD

Important contributions from the human and animal clinic are leading to a new understanding of emotions and emotional behavior. Based on years of clinical and laboratory work these new approaches are providing an increasingly effective means of analyzing and treating such difficult areas as fear, aggression, and anxiety in animals and humans. An approach to both animals and humans that is evolutionarily consistent and scalable in terms of human interpersonal, social, and societal complexity is the topic of the presentations in the symposium. Clinical case studies of fear and aggression in dogs, horses, reptiles, and other animals will be provided along with human clinical applications.

Presentations

2011 EPA Abstracts

T. V. Joe Layng (Headsprout) by T. V. Joe Layng (Headsprout) Emotions and Emotional Behavior: A Distinction of Consequence

Jesús Rosales-Ruiz (University of North Texas) by Evidence from animal clinical case studies for a contingency analysis of emotion

Paul Thomas Andronis (Northern Michigan University) by Common Inheritances in the Evolution of Emotions

Discussant(s): Ruth Colwill (Brown University)

Symposium- Cambridge A

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: LINKING HOPE TO STAGES OF CHANGE

Saturday, March 12, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: ANTHONY SCIOLI (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

LINKING HOPE TO STAGES OF CHANGE, HEALTH HABITS AND COPING WITH CANCER

The hope – health connection is examined using a new theory and measure of hope. In study 1 hope scores were related to exercise and nutrition stages of change and a more favorable BMI. In study 2, this new measure of hope showed a stronger relationship with health behaviors than the Snyder(1991)hope scale. In study 3, the impact of the motives underlying hope was confirmed in a content analysis of breast cancer survivor testimonies.

Discussant: Anthony Sciolli (Keene State College)

Event- Paul Revere A

TEACHING ACTIVITIES: BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

Saturday, March 12, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: JEFF LOVE (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES THAT GO

BEYOND THE CLASSROOM

Many teachers are interested in experiences that extend beyond the classroom. In this session, attendees will hear about several activities designed to provide students with experiential and reflective moments, and to integrate real-world and classroom lessons.

Paper- Aquarium

HOW TO PUBLISH IN APA PUBLICATIONS

Saturday, March 12, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: LINDSAY MCMURRAY (APA)

DAVID DESTENO (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY MCMURRAY (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION), JOLIE BAUMANN (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Publishing in established scholarly journals provides important career development for professional, scientific, and academic psychologists. Experienced authors and editors sharing their knowledge of the ins and outs involved in becoming an established author can be invaluable. This session, sponsored by the APA Publications and Communications Board, is intended to help demystify the publication process and encourage productive manuscript writing. In addition to providing an overview of the publication process from organizing and writing the manuscript through its final publication, the panelists provide guidelines on writing discipline, selecting topics, and framing the research data for publication. They also illuminate the editorial processes involved in anonymous peer-review of manuscripts and provide guidelines for how reviewer comments should be considered. Beginning authors also receive instruction in what editors really mean in their decision letters and on the differences between various types of "rejection" letters. General support is provided for overcoming rejection in order to persevere in the publication process.

This Panel is sponsored by the American Psychological Association.

Symposium- Haym Saloman

2011 EPA Abstracts

CLINICAL SYMPOSIA: THE INFLUENCE MATRIX

Saturday, March 12, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: JAY COZEN (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

THE INFLUENCE MATRIX: AN INTEGRATIVE THEORY OF SOCIAL MOTIVATION AND AFFECT

The Influence Matrix is an integrative theory of the architecture underlying the way humans process social information, develop social goals, and are guided by emotions in navigating the social environment. This symposium introduces the theory and reviews recent research on a new measure based on the theory and explores the connections between the model to other constructs such as well-being, traits, and self-esteem.

Presentations

Overview of the Influence Matrix by Gregg Henriques (James Madison University)

The Psychometrics of the Influence Matrix Social Motivation (IMSM) Scale by Mary Tabit(James Madison University) Jay Cozen(James Madison University)

The Influence Matrix and Well-Being by Craig Asselin(James Madison University) Adam Edmunds (James Madison University)

The Influence Matrix and the Big Five by Mark Menzies(James Madison University) Catherine Munns(James Madison University)

The Influence Matrix and Sociometer Theory by Chauncy Brinton(James Madison University) Catherine Munns(James Madison University)

Discussant(s): Jay Cozen (James Madison University)

Paper- Paul Revere B

COGNITIVE PAPERS IV - LANGUAGE

Saturday, March 12, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: NORA ISACOFF (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK)

9:00am - 9:15am

CONTEXTS OF POSITIVE EMOTION NOUNS

WALTER G. CHARLES (NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)

The linguistic contexts typical positive of emotion nouns were analyzed with a pairwise sorting method. Contextual discriminability of positive emotions was highly efficient and consistent. Both conceptual and evaluative meaning of emotion concepts influenced contextual discriminability. The data supported a contextual hypothesis for cognition of the semantics of the lexicon of emotion. Theories of emotion must account for the role of linguistic contexts in the processing of semantic representations of the lexicon of emotions.

9:20am - 9:35am

SYNTACTIC DIFFICULTY CAN INCREASE OR DECREASE PERCEIVED EMOTIONAL CONTENT OF A SENTENCE

CATHERINE L. CALDWELL-HARRIS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), AYSE AYCICEGI-DINN (ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY)

Readers perceived syntactically difficult sentences as more emotional than easy sentences in what may be a depth of processing effect: the greater processing required of difficult sentences could have increased readers' attention to emotionality. The opposite effect was obtained for sentences in a foreign language. Here, difficult sentences may have been perceived as less emotional if access to meaning was blocked by the barrier of difficult syntax. Emotionality was assessed with ratings and skin conductance.

9:40am - 9:55am

"OUI TO THE WII!": THE ROLE OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN INTERNET COMMUNICATION

ANN KRONROD (MIT, SLOAN SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT), SHAI DANZIGER (BEN-GURION

2011 EPA Abstracts

UNIVERSITY, ISRAEL)

We examine the antecedents and consequences of using figurative language (idioms, metaphor, word play) in internet communication. We find that in reviews of hedonic offerings figurative language is used more often and is more persuasive, compared to reviews of utilitarian offerings. Our results show that this difference is not due to differences in emotional intensity, but rather to different conversational norms in the two contexts.

10:00am - 10:15am

SEMANTIC ORGANIZATION AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

NORA M. ISACOFF (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK), KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK)

To determine whether adults ($n=143$) and children ($n=378$) use semantic clustering--consecutively naming several animals containing a given feature--adults assigned animals features, which we superimposed on rapidly named lists. Compared to randomized lists, adults ($p<.0001$) but not children ($p=.33$, $p=.13$) semantic cluster. Adults most used wildness ($d=.9$) and size ($d=.86$) when clustering. While named and used features were highly correlated ($r=.45$, $p=.03$), frequently named features had little effect size ($d=.2$), quadruped ($d=.19$), and flies ($d=.07$).

Symposium- William Dawes B

PSI CHI: PREPARING FOR GRADUATE SCHOOL WORKSHOP I

Saturday, March 12, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

PREPARING FOR GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY: MINI-WORKSHOP I

This mini-workshop draws on accumulated wisdom, literature reviews, and recent studies to prepare students for applying to graduate school in psychology. Designed for both faculty advisors and prospective graduate students, panelists will present strategies on preparing for admission

requirements, acquiring research and practical experiences, and selecting compatible graduate programs. Handouts adapted from Graduate Study in Psychology, the Insider's Guide to Graduate Programs in Clinical and Counseling Psychology, and the Complete Guide to Graduate School Admission supplement the presentations.

Presentations

The Numbers: GPAs, GREs, Admission Criteria, and Acceptance Rates by John C. Norcross, PhD (University of Scranton)

Acquiring Research and Practical Experience by Susan K. Whitbourne, PhD (University of Massachusetts at Amherst)

Identifying and Targeting Compatible Graduate Programs by Carlos A. Escoto, PhD (Eastern Connecticut State University)

Symposium- William Dawes A

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIA: THE RELEVANCE OF NARRATIVE THEORY AND METHODS FOR APPROACHING DIVERSE PROBLEMS

Saturday, March 12, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: JONATHAN M. ADLER (FRANKLIN W. OLIN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING)

THE RELEVANCE OF NARRATIVE THEORY AND METHODS FOR APPROACHING DIVERSE PROBLEMS

Grounded in a common theoretical foundation and a reliance on narrative methods for assessing the ways individuals make and convey meaning, this symposium will showcase the broad application of a narrative approach across the field of psychology, focusing on the domains of political orientation, adoption, and personality disorders. This symposium will demonstrate the contribution both qualitative and quantitative narrative approaches

2011 EPA Abstracts

bring to some of psychology's most challenging contemporary issues.

Presentations

A narrative approach to political orientation in conservatives and liberals by Kathrin J. Hanek (University of Michigan Ann Arbor), Dan P. McAdams (Northwestern University), Joseph G. Dadabo (Northwestern University)

The "good" adoption story by Miriam Klevan (Northwestern University)

Identity disturbance in Borderline Personality Disorder: An empirical narrative investigation by Jonathan M. Adler (Franklin W. Olin College of Engineering)

Discussant(s): Jonathan M. Adler (Franklin W. Olin College of Engineering)

Symposium- Thomas Paine B

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY: PSYCHOLOGY'S FEMINIST VOICES IN THE CLASSROOM

Saturday, March 12, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: WADE PICKREN (RYERSON UNIVERSITY)

PSYCHOLOGY'S FEMINIST VOICES IN THE CLASSROOM

Psychology's Feminist Voices (<http://www.feministvoices.com>) is a multimedia internet archive showcasing the women of psychology's past and today's feminist psychologists. This symposium will orient users to the site and demonstrate how it can be used in a wide range of courses, both in lecture and in student assignments. A teaching guide for the site will be provided and time will be allotted for group discussion of further pedagogical uses.

Presentations

The Famous and the Forgotten: A Tour of Psychology's Feminist Voices by Elissa Rodkey, York University Alexandra Rutherford, York University

Denied Degrees to Burning Bras: Enlivening Lectures using by Jennifer L. Bazar, York University Alexandra Rutherford, York University

Not Another Freud Biography: Student Projects based on Psychology's by Jacy L. Young, York University Alexandra Rutherford, York University

Discussant(s): Wade Pickren (Ryerson University and APA)

Paper- Crispus Attucks

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS IV: INDIVIDUAL ISSUES

Saturday, March 12, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: DEBBIE VAN CAMP (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

9:00am - 9:15am

REVISITING THE MINE-THINE PROBLEM: A SENSITIZING EXERCISE FOR EXPLORING DISABILITY ATTRIBUTIONS

DANA S. DUNN (MORAVIAN COLLEGE), DAVID J. FISHER (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY M. BEARD (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

We conducted a conceptual replication of a sensitivity exercise designed to heighten awareness regarding the experience of people with disabilities. Fifty-two participants identified self-perceived disabilities, compared them with those shared by others, completed related questionnaires, and discussed whether and why they preferred their own disability. As hypothesized, 78.8% of participants preferred their own over a paired disability. Preference for their own disability (insider perspective) led participants to adopt an outsider (rejecting) perspective toward paired disabilities.

9:20am - 9:35am

WHAT THEY DON'T TALK ABOUT COULD HURT THEM: PERCEIVED RISK OF RAPE

HEATHER F. CHABOT, ERICA L. LEBEL (NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE)

To understand students' perceived risk of rape, protective behaviors, communication regarding rape, and knowledge of campus rape policies, we assessed undergraduates' rape attitudes, behaviors, experiences, communication and knowledge of campus policies. Given their low perceived risk, poor policy knowledge, and minimal communication, undergraduates seem uninformed about rape. These findings suggest that communication including rape education, prevention, and intervention are important to enhance students' understanding of the reality, prevalence and negative outcomes of rape on campus.

9:40am - 9:55am

REJECTION OF REAL VS. NONAPOLOGIES: DOES REJECTING NONAPOLOGIES MAKE YOU LOOK BAD?

KEVIN J. MCKILLOP, LAUREN CONCORDIA,
KELLIE FOSTER, ASHLEY GILBERT, CAITLIN
SELDIN, KRISTEN ROBERTS (WASHINGTON
COLLEGE)

Observers watched videos of a woman who gave either a real or a nonapology to a victim who either accepted or rejected the attempt. We found that observers perceived nonapologies to be better than real apologies when they were accepted by the target, but worse than real apologies when the target rejected them. In addition, observers rated the victim to be less trustworthy when she rejected either type of apology.

10:00am - 10:15am

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL COMPONENTS OF RELIGIOUS IDENTITY – SEPARATE BUT EQUAL

DEBBIE VAN CAMP (TRINITY WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY)

Despite the importance of religion in many peoples' lives, religious identity has not received adequate attention. Two hundred thirty-six participants completed a measure of religious identity. Individual faith identity and religious group identity are found to be distinct dimensions relating to other aspects of religiosity and personality in meaningful

ways. These findings contribute to the sparse literature concerning religion and religious identity by suggesting that it is, perhaps uniquely, a social and an individual identity.

Poster- President's Ballroom

POSTERS: DEVELOPMENTAL

Saturday, March 12, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

POSTER 1 FINANCIALLY COMPELLED MATERNAL EMPLOYMENT AND DEPRESSION IN YOUNG ADULTS

CATHERINE A. CHAMBLISS, JOSHUA
TANENBAUM, EMILY GARMISA, EMILY
AHLBERG, LINDSAY DOUTT, KIM TERMINE,
JENNIFER NORTON, OLIVER BARRY,
JONATHAN BAHM, ADAM PAPAS, HARRIS
PAPAS (URSINUS COLLEGE),

In this study on the long term correlates of maternal employment, undergraduates whose mothers had been employed out of financial necessity from the students' infancy through their adolescence scored higher on the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) and lower on a measure of admiration of father than those whose mothers had been consistently nonemployed. Children of mothers whose consistent employment was not financially compelled did not score differently than those whose mothers had been nonemployed.

POSTER 2 CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY USAGE AND FRIENDSHIP QUALITY IN ADOLESCENCE

JENNIFER J. THOMAS, CHELSEA USELDING,
BRANDON HECTOR (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

To better understand the relationship between electronic activity usage and friendship quality in adolescence, seventh and ninth graders (N=152) reported on how often they engaged in various forms of electronic communication and gaming with friends and on the positive and negative features of their friendships. Students who spent more time electronically communicating with friends also had higher-quality friendships. In contrast, those who spent more time gaming had friendships characterized by more negative features.

POSTER 3 OLFACTORY CONTEXT AND MEMORY RETRIEVAL IN 3-MONTH-OLD INFANTS

JEFFREY FAGEN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),
COURTNEY SUSS, MELISSA SCHROERS,
SUSAN GAYLORD (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Three-month-old infants were trained to move a mobile in the presence of a background odor (context). Memory retrieval occurred 1 and 5 days later only if the odor present during the retention test matched the training odor. No retention was seen at 7 days unless the infants were re-exposed to the training odor 24 hr prior to the 7-day test (reactivation treatment). Exposure to a novel odor, or no odor, was ineffective.

POSTER 4 PLAYING WITH SPACE: ASSESSING THE TRAINING POTENTIAL OF PAPER AIRPLANE FOLDING

JUSTIN HARRIS, KATHY HIRSH-PASEK, NORA NEWCOMBE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Well-developed spatial skills are important for success in the STEM disciplines but are generally excluded from curricular goals (National Research Council, 2006). Recent research suggests that these skills are malleable, particularly in young children (Uttal et al., 2010). Our findings add to this literature, suggesting that experience folding paper airplanes is related to the kind of spatial visualization that helps children develop their spatial competence.

POSTER 5 OBJECT PLAY, SOCIAL PLAY, AND SOCIAL INTERACTION IN PARENT-CHILD DYADS AT 19 MONTHS

GRETCHEN S. LOVAS, SAMANTHA W. WOLFF,
KEVIN A. BLEISTEIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study introduces a system for coding object play, social play, and social interaction during structured interactive parent-child play. Parent-child dyads from 113 families were videotaped when toddlers were 19 months old. Children engaged in higher levels of object play and social interaction than social play. Daughters' levels of social play and social interaction were significantly higher than

sons'. Parent gender was a minor influence; there were no significant interactions between child and parent gender.

POSTER 6 THE RELATIONSHIP OF APOLOGY AND FORGIVENESS TO ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, AND SOMATIZATION

MAJED A. ASHY (MERRIMACK COLLEGE AND MCLEAN HOSPITAL/HARVARD UNIVERSITY),
MATTHEW ABOUKHALIL (MERRIMACK COLLEGE), KATHLEEN MALLEY-MORRISON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Research is establishing a major role of apology and forgiveness in relation to mental and physical health. Using a measure of attitudes towards apology, forgiveness, and reconciliation (AFRS), we explored associations among subscales of the AFRS and several mental and physical health outcomes. We found that positive orientations towards apology and forgiveness were significantly correlated to positive mental and physical health outcomes. These relationships differed by gender and marital status.

POSTER 7 PARENTAL STRESS AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PARENT-CHILD HEDONIC TONE.

NRITYA V. RAMANI, KEVIN RUSTAM (PACE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined relationships among various types of stress and parent-child interaction in a sample of 22 parent-child dyads. Our hypothesis: Greater parental stress would correspond to differences between parent and child hedonic tone. Twenty-seconds of hedonic tone were each coded by two raters using a nine-point scale ranging from extremely pleasant, to extremely unpleasant. Contrary to our expectations, increased parenting stress during the HAE period does not predict differences between parent-child hedonic tone.

POSTER 8 PARENTAL MONITORING AND SELF CONTROL: EFFECTS ON LIFE SATISFACTION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

DENISE S. SPENCER, REBECCA J. MEYER ,
RACHEL E. KIEFER (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

Previous research has found that parental monitoring and self control predict life satisfaction in adolescents. We hypothesized that parental monitoring and self control would predict levels of life satisfaction in college students who are in transition between adolescence and adulthood. Measures of each variable were collected and regression analysis was conducted. The non-significant results may be due to range restriction or increased autonomy in college students.

POSTER 9 COUNTERFACTUAL THINKING IN FAMILY NARRATIVES DURING EMERGING ADULTHOOD

KELLY A. MARIN, CLARA CASTILLO DE MOLINA, INES CASTILLO DE MOLINA, SARAH YOUNG (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Researchers find that counterfactual thinking (CFT), the ability to imagine alternative versions of events, affects meaning of the event. Participants who engage in CFT subsequently evaluate an event as more meaningful. We wanted to examine the relation between CFT and narrative meaning making. Results show that CFT aids in the meaning making process, such that there is more insight, less negativity, and more future talk during the retelling of a transitional experience.

POSTER 10 THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG OFF-CAMPUS STUDY, ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN AN SYE

ALISSA L. BEIDECK, CATHERINE A. CROSBY-CURRIE (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Study abroad has been associated with deeper learning and positive development, but most studies employ qualitative designs and subjective measures. This study examined the influence of off-campus study on grade-point average trajectory and participation in a senior-year experience through an archival data study of college student records. Results suggested that lower-than-average students experienced the most academic gains from off-campus study; off-campus study was also related to participation in optional senior-year experiences for some majors.

POSTER 11 SELF-EFFICACY AND THE VALUE OF DIVERGENT THINKING: AN EXPLORATION

INTO META-CREATIVES

PAMELA BRAVERMAN SCHMIDT (BUNKER HILL COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Individuals who produce creative accomplishments in a singular genre are relatively common. Less common and rarely examined are the gifted meta-creatives, exceptionally innovative individuals who have mastery in two or more domains. Specific factors are identified as major contributors to the achievement of multiple creativities. Theoretical perspectives addressing this nexus of creativity include the neurology of creativity, multiple intelligences, vital involvement, and the epiphany of "flow."

POSTER 12 FATHER INVOLVEMENT AND ANXIETY IN ADOLESCENT MOTHERS DURING PRENATAL AND 6-MONTH PERIODS

EMILY R. HOTEZ, CHRISTINA GEE, LYZAIDA RIVERA (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

The transition to parenthood is particularly stressful for those who must adapt to paternal roles before adulthood. Based on prior research suggesting father involvement to be protective against maternal anxiety, the present study hypothesized that higher father involvement would be associated with lower anxiety in adolescent mothers. Regression analyses indicated that father involvement was negatively associated with maternal anxiety at 6 months, suggesting father involvement to be critical for the adolescent mother's emotional health longitudinally.

POSTER 13 SPIRITUALITY, PERCEPTION OF SUPPORT, AND SATISFACTION WITH LIFE

VERNEDA P. HAMM BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between the belief that God's love can be felt through others, perception of family and friend support, and life satisfaction among older adults. Life satisfaction was positively correlated with perception of family and friend support and the belief that God's love is felt through others. However, the belief that God's love is felt through others is correlated with only perception of support from friends. Explanations for

these results are discussed.

POSTER 14 ACHIEVING CHILDREN'S SOCIAL, PHYSICAL, AND COGNITIVE INDEPENDENCE - THE ROLE OF EARLY DEPENDENCE

ELAINE S. BARRY (PENN STATE FAYETTE, THE EBERLY CAMPUS)

Reflecting developmental psychology's shift from "deficit" models to "competency" models, and in accordance with evolutionary developmental psychology, this poster provides examples of the adaptive nature of children's (in)abilities. I propose that the early dependency needs of children's social, physical, and cognitive competencies serve the purpose of allowing for greater independence later. When children's need for dependence in these areas is appropriately met, the result is more independent and optimal functioning.

POSTER 15 CONNECTIONS BETWEEN POSITIVE PEER INFLUENCE AND FRIENDSHIP QUALITY IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE

ASHLEY E. PIETROWSKI, JENNIFER J. THOMAS (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

To better understand positive peer influence, seventh graders (N=187) reported on their susceptibility to being influenced by friends to behave prosocially, to be involved in school, to make healthy eating decisions and on the quality of their best friendship. Girls were more susceptible to prosocial peer influence than boys. Students with higher quality friendships reported more influence to be prosocial. Students with friendships higher in negative quality reported less influence toward school involvement.

POSTER 16 MEMORIES OF SCHOOL EXPERIENCES IN GRADES K-12 AND ADJUSTMENT IN COLLEGE

NICOLE M. DAVIS (COLLEGE AT BUFFALO, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JILL M. NORVILITIS (COLLEGE AT BUFFALO, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The present study was designed to identify predictors of adjustment to college. The results suggest that that awareness of parental

expectations sets up an important foundation for positive school experiences. Further, symptoms of ADHD and awareness of parental expectations influence social and personal-emotional adjustment to college.

POSTER 17 THE ROLE OF INHIBITORY CONTROL IN YOUNG CHILDREN'S CONTRARY-TO-FACT REASONING

JENNIFER VAN REET (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Two studies investigated the relationship between two types of inhibitory control and the ability to solve contrary-to-fact syllogisms in young preschoolers. No relationship was found with conflict inhibitory control. However, for delay inhibitory control, a significant positive relationship was found in young 3-year-olds, but a significant negative relationship was found in older 3- and young 4-year-old children.

POSTER 18 THE ONTOGENY OF FEAR CONDITIONING IN THE RAT: FREEZING, AND NOT CONTEXTUAL LEARNING, IS THE LIMITING FACTOR.

STEPHANIE I. SHIERS, MICHAEL BURMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

Auditory and contextual conditioning can be shown to dissociate during development, with auditory fear conditioning emerging about a week prior to contextual conditioning. The current experiments manipulate the strength of the unconditioned stimulus, demonstrating that both contextual and auditory fear conditioning are enhanced as a function of age with the stronger aversive stimulus. Thus, the apparent differential emergence of contextual and auditory conditioning with a weaker stimulus was likely due to an "associative ceiling" effect.

POSTER 19 ATTENTION TO A SPEAKER: GAZE PATTERNS FROM INFANCY TO EARLY CHILDHOOD

MICHELLE RHOADES, ELIZABETH STUPRICH (ITHACA COLLEGE)

We examined developmental shifts from infancy to early childhood in eye gaze patterns to a speaker.

We hypothesized that infants 9-15 months old would spend more time looking at the speaker's mouth than her eyes, while preschool children aged 19-47 months would spend more time looking at the speaker's eyes than her mouth. We measured the time spent looking at the mouth and eyes using eye tracking technology. The results supported our hypothesis.

POSTER 20 ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN GENDER REFERENCE GROUP IDENTITY AND GENDER-TYPING

SARAH M. HAMILTON, LARISSA ZABLOWSKI (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), JONELL STROUGH (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), CLARE M. METHA (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

We examined the associations between gender reference-group identity and competitive and cooperative activity orientation, gender-typed personality traits, and overt sexism in 145 adolescents. For girls, gender reference-group identity was positively associated with cooperative and competitive activity orientation and feminine gender-typed traits. Gender reference group identity was not associated with masculine traits. For boys, gender reference-group identity was positively associated with competitive activity orientation and sexism, but not gender-typed personality traits.

POSTER 21 ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN GENDER-TYPED PERSONALITY TRAITS AND SEX SEGREGATION AT SCHOOL

CHRISTINA M. WIGGLESWORTH, KATHARINE MINER (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), JONELL STROUGH (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), CLARE M. MEHTA (EMMANUEL)

We examined associations between sex segregation in choice of partner to work with at school and competitive/cooperative activity orientation, communication responsiveness, and gender reference-group identity in 145 adolescents. For boys, sex segregation at school was associated with the belief that same-sex peers are more responsive conversational partners than are other-sex peers, and gender-reference group identity. For girls, competitive/cooperative activity orientation, communication responsiveness, and gender

reference-group identity were not associated with sex segregation at school.

POSTER 22 FOUR THROUGH FORTY, STILL THE SAME PERSON?: PRESCHOOLERS' UNDERSTANDING OF IDENTITY STABILITY

EMILY E. FIELDS, GRANT GUTHEIL (NAZARETH COLLEGE OF ROCHESTER)

This study examined preschoolers' ability to understand that identity remains stable as individuals grow and change over time. Children and adults were read a story about a boy growing into a man and then asked five questions which represented understanding of identity stability. Results confirmed that five year olds and adults grasped this concept while four year olds did not because of their responses indicating the man and boy were the same or different individuals, respectively.

POSTER 23 SLEEP AND BODY MASS INDEX IN YOUNG ADOLESCENTS AT DIFFERENT PUBERTAL STAGES

KEVIN D. FERSCHKE, CHRISTINE A. MARCO (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), AMY R. WOLFSON (COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS)

This prospective study examined changes in sleep patterns over one year and its effect on BMI in young adolescents at different pubertal stages. For adolescents in earlier stages of development, school night sleep patterns that became less consistent over the year-long period were associated with higher BMI in 8th grade. For adolescents in later stages of development, sleep schedules that shifted to occur later in the evening were associated with higher BMI in 8th grade.

POSTER 24 AGE DIFFERENCES IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF HAND GRIP STRENGTH AND DEPRESSION

ANGELA L. LEE, ALYXANDRA W. HERBERT, MARGIE E. LACHMAN (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies have found that grip strength is related to physical health, especially among older adults. We examined whether grip strength was also related to mental health in a wider age range

of adults from ages 22 to 84. Grip strength was negatively related to depression, when controlling for age, sex, and physical health. This relationship was stronger among younger adults than older adults, and possible explanations for this interaction are discussed.

POSTER 25 SOCIAL SUPPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: THE MODERATING ROLE OF LIFE SATISFACTION

YACOV AVIV, BRIAN J. AYOTTE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), JENNIFER MARGRETT (IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY), JULIE PATRICK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

We examined the moderating role of life satisfaction in the association of positive and negative social support and physical activity among adults. Results indicated that: (a) positive social support was more positively related to physical activity among participants with high life satisfaction compared to those with low life satisfaction, and (b) negative social support was more negatively related to physical activity among those with low life satisfaction compared to those with high life satisfaction.

POSTER 26 THE EFFECT OF GENDER AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHILD VICTIMS ON CHILDREN'S CREDIBILITY

MICHELLE MCCAULEY, CAITLIN TAYLOR, KEVIN MADORE, ADELA M. LANGROCK (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

This study examined how prior experiences with children, attitudes toward child witnesses and gender relate to participants' perceptions of child witness credibility. Participants saw a video of a child recalling a personal experience and rated the credibility of the account. Those with more favorable attitudes toward child witnesses found the child more credible compared to those with less favorable attitudes. This effect was influenced, however, by personal experience with children and the child's gender.

POSTER 27 THE POTENTIAL OF OWN-GROUP PREFERENCE IN MAINTAINING A SALIENT SOCIOPOLITICAL IDENTITY

VANESSA V. VOLPE, SELCUK R. SIRIN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

A central task for emerging adults is the development of a salient sociopolitical identity. However, politically polarized contexts may pose a particular risk of experiencing sociopolitical identity stress. Data were taken from a larger national study of Political Identity in Conflict (PI: Selcuk Sirin) in Turkey. Results support the role of own-group preference in helping emerging adults maintain a salient sociopolitical identity in the midst of stress, highlighting this mechanism of resilience for further research.

POSTER 28 EFFECTS OF CHRONIC AND DAILY STRESS ON SLEEP IN YOUNG ADOLESCENTS

CHRISTINA M. SALES, CHRISTINE A. MARCO (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), AMY R. WOLFSON (COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS)

This study examined how socioeconomic status (SES) moderated the effect of daily stress on sleep in 7th graders. Adolescents recorded daily stress and mood and wore an actigraph for one week. Parents completed a modified Hollingshead SES measure. In higher SES families, mood affected school night sleep for boys. In lower SES families, both stress and mood affected the boys' weekend sleep patterns; however only stress affected the girls' weekend sleep patterns.

POSTER 29 LOCUS OF CONTROL AND ALIENATION AS RELATED TO CHEATING IN HIGH SCHOOL

ZACHARY A. SOULLIARD, BARBARA A LEWIS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This research examined locus of control and alienation as related to reasons for cheating. High school students answered questions about cheating behaviors and completed a locus of control measure and an alienation scale. External locus of control was positively correlated with cheating. Also, students with an external locus of control cheated for different reasons than alienated students. These results suggest that cheating prevention programs tailored to individual characteristics could work better than current

general programs.

POSTER 30 ALCOHOL USE FREQUENCY, CHILD AWARENESS, CHILD'S AGE, AND ALCOHOL USE SERIOUSNESS BELIEFS

NICHOLAS C. RIZZUTTI, JEFFREY D. ELLIOTT
(STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

College students read a scenario that manipulated alcohol use frequency, child awareness of use, and child's age, and rated seriousness of the use. A 3X2X3 ANOVA showed participants rated alcohol use as more serious when it occurred 15 or 25 times monthly regardless of child awareness than when it occurred only 5 times monthly with the child unaware. Child awareness, but not child's age, affected beliefs about the effect of alcohol use on the child.

POSTER 31 FEEDBACK SEEKING AND GIVING IN RELATIONSHIPS

ANGELA BARTOLI (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ADDALENA VIRTUS, EMMA WETZEL, RACHEL BEVILACQUA (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The current study is looking at the distinctions between feedback seeking and feedback giving in relationships. In addition this study looks at the relationship between attachment style and feedback seeking. The three attachment styles are secure, avoidant and anxious-ambivalent (Brennan, Clark, & Shaver, 1998). We hypothesized that those who have an insecure attachment style will seek and give information more indirectly than their securely attached counterparts. To complete the study 118 participants were surveyed.

POSTER 32 FAMILIAL FACTORS IN SUBSTANCE USE AMONG AT RISK YOUTH

SIMONE WESTERMAN, ADAM R ULMEN, NANCY DORR, RICHARD T PULICE (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined differences in substance usage among at risk adolescents depending on the family-related variables of family structure, income, history of substance abuse, and abuse/neglect. Data were collected by interviewing case workers of 143 5th-

12th grade students who were enrolled in a program designed to help at-risk youth. Results showed that students with at least one parent who abuses substances are more likely to use substances themselves, but may be more likely to enter treatment.

POSTER 33 ATTACHMENT AND FEEDBACK SEEKING IN EMERGING ADULthood

KIRI A. JARVIS, KATHERINE GEORGE, CRAIG GILKEY, DR. MATTHEW DYKAS (SUNY OSWEGO)

According to Bowlby's attachment theory, individuals develop internal working models of self based on early attachment experiences. These models influence individual's self-concept, which affects the type of feedback a person seeks about the self. We examined whether greater attachment insecurity was linked to more negative feedback seeking about the self and whether more insecure individuals blocked potentially painful feedback.

POSTER 34 CONCEPTIONS OF ADULthood AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

JULIO RIVAS, HE LEN CHUNG, KELLY MACINTIRE (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study explored emerging adults' perceptions of adulthood criteria, their confidence about achieving these criteria, and well-being. Results indicate that, among 44 college freshmen, the level of importance placed on independence-related adulthood criteria moderates the link between confidence levels and alcohol use. Results also suggest that confidence levels are positively related to self-worth and self-efficacy. Findings highlight the importance of studying adulthood criteria among emerging adults and promoting confidence regarding the achievement of important criteria.

POSTER 35 "THEY REALLY WILL GROW OUT OF IT" SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

TIFFANY L. FRANK, REBECCA CURTIS
(ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Sibling relationships have not been adequately researched in psychology. The purpose of this

study was to expand findings pertaining to the quality of sibling relationships across the lifespan, and between different gender dyads. Significant results were found indicating that sibling relationships become warmer and contain less conflict and rivalry as adults, and that males reported more conflict in their sibling relationships as children while females reported more rivalry as adults.

POSTER 36 PRENATAL PREDICTORS OF COPARENTING IN THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE

REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN, ELIZABETH MASTERMAN, JENNIFER BURGOYNE
(ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

This longitudinal, multimethod study explored coparenting predictors in fifty-four pregnant couples during the first year postpartum. Couples' family-of-origin coparenting experiences and expectations of future coparenting predicted coparenting dynamics observed at 3 and 12 months. Prenatal coparenting dynamics observed while couples played with a doll representing their baby were highly consistent with their coparenting behaviors with their 3-months-old and also predicted some 12-months coparenting dynamics. Findings highlight cross-time consistency of coparenting across the transition to parenthood.

POSTER 37 THE EFFECTS OF RELIGIOSITY AND SPIRITUALITY ON ADOLESCENT WELL-BEING

ALISON B. LUDDEN, AMANDA MCCLAUGHLIN
(COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS)

This study examined religious participation and importance in relation to adolescent well-being. Stronger religious belief among high school students ($n = 371$) was linked with greater emotional regulation, optimism, self-worth, and self-esteem as well as higher grades, and less cheating and relational aggression. Greater religious attendance and support from a religious community were associated with less school misbehavior and better adjustment. These findings remain after accounting for age, sex, race, parental education, and social support.

POSTER 38 FACTORS RELATED TO SOCIAL

SKILLS IN HEAD START CHILDREN

ROSE DIBIASE (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY),
PATRICE MARIE MILLER (SALEM STATE COLLEGE)

This study examined factors that predict social skills in Head Start preschoolers. Participants were 43 mothers and their 4 to 5 year old children who were attending Head Start centers north of Boston. A multiple regression analysis demonstrated that as predicted by previous work, the child's temperament, cognitive competency, as measured by language skills, and their mother's level of neuroticism, all made a significant contributions to the teacher's ratings of the child's social skills.

POSTER 39 SENSORY PROCESSING RELATES TO PARENTING AND CHILDREN'S COPING

MARIA KALPIDOU (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

The study shows significant links between children's sensory processing, their coping strategies, and parenting characteristics. Thirty children participated in a tactile threshold task and reported their coping strategies. Mothers provided information about the children's sensory processing. Children with low tactile threshold are less likely to use constructive problem solving and more likely to use aggression. Sensory sensitivity as rated by mothers is negatively linked to parental nurturance while high tactile threshold facilitates parental warmth.

POSTER 40 THE EFFECTS OF LOW SES ON PARENTS' SCAFFOLDING QUESTIONS TO PRESCHOOLERS

R. BRUCE THOMPSON, CHRISTINE PEURA,
BRANDON FOSTER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

SES differences in parents' scaffolding language was explored among 25 parent-child dyads. Parents' talk while collaborating with their preschoolers was coded for statements (descriptives and directives) and questions that reference children's mental states. In spite of equal rates of scaffolding talk, low SES parents utilized significantly fewer questions; and in particular fewer utterances requesting children to reflect on their

own knowledge or awareness. Implications for children metacognitive reasoning and academic achievement is discussed

POSTER 41 DOES COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY PREDICT COUNTERFACTUAL REASONING?

CHRISTINA J. PHILYAW, CORINNE BIRKELAND
(CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Counterfactual reasoning can help to produce a different outcome in future situations. Cognitive flexibility is the ability to concurrently categorize an object in several ways. The present study examined whether cognitive flexibility predicted spontaneous counterfactual reasoning in third, fourth, and fifth grade students. Participants could generate counterfactual statements following four stories and engaged in a cognitive flexibility measure. Cognitive flexibility predicted spontaneous generation of counterfactuals, but did not account for variance in explicitly prompted counterfactuals.

POSTER 42 PRELIMINARY FINDINGS ON FACTORS INFLUENCING RAPID AUDITORY PROCESSING IN 6-MONTH-OLDS: HOUSEHOLD DENSITY, MATERNAL EDUCATION, MATERNAL DEPRESSION AND MEDIA EXPOSURE.

RACHEL BARR (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), D. LINEBARGER (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), P. HORN, E. SAUEROFF, A. ALVAREZ (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), S. FENSTERMACHER (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), A. A. BENASICH, N. CHOUDHURY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Deficits in processing of two rapidly presented, successive, auditory stimuli (rapid auditory processing, RAP), maternal depression and exposure to household chaos have been associated with language delays. RAP was measured in 84 6- to 9-month-old infants living in low-income families and parents completed depression, household density and media use questionnaires. Linear regression suggests that higher household density and possibly television exposure may enhance and that maternal depression may interfere with early perceptual discrimination abilities.

POSTER 43 THE PROTRACTED VIDEO DEFICIT EFFECT: EXAMINING 1 TO 4 YEAR-OLDS' IMITATION OF A PUZZLE TASK

RACHEL BARR (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), KELLY DICKERSON, PETER GERHARDSTEIN, ELIZABETH ZACK, HANNAH FRANK, PAULA MCINTYRE, JOHN SHULER

Infants and toddlers consistently learning significantly less from a video demonstration than a live demonstration, termed the video deficit effect. Eighteen-, 24-, 30-, 36-, and 42-month-olds were tested with a new arbitrary sequence magnetic puzzle deferred imitation task. The video deficit was strongly present at 30 months and offset at 42 months. These data reveal a developmental increase in flexibility and generalization skill consistent with a representational account of the video deficit.

POSTER 44 CONFLICT BELIEFS AND STRATEGIES IN LATE ADOLESCENTS' ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

SHARANYA MOHANTY, JACKIE DEITCH-STACKHOUSE, CANDICE FEIRING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Although research examines conflict beliefs in family and peer relationships, almost no work considers beliefs about conflicts in romantic relationships. This research examined relations between conflict beliefs and resolution strategies in late adolescents involved in a romantic relationship. As expected, constructive beliefs about conflict (e.g., it improves communication) were positively associated with positive problem solving strategies (e.g., negotiating) and destructive beliefs (e.g., it threatens the relationship) were positively related with negative resolutions strategies (e.g., compliance).

POSTER 45 EARLY PUBERTAL TIMING AND BODY DISSATISFACTION IN GIRLS

LINDSAY K. STAPLES, KRISTEN FAY (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

This investigation seeks to determine whether there is a predictive relationship between pubertal timing and body image concerns in girls. In a sample of

251 girls, we assessed pubertal timing at Grade 7 and assessed body dissatisfaction and drive for thinness at Grade 9. Results showed that girls who experienced early pubertal onset and on-time pubertal onset exhibited higher levels of body dissatisfaction and drive for thinness than girls who experienced late pubertal onset.

POSTER 46 MITIGATION IN WOMEN'S NARRATIVES ABOUT MET AND UNMET NEEDS IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

MELISSA J. ZIELINSKI, JAMIE DIORIO, CANDICE FEIRING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined young women's use of mitigation during narratives about when their romantic partners did and did not meet their needs. Mitigation is used to minimize and control for uncomfortable emotions that surface during storytelling. Forty-five women were interviewed about their relationship needs and completed ratings of negative emotions and rejection sensitivity. Mitigation was reliably coded, more frequent when women discussed unmet needs and related to the frequency of negative emotions in the narratives.

POSTER 47 THE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF DISTRACTION ON MEMORY CAPACITY

SYDNIE M. THURBER, RACHEL E. DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of the present research is to explore the differences in memory recall with and without distractions, and to look for differential personality effects. Participants completed a word-list memory recall task both with and without a distraction. High scores on openness were associated with better performance on the memory task during the distraction. Additionally, participants who reported a preference for studying with stimulation (e.g., music) performed worse in the distraction condition.

POSTER 48 RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF BODY APPEARANCE/FUNCTION IN OLDER ADULTS AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

TODD R. ABRAHAM, KRISTEN HOMAN (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

The current study tested the relative importance of

satisfaction with body appearance or body function in college students and older adults. The participants were 107 college students and 44 older adults who completed measures that tapped overall life satisfaction, body appearance and body function satisfaction, and sociocultural attitudes toward appearance. Appearance satisfaction as well as function satisfaction was found to be significantly more related to overall life satisfaction for the older participants.

POSTER 49 AGE & ANXIETY: TECHNOLOGY RELATED ANXIETY ACROSS THE AGE SPECTRUM

MEREDITH A. EGGERT, CLARA V. KUNTZ, SUSAN E. MASON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Stereotypes in today's society represent older adults as being wary of technology. This study was designed to examine the relationship between anxiety and technology use in older adults, as measured with Domain C of the Computer Technology Use Scale (CTUS) (Conrad & Munro, 2008). Participants were divided into three age groups and their anxiety levels were assessed. Analyses revealed significantly higher anxiety levels in the oldest adults as compared to the young and middle-aged adults.

POSTER 50 SENIOR TO SENIOR: THE PASSAGE OF WISDOM-RELATED ADVICE

CLARA V. KUNTZ (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY), SUSAN E. MASON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

This study was conducted to explore age and gender differences in the type of advice that adults give. Advice was classified as general or specific; and within the specific category, eight sub-categories were identified. Data analysis revealed that gender was more predictive of advice type than was age. The hypothesis that older adults are more likely than younger adults to give general life advice, held true for the men, but not for the women.

POSTER 51 2008 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: THE RELATION BETWEEN PERSONAL MEANING AND PERSONAL CONTROL IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

NATALIE CRUZ, KELLY A. MARIN (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The 2008 U.S. Presidential election was an important moment for young adults, who never before displayed such an interest in a presidential election. However, socio-historical events are only meaningful to some individuals. The purpose of our study was to examine whether personal control related to the meaning one attributed to the 2008 presidential election. Our findings show that participants with high levels of external control have lower levels of personal meaning making.

POSTER 52 EARLY GENDER STEREOTYPES IN PRESCHOOLERS

MELANIE BRONSTEIN, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Early in life, gender becomes a common theme in determining who can play with whom—boys play with boys; girls play with girls—and what kind of toys each child can play with—girls can play with dolls and boys can play with trucks. To what extent does gender stereotyping exist in young children and at what age does it become prominent? The answers will allow us to better understand the minds of today's children.

POSTER 53 EXPRESSIVE THERAPIES AND HOSPICE CARE: THREE CASE STUDIES WITHIN THE NURSING HOME SETTING

AMANDA BEAN (LESLEY UNIVERSITY), DAVID GOODMAN (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), LINDSAY COE (CARE ALTERNATIVES HOSPICE), KATIE HOWE (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

Palliative care, specifically under the rubric of alternative and complementary therapies, advocates an intersectional approach when working with the patient in hospice care. The application of storytelling and letter-writing, art, and pet therapy creates positive emotional potentials in those ailed with terminal illness. This presentation will use case studies to delineate expressive therapy's role within the nursing home setting.

POSTER 54 SEXUAL HEALTH IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

ANNE MARIE SCHIPANI, DR. KELLY MARIN, ALEX COCHRANE, RITCHLYN MOHAMMED (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Research shows that college students have a poor understanding of sexual health. We created a survey covering reproductive health, STDs, HIV/AIDS, contraception, and abstinence. The main objective of this project was to examine sexual health knowledge in emerging adults. Results suggest that emerging adults have low sexual health knowledge, particularly in HIV and STDs. In addition, the kind of sex education background received has an effect on sexual health knowledge.

POSTER 55 SCHOOL-BASED EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AMONG RURAL ADOLESCENTS

ALLISON E. SHEPARD, ALISON BRYANT LUDDEN (COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS)

Involvement in school-based extracurricular activities among rural adolescents ($n = 670$) in the eighth and ninth grade was examined across various dimensions (academic self concept, subjective task value, academic self efficacy, GPA, peer school attitudes, peer substance use, peer substance use attitudes, substance use, depression, and self esteem). Independent samples t-tests revealed differences among adolescents who participated in school arts, school sports and school academic clubs.

POSTER 56 ADULTHOOD INFLUENCED BY CHILDHOOD: FAMILY OF ORIGIN AND CLOSE ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

KELSEY E. TILL, DWIGHT A. HENNESSY (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study is designed to examine possible relationships between a person's experiences in his/her family of origin and his/her experiences in close romantic relationships. Using self report measures, this study found that avoidance in recent romantic relationships was associated with general self-esteem and parental behavior control while anxiety in current romantic relationships was linked with self-esteem and parental affective involvement.

POSTER 57 PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION OF FREQUENCY OF CONTACT, INTRUSIVE, AND SUPPORTIVE PARENTING SCALES

KAYLI V. KNAPP, MICHAEL G. MACLEAN
(BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

Three scales were created for the purpose of a study measuring intrusive parenting, supportive parenting and its effects of college student well-being. Each scale was created using relevant information from current literature. Chronbach's alpha values were calculated for each measure to ensure reliability. A with item removed analysis was included. The frequency of parental contact scale ($\alpha = .70$), the parental intrusion scale ($\alpha = .77$), the perceived parental support scale ($\alpha = .97$).

POSTER 58 DISCRIMINATION, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND BEHAVIOR OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS

PRIYA GOPALAN, SELCUK R. SIRIN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Discrimination negatively impacts the behavioral outcomes of children of immigrants. Social support and school setting may be a buffer against the negative effects of perceived discrimination. Data from 191 participants of the Longitudinal Immigrant Families and Teachers Study (LIFTS) is analyzed to examine the moderating influence of social support and school setting on the relation between discrimination and behavioral outcomes of children in public and Islamic schools.

POSTER 59 PARENTAL INFLUENCE ON THE HEALTH CARE PRACTICES IN YOUNG ADULTS

STEPHANIE L. WIDMER, RITA S. DYTELL, EILEEN M. BRADY (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

In order to examine the continuity of parental influence on health care practices in young adults, a revised Self Care Inventory was administered to 42 college students and to both parents. Results indicated a lack of parental influence on young adult health care behaviors with one surprising exception; fathers' substance use accounted for 21% of the variance in their offspring's substance

use.

POSTER 60 ASPECTS OF PARENTAL MONITORING AND POSTIVE OUTCOMES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

MEGAN L. MURDUCK, ANDREW P. BARNES (GROVE CITY COLLEGE), TYLER G. EWING (GROVE CITY COLLEGE), ANNA M. WAGNER (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

This study investigated whether aspects of parental monitoring predicted positive behavior in college students. Hope was exclusively predicted by parental monitoring, $t = 2.240$, $p = 0.028$; gratitude was only predicted by quality of parent-child relationship, $t = 2.728$, $p = .008$ and forgiveness was only predicted by child self-disclosure, $t = 3.424$, $p = .001$. Parental monitoring is a multifaceted construct. Differing outcomes are predicted by different aspects.

Paper- Cambridge B

INTERNATIONAL PAPERS: INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Saturday, March 12, 2011 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: MARK TERJESEN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

9:00am - 9:15am

FAMILY INFLUENCES ON THE CAREER CHOICES OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENTS

JENNIFER L. ERSKINE (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY-HARRISBURG), SENEL POYRAZLI (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY – HARRISBURG)

A literature review was conducted on how families influence international college students' career choices. Because studies were limited, other student groups were also searched to draw conclusions regarding international students. Results showed parents play a major role in children's gender-role and cultural socialization, which affect college students' career choices. Individualistic and collectivistic cultures were discussed regarding parental influence on

2011 EPA Abstracts

international students' career choices. Implications of the findings and suggestions to college personnel are provided.

9:16am - 9:31am

THE SITUATED NATURE OF CROSS-NATIONAL REACTIONS TO TERRORISM

MICHAEL J. STEVENS (ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY)

Review of (1) A qualitative study of 288 Peruvian undergraduates' definitions of terrorism, (2) A cross-national, experimental study of 874 Peruvian and U.S. undergraduates, using a "newsflash" that varied the target (civilian, commercial, military), impact (high, low), frequency (first, latest in a series) of a hypothetical terrorist attack. Significant gender, country and other differences emerged. The presentation concludes with suggestions for applied and research.

9:32am - 9:47am

COMPARISON OF STUDENT EDUCATORS' PERCEPTIONS OF EDUCATIONAL DISABILITIES: GREECE-USA

NATALIE N. POLITIKOS (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), D. TIGHE COOKE (WORCESTER STATE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this presentation is to compare Greek versus U.S. student educators' perceptions of children with learning challenges and educational disabilities. Additionally, we will discuss student educators' perceptions of their own expertise, competency, and confidence in working with children with educational disabilities. Our presentation will focus on how these results could alter the practice of delivering mental health services within the school system.

9:48am - 10:03am

UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF IRRATIONAL BELIEFS IN STUDENTS' ABILITY TO COPE WITH TEST ANXIETY- RESULTS FROM A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON OF AMERICAN, ROMANIAN, AND TAIWANESE UNDE

ALINA M. AGIURGIOAEI BOIE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), FABIAN AGIURGIOAEI BOIE, LAVINIA MARCHIS, MARK TERJESEN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Cross cultural studies expand our understanding of behavioral phenomena, such as test anxiety. Previous research indicated the essential role that cognition plays in conceptualizing test anxiety. Few studies have yet investigated if the relationship between test anxiety, coping mechanisms and specific patterns of irrational thinking is different as a function of culture and educational environments. We further explored this triadic relationship using regression models and compared undergraduate samples from the US, Romanian and Taiwan.

10:04am - 10:19am

STUDYING MIGRATION AND DIASPORAS THEN AND NOW: REVISING THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

PADMINI BANERJEE (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY) MYNA GERMAN (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

One of the ongoing challenges confronting researchers on issues of migration is that of clarifying appropriate and stable guiding constructs within a field in rapid motion. The scale of human migration has expanded significantly, the internal experience of migration has changed through the introduction of new informational and communication technologies (ICTs) that make it possible to transcend time and space as never before. The authors define new parameters and constructs within this emergent interdisciplinary area.

Invited Speaker- Charles View Ballroom

TEACHING KEYNOTE

Saturday, March 12, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: ANDREW PECK (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

THE GREAT MISCONCEPTIONS OF POPULAR PSYCHOLOGY.

SCOTT LILIENTHAL (EMORY UNIVERSITY)

2011 EPA Abstracts

In this talk, Dr. Lilienfeld will examine the prevalence, nature, and sources of widespread myths and misconceptions regarding popular psychology, and will discuss the reasons for the large gap between scientific and folk knowledge of human nature. He will present recommendations for teaching students about psychological misconceptions, and for using such misconceptions as a vehicle for teaching scientific thinking.

Symposium- Cambridge A

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: WILL PSYCHOLOGY BE LOST IN HEALTHCARE?

Saturday, March 12, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: ARTHUR C. EVANS (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

WILL PSYCHOLOGY BE LOST IN HEALTHCARE REFORM: AN ANTIDOTE FOR IRRELEVANCE

One of the key provisions of healthcare reform is the emphasis on primary care and behavioral healthcare integration. The authors argue that psychology should be actively involved in shaping the development of these emerging models in terms of their design, implementation and evaluation. Three perspectives, including that of a primary care administrator, will be presented that highlight critical areas: policy and systems development; design and implementation issues; and training education and workforce development strategies.

Presentations

POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF INTEGRATING BEHAVIORAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH FOR PSYCHOLOGY by Arthur C. Evans, Ph.D. City of Philadelphia, & University of Pennsylvania

EXPERIENCE FROM THE FIELD: A PHILADELPHIA STORY by Natalie Levkovich, Health Federation of Philadelphia

REVISITING "SCIENCE TO PRACTICE" MODEL FOR TRAINING HEALTH CARE PSYCHOLOGISTS by Astrid Beigel, Ph.D County

of Los Angeles, Department of Mental Health

Discussant(s): Arthur C. Evans Jr., Ph.D (City of Philadelphia and University of Pennsylvania)

Symposium- Aquarium

EPAGS INVITED SYMPOSIA: SPORT PSYCHOLOGY -THE REAL SCOOP

Saturday, March 12, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: TYLER KORONA (SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE)

AN INVITED PANEL:SO YOU WANT TO BE A SPORT PSYCHOLOGIST?!SPONSORED BY EPAGS (EPA GRADUATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION)

TYLER KORONA, ALICIA WASHINGTON, MARCUS WASHINGTON (SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE)

New York Yankees great Yogi Berra once said, "Ninety percent of the game is half mental." Have you ever wondered what he meant? Look no further than the field of Sport Psychology for the answers! Training the mind in preparation for competition in sports is just as important as training the body. Come learn about the benefits of Sport Psychology and how you can get involved. This panel discussion will provide students with information on careers in the field as well the basic knowledge essential to breaking in to the world of Sport Psychology.

Symposium- Haym Saloman

CLINICAL SYMPOSIA: PROVIDING EVIDENCE-BASED GROUP TREATMENTS FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN AND LATINO CHILDREN

Saturday, March 12, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: CRAIG SPRINGER (NEWARK BETH ISRAEL MEDICAL CENTER)

PROVIDING EVIDENCE-BASED GROUP TREATMENTS FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN AND LATINO CHILDREN

Evidence-based group treatments are paramount

for addressing numerous childhood behavior disorders. However, there is a paucity of effective group programming and efficacy research in impoverished, urban settings for African-American and Latino clients. The current panel brings together four scientist-practitioners with expertise in delivering evidence-based group treatment for minority children. Each presentation will provide the rationale and empirical support for a particular group treatment and discuss considerations for working with African-American and Latino clients.

Presentations

Cultural Considerations in the Development and Implementation of Group Treatment for Maltreated Children by Caridad Moreno(Newark Beth Israel Medical Center)

Innovative Evidence-Based Group Treatment for African-American and Latino Elementary School Aged Children Who Have Been Sexually Abused: An Empirical Update by Craig Springer (Newark Beth Israel Medical Center) and Justin Misurell (Newark Beth Israel Medical Center)

Moderators of Success in a Group Program to Prevent Child Conduct Problems by Rachelle Theise-Gordon (Yeshiva University) Greta L. Doctoroff (Yeshiva University), Laurie Miller Brotman (New York University), Keng-Yen Huang (New York University), Spring Dawson-McClure (New York University), Dimitra Kamboukos (New York University), and Joseph Palamar (New York University)

Discussant(s): Craig Springer (Newark Beth Israel Medical Center)

Paper- Paul Revere B

COGNITIVE PAPERS V - KNOWLEDGE

Saturday, March 12, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: LINCOLN CRATON (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

10:30am - 10:45am

THE IMPACT OF LANGUAGE ON VISUAL EVENT PERCEPTION

GAURAV KHARKWAL, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study investigated how visual and linguistic processing interact with one another in event perception. Results showed that linguistic descriptions did not affect the speed with which people detected events, and physical features of the event had no effect on people's answers to linguistic queries. Taken as a whole, these results suggest that, at least during the early phases of processing, visual processing and linguistic processing are fairly independent of one another.

10:50am - 11:05am

COLOR LANGUAGE'S EFFECT ON PERCEPTION: THE ACTIVATION OF LINGUISTIC CATEGORIES

LAURA J. KELLY, BARBARA MALT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

A strong version of the Whorfian hypothesis—habitual thought processes are based on the language a speaker knows—is contrasted with the thinking-for-speaking (Slobin, 1996) hypothesis as accounts for the lateralized categorical perception phenomenon. Manipulating whether labels for the color stimuli are activated before the main task, the present research supports the thinking-for speaking hypothesis over the Whorfian hypothesis proposed in previous research (Gilbert, Regier, Kay, & Ivry, 2006).

11:10am - 11:25am

KNOWLEDGE OF TRADITIONAL HARMONY AND ROCK HARMONY IN NONMUSICIANS

LINCOLN G. CRATON, WYATT DONNELLY-LANDOLT, LAURA DOMANICO, ERIK MUHLENHAUPT, CHRISTOPHER R. POIRIER (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

Nonmusicians provided liking and surprise ratings for target chords ending a musical sequence. Liking ratings for major chords exclusive to Rock harmony

did not differ significantly from ratings for major chords drawn from the traditional rules of harmony (Common Practice); both were rated more highly than chords outside either harmonic system. These findings suggest that explicit harmonic knowledge does not depend on formal musical training and that untrained listeners' knowledge is richer than previously thought.

11:30am - 11:45am

CROSS-COGNITION TRANSFER

HUICHUN ZHU (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), DAVID DANKS (CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY)

In real-world contexts, individuals often learn for one purpose but then must transfer that learning to a novel purpose. For example, one might use a learned causal relationship to make a decision. The present experiment examines the influences of learning formats and beliefs about future uses on transfer between decision-making, causal learning, and concept acquisition. Results indicate successful cross-cognition transfer, which suggests that people have shared representations across all three tasks.

Symposium- William Dawes B

PSI CHI: WORKSHOP: PREPARING FOR GRADUATE SCHOOL II

Saturday, March 12, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

PREPARING FOR GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY: MINI-WORKSHOP II

This mini-workshop draws on faculty experience and research studies to provide evidence-based advice on applying to graduate school in psychology. The panelists will present anxiety-reducing strategies for securing letters of recommendation, writing personal statements, mastering the admission interview, and making final decisions. Handouts adapted from the Insider's Guide to Graduate Programs in Clinical and Counseling Psychology and the Complete Guide to Graduate School Admission supplement the

presentations.

Presentations

Applying to Graduate School & Securing Letters of Recommendation by John C. Norcross, PhD (University of Scranton)

Writing Personal Statements by Thomas P. Hogan, PhD (University of Scranton)

Mastering the Interview and Making Final Decisions by Susan K. Whitbourne, PhD (University of Massachusetts at Amherst)

Invited Speaker- William Dawes A

ABA INVITED SPEAKER: BEST PRACTICES IN TREATING AUTISM

Saturday, March 12, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: RUSS MAGUIRE (SIMMONS COLLEGE)

BEST PRACTICES FOR TREATING AUTISM: RESEARCH IN THE TRENCHES OF ABA

WILLIAM AHEARN (THE NEW ENGLAND CENTER FOR CHILDREN)

The concept of best practice is elusive. Applied behavior analysis is a best practice approach to providing educational and clinical services to children with autism spectrum disorders; however, applied behavior analysis consists of individually tailoring interventions to meet the educational and clinical goals of each child. This is a complex task for a clinician but if a systematic approach that involves regular review of progress through data analysis is utilized, best practices may become apparent. This presentation will discuss systematic evaluations of teaching procedures conducted with students receiving educational instruction in a school for children with ASDs. Procedures evaluated include response prompting and prompt fading techniques for establishing behavior chains; response prompting techniques for establishing verbal behavior; and, remedial strategies implemented when students do not acquire

2011 EPA Abstracts

educational objectives. The discussion of remediation procedures will focus on increasing response opportunities and evaluating differential reinforcement for prompt dependency. How to incorporate simple research questions into everyday practice will also be described.

Invited Speaker- Thomas Paine B

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SPEAKER: NEUROPSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY AT THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL AROUND 1900

Saturday, March 12, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: DEBORAH JOHNSON (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

NEUROPSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY AT THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL AROUND 1900

EUGENE TAYLOR (SAYBROOK UNIVERSITY/HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

Before the official founding of Psychiatry in 1934, psychological and psychiatric services developed at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Neurology beginning in 1873. Dynamic psychotherapy, group psychotherapy, "mental nursing," pastoral counseling, and social therapy then flourished after 1900, based largely on the theory of dissociated consciousness. An early form of psychoanalysis was also introduced after 1903. Additionally, rudimentary clinical trials were launched to compare different psychotherapeutic systems, some still in advance of today.

Paper- Thomas Paine A

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: ISSUES II

Saturday, March 12, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: RACHEL BARR (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

10:30am - 10:45am

ADOLESCENT SEXUAL ASSAULT AS TRAUMA

BETH S. ROSENTHAL (CITY UNIVERSITY OF

NEW YORK), W. CODY WILSON (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Seven percent (7%) of 793 recent high school graduates experienced sexual assault during high school. High school sexual assault was related to PTSD symptoms ($r=.16$). In a hierarchical multiple regression of PTSD symptoms on four variables (exposure to community violence, exposure to domestic violence, child sexual assault, and high school sexual assault) $R=.42$ ($p<.0001$); high school sexual assault contributed the least in explaining variance in PTSD symptoms.

10:50am - 11:05am

IMPACT OF FAMILY HISTORY OF ALCOHOL ABUSE ON CURRENT HEALTH RISK BEHAVIORS

KRISTINA A. MONTEIRO, C. TEAL PEDLOW (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

Family history of alcohol abuse may lead to higher rates of alcohol use and related problems. This study measured family history of alcohol abuse and health-risk behaviors in $N=362$ college students. Family history was associated with more frequent alcohol use, consequences, sex-related expectancies, and depression. Males reported lack of condom use, substance use before sex, and getting partners pregnant. These findings highlight the importance of screening for family history of alcohol abuse in health settings.

11:10am - 11:25am

TEEN FATHER-CHILD INTERACTION IN A JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY: AN INTERVENTION STUDY

RACHEL BARR, NATALIE BRITO, SAMANTHA REINA, NOELLE WILSON, CAROLE SHAUFFER, JENNIFER RODRIGUEZ (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

The Baby Elmo Project project is an evaluation of a teen parenting intervention for primarily Latino incarcerated teen fathers in the juvenile justice system in four California counties. Twenty-five father-infant dyads participated. Participation

2011 EPA Abstracts

enhanced the quality and quantity of fathers' interactions with their babies. The findings of this study have important implications for how to create and implement successful interventions for this unique population of fathers to improve infant and teen outcomes.

Paper- Molly Pitcher

LEARNING PAPERS IV

Saturday, March 12, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

10:30am - 10:45am

RETROACTIVE CUE INTERFERENCE DEPENDS ON THE ASSOCIATIVE STATUS OF THE INTERFERING CUE

BRIDGET L. MCCONNELL, GONZALO MIGUEZ, MARIO A. LABORDA, RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Two experiments trained rats sequentially on two interfering associations (X->outcome, A->outcome) and then tested responding to the first-trained cue. Experiment 1 showed that giving more training with the interfering association (A->outcome) produced weaker responding to X. Experiment 2 showed that extinguishing A resulted in recovery of responding to X that was otherwise reduced due to retroactive interference. These results parallel similar effects of retrospective revaluation observed in cue competition situations.

10:50am - 11:05am

THE EFFECT OF TRAINING IN MULTIPLE CONTEXTS ON THE RENEWAL OF RETROACTIVE-CUE-INTERFERENCE

GONZALO MIGUEZ, RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Two conditioned suppression experiments with rats were conducted to determine whether renewal of retroactive cue interference is similarly modulated by manipulations that alter responding on renewal effects observed in retroactive outcome

interference (e.g., extinction). Experiment 1 found that training the target association in multiple contexts increases renewal of retroactive cue interference. Experiment 2 found that training the interfering association in multiple contexts decreases renewal of retroactive cue interference. The possibility of similar mechanisms is discussed.

11:10am - 11:25am

CATEGORIZATION OF MIXED AUDITORY SEQUENTIAL RELATIONAL LEARNING IN PIGEONS (COLUMBA LIVIA)

MATTHEW S. MURPHY, COOK, R.G., QADRI, M.A. (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Pigeons show a sensitivity to variability in mixed sequential displays in both the visual and auditory domains, instead of responding strictly categorically. Wasserman and colleagues proposed three main factors that reliably controlled same/different responding in their experiments: evidence accumulation, working memory, and global variability. We will discuss additional factors that control same/different responding during the course of a trial evident in our approach.

Paper- Crispus Attucks

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS V: GROUP ISSUES

Saturday, March 12, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: EDWIN P. HOLLANDER (CUNY, BARUCH COLLEGE & THE GRADUATE CENTER)

10:30am - 10:45am

THREATENING GROUP MEMBERSHIP REVERSES INGROUP FACE-RECOGNITION

ERIC HEHMAN, EMILY M. STANLEY, JORDAN LEITNER (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), ERIC W. MANIA (QUINSIGAMOND COMMUNITY COLLEGE), SAMUEL L. GAERTNER, ROBERT F. SIMONS (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

This research examined whether threatening group membership reversed the ingroup face-recognition advantage. Black and White faces were additionally

categorized as pro-life or pro-choice. Highly identified pro-life and pro-choice participants then viewed these targets in a face-recognition paradigm. In two studies, while own-race faces were recognized better, there was an additional effect of superior recognition for threatening other-stance faces. Study 2 additionally examined event-related potentials to demonstrate racial and stance-based threat was related to target recognition.

10:50am - 11:05am

ACCENTUATE THE POSITIVE: INFLUENCE OF INGROUP MEMBERS SUPPORTING OR CHALLENGING GROUP STATUS

CHARLENE CHRISTIE (SUNY COLLEGE AT ONEONTA), LESLIE ASHBURN-NARDO (INDIANA UNIVERSITY-PURDUE UNIVERSITY AT INDIANAPOLIS)

We examined the influence of ingroup member opinions on individual evaluations of a novel ingroup. Ps were assigned to a low- or high-status group, and were exposed to ingroup members who either supported or criticized that status. When members of a high-status group were exposed to a supportive ingroup member, they evaluated the ingroup more positively than when they were exposed to a critical group member. The opposite pattern emerged for the low-status group.

11:10am - 11:25am

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MINDFULNESS AND TRUST TOWARDS SUBORDINATE GROUPS AMONG CHINESE

JIANGHE NIU, MICHAEL PIRSON, LONG OUYANG (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to explore the correlation between mindfulness and trust towards social groups. Participants in the study were 120 Chinese living in the People's Republic of China. A self-developed Group Trust Questionnaire and Langer Mindfulness Scale (LMS) were used. The results indicated that a positive correlation between mindfulness and trust of subordinate groups (rather than trust of dominant groups) exists among those who are more mindful (rather than those who are less mindful).

11:30am - 11:45am

INCLUSIVE LEADERSHIP: HOW FOLLOWER INPUT HELPS CREATE CHANGE

EDWIN P. HOLLANDER (CUNY, BARUCH COLLEGE & THE GRADUATE CENTER)

"Inclusive Leadership" begins with, "There's no leadership without followership" (Hollander, 2009). Key to why people follow is whether the "person in charge" is perceived to be performing competently and addressing follower needs. Leader legitimacy and trustworthiness depend on these, rather than just leader influence on followers. The "idiosyncrasy credit" model treats leader initiation of change as affected by follower input (Hollander, 1958). Implications of this dynamic process are considered regarding charismatic and transformational leadership.

Poster- President's Ballroom

POSTERS: LEARNING AND BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE

Saturday, March 12, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

POSTER 1 AN EXTINCTION CONTEXT CAN ACQUIRE INHIBITORY PROPERTIES: SUMMATION AND RETARDATION DATA

MARIO A. LABORDA, CODY W. POLACK, RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK – BINGHAMTON)

Two experiments evaluated whether an extinction context can become a conditioned inhibitor. Experiment 1 showed that massed extinction trials of a punctuate excitor resulted in the extinction context passing both tests for inhibition. Spacing the extinction trials reduced contextual inhibition as indexed by a summation test but not by a retardation test. Experiment 2 controlled for the influence of contextual latent inhibition on the retardation test. Results showed contextual inhibition only with massed extinction trials.

POSTER 2 MIDDLE-AGED (12-MONTH OLD) MALE RATS SHOW IMPAIRED SPATIAL LATENT LEARNING

ERIC M. STOUFFER, JAMIE L. HEISEY

(BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Two experiments were conducted to determine if middle-aged (12-month old) male rats are impaired on a spatial latent learning task using a Barnes maze compared to young (3-month old) rats. Results showed that young rats given pre-exposure to spatial cues performed better than young rats that were not pre-exposed to the cues. However, middle-aged rats that were given the spatial pre-exposure did not show this improvement relative to middle-aged rats not given the spatial pre-exposure.

POSTER 3 PAVLOVIAN INCUBATION OF US SIGNAL VALUE

MURRAY J. GODDARD (UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK)

In Pavlovian incubation, responding increases when classical conditioning is followed by a testing delay (Pickens et al., 2009). However, there is less evidence for Pavlovian incubation in appetitive, in comparison to fear, conditioning. In both a between-subjects (Experiment 1) and within-subjects (Experiment 2) design, Pavlovian incubation was shown when a single food pellet signaled the delivery of additional food (Goddard, 2003), confirming that Pavlovian incubation was a robust phenomenon.

POSTER 4 ENRICHED ENVIRONMENT EXPOSURE DOES NOT IMPROVE PERFORMANCE IN A NONVISUAL WATER MAZE

AMY S. HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

The effect of exposure to an enriched environment (EE) on different versions of the Morris water maze was investigated. Rats reared in EE or standard cages were tested in either a visual or a non-visual version of the water maze. EE reared rats performed better in the visual version only, indicating that the facilitation of spatial memory by EE may be influenced more by enhanced visual acuity than facilitated hippocampal functioning.

POSTER 5 EXTINCTION OF PAVLOVIAN CONDITIONED INHIBITION RESULTS IN

STIMULUS SPECIFIC INHIBITION

CODY W. POLACK, MARIO A. LABORDA, RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Previous investigation of repeated exposure to a Pavlovian conditioned inhibitor alone after initial training have failed to detect extinction. We present two experiments using rats which demonstrate extinction of a conditioned inhibitor. Extinction of the conditioned inhibitor attenuated negative summation with a transfer excitator (Experiment 1) and the observation of retarded acquisition when one controls for potential latent inhibition (Experiment 2). Inhibitory properties were not completely eliminated, rather, extinction treatment produced stimulus-specific inhibition.

POSTER 6 A CONCURRENT EXCITOR DURING EXTINCTION DEEPENS EXTINCTION IN A NEUTRAL CONTEXT AND ATTENUATES EXTINCTION IN AN EXCITATORY CONTEXT

JAMES E. WITNAUER, MONTAGLIONE, E. (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BROCKPORT), MILLER, R. R. (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Research regarding extinction of a target cue with a concurrent excitator has revealed both deepened and attenuated extinction. The present conditioned suppression experiments reconciled this discrepancy. In Experiment 1, extinction with a concurrent excitator in a neutral context deepened extinction. In Experiment 2, extinction in an excitatory context attenuated extinction. Experiment 3 refuted an account based on second-order conditioning. Experiment 4 detected deepened extinction in ABC renewal and attenuated extinction in AAC renewal.

POSTER 7 PREDATOR ODOR DISRUPTS SOCIAL NOVELTY PREFERENCE IN LONG-EVANS RATS

MATTHEW J. ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM B. LAYTON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Effects of predator odor on social novelty preference in rats were investigated. Adult males

encountered a juvenile conspecific at training, were exposed to either clean cat litter or cat-urine soiled litter, and underwent social novelty preference testing. Predator odor and control groups did not differ in exploration of initial conspecifics, or in investigation of both novel and familiar conspecifics at test. However, experiencing predator odor prior to test resulted in weaker preference for novel conspecifics.

POSTER 8 GOAL-DIRECTED DISCRIMINATIVE INSTRUMENTAL RESPONDING AFTER LIMITED AND EXTENDED TRAINING

RUDY SAINT-DIC (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Rats were trained for either 12 or 36 sessions to lever press for food pellets in the presence of one discriminative stimulus and for sucrose in the presence of a second (S1: R-O1; S2: R-O2). One of the rewards was then devalued, and the effect of this treatment on lever pressing in the presence of the two Ss was assessed during an extinction test. Instrumental responding in this test remained goal-directed after both limited and extensive training conditions.

POSTER 9 CONDITIONED PLACE PREFERENCE IN RATS: TICKLE AS THE UNCONDITIONED STIMULUS AND THE EFFECTS OF A CONSOLIDATION INTERVAL

SARA J. AUTORI (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), MICHAEL FAY, MOLLY LINNELL, SUSAN LONGCHAMP (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), KIM CRONISE (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE), ARI KIRSHENBAUM (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

The experiment tested whether physical manipulation of rats (tickle) could produce conditioned place preference (CPP). A two-compartment CPP chamber was utilized, and the delay interval between the initial tickle experience and the test was manipulated; six subjects in a no-delay condition and six in a 30-min delay condition. Tickle served as an unconditioned stimulus, and rats demonstrated CPP. There is some evidence to suggest that a delay interval is necessary for tickle-evoked CPP to emerge.

POSTER 10 THE EFFECTS OF HIPPOCAMPAL LESIONS AND PARTIAL-REINFORCEMENT ON

SUBSEQUENT SECOND-ORDER CONDITIONING

JEREMY C. BARNETT (STUDENT), KINHO CHAN (PROFESSOR)

Based on the inhibition hypothesis (Chan et al., 2001), hippocampal-lesioned rats would show slower extinction to CS1 and stronger excitation to CS2 in a second-order conditioning task. Furthermore, lesioned rats that received first-order partial reinforcement training would exhibit even higher rate of response to CS1 and CS2 during second-order conditioning. Our results confirmed that hippocampal-lesioned rats showed slower extinction of CS1 and stronger excitation to CS2, but partial reinforcement training did not increase this effect.

POSTER 11 HISTORY OF REINFORCEMENT DETERMINES BREAKPOINT ON A PROGRESSIVE-RATIO SCHEDULE

SUSAN LONGCHAMP (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), ARI KIRSHENBAUM (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

The purpose of the study is to evaluate the applicability of behavioral momentum theory to progressive-ratio (PR) schedule responding by testing whether differential reinforcement history (FR1 or FR3) influences break point (BP) in rats. It is hypothesized that rats with a history of FR1 reinforcement will be more likely to demonstrate a lower breakpoint than subjects initially trained on a FR3 schedule.

POSTER 12 TITLE: DOSE-DEPENDENT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NICOTINE ADMINISTRATION AND PR SCHEDULE PERFORMANCE IN RATS

AIDAN A. WARHALL (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), SUSAN LONGCHAMP, ALI ROBERTS, ARI KIRSHENBAUM (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

Short abstract The purpose of the current study was to characterize the effects of nicotine on a Progressive Ratio (PR) schedule across a range of doses (0.05, 0.1, 0.3, and 0.6 mg/kg). Sucrose solution provided the reinforcement, and dose-

dependent effects of nicotine were apparent in terms of several dependent variables. The results are taken as evidence to support the dual-reinforcement hypothesis of nicotine, this being that nicotine serves to enhance the efficacy on non-drug reinforcers

POSTER 13 BEHAVIORAL RESURGENCE: A CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

JOSEPH R. TROISI, LAUREN MORSE (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE),

Behavioral resurgence is the return of an extinguished response during extinction of a newer alternative behavior. Lever pressing (R1) underwent S+ (reinforced) and S- (non-reinforced) context discrimination training. In a second phase, nose-poking (R2) underwent the same context discrimination training while R1 was extinguished in both contexts. In phase 3, both responses were extinguished in both contexts. R1 showed no evidence of resurgence in the S+ context. Such training history may immunize against resurgence.

POSTER 14 HABITUATION AND PREPULSE INHIBITION OF STARTLE IN HUMANS

ALICE S. POWERS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT STONY BROOK), LEAH ROMANO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

We investigated whether inhibiting a startle response with a prepulse would affect startle habituation. Participants were given 30 trials of startle stimuli 30 s apart, either alone or preceded on the first 10 trials by auditory or light prepulses. Habituation proceeded at the same rate even when the response was inhibited by an acoustic or light prepulse, showing that prepulse inhibition and habituation are independent processes.

POSTER 15 STRIATAL DOPAMINE D2 RECEPTOR HYPERACTIVITY SELECTIVELY IMPAIRS COGNITION IN MICE

KERIN K. HIGA (BARNARD COLLEGE), RYAN WARD (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), PETER BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE)

Dopamine D2 receptor hyperactivity is a major feature of the proposed pathophysiology of schizophrenia. We used a transgenic mouse model selectively overexpressing D2 receptors in the striatum (D2OE) to determine the consequences of this hyperactivity. We tested the abilities of the mice to attend to a cue light and to maintain the cue information over delay period and found cognitive deficits that may give us clues as to the neurobiology of cognitive deficits in schizophrenia.

POSTER 16 THE EFFECTS OF PROBABILISTICALLY INTRUDED STIMULI ON BASELINE FIXED-INTERVAL FUNCTIONS

ROBERT N. LANSON (QUEENS COLLEGE/CUNY), AMANDA MENTZER, SHO ARAIBA (QUEENS COLLEGE/GRADUATE CENTER(CUNY)), TARA LAVEAUX, JESSICA WIEHL, KIMBERLY COSSIN, HARMONY YOURISH, ARIELLE BORAH (QUEENS COLLEGE)

The intruded stimulus paradigm presents an intruded event at a fixed temporal distance from the reinforcer on a fixed-interval reinforcement schedule. Using a reversal design, this study parametrically manipulated, within a session, the proportion of intruded stimulus trials relative to baseline trials with pigeons. Within a condition, there is differential responding across trial types. Across conditions, behavior on the intruded stimulus trials and baseline trials varied with the relative proportion of intrusion.

POSTER 17 THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE CANNABINOID (CB1) RECEPTOR IN ETHANOL-INDUCED BEHAVIORAL SENSITIZATION

MICHELLE NICULESCU, KATHRYN J. CERULLO (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

We determined that ethanol pretreatment for five days resulted in an enhanced locomotor response following an ethanol (0.5 g/kg) challenge compared to vehicle pretreatment using a behavioral sensitization paradigm in mice. Here, we examined CB1 protein expression in the prefrontal cortex, nucleus accumbens, and caudate putamen of these mice. Behavioral sensitization is an animal model of drug craving, and we, therefore, hope to elucidate some of the neurochemical correlates to behavioral

changes related to addiction.

POSTER 18 THE EFFECTS OF EXTINCTION GENERALIZE OVER THE CONDITIONED-RESPONSE-ELICITING AND CONDITIONED REINFORCING EFFECTS OF AN APPETITIVE CS

STANLEY J. WEISS, DAVID KEARNS
(AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

This experiment tested whether the effects of extinction are response-specific. Two groups of rats were trained to goal-track on a procedure where a conditioned stimulus (CS) was paired with food. Subjecting the CS to extinction in one group eliminated goal-tracking. On a conditioned reinforcement test, the CS maintained significantly less responding in the extinction group, indicating that the effects of extinction generalized over the approach-eliciting and conditioned reinforcing properties of an appetitive CS.

POSTER 19 THE ONTOGENY OF CONTEXTUAL FEAR CONDITIONING IN THE RAT: PRE-EXPOSURE FACILITATION OF THE IMMEDIATE SHOCK DEFICIT.

BRITTANY E. BOLDUC, MICHAEL BURMAN
(UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

Auditory fear conditioning emerges during the 3rd week of life, whereas contextual fear conditioning does not emerge until the 4th week, an effect often attributed to delayed hippocampus maturation. Recent data from our lab suggests that the hippocampus is functioning for contextual memory formation during the 3rd week of life, but the ability to associate a context with an aversive event emerges later. This study replicates and extends those findings using different aversive stimulus levels.

POSTER 20 MOLECULAR BASIS OF HABIT FORMATION

NASTAJJIA KREMENTZ (BARNARD COLLEGE), KATHLEEN TAYLOR, SERGEY KALACHIKOV, JIM RUSSO, HERBERT TERRACE (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), PETER D BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE)

Habit formation in the rat after extended training was demonstrated via outcome devaluation and extinction testing. In a matched group, dorsolateral and dorsomedial striatum RNA was analyzed for gene expression as a function of habit formation. Results showed the formation of behavioral habit with extended training, and the distinct differences in gene expression in the DLS and DMS of rats as a function of that training.

POSTER 21 LATERAL OPEN-FIELD TURNING PREFERENCES AND THEIR RELATION TO NOVEL OBJECT PREFERENCE IN RATS

JUSTIN J. MCGRAW (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW J. ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The present experiments examined whether lateral turning preferences of female rats in an open field are in any way related to preference for novel objects. Results demonstrated that rats preferring to turn in a clock-wise manner within an open field tended to approach objects more quickly at test. Moreover, findings of the two experiments suggest that release technique during training/testing context pre-exposure may influence subsequent novelty reactions.

POSTER 22 TIMING AND INHIBITORY LEARNING

DANIELA L. CANNIZZARO (BARNARD COLLEGE), PETER BALSAM, KATHLEEN TAYLOR (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), RANDY GALLISTEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH YOHEMOORE (BARNARD COLLEGE), GREG JENSEN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Recent research has suggested that organisms use temporal cues to guide learning. In a series of experiments, rats were exposed to tones of varying durations, receiving appetitive reinforcers solely in the absence of the tones. Results show that responding was dependent on the length of the auditory CS-, as well as whether or not the CS- was of a fixed or variable duration, indicating that inhibitory learning includes learning times.

POSTER 23 TOOL-USE IN ROCKLAND-SWISS MICE: AN INITIAL INVESTIGATION

JOSEPH L. MIELE, AMY KITCHEN HINKLE, ALEXANDRA SEGUERA, MATTHEW BOOTH, DANIELLE SINOPOLI (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Reports of tool use throughout the animal kingdom have been recorded, though few in rodents. Our purpose was to determine if Rockland-Swiss albino mice can learn to use a tool to retrieve a piece of food beyond their reach. Nine of eleven male and eight of twelve female mice were able to use the tool by the end of training. This may be the first laboratory demonstration of tool use in a nocturnal rodent species.

POSTER 24 DORSAL HIPPOCAMPUS AND APPETITIVE RENEWAL OF MAGAZINE APPROACH USING PHYSICAL AND TEMPORAL CONTEXTS

VINCENT CAMPESE, ANDREW R. DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Dorsal hippocampal (DH) manipulations eliminate fear renewal (Corcoran & Maren 2001; 2004; Ji & Maren 2005; Maren & Hobin, 2007). However, appetitive renewal is unaffected by DH inactivation (Campese & Delamater, 2009 SFN). In two new experiments we show that neither ABA nor ABC appetitive renewal were disrupted by lesions of the DH. In a third experiment DH inactivation did not impair ABA renewal when the time of day served as a contextual cue.

POSTER 25 COGNITIVE CAPACITIES, BLADDER DYSFUNCTION, AND MOBILITY IN PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

VANESSA L. D'ORIO, FREDERICK FOLEY (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), MARYANN PICCONE (HOLY NAME MEDICAL CENTER)

Pearson correlations of data from 155 MS patients showed that ratings of bladder function were significantly correlated with visual memory, working memory, semantic memory, perceptual reasoning, as well as walking speed. This information may be useful in the assessment of individuals that present with any of these cognitive or physiological problems, because the presence of one may signal the presence of another. This topic should be further explored to determine the mechanisms

underlying these relationships.

POSTER 26 EFFECTS OF 24 HOURS OF SLEEP DEPRIVATION ON CORTISOL, BODY TEMPERATURE, SLEEPINESS, AND HUNGER

CHRYSTIN F. GALL, SUSAN P. LUEK, DAVID C. HILL (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PA)

In a single-subject design experiment of short-term effects of sleep deprivation, four 18-year-old college students were deprived of sleep for 24 hours. Sleepiness, hunger, temperature, and cortisol levels were measured before, during, and after sleep deprivation. Neither cortisol nor hunger increased with sleep deprivation, and temperature readings showed stability. There was no relationship between temperature and reported sleepiness. The findings have implications for "all-nighter-pulling" and dance marathon participation on college campuses.

POSTER 27 EFFECTS OF PRENATAL AND EARLY POSTNATAL PHYTOESTROGEN EXPOSURE ON POSTPARTUM AGGRESSION IN MICE

LORAINA L. GHIRALDI, KELLY M. O'MALLEY (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

CD-1 female mice exposed prenatally (through the maternal diet) and until weaning to either high (810 ug/g), medium (459 ug/g), or low (<1.0 ug/g) phytoestrogen were tested for maternal aggression toward an unfamiliar adult male nonspecific during lactation. Analyses revealed that high phytoestrogen-exposed females tended to display more aggression as lactation advanced compared with other groups. These results have implications for humans and animals that consume diets containing high phytoestrogen content.

POSTER 28 A PILOT STUDY ON THE BIOBEHAVIORAL MECHANISMS OF BACLOFEN AND ALCOHOL DRINKING.

STEVEN M. EDWARDS, LORENZO LEGGIO, JAMES CLIFFORD, WILLIAM ZYWIAK, GEORGE KENNA, ROBERT SWIFT (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

We sought to explore the biobehavioral mechanisms of how the selective GABAB receptor

agonist baclofen affects alcohol drinking. The study was a double-blind between-subject randomized controlled trial with baclofen. Thirteen alcohol dependent participants were randomized to receive baclofen 10mg t.i.d. or 'active' placebo (cyproheptadine 2mg t.i.d.) for 7 days. Participants performed alcohol cue-reactivity (CR) and alcohol self-administration (ASA) experiments. We hypothesize the data will show reductions in CR and ASA assessments in the baclofen group.

POSTER 29 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF A FAMILY NURTURE INTERVENTION (FNI) ON SLEEP CHARACTERISTICS OF PREMATURE INFANTS IN A NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (NICU).

YASMINE A. KOUKAZ (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS), JEFFREY G. JOHNSON, MICHAEL M. MYERS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), MARTHA G. WELCH (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS)

This study investigated whether a multi-modal Family Nurture Intervention (FNI) promotes sleep quality among pre-term infants in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. Sleep state and behavior were assessed at three sleep studies. Infants receiving FNI had increased amounts of quiet sleep ($p < 0.04$) and fewer state transitions ($p < 0.01$) at the third sleep session. Intervention infants also tended to be more quiescent. The findings suggest that FNI may have had cumulative, beneficial effects on sleep quality in premature NICU infants.

POSTER 30 THE ROLE OF MIRROR NEURONS IN SPONTANEOUS BLINKING

BRANDON T. HECTOR, EDWARD J. SCHICATANO (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Mirror neurons are a class of neurons activated during both the execution of a movement and during the observation of that same movement. In the present experiment, undergraduates watched a film of another student blinking normally (control condition), or blinking excessively (blink condition) during which time their blinks were counted. Spontaneous blinks were significantly more

frequent in the blink condition compared to the control condition. The role of mirror neurons on spontaneous blinking is discussed.

POSTER 31 SENSITIZATION AND WITHIN-SESSION HABITUATION OF SIGN-TRACKING IN ENRICHED AND STANDARD SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS.

CHRISTINE E. MICHAELS, JOHN CASACHAHUA, MICHAEL VIGORITO (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Sign-tracking of a retractable bottle paired with food and goal-tracking of food was examined in Sprague-Dawley rats raised in enriched or standard housing conditions. Enriched rats showed faster acquisition of sign-tracking than standard rats and more robust sign-tracking behavior. Sign-tracking, but not goal-tracking, declined within a session and recovered in tests of spontaneous recovery. These results support a sensitization-habituation account of sign-tracking and support the use of sign-tracking in tests of incentive-sensitization theory of addiction.

POSTER 32 EFFECT OF AN ENRICHED ENVIRONMENT (EE) ON MORPHINE CPP IN RATS

GINA E. DIFEO, AMY SILVESTRI HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

The effect of EE exposure on morphine CPP was investigated. Animals were raised in an EE or social environment (SE). Animals underwent conditioning, extinction, and half were exposed to a stressor for reinstatement. EE rats showed a stronger CPP than SE rats, but there were no differences in extinction. Stressed EE rats demonstrated less reinstatement than SE rats, suggesting a protective effect of EE against stress-induced reinstatement of the CPP.

POSTER 33 BLOOD VESSELS IN THE BRAIN: WHO IS THE MASTER AND WHO IS THE SLAVE?

JESSE PAEZ, JOSHUA C. BRUMBERG, STEPHANIE ECCLES, SAFRAZ KHAN (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY), CHRISTOPHER I. MOORE (BRAIN AND COGNITIVE SCI,

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Currently, much information is known about neurovascular coupling, where increases in local blood supply reflect increased neuronal activity. Our study aims to test the hemo-neural hypothesis, which predicts that hyperemia, the localized increase in hemodynamic supply, modulates neural excitability as well as to determine potential cellular substrates that may underlie interactions with the neural vasculature.

POSTER 34 CHARACTERIZING MOTIVATIONAL DEFICITS IN A MOUSE MODEL OF SCHIZOPHRENIA: DO MICE "LIKE" REWARDS EQUALLY?

GITA P. DEO (BARNARD COLLEGE), KATHLEEN TAYLOR, RYAN D WARD, BILLUR AVTAR (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), ELEANOR SIMPSON (NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), CHRISTOPH KELLENDONK (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JOHN GLENDINNING (BARNARD COLLEGE), PETER BALSAM (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

In a model of schizophrenia, mice overexpressing dopamine D2 receptors in the striatum (D2OE) exhibit impairments in working memory and motivation. The motivational deficit could be explained by either decreased pleasure derived from a reward or a lack of anticipatory motivation. Two experiments compared hedonic reactions of D2OE and Control mice to sucrose solutions. D2OE and control mice were similar in hedonic reaction, suggesting that motivational deficits are due to a failure in anticipatory motivation.

POSTER 35 PROTEIN SYNTHESIS INHIBITION AND SPATIAL MEMORY RECONSOLIDATION IN ADOLESCENT RATS

ROBERT W. FLINT, ADAM ULMEN, JESSICA FOTI (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Memory reconsolidation, or the concept that old previously consolidated memory must undergo reconsolidation following retrieval, has received considerable attention over the last decade. In this study, the effect of cycloheximide on spatial memory reconsolidation was examined in

adolescent rats using a state-dependent design. Animals acquired the task very well, showed no evidence of extinction across three test trials, and did not reveal any state-dependent or reconsolidation effects of cycloheximide. Possible role of overlearning is discussed.

POSTER 36 THE EFFECT OF HIGH AND LOW DISTRACTION ON PAIN PERCEPTION

ASHLEY M. WISE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE), JOSH BLUSTEIN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the effects of the magnitude of distracters (high vs. low on pain perception using both warm and cold water stimuli. It was predicted that high distractions would be significantly more effective at reducing pain perception than low distractions. We found that the latency to remove the arm from the hot water was significantly longer following the distraction conditions than baseline, but independent of magnitude of distraction.

POSTER 37 MK-801-INDUCED RECONSOLIDATION DEFICIT FOR PASSIVE-AVOIDANCE CONDITIONING IN ADOLESCENT RATS IS STATE-DEPENDENT

ADAM R. ULMEN, DR. ROBERT FLINT (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The effect of the NMDA-antagonist MK-801 on reconsolidation of passive-avoidance conditioning was examined in adolescent rats. Forty-eight hours following training, animals were given a reminder treatment followed by an injection of either saline or MK-801. Shortly prior to testing, saline or MK-801 were administered. Animals given the same injection following reconsolidation and prior to testing had good retention, whereas animals given alternating injections performed significantly worse. This indicates that some reconsolidation deficits may be state-dependent.

POSTER 38 THE EFFECT OF MK-801 ON TOLERANCE TO STRESS-INDUCED ANALGESIA IN THE RAT

JOSHUA E. BLUSTEIN, COREY MOLA, KATRINA WAGNER, CHRISTOPHER SCHWARTZ

(ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The effect of the MK-801 on adaptation to swim stress-induced analgesia in rats was examined. Rats were injected with 0.2mg of MK-801 or saline and swam for 3 min in 17.5°C water. We found that Group MK-801 exhibited significantly more analgesia after the first swim than Group Saline. On the last day, both groups showed similar levels of analgesia. These data provide evidence that MK-801 failed to block adaptation to stress-induced analgesia.

POSTER 39 EFFECTS OF THE BETA-ADRENERGIC ANTAGONIST PROPRANOLOL ON RECONSOLIDATION OF AUDITORY FEAR CONDITIONING IN ADOLESCENT RATS

JESSICA M. FOTI, ADAM ULMEN, LINDSEY NOBLE, DR. ROBERT W. FLINT, JR (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This experiment examined the effects of the beta-adrenergic antagonist propranolol on reconsolidation of auditory fear conditioning in adolescent rats. Animals were given tone-shock pairings during training, and forty-eight hours later were given a memory reactivation treatment followed immediately by an injection of saline or propranolol. Animals also received an injection shortly prior to testing using a state-dependent design. Results revealed high levels of conditioned fear for all animals, but no effect of propranolol on memory reconsolidation.

POSTER 40 BEHAVIORAL LATERALIZATION IN THE NORTHERN BALD IBIS (GERONTICUS EREMITA)

PATRESE A. ROBINSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW J. ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The Northern Bald Ibis (*Geronticus eremita*) is critically endangered in the wild. While conservation efforts are developing, little research has specifically investigated the behavior of this bird. Here we observed captive ibises for possible lateral preferences in perching leg and scratching foot. Population- and individual-level preferences for perching on the right foot, and population-level preferences for scratching with the left foot were

obtained.

POSTER 41 DIFFERENCES IN AUTONOMIC MEASURES IN TIMED AND UNTIMED COGNITIVE TASKS

ADRIAN R. WARD
(ADRIAN.WARD11@ALBRIGHT.EDU), ANDREA EILAND, JEROME LEE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The present study investigates autonomic nervous system, heart rate and GSR, in a task-induced situation that was either timed or untimed. Eighteen participants were given a twelve question math test, either timed or untimed. Participants in the timed situation yielded higher heart rates and GSR levels than their counterparts. The interaction revealed diversity between heart rate and GSR, which suggests that these factors act independently from each other over time.

POSTER 42 APPROACHING A UNIFIED PSYCHOLOGY

HEATH E. MATHESON, JONATHAN FAWCETT
(DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY)

Psychology and the Neurosciences have become increasingly specialized, resulting in many subfields that are often incapable of communicating their findings to non-specialists. This lack of communication is problematic if these fields are to represent a unified understanding of the human brain and its behavioural correlates. We provide several frameworks for understanding unification on a methodological, theoretical and epistemological level.

POSTER 43 SIGN-TRACKING OF ETHANOL IN DIFFERENTIALLY HOUSED SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS.

JOHN D. CASACHAHUA, CHRISTINE MICHAELS, NICOLE ANASTASIDES, ANTONY RIVERA, MICHAEL VIGORITO (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Rats housed in an enriched environment show more robust sign-tracking of a bottle paired with food than do standard-housed rats. We investigated whether ethanol added to the bottles of sign-tracking rats would produce differential

induction of ethanol preference or reward in enriched and standard rats as measured with intake tests and a feature-negative discrimination procedure. Enriched rats drank more ethanol than standard rats during sign-tracking, but induction of ethanol preference or reward was not observed.

POSTER 44 SOCIAL ISOLATION AND THE EFFECTS OF L-732,138 AND ETOH ON FST PERFORMANCE

DEREK H. TROTT (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Social isolation has been linked to an increase in depressive symptoms, aggression, and alcohol (ETOH) consumption in mice. The study found that chronically isolated, male C57 mice administered the NK1R antagonist, L-732,138 (3mg/kg i.p.), exhibited improved performance in modified forced-swim-test, but did not demonstrate reduced consumption of ETOH common with other NK1R antagonists. Further studies should be conducted utilizing varying dosages to determine if L-732,138 can successfully reduce ETOH consumption.

POSTER 45 THE ROLE OF GENDER AND IMPULSIVITY ON RELATIONSHIP CHOICES

KATHRYN J. CERULLO, MICHELLE NICULESCU, MICHAEL KITCHENS (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

To examine the involvement of the CNR1 gene in sexual promiscuity, participants were asked to rate their likelihood to engage in various relationships with physically attractive, but socially unattractive partners. Males were more willing to be promiscuous. Further, those with the CNR1 gene variant reported more lifetime risk-taking than participants without this gene variant, indicating that the CNR1 gene may contribute to the trait of impulsivity.

POSTER 46 THE EFFECTS OF SLEEP DEPRIVATION ON MARIJUANA CUE-REACTIVITY AND CRAVING

GEORGE H. TRKSAK (MCLEAN HOSPITAL / HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), LINDSAY H. TOTO, NINA A. CONN, WENDY L. TARTARINI (MCLEAN HOSPITAL), DAVID M. PENETAR, SCOTT E. LUKAS (MCLEAN HOSPITAL /

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

An important interaction exists between sleep and drug use. The present study examines the direct effects of sleep deprivation (SD) on drug cue-reactivity and craving by collecting brain event-related potentials (ERPs) elicited by marijuana-related images and subjective craving responses before and after total SD in heavy marijuana-using participants. The findings indicate that enhanced drug cue-reactivity and craving as a result of SD may perpetuate drug-taking/seeking behaviors, increase drug consumption, and/or increase relapse potential during abstinence.

POSTER 47 THE EFFECTS OF DAYTIME NAPPING ON MEMORY PROCESSING

HEATHER C. DALY, KINHO CHAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

We recruited undergraduate participants to take long, short, or no nap to investigate the complex interaction between sleep duration and strength of initial learning on a paired associate declarative memory task. Some of the word-pairs were tested during training to increase strength of initial learning. The results showed that only the long nap group showed better memory recall of both strongly learned and weakly learned word-pairs relative to the no nap group.

POSTER 48 EMOTIONAL AND MOTIVATIONAL TRAITS IN BINGE DRINKING COLLEGE STUDENTS

MEGAN KNOTTER, LAUREN BAUMGARDNER, SARA WAGNER, ROBERT L. HALE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Emotional temperament, as measured by the temperament form of the PANAS, and biopsychological motivational and incentive tendencies, as measured by the BIS/BAS, were compared between college student binge drinkers and their peers. Bingers scored significantly higher on the PANAS negative affective temperament subscale and significantly lower on the BAS fun-seeking motivation/incentive subscale, p 's < .005, partial η^2 's > .08. These results suggest college student binge drinkers have a distinct

emotional/motivational “trait” profile.

POSTER 49 HEART RATE VARIABILITY IN BINGE DRINKING COLLEGE STUDENTS

ROBERT L. HALE, SARA WAGNER, JORDAN MATTERN (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Heart rate variability is often interpreted as an index of psychological health. For example, individuals who score higher on measures of heart rate variability often have better self- and emotion regulation. In the current study college student binge drinkers’ baseline heart rate variability (HRV and RSA) was measured. Compared to non-bingers, student binge drinkers scored significantly higher on HRV and RSA, p 's $< .05$, partial η^2 's $> .07$, suggesting non-pathological origins for college student binge drinking.

POSTER 50 SLEEPING SCARED: THE EFFECT OF FEAR-ELICITING STIMULI ON SLEEP ARCHITECTURE.

COURTNEY WALLIN, TIMOTHY FRANKIE, SERENA HOU, SCOTT POWERS, CHRISTOPHER BLOOM (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Sleep, once thought to be a period of brain inactivity, is now recognized as a time in which the brain goes through a number of neurophysiological changes. This recognition has led to great interest in the role sleep plays in a number of neurocognitive processes, including emotional memory processing. This experiment investigates the effect memory processing of fear-relevant stimuli on normal sleep architecture. Participant's sleep was analyzed following exposure to emotional stimuli.

POSTER 51 THE EFFECT OF PHEROMONES ON SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE AROUSAL

KELLY A. RUDOLPH, ADAM WENZEL (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

A study was designed to test the advertised claims of human pheromones on female arousal in response to images from the International Affective Picture System. Physiological arousal, defined by blood glucose concentration, did not differ between

females exposed to androstenone (experimental group) and those not exposed to the pheromone (control group) after viewing images of males. Subjective arousal defined by Likert scale, however, was significantly higher in the experimental group, suggesting that pheromones may facilitate arousal.

POSTER 52 AROUSAL AND THE LÜSCHER COLOR TEST PERFORMANCE DUE TO AMBIENT MUSIC

ALEXANDRIA J. BROWN, ADAM WENZEL (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

A balanced, cross-over design was used to test the effects of fast-paced, ambient music on physiological arousal, defined by blood pressure, and mood, defined by the Lüscher Color Test (LCT)—a subjective test which infers mood based on the rank order of colors. No differences in blood pressure or color preference were observed between conditions. Males and females, however, regardless of condition, were seeking and avoiding different life phenomena according to the LCT.

POSTER 53 DOES PRIOR EXPOSURE VIA SOCIAL NETWORKING WEBSITES MODIFY AUTONOMIC AROUSAL IN REAL LIFE MEETINGS?

CARA STROBEL, MEGAN BELLA, ZACHARY ODACHOWSKI, CHRISTOPHER BLOOM (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

The social networking website, Facebook, has amassed millions of users around the world and has become an important form of communication, especially within the college community. The current experiment investigates how prior exposure to a person's Facebook profile may alter the autonomic arousal associated with meeting in person. Using galvanic skin response (GSR) participants autonomic response to Facebook, an in person meeting and an in person meeting following Facebook exposure were assessed.

Symposium- Cambridge B

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA: HUMAN-MADE DISASTERS

2011 EPA Abstracts

Saturday, March 12, 2011 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: ANI KALAYJIAN (MEANINGFULWORLD)

FINDING PURPOSE AND DISCOVERING MEANING AFTER HUMAN-MADE DISASTERS: ARMENIA, LEBANON, SIERRA LEONE

This symposium compares cross-cultural perspectives in meaning-making post human-made disasters such as long term wars in the Republic of Armenia, Sierra Leone, and Lebanon. The Biopsychosocial and Eco-Spiritual model developed by Dr. Kalayjian is central to the outreach and helps survivors express their unresolved trauma, achieve validation, empathy, and practice forgiveness to achieve a positive meaning following devastating traumatic events.

Presentations

1. ATOP Mission to Armenia: The Biopsychosocial & Eco-Spiritual Model in Conflict Transformation and Forgiveness. Ani Kalayjian & Jennifer De Mucci (Meaningfulworld)
2. Long-Term Impact of Trauma of Wars in Lebanon: PTSD, Coping, Healing, Forgiveness, and Meaning-Making. Ani Kalayjian (Meaningfulworld) Karin Polak-Soweid (New York City)
3. Relationship Between Trauma and Forgiveness: Perspectives From Post-conflict Sierra Leone Ani Kalayjian (Meaningfulworld), Jennifer De Mucci (Meaningfulworld), Jennifer Doran (New School University) by

Discussant(s): Rivka Bertisch Meir (City University of New York), Michael Meir (Technical Careers Institute)

Invited Speaker- Charles View Ballroom

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: READING ANIMAL MINDS: FROM ARISTOTLE TO ZEBRAFISH

Saturday, March 12, 2011 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: KURT SALZINGER (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: READING ANIMAL MINDS: FROM ARISTOTLE TO ZEBRAFISH

RUTH COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

What do animals know and how do we know that they know? Like babies, animals cannot tell us in words what they know but with good detective work and a little bit of luck, we have discovered, by examining their behavior, that both have rich representations of their worlds and that they can use these representations in flexible ways. In this talk, I will share my insights into the animal mind and the behavioral tools I have used in the laboratory and at home to dissect what they know.

Paper- Paul Revere A

TEACHING PAPERS: ATTITUDES, ACHIEVEMENT, AND SCIENCE

Saturday, March 12, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

CHAIR: BRENDAN J. MORSE (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

STUDENT ATTITUDES ABOUT PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

JEFFREY D. HOLMES (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This presentation extends prior research exploring students' views of psychology. Data suggest that many students acknowledge the scientific nature of psychology and report that science provides useful information about human behavior, but that many of these same students, when forced to choose, report greater trust in their own intuition and experience than in research. In other words, they claim to have confidence in psychological research until that research conflicts with their own intuition or experience.

1:46pm - 2:01pm

VALIDITY OF THE MAJOR FIELD TEST AS A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM ASSESSMENT TOOL

SHAUN P. COOK, SHAWN P. GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Forty-six seniors completed the MFT in psychology

as well as an exam made up of questions randomly selected from an introductory psychology test bank. Scores and sub scores from the two tests were highly correlated (all p s < 0.01). A second sample of majors who recently completed Introductory Psychology performed well on the MFT. The value and validity of the psychology MFT as a comprehensive program assessment tool is challenged.

2:02pm - 2:17pm

PREDICTING AND MEASURING STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT IN COLLEGE: READING

STEPHEN P. JOY (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE)

Reading is vital for college success; college should promote reading skill. Reading tests are used to predict student performance and evaluate program effectiveness. We examined the predictive validity of the Nelson-Denny Reading Test and its ability to measure change in college students ($N = 292$). Reading scores correlated appropriately with relevant course grades, but failed to predict failure. Reading scores improved over the year, but existing norms made it difficult to evaluate the changes observed.

2:18pm - 2:33pm

LARGE-SCALE SUBSTANCE ABUSE UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH TRAINING AT A SMALL LIBERAL ARTS INSTITUTION

KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

National Institutes of Health (NIH) funded fellows/trainees are recently being steered towards considering liberal arts institutions for employment. However, many fellows may shy away from working at small liberal arts colleges due to the limited research resources. This paper demonstrates how and why former NIH funded fellows/trainees can thrive at a small liberal arts college and produce a quality undergraduate research team experience focused on large-scale data typically only obtainable at larger research-intensive institutions.

2:34pm - 2:49pm

SELF-PLAGIARISM OF TEXT: HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH?

MIGUEL ROIG (ST. JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

Some authors reuse portions of their previously published text in new publications. While a certain amount of reuse is sometimes unavoidable, excessive reuse can be problematic and, at best, represents poor scholarly etiquette. The purpose of this presentation is to open a dialogue with the audience to explore acceptable parameters of this practice. A goal of this exploration is to develop sensible guidelines for authors.

Workshop- Aquarium

NSF FUNDING

Saturday, March 12, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

CHAIR: KELLINA CRAIG-HENDERSON
(NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION)

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

KELLINA CRAIG-HENDERSON (NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION)

This session will provide information about available funding opportunities at the National Science Foundation for research psychologists. A description of the standing opportunities as well as special solicitations will be presented. In addition, relevant steps to proposal preparation will be covered.

Symposium- Haym Saloman

CLINICAL SYMPOSIA: PROCESS OF POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH AND MEANING-MAKING

Saturday, March 12, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

CHAIR: ANI KALAYJIAN (ASSOCIATION FOR TRAUMA OUTREACH AND PREVENTION)

2011 EPA Abstracts

PROCESS OF POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH AND MEANING-MAKING

The first study examined the relation between the domains of posttraumatic growth and posttraumatic stress symptoms. The second study examined levels of meaning reported by 104 participants via online research portal. The third study examined the healing process utilizing the six-step Biopsychosocial and Eco-Spiritual Model (since revised to include 7-steps), which has been used in over 25 humanitarian missions to facilitate and guide the healing process, after the tsunami that struck Sri Lanka on December 26, 2004.

Discussant(s): Ani Kalayjian (Association for Trauma Outreach and Prevention)

Symposium- Paul Revere B

COGNITIVE SYMPOSIUM (INVITED): REASONING ABOUT CAUSES, INTENTIONS, AND THE UNSEEN

Saturday, March 12, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

CHAIR: NANCY KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

REASONING ABOUT CAUSES, INTENTIONS, AND THE UNSEEN

This symposium will present current work on how people reason about causes, intentions, and unseen attributes of objects and events.

Presentations

Toddlers' Use of Language to Update Mental Representations by Patricia A. Ganea (Boston University) History and Evidence: Inference in a Social Context.

Paper- William Dawes B

**PSI BETA: PHOTOPSYCHOLOGY PIONEER:
DR. HARRY BEILIN**

Saturday, March 12, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

CHAIR: MELANIE ARPAIO (PSI BETA)

PHOTOPSYCHOLOGY PIONEER: DR. HARRY BEILIN

PhotoPsychology, which studies interactions between psychology and photography, presents in this symposium the considerable contributions made by Dr. Harry Beilin, a distinguished cognitive developmental psychologist at the Graduate Center, CUNY during the 1970s and 80s. A specialist on the study of children's comprehension of objects in the world and their representation in photographs, Dr. Beilin was also one of the first psychologists to attempt a complete articulation of the psychology of photography.

Discussant(s): Prof. Joel Morgovsky (Brookdale Community College)

Invited Speaker- William Dawes A

ABA INVITED SPEAKER: STIMULUS EQUIVALENCE IN ANIMALS AND HUMANS

Saturday, March 12, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

CHAIR: KAREN LIONELLO-DENOLF (U MASS)

STIMULUS EQUIVALENCE IN ANIMALS AND HUMANS

RUSSELL W. MCGUIRE (SIMMONS COLLEGE)

Stimulus equivalence is a behavioral account for the occurrence of complex and seemingly spontaneous human behavior, such as language use, cognition, and creativity. The purposes of this presentation are to review the concept of stimulus equivalence, its application to the more sophisticated and complex human behaviors and to examine the arguments that only language capable organisms can form equivalences. Implications for the education and treatment of individuals with neurological and language impairments are presented.

Paper- Thomas Paine B

**HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS III:
ROYCE AND BUHLER: PHILOSOPHERS AND**

2011 EPA Abstracts

PSYCHOLOGISTS AS PARENTS

Saturday, March 12, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

CHAIR: STEPHEN UNDERWOOD (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

"PARENTING AS PROPAEDEUTIC: JOSIAH ROYCE'S EXPLORATIONS IN PSYCHOLOGY"

DEBORAH JOHNSON (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

Harvard's Absolute Idealist, Josiah Royce (1855-1916), conducted empirical studies on social-imitation and social-contrast processes shaping self-consciousness during the 1890s. In this period Royce also struggled to understand his brilliant, eccentric, troubled, and later institutionalized, eldest son Christopher. In this paper I argue that the challenges of parenting an eccentric and oppositional child provided an impetus for Royce's studies in psychology and ultimately led to a better account of individuality within his philosophical system.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

THE BÜHLERS AS PARENTS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS: JUGGLING CHILDREARING AND CAREER

WILLIAM R. WOODWARD (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

Charlotte Bühler (1893-1974) belonged to the late first generation of women psychologists, with a dissertation and Habilitationsschrift just before World War I. She gave birth to a daughter Ingeborg (1917) and a son Rolf Dietrich (1919). She co-directed a child development institute in Vienna (1922-1938). She developed pioneering ideas about the ability of children to initiate activity and to use language, going against the grain of prevailing child study experts such as Watson and Gesell.

Paper- Thomas Paine A

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: ISSUES I

Saturday, March 12, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

CHAIR: JENNIFER A FLINN (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' BELIEFS ABOUT ADOLESCENTS

ALISON B. LUDDEN (COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS)

Prospective teachers' (n = 384) beliefs about adolescents were examined across various dimensions (i.e., problem behaviors, rebellious, internalizing, prosocial, active, friendly, conforming, classic behaviors, and social). Interactions were considered for gender as well as for teacher efficacy, negative adolescent experiences, and endorsement of teachers' socio-emotional role. Repeated measures ANOVAs revealed participants associated negative dimensions with adolescents and positive dimensions with elementary students. Also, those with low efficacy and negative personal experiences viewed adolescents more negatively.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE IS CHAOTIC: THEORY AND IMPLICATIONS

PAULA S. DERRY (PAULA DERRY ENTERPRISES), DERRY, GREGORY N (PHYSICS, LOYOLA UNIV MARYLAND)

Chaotic systems are complex dynamical systems, deterministic but unpredictable. In this theoretical overview, we argue that the menstrual cycle is the outcome of chaotic dynamics, briefly summarize our empirical data supporting the hypothesis, and explore practical and theoretical implications if this is the case. Chaos theory plausibly accounts for menstrual cycle data such as puzzling variability during perimenopause and before. Our data, time series analyses of 7749 menstrual cycles, provides evidence of chaos.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

SYSTEMIZING AND SPECIAL INTERESTS: UNDERSTANDING NEUROTYPICAL AND AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER DIFFERENCES

CHLOE J. JORDAN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY),
CATHERINE CALDWELL-HARRIS (BOSTON
UNIVERSITY)

The special interests held by neurotypical adults were compared with those of adults with autism spectrum disorder in an online survey. Individuals with autism spectrum disorder reported more intense interests in systemizable domains and higher systemizing ability. These results suggest that neurotypical and autism spectrum interests may coexist on a continuum defined by cognitive strengths. Understanding special interests can inform educational programs and lead to the development of rewarding careers.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

PROBLEM-SOLVING THEMES CONSIDERED BY MARRIED AND UNMARRIED OLDER ADULTS USING IPA.

JENNIFER A. FLINN (FROSTBURG STATE
UNIVERSITY), CLARE MEHTA (BOSTON'S
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL), JONELL STROUGH
(WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Using Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis, themes in problem-solving interpretation were examined for married and unmarried older adults responding to a job relocation vignette. Overall, the IPA analysis provided evidence that multiple factors are considered by participants when responding to an everyday problem solving situation, and that individual factors - such as sex and marital status - are important to consider in any problem-solving study.

Poster- President's Ballroom

POSTERS: SOCIAL II

Saturday, March 12, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

POSTER 1 A SMILE WILL MAKE YOU HELPFUL: REPLICATION AND FOLLOW UP

HENRY SOLOMON, LINDA ZENER SOLOMON,
KATELYN GRABOWSKI, KEITH MACKLER,
SAMUEL BANNON, , ELISE CASEY
(MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

In a test of the effect of urban anonymity on helping

in 1981, department store shoppers who had been individuated (through a "smile of recognition") were more helpful than those not individuated. A replication 30 years later, with a noisier environment and a higher-cost helping response, yielded similar results. Smiled-at shoppers were most likely to provide assistance. The relationship to Milgram's work on sensory overload in urban environments is discussed.

POSTER 2 THE EFFECT OF PROSOCIAL MOTIVATION ON INTRINSIC MOTIVATION

JOHN M. ADAMS, R. THOMAS BOONE
(UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS,
DARTMOUTH)

The present study explored the influence of prosocial motivation on intrinsic motivation and task enjoyment. In this study, participants (N = 36) performed a book-alphabetizing task, and their impetus for conducting this task was either prosocial motivation or compliance. Preliminary results suggest that intrinsic motivation and task enjoyment vary as a function of condition and sex of participant.

POSTER 3 RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION, CONTEXT EFFECTS, AND SOCIALLY DESIRABLE RESPONDING

MICHAEL W. JUDD (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

Socially desirable responding (SDR) was measured in participants who were administered the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR-6) either before or after the Religious Orientation Scale (I/E-R) and Quest scale. Although variation within the specific religious orientations was not significant, linear regression analysis showed a significant overall shift in SDR when religious-orientation tendencies are considered. This study indicates participants' responses are altered on nonreligious self-report measures when they believe the survey is about religion.

POSTER 4 THE TALL-TALE EFFECT: OVERESTIMATION OF GROUP DIFFERENCES IN INTERPRETING RESEARCH REPORTS

TIFFANY R. PERRY, BRIAN A. ZABOSKI,
THOMAS P. HOGAN (UNIVERSITY OF

SCRANTON)

According to the “tall-tale” effect size phenomenon, laypersons greatly exaggerate actual effect sizes when reading research reports. The current study replicated an earlier study revealing this phenomenon; showed that both actual abstracts and semi-popular reports yield these results; extended earlier findings based on mean effects to percentage effects; and demonstrated that a slight change in an abstract’s wording can substantially influence people’s imputed effect sizes, possibly pointing the way to correcting the tall-tale phenomenon.

POSTER 5 DO “MEAN GIRLS” EXIST? AN EXAMINATION OF RELATIONAL AGGRESSION IN COLLEGE FEMALES

JULIE M. KONTOS (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY), MELANIE NEWMANN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), EILEEN ASTOR STETSON, ANNA JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Female general psychology students were surveyed to determine whether those with higher perceived body images would demonstrate higher self-esteem and be more narcissistic, and as such, demonstrate more relational aggression towards other females. While body-image, self-esteem, and narcissism were positively correlated with higher thoughts of relational aggression, college females with these attributes did not demonstrate higher incidences of relational aggression, thus lending no support to the stereotype of the “Mean Girl”.

POSTER 6 PERCEPTIONS OF CARTOON AND NON-ANIMATED VIOLENCE

ASHLEY D. ALLSHOUSE, JESSICA L. LAKIN (DREW UNIVERSITY)

While the effects of television violence have been thoroughly studied, few researchers have examined people’s perceptions of cartoon and non-animated violence. Two studies were conducted, one survey and one experimental, where participants reported their general attitudes about televised violence and rated cartoon and non-animated images containing violent behaviors. The findings suggest that although people recognize that violence in any medium is inappropriate for children, they are still

more accepting of cartoon violence.

POSTER 7 BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS: A SOCIAL- PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

GEORGE I. WHITEHEAD, ANDREW P. KITZROW (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This archival study examined four business partnerships with respect to theory and research on close relationships. We specifically focused on commitment, regulation of interaction, and maintenance of relationships. The data from biographies and autobiographies of the partners indicate that they complemented one another and had an established way of collaborating. As in experimental research on dating and married partners, commitment fostered relationship maintenance.

POSTER 8 THE EFFECT OF PERPETRATOR STATUS AND VICTIM’S BEHAVIOR ON PERCEPTIONS OF DATE RAPE

AMY NADEL, JANET SIGAL, REN KRINICK, STEPHANIE SCOTT (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

124 undergraduates read 1 of 6 date rape scenarios. The perpetrator was either President of the student body, football quarterback, or an average student. The victim either reported or did not report the incident. As predicted, the victim was seen more positively when she reported and the College Date Rape Attitude Survey predicted more sympathy towards the victim and more hostility towards the perpetrator. Results were interpreted as possible cultural changes in college campuses.

POSTER 9 HEAVY DRINKERS’ TENDENCY TO SUPPRESS AND SUBSEQUENT CRAVING AFTER BEVERAGE EXPOSURE

REBECCA M. LENDYAK, PATRICIA C. RUTLEDGE, ROBERT HANCOCK (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

Research suggests that heavy drinkers who suppress thoughts of alcohol experience increased accessibility to alcohol-related thoughts. The present further explored this idea by examining the effects of tendency to suppress, heavy drinking

status, and beverage type on craving after exposure to and suppression of a beverage. The number of intrusions during the thought suppression session but not craving were somewhat influenced by tendency to suppress, heavy drinking status, and beverage type.

POSTER 10 TRANSFERENCE AND ATTACHMENT: HOW SOCIAL PARTNERS INFLUENCE RELATIONSHIP FORMATION IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

TANZINA AHMED (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Attachment theory proposes that attachment figure representations are transferred between relationships, resulting in stable relationship experiences. We examine how the transference of parental and friend representations operates in emerging adults. We found that friend representations are more influential in the perception of new individuals compared to parent representations, showing the greater influence of friends during relationship development. We also found several relationship factors, such as friendship length and romantic status, which influence the transference process.

POSTER 11 HIDE YOUR FEAR: KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT

ROSANNA BROCCOLI, O.J. SIZEMORE (IONA COLLEGE)

Participants viewed photographs of models displaying one of three emotions (fear, happiness, neutrality) with open- and closed-mouth examples of each. Accuracy rates changed in a significant and complex manner; the closed-mouth configuration produced greater numbers of errors in the fear condition, but fewer in the other two. Analysis of the error patterns showed that fear and happiness were typically mistaken for surprise, while the neutral models were identified as sad.

POSTER 12 LINKING PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS TO PERCEPTIONS OF HUMOR

REBECCA J. D'ORAZIO, DAVID MARINO, PATRICK M. MARKEY, NICOLE A. CROSS, ERICA SCIULLI, OBY IBE (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigates how attractiveness is related to the perception of humor during interactions. Using mixed gender dyads, participants rated the attractiveness of a partner and after a fifteen minute interaction, rated the partner's humor usage. Contrary to the interest indicator model of humor usage, results indicated little relation between men's physical attractiveness and perceived humor usage, and a negative relation between women's physical attractiveness and perceived humor usage.

POSTER 13 FACTORS AFFECTING STUDENT ATTRIBUTIONS TOWARD VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

MARSHA MIRKIN, MEGAN MCPHERSON, NICOLE MELLO, KATELYN GORMLEY, JADE WITTER, NISHA CIRINO, KATE LYONS (LASELL COLLEGE)

This study was developed by undergraduates to explore student attitudes toward heterosexual female domestic violence victims contingent upon whether the victim stayed in or left the relationship and whether students received information about the risks of leaving the relationship. Results indicated that if a woman left the relationship, more positive attributions were made about her sense of responsibility, decision making, caregiving, personal strength, and courage. Educating students beforehand about domestic violence risks did not significantly impact the results.

POSTER 14 EXPOSURE TO EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON NORMATIVE SOCIAL INFLUENCE INCREASES EXPERTS' CONFIDENCE

JESSICA M. NOLAN, KENDRA R. ROBINSON, KAREN H. HUDZINSKI, , SAMATHA TOBIA (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JILLIAN HESSON, (GILLIAN NARO), UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON

Normative social influence is an effective way to promote energy conservation. However, research

shows that normative social influence is often underestimated. The purpose of the present study was to see if exposure to empirical research on normative social influence would correct energy experts' misperceptions about the relative effectiveness of financial versus normative messages. Results showed that participants preferred the normative message to the financial message following exposure to empirical research on normative social influence.

POSTER 15 LEARNING FROM LOST LOVE: THE NATURE OF LEARNING ABOUT RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH BREAK-UP

STEPHANIE L. KOCSIK, JACQUELINE ABATE, GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI, JR (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), SARAH KETAY (BARD COLLEGE)

Previous research has failed to assess learning that may result from break-ups. The present exploratory study examined 73 participants who experienced a break-up in the last 6 months to determine what they learned about relationships, and how the learning experience related to their level of optimism and coping strategies. Results from analysis of open-ended responses produced 9 central categories, and several associations with optimism and coping strategies.

POSTER 16 FEMALE BODY SIZE RELATION TO STRANGER HARASSMENT

TARAH MIDY (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study examined how the body size of a victim of stranger harassment affects how it is perceived by outside observers. We hypothesized that perceivers would predict larger women to enjoy catcalls and find them less offensive than slimmer women. Despite a few trends, there were no significant differences in harassment between different body types. Harassment is perceived to be experienced and affect all women despite whether they are of normal weight, overweight, or obese.

POSTER 17 THE EFFECTS OF OVULATION ON ATTRACTIVENESS

MEGHAN P. DELORENZO, KATRINA COOPER

(BETHANY COLLEGE)

This study investigated whether individuals find women more attractive during ovulation and explored whether people can visually detect menstruation cues. One-hundred-and-twenty-eight college students rated photographs of two women taken over the menstrual cycle. Women were not perceived as more attractive during ovulation, $F(3, 112) = 0.962$, $p = .414$. Despite the elimination of social and olfactory cues, female participants were able to identify a menstruating woman, $F(3, 76) = 4.01$, $p = .01$.

POSTER 18 MATE PREFERENCES AS A FUNCTION OF BEAUTY, STATUS, AND ATTACHMENT SECURITY

CLAUDIA C. BRUMBAUGH, DANNY SANCHEZ, JACQUELYN SHAPIRO, NEDA MOINOLMOLKI (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study sought to determine whether attachment security or evolutionarily desirable features matter more in mate selection. In two studies people rated their attraction to targets that varied in security. Profiles contained photographs (study 1), or status information (study 2). Men preferred beauty over security. Conversely, women preferred secure men who were not handsome. Additionally, insecure women were attracted to high status insecure men. These findings help explain how people end up with insecure partners.

POSTER 19 TO POST OR NOT TO POST: PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNET SOCIAL NETWORKING PROFILES

KINDA I. LILLEY-KARKOS, NICOLE E. RAMONDI (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, FARMINGTON)

Seventy-four undergraduates were exposed to one of eight social networking profiles that varied with respect to reported gender, posted pictures, and posted "status updates". In general, participants considered individuals posting a "party" picture to be less professional than those not posting such a picture. Further, individuals providing "depressing" status updates were perceived as less likeable and less professional than their "normal" status counterparts. The implications of these and other

findings will be discussed.

POSTER 20 UNDERGRADUATE PERCEPTIONS OF "HOOKING UP"

REN J. KRINICK (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), DR. JANET SIGAL, AMY NADEL, LISA-MARIE CURTI (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON)

Eighty-five undergraduates read a scenario describing a hook-up between a male and female student. Two conditions were varied: a) whether or not the people in the scenario had sexual intercourse and b) who initiated the encounter. Participants judged that the female was less moral, more ashamed, and as having less self-esteem when she initiated the encounter. Participants reported no difference in ratings of the male target regardless of whether he initiated or not.

POSTER 21 ASSOCIATED AROUSAL DISRUPTS FACE-PROCESSING

ERIC HEHMAN, ANDREW E. CARROLL, JORDAN LEITNER (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), RITA GUERRA (INSTITUTO SUPERIOR DE CIÊNCIAS DO TRABALHO E DA EMPRESA), ERIC W. MANIA (QUINSIGAMOND COMMUNITY COLLEGE), SAMUEL L. GAERTNER (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Conflicting evidence has suggested that emotional arousal can both help and hinder face-recognition. The current research modified a face-recognition paradigm by subliminally presenting threatening or neutral stimuli prior to target presentation. Recognition for faces primed with arousing stimuli was found to be impaired compared to faces primed with neutral stimuli.

POSTER 22 THE VOICE OF WISDOM: POSITIVE PERCEPTIONS OF AGING VOICES

TRACY MCLAUGHLIN-VOLPE, DANIEL KEMPLER (EMERSON COLLEGE), JOANN MONTEPARE (LASELL COLLEGE)

Drawing on evolutionary social psychology, coupled with contemporary views of aging, this research explored perceptions of wisdom associated with aging voices. Participants rated younger, middle-aged, and older speakers on a number of traits and

voice characteristics. In contrast to typical negative stereotypic impressions, older speakers' voices were rated as sounding wiser, as well as more elderly, raspy, rough, low-pitched, yet at the same time calm, relaxed, and appealing.

POSTER 23 PERCEPTION OF BODY MODIFICATIONS: PIERCINGS ASSOCIATED WITH NEGATIVE PERCEPTION IN WORK SETTINGS

DONNA WELSH, LINDSAY PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study looked at perceptions of individuals with body modifications. We hypothesized that participants would judge people with a facial piercing more negatively than those without. Participants consisted of 68 individuals (19 men and 49 women with a mean age of 44). Results showed that participants who viewed an individual with a facial piercing gave significantly more negative evaluations of the individual than participants who viewed the same person without the facial piercing.

POSTER 24 RISKY BUSINESS: IMAGINED LEGITIMACY OF GROUP POWER AFFECTS PERCEIVED ADVANTAGE OF RISKS

PAUL NINO, ABIGAIL DUBOVI, MOLLY SALDO, RACHEL ASPIS, RACHAEL ELLSWORTH, ARIELLE MANGANIELLO, CLAIRE MASCHINSKI, ASHLEY ELLENBERGER, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Participants imagined being in a group of employees with high (vs. low) power in a company, whose situation other groups in the company considered to be legitimate (vs. illegitimate). Although high-power conditions rated their groups to be higher in power overall, this difference was smaller when their group's position was illegitimate. Additionally, participants judged risk to be more advantageous for high (vs. low) power groups, but only when the group's position was legitimate.

POSTER 25 ETHICAL CLIMATE: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROFIT AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

STEPHANIE C. DUFORT, ARNO R. KOLZ, MEREDITH D'ALAURO, MARGARET HOBAN

(MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Recent scandals have caused a renewed interest in the study of ethical climates among organizations. By comparing profit and non-profit organizations, the present study was able to determine differences in ethical climate types. It was expected that significant differences in ethical climate would be found between organizations. The study found profit organizations to be significantly higher in self-interest and company efficiency climates while non-profit organizations were found to be significantly higher for team benevolent climates.

POSTER 26 "THAT RILEY...": HOW PERSONAL RELEVANCE AND REGULATORY FIT AFFECT IMPRESSION FORMATION

RACHAEL ELLSWORTH, CLAIRE MASCHINSKI, ASHLEY ELLENBERGER, ARIELLE MANGANIELLO, MOLLY SALDO, ABIGAIL DUBOVI, N. PAUL NINO, RACHEL ASPIS, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Undergraduate participants imagined a likeable (vs. dislikeable) person named Riley, either just to form an impression of Riley or to imagine that Riley was their roommate. They also did a task that varied regulatory fit (which enhances confidence in one's thoughts). Results extend prior research on social judgment that suggests that thought confidence can enhance engagement with one's positive or negative reactions, but only when one is engaging in a lot of thought.

POSTER 27 LINKING ETHICAL CLIMATE DIMENSIONS AND EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION OUTCOMES

MEREDITH D'ALAURO, ARNO KOLZ, STEPHANIE DUFORT, MARGARET HOBAN (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Using Victor and Cullen's (1987) Ethical Climate Questionnaire (ECQ), the present study examines the relationship between an organizational climate for ethics, job satisfaction, and organizational satisfaction. Job satisfaction and organizational satisfactions are hypothesized as driven by the ethical climate. Results indicated that benevolent climate types supported the greatest employee job and organizational satisfaction levels, while egoistic

climate types generally produced the lowest satisfaction levels.

POSTER 28 THE EFFECT OF CLOTHING COLOR AND STYLE ON FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

KYRSTYN BELL (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The effects of clothing color and style on perceptions of first impressions of friendliness, aggressiveness, and attractiveness was tested. Participants viewed photographs of nine women in each combination of three clothing styles (business, casual, and alternative) and colors (red, yellow, and black). The results show an effect of clothing color and style that changed the perceptions of the models.

POSTER 29 SELF-ESTEEM FEEDBACK PROTECTS MOOD FROM PROXIMATE SOURCES OF SOCIAL OSTRACISM

JUSTIN A. WELLMAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), ANDREW L. GEERS, HEATHER M. RASINSKI (UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO), PEMA D. SHERPA, COLLEEN S. LYONS (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Ostracism has immediate negative effects on mood and fundamental needs. Few moderators of ostracism's effects are known, and no studies have demonstrated it in an in-person context. Participants in the present study were randomly assigned to receive either positive self-esteem feedback or neutral feedback, before being excluded by two confederates in a game of ball-toss. Another group was included. Results showed that the self-esteem boost successfully buffered participants from the immediate mood effects of ostracism.

POSTER 30 FACIAL SYMMETRY AND ATTRACTIVENESS OF ATHLETES

JACK DEMAREST, IAN COHEN (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The study involved two methodologies: archival research and an analysis of participant's ratings of the attractiveness of professional athletes. The archival analysis revealed that facial symmetry of athletes is a mildly accurate predictor of actual age, salary, and performance. In Part 2, female

participants' ratings of the athletes were compared. In general, facial symmetry affected the ratings provided by the participants for factors such as attractiveness, status and age.

POSTER 31 YES, WE CAN HEAR YOU NOW: HOW PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS BECOME PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE

JAIME F. KAPLAN (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), JEAN F. AYERS (PRIVATE PRACTICE), AUTUMN T. AYERS (ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS)

Few would challenge the assertion that society has been significantly impacted by the advent of the cell phone as a form of interpersonal communication. Using naturalistic observation, this preliminary study addressed three basic questions regarding cell phone use in contemporary American society. We analyzed a sample of 28 conversations from a variety of locations, categorizing them by content, appropriateness, and type of language used. Results indicate a significant correlation between location and content.

POSTER 32 HARNESSING POWER: SITUATIONAL DETERMINANTS OF ENERGY USE IN COLLEGE DORMS

LORI H. ROSENTHAL, VICTORIA SOKOLY, CAITLYN PARE, SABRINA SAINT-JUSTE (LASELL COLLEGE)

This study examined situational characteristics associated with energy use in college dorms and tracked patterns of energy use to identify peak times for effective message targeting. As hypothesized due to diffusion of responsibility, first year student dorms and smaller dorms used less energy although, contrary to hypotheses, per-person energy use in small dorms was larger. Implications for designing dorms to minimize carbon emissions and to develop persuasive campaigns will be discussed.

POSTER 33 PERCEPTIONS ON INFIDELITY BASED ON SPORT TYPE AND RACE

JOANN C. VEGA (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE), MARIE JEAN, ESTHER ABURI, VIANNELLY CORTORREAL, JOSHUA FEINBERG (SAINT

PETER'S COLLEGE)

The purpose of the experiment was to see the effects of sport type and race on participants' perceptions on infidelity. Participants were given a two-part description of a fictitious athlete (that varied on both race and sport by condition) who cheated on his wife. They were then asked to rate the athlete's character. Results show that basketball players should be punished more than golf players. However, the amount of punishment and refinement varied among races.

POSTER 34 THE IMPACT OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION ON WILLINGNESS TO HELP AND BEFRIEND

CYNTHIA A. PREHAR (ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR), KERRY FOLEY, STEPHANIE LAVALLEY (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY)

This experiment explored whether sexual orientation impacted willingness to help and befriend a stranger. Across six classrooms, 160 participants listened as a female undergraduate introduced the study. Dressed in stereotypically heterosexual or homosexual attire, the undergraduate mentioned dating a man, woman, or no one during her introduction. Participants rated their interest in befriending the student and helping with another study. No significant results emerged, consistent with the trend that expressed attitudes towards lesbians are improving.

POSTER 35 THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE COMPASSION IN OTHER'S LIVES SCALE

JYH-HANN CHANG, BONNIE A. GREEN, KARA WILLIAMSON (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), GAREN AMIRIAN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER BOLTON (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), BRIAN HOOTEN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Compassion, defined in multiple fashions by others, has been operationally defined as empathy and the behavior that alleviates suffering for the purpose of this study. As a means to measure this definition of compassion, the constructs underlying compassion were identified and items were created. The results of analyses to evaluate

reliability and validity will be discussed, as will applications for this measure, particularly as it relates to how empathy is related to behavior.

POSTER 36 THE MEDIATING ROLE OF APPEARANCE INVESTMENT IN THE EVALUATION OF BODY TYPES

ALISSA K. BURBINE, LAUREN KRUCZKOWSKI, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between body dissatisfaction and antifat attitudes, as well the mediating effects of appearance investment. Participants were 160 female undergraduates at a private co-educational liberal arts college in the Northeast. Participants completed measures of antifat attitudes, body dissatisfaction, and appearance investment. Results indicated that body dissatisfaction and antifat attitudes were positively correlated with each other, and that their relationship was mediated by appearance investment. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 37 PERCEPTION OF SPORTS EVENTS

ALEXA R. JONES, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the perception of superstitious behavior of both athletes and fans before sports competitions. Participants were given scenarios of athletes or fans performing either superstitious behaviors before a sports competition or not. Those displaying superstitious behavior were perceived as being more anxious before the sporting event, however, were seen as being luckier, and would result in the team/athlete performing better. Furthermore, athletes were perceived as benefiting more from superstitious behavior than were fans.

POSTER 38 CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PHOTO QUALITIES AND TEXT QUALITIES IN MEN'S ONLINE DATING PROFILES

HILARY L. DESHONG, ABBY BONATSOS, REBECCA J. D'ORAZIO, REBECCA J. BRAND (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the popular stereotype of "what is beautiful is good" in men's internet dating profiles. Fifty women rated non-overlapping sets of profile

texts and photos (such that ratings of photos and texts were independent). Men with attractive photos had more dateable, sexy, and confident texts. Confidence appeared to be the key factor linking physical attractiveness with text desirability. Thus, portraying (or faking) confidence may be one way for men to "level the playing field."

POSTER 39 SIMILARITY OF PRAYER AND MENTAL-IMAGERY ON PRE-COMPETITION PERCEPTIONS OF SELF-EFFICACY AND SELF-CONFIDENCE

IAN BIRKY (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), SEPIDEH SOHEILIAN (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), JESSE SCHRAM, KRISTIN BERTSCH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Prayer and mental imagery routines are common practices for countless athletes. One hundred student athletes were randomly assigned to one of two groups to assess perceived differences in self-efficacy and self-confidence between a group of athletes in a prayer observing group and mental imagery group. Results revealed no significant group differences in self-efficacy or self-confidence between the prayer group and the mental imagery group. Implications for sport psychology interventions and future research directions are discussed.

POSTER 40 A NORMS-BASED INTERVENTION TO ADDRESS CASUAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

CARLOS J. VELEZ-BLASINI, MATTHEW LABUNKA (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

Recent studies show that college students overestimate the degree to which their peers approve of and engage in hooking up. The primary purpose of this longitudinal pilot investigation was to develop a norms-based intervention to reduce casual sex (hooking up) in a sample of 49 female college students. Participants were randomly assigned to intervention or control condition. Perceptions of others' comfort were significantly reduced. Self-reported comfort and frequency of hooking up did not decline.

POSTER 41 INFLUENCE OF STATE ANXIETY ON TASK PERFORMANCE AND WORK MOTIVATION

MELISSA A. BROWNELL, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the influence of anxiety on work motivation. Sixty-four college students completed either a Stroop task designed to produce anxiety or one that was meant to be anxiety-free. State anxiety was then assessed by self-report. Participants then completed a proofreading task followed by a self-report measure that assessed motivation to complete the task. Although the results did not support the experimental hypothesis, the results did suggest a positive relationship between anxiety and motivation.

POSTER 42 DATING PREFERENCES AND ATTITUDES AMONG LATINO AMERICANS

MAHZAD HOJJAT, CAROLINE FERNANDES (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

This study examined attitudes regarding dating among Latino-Americans. Results revealed that Latino women, but not men, rated darker skin tone partners as more attractive and preferable to date. Moreover, high ethnic identity was associated with positive attitudes regarding mixed relationships. Interestingly, Latinos with a high ethnic identity were also more likely to prefer dating Latinos rather than individuals from other backgrounds.

POSTER 43 BECAUSE I SAID SO: POWER MODULATES BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES OF NEGOTIATION OUTCOMES

NATALIE L. MATHENY, MARY ANNE TODGHAM, JONATHAN FREEMAN, NALINI AMBADY (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

In a negotiation, both a person's words and actions influence the outcome. Individuals may exert greater control over the negotiation by making and refusing offers, yet research shows that expression and perception of nonverbal behaviors can be more important than words. This study aimed to discover the effects of nonverbal behaviors and verbal strategies on the outcome of a negotiation, while incorporating whether these behaviors and strategies were more effective for high-power or low-power negotiators.

POSTER 44 SPOTTING A WINNER: FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF COMPETENCE-RELATED TRAITS PREDICT SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATION OUTCOMES

AMRITA MAITREYI, ANNALISE LITTMAN, CHRISTINA PAPPAS, MARY ANNE TODGHAM, NALINI AMBADY (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

The current research investigated how and when first impressions predict outcomes in a negotiation and the impact of power on predictive accuracy. Participants rated high- and low-power individuals from a filmed negotiation on traits such as warmth, likeability, dominance, competitiveness and competence. Judgments of competence-related traits accurately predicted negotiation outcomes while warmth-related judgments did not. Results were moderated by power, such that successful negotiation outcomes were driven by the competence of parents rather than teens.

POSTER 45 FEELING INCLUDED CAN INCREASE SUPPORT FOR OUTGROUPS

KAYLEIGH NEFF, ERIC GOODWIN, THOMAS JOSEPH ALES, AMANDA HOOK, JENNIFER J. RACTLIFF (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK: THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT)

Perceptions of authentic pride have been linked to subsequent positive proactive support for marginalized groups, with perceived deservingness mediating this relationship (Ratcliff & Krolkowski, 2010). The current work examined the role of perceived inclusiveness of pride displays in the relationship between perceived authenticity and proactive support in an ecologically valid setting (i.e. actual gay pride parade). Results revealed that perceived inclusiveness mediates the relationship between perceived authenticity and willingness to engage in proactive behavior.

POSTER 46 BLACK AND WHITE STUDENTS USE OF EVALUATIVE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION: AN UNFORTUNATE DISCOUNTING

WILLIAM F. CHAPLIN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), NIKETA KUMAR, MARY JANE OJIE, AMY PASTVA (SAINT JOHN)

How do Black and White students evaluate the academic performance of other Black or White students? Black and White students were randomly assigned to evaluate and explain the academic performance of Black and White targets. The major finding was a consistent participant race x evaluative information interaction. Compared to White students, Black students' responses were less extreme to both positive and negative evaluative information. Hostile and "benevolent" racism may be the basis for this result.

POSTER 47 REALITY TELEVISION'S INFLUENCE ON ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP EXPECTATIONS

ANGELA TIPTON, KATRINA COOPER (BETHANY COLLEGE)

This study hypothesized that viewing romantic-themed reality television would be related to unrealistic romantic relationship expectations. One-hundred-eighty-three students responded to a survey examining reality television viewed and romantic expectations. Overall, the more romantic-themed reality television individuals watched, the fewer unrealistic romantic expectations. However, when data from men and women was analyzed separately, evidence emerged that watching romantic-themed reality shows is linked to unrealistic romantic expectations among men. Possible explanations for these results will be discussed.

POSTER 48 THE ROLE OF PERCEIVED SIGNIFICANT OTHERS' SELF-CONTROL AND GOAL INSTRUMENTALITY IN THE PURSUIT OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT GOALS

LINDSAY C. MORTON, NICHOLE WOODRUFF, DANIELLE COHEN, MONICA L. RODRIGUEZ (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The motivation to approach or avoid significant others was examined as a function of significant others' perceived self-control and goal instrumentality for promoting academic achievement goals. Although instrumental significant others were perceived as having higher self-control than non-instrumental others, participants approached significant others more

and avoided them less when they perceived them as having high self-control, regardless of their goal instrumentality. These findings underscore the importance of others' self-control on individuals' own goal pursuits.

POSTER 49 FACEBOOK AND AFFILIATION: SOCIAL NETWORKING AND SOCIAL MOTIVATION

KRISTEN D. BURKE, LANDON RANCK (GORDON COLLEGE)

Many people use Facebook, but motivations for use are largely unexplored. In this study, forty-four college students took four surveys and browsed Facebook for five minutes. Those who said that their social lives would suffer without Facebook had more affiliation motivation overall. Those with more Facebook friends had more motivation for attention from others. Other links between Facebook use and affiliation motivation were also found, showing this to be a productive area of study.

POSTER 50 SEVERITY OF INJURY, ABUSE PUBLICNESS, INTERNAL RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION, AND DOMESTIC ABUSE SERIOUSNESS

AARON S. ALDER, JEFFREY D. ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

College students read a scenario that manipulated severity of injury and publicness of abuse during an incident of marital violence and rated seriousness of the abuse. High and low internal religious motivation was determined using a subscale of the Religious Life Inventory. A 2X2X2X2 ANOVA was performed. The only significant effect was the main effect of gender; female participants viewed the abuse as more serious than males.

POSTER 51 FORMAL SANCTIONING INCREASES COOPERATION IN A SCENARIO STUDY.

JILLIAN E. HESSION, GILLIAN NARO, KENDRA ROBINSON, JESSICA M. NOLAN, KAREN HUDZINSKI, SAMANTHA TOBIA (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Formal sanctioning systems have been used

successfully to promote numerous environmental conservation efforts. Previous research is mixed, however, with respect to the side effects of formal sanctioning systems, such as altering the cooperative decision frame. The purpose of the present study was to provide an investigation of the polarization hypothesis of decision framing. This study replicated previous research on sanctioning but, unfortunately, was inconclusive on the question of polarization

POSTER 52 THE EFFECTS OF UNCERTAINTY ON INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS IN TERMS OF SATISFACTION RATINGS

ALLYSHIA R. BABBITT, CHRIS BUCHHOLZ, CHAVA URECKI, MIKE BANKERT (ROANOKE COLLEGE)

Recent literature reveals not only a curvilinear relationship between uncertainty and obtained pleasure, but a distinction between individuals' preference to uncertainty partially dependent on various personality factors. The following study focuses exclusively on uncertainty within interpersonal relationships; to look at how individuals with varying levels of need for cognition and propensity for risk taking react, in terms of reported satisfaction ratings, to situations in uncertainty in the form of social feedback.

POSTER 53 THE IMPACT OF INTERVIEW STYLE AND TIMING OF EXPERT TESTIMONY ON MOCK JURORS' PERCEPTIONS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE INTERVIEWS

KAYLA A. BURD, BRIAN D. COX (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the impact of interview style and timing of expert testimony on mock jurors' perceptions of child sexual abuse interviews. Participants read a trial summary and then answered questions concerning the case. The child witness was perceived as more convincing in the bad interview conditions and bad interviews were perceived as more biased and leading. The expert witness was perceived as more convincing, helpful, clear, and credible following bad interviews.

POSTER 54 FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO FEAR OF NEGATIVE EVALUATION

LAUREN E. MCGLONE (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The present study examined the extent to which the variables of self-esteem, job satisfaction, competition, and motivation correlate with fear of negative evaluation. One hundred and five college students completed self-report measures of these variables. Results suggest that high fear of negative evaluation was correlated with lower self-esteem, lower competition in argument, and higher extrinsic motivation. Future research is discussed.

POSTER 55 VICTIM DENIGRATION AND HINDSIGHT BIAS IN OBSERVERS OF CLASSROOM BULLYING

HEUSTIS P. WHITESIDE (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT FARMINGTON)

This study supports previous findings that personal characteristics of bullying targets affect observers' attribution of blame in bullying situations, and that hindsight bias plays a significant role in observers' evaluations of victims' misfortune, especially in cases of suicide. Also, diffusion of responsibility was demonstrated in the significant difference between observers' desire for others to defend the victim and agreement with the statement that they themselves would have intervened.

POSTER 56 SELF-REGULATORY BEHAVIOR: DO OR DO NOT, THERE IS NO TRY

REBEKAH L. LAYTON, LINDSAY C. MORTON, SEAN C. DEMARTINO, MARK MURAVEN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, SUNY)

Although theory suggests that self-control capacity depends upon a single resource, an exploratory factor analysis found that self-regulatory behaviors are triggered by two distinct processes. The first factor related to behaviors that require inhibition, whereas the second factor related to behaviors that require initiation. Both factors were related to trait self-control capacity and to perseverance on long-term goals, suggesting that the self-regulatory behaviors of inhibition and initiation may emanate from a common source.

POSTER 57 ATTACHMENT, EMPATHY, AND TERROR MANAGEMENT: HOW FEAR

ENHANCES AND IMPAIRS EMPATHY

MARCUS D. PATTERSON, MICHAEL MILBURN,
STEVEN GROESBECK (UMASS BOSTON),

In this study, we examined the impact of mortality salience on various dimensions of empathy. In particular, we found that empathic responses differed before and after the mortality salience(MS)condition and that these responses were moderated by attachment security.

POSTER 58 WHAT SOCIAL MEDIA ARE REALLY DOING FOR YOU: IMPULSIVITY AND ANXIETY

CAITLIN M. SMITH (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY)

Psychologists have only just begun to explore the association between Internet use and psychological characteristics. This research explored the relationship between social media use and self-reported impulsivity and social anxiety. Findings were in the direction hypothesized. Number of hours on social media was related to higher levels of impulsivity ($B = .24$, $p = .001$) and to higher levels of social anxiety ($B = .17$, $p = .02$).

POSTER 59 SIMILARITIES BETWEEN CUE ELICITED TEXT MESSAGE WITHDRAWAL AND SMOKING WITHDRAWAL

ROBERT M. MINJOCK, MARK G. RIVARDO
(SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

If cognitive similarities arise between text messaging withdrawal (behavioral addiction) and smoking withdrawal (chemical addiction) then a brighter light should be shed on the destructive behavior of chronic text messaging. To address this, we adapted measures used in the smoking literature to be applied to text messaging such as a working memory task, a Stroop task, and a craving questionnaire. Multiple significant differences and correlations were found suggesting a cognitive similarity between these two addictions.

POSTER 60 EFFECTS OF SYMBOLIC REVENGE AND FORGIVENESS ON PERCEPTIONS OF A WORST ENEMY

KEVIN J. MCKILLOP, SARAH OFOSU-AMEYAW,
LESLIE WAGNER, NATALIE BUTZ, KOKO ABAS,

DANIELLE BELLEZZA (WASHINGTON
COLLEGE)

We asked participants to imagine that a simple cloth doll represented their worst enemy and to either symbolically forgive their enemy by placing bandages on the doll or take symbolic revenge by sticking pins in the doll. Participants who took symbolic revenge later reported more severe feelings of enmity, more frequent thoughts about their enemy, and a lower likelihood of reconciliation than did participants who engaged in symbolic forgiveness.

Symposium- Cambridge B

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIA: TAKING PSI CHI INTERNATIONAL

Saturday, March 12, 2011 1:30 PM - 2:45 PM

CHAIR: MARTHA ZLOKOVICH (PSI CHI)

PSI CHI: MOVING FROM A NATIONAL TO AN INTERNATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY IN PSYCHOLOGY

Since 1929, Psi Chi has grown to over 600,000 life members at 1,100 U.S. campuses. In its 80th year in 2009, Psi Chi chapters voted to expand into an international organization. How will this impact Psi Chi and students world-wide? Participants will review promises and challenges of comparing US and international undergraduate and graduate psychology programs.

Discussant(s): Michael D. Hall (James Madison, President of Psi Chi) Jason R. Young (Hunter College, Eastern Region Vice President of Psi Chi) Harold Takooshian (Fordham) Uwe P. Gielen (St. Francis) Samvel Jeshmaridian (Technical Careers Institute) John D. Hogan (St. John's) Mercedes McCormick (Pace) Henry Solomon (Marymount Manhattan)

Invited Speaker- Charles View Ballroom

**RICHARD L. SOLOMON DISTINGUISHED
LECTURE: TO KNOW A MOUSE: PSYCHOLOGY,
NEUROSCIENCE AND PSYCHIATRY**

2011 EPA Abstracts

Saturday, March 12, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: RUTH COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

PETER BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE AND COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Psychology has created powerful methods for isolating and characterizing the functional properties of behavioral and cognitive regulation mechanisms. Neurobiology has developed methods that permit an unprecedented understanding of the biological substrates of behavior and cognition. In our work with a transgenic mouse model of schizophrenia we have found remarkable similarities between the mouse and patients with respect to altered neurobiology and consequent deficits in motivation and cognition. The synergy between basic psychological science, neurobiology and Psychiatry has great potential to lead to deeper understanding of behavior and neurobiology as well as lead to improvements in diagnosis and treatment in clinical settings.

Symposium- Paul Revere A

TEACHING SYMPOSIA: LIFELONG LEARNING IN PSYCHOLOGY CURRICULA

Saturday, March 12, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: JANINE P. BUCKNER, PH.D. (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

(CUPP) LIFELONG LEARNING IN PSYCHOLOGY CURRICULA: VALUE FOR STUDENTS, RESEARCHERS, TEACHERS, THE PUBLIC

The Council of Undergraduate Psychology Programs explores lifelong learning, a recent theme of APA's Education Leadership Conference. We will 1) connect lifelong learning to APA guidelines for undergraduate psychology; 2) discuss a curriculum re-design to emphasize the development of a learning mindset; 3) examine the impact of psychologists' career stories on students' perceptions of lifelong learning; and 4) frame learning as a normal part of aging. A discussant will link these presentations to developmental psychology.

Presentations

Defining the Value of Lifelong Learning, In and Through the Classroom by Susan A. Nolan, Ph.D. (Seton Hall University), Janine P. Buckner, Ph.D. (Seton Hall University)

Developing Insightfulness and Quantitative Reasoning Skills Early in Undergraduates as a Base for Future Life Long Learning by Bonnie A. Green, Ph.D. (East Stroudsburg University), Jyh-Hann Chang, Ph.D. (East Stroudsburg University), Irina Khusid (East Stroudsburg University)

Opportunity Knocks But are You Prepared?: Career Stories Teach the Value of Lifelong Learning by Renee Boburka, Ph.D. (East Stroudsburg University), Sussie Eshun, Ph.D. (East Stroudsburg University), Anthony Drago, Ph.D. (East Stroudsburg University), and Richard Wesp, Ph.D. (East Stroudsburg University)

Many Things to Tell You: Learning and Aging by Thomas E. Heinzen, Ph.D. (William Paterson University)

Discussant(s): Carolyn G. Vigorito (St. John's University)

Symposium- Paul Revere B

COGNITIVE SYMPOSIUM: MECHANISMS OF MEMORY DISTORTIONS AND MEMORY CHANGE

Saturday, March 12, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: ALMUT HUPBACH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

MECHANISMS OF MEMORY DISTORTIONS AND MEMORY CHANGE

This symposium brings together four researchers who study different aspects of memory distortions and memory change. Scott Guerin explores the role of attentional processes during memory retrieval for gist-based memory distortions, Jason Chan shows that retrieval sometimes exacerbates the memory changing power of misinformation, Jonathan Fawcett's research focuses on how intentional forgetting contributes to the efficiency of memory, and Almut Hupbach takes a closer look at the

2011 EPA Abstracts

conditions that trigger memory reactivation and subsequent updating.

Event- William Dawes B

PSI CHI AWARDS CEREMONY

Saturday, March 12, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: JASON YOUNG (PSI CHI)

Join us as we announce the recipients of the 2011 Psi Chi Eastern Regional Research Awards, each of which comes with a certificate and \$300 check. Refreshments will be provided.

Paper- Thomas Paine B

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS II: ETIQUETTE, REASON, AND RADIO IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

Saturday, March 12, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: JENNIFER BAZAR (YORK UNIVERSITY)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

CAVE MANNERS: EVOLUTIONARY THEMES IN A 21ST-CENTURY ADVICE COLUMN

ROBIN ABRAHAMS (BOSTON GLOBE)

Despite the rapid pace of social and technological change of the 21st century, letters to advice columnists reflect classic themes of evolutionary psychology: cheater detection, disgust, social hierarchies, mating rituals, and so on. Over half the letters published in an etiquette advice column between 2005-2010 reflected these themes. This suggests that however much the forms of etiquette may change, their function is to solve many of the same problems that our evolutionary ancestors faced.

3:20pm - 3:35pm

AN EMERGING PARADIGM FOR SCIENTIFIC REASONING

SHARON DAVIS MASSEY (SETON HALL

UNIVERSITY)

Postmodern and feminist critiques of modern and positivistic reasoning tell us that social location and cultural experience shape personal, social and scientific knowledge. Less attention is paid to philosophical underpinnings of the classical approach to scientific reasoning that shape and limit our vision. Alternative premises from an emerging paradigm that promises to be more inclusive and more amenable to on-going self-correction will be compared with those of the classic paradigm in a brief PowerPoint presentation.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

HADLEY CANTRIL AND GORDON ALLPORT'S ASSESSMENT OF RADIO - A MEEK REBELLION

STEPHEN UNDERWOOD (UMASS-LOWELL)

The 1935 publication of *The Psychology of Radio* by Cantril and Allport analyzed radio's potential for misuse. This paper explores an alternate explanation of the motives behind Cantril and Allport's creation of *The Psychology of Radio*. The episode hints that psychologists were either complicit with commercial interests by using psychological concepts for capitalistic ends, or complacent by failing to rail against applied psychology's most lucrative use as being detrimental to society.

Paper- Crispus Attucks

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS VI:

Saturday, March 12, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

3:00pm - 3:15pm

THE ROLE OF PERCEIVED CONTAGION IN BEHAVIOR TOWARD SEXUAL MINORITIES

JENNIFER J. RATCLIFF (THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), E. ASHBY PLANT (FLORIDA STATE), ERIC GOODWIN, AMANDA HOOK (THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT)

Research has demonstrated that contagion—or the fear that others may assume one is gay or lesbian by association—shapes attitudes toward sexual minorities (Buck et al., 2009). The current study extended this work by examining how perceptions of contagion influence actual interactions with sexual minorities. Results of an experiment revealed that feeling contagion led participants to distance themselves from, and act more unfriendly toward, a sexual minority. The implications will be discussed.

3:20pm - 3:35pm

SIMULATED CONTACT REDUCES PREJUDICE TOWARD SOME STIGMATIZED GROUPS, BUT NOT ALL

JULIE MILLIGAN HUGHES, KENYA HAMEED, BRANDI SANGUINETTI, PRAGYA VERMA, TRISTA CHIU, LUIS GUILLEN, THESSA MARIANO, IZABELA MILANIAK, CATHLEEN PEREZ, CHRISTINE WOLFF (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Simulated contact, a brief imagined conversation with an outgroup member, has recently drawn attention as a new theoretically based means of reducing intergroup prejudice. The present research aimed to test the efficacy of simulated contact for reducing prejudice toward African American individuals as well as older adults among an ethnically diverse sample of undergraduate students. Results indicate that prejudice toward older adults, but not toward African Americans, was significantly reduced due to simulated contact.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

DOES "NEGATIVITY" EQUAL "PREJUDICE?": SOCIAL EXPLANATIONS AND THE MEANING OF IMPLICIT NEGATIVITY

MICHAEL R. ANDREYCHIK (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

Synthesizing work on implicit attitudes with work on social explanation, the results of 2 studies suggest that among those who reject external explanations for African American social status, associations between "Black" and "negative" on the Implicit Association Test indicate prejudice, whereas

among those who endorse external explanations (e.g., Blacks have been "held down" by forces outside of the group per se), such associations do not indicate prejudice and may indicate more positive orientations (e.g., concern).

4:00pm - 4:15pm

MASCULINITY AND STEREOTYPES OF HETEROSEXUAL AND GAY MEN

DIANA M. MILILLO (NASSAU COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

For gay men, popular images continue to recognize them in terms of their sexual behavior. According to Glick and Fiske's (2001) ambivalent stereotype theory, stereotypes consist of warmth and competency dimensions. In line with this, if gay men are consistently depicted as sexually charged, then are they subsequently thought of as incompetent or unproductive, relative to heterosexuals? Results describe ratings of competency adjectives compared to heterosexual men.

Poster- President's Ballroom

POSTERS: CLINICAL II

Saturday, March 12, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

POSTER 1 PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES OF FOOD NEOPHOBICS AND FOOD NEOPHILICS TO FOOD AND NON-FOOD STIMULI

AUGUST A. CAPIOLA, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Past research notes an association of food-neophobia to PTC sensitivity, body weight and cephalic phase salivary response. The present study assessed physiological reactions of food-neophobics/neophilics to pictures of food and non-food stimuli. Pulse, GSR, and respirations were significantly increased in food-neophobics when presented pictures of food stimuli. This supports evidence of a physiological component at least partially responsible for differences noted between food-neophobics/neophilics. This may also lead to differences in weight, nutrition, and overall health.

POSTER 2 RACE AND DEPRESSION:

DIFFERENCES ACROSS LATINA, AFRICAN AMERICAN, AND CAUCASIAN DISADVANTAGED WOMEN

KELLY M. DOHERTY, KERI A. CARVALHO, ERIN O'HEA (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

The study's purpose was to examine racial differences in anxiety and depressive symptoms in a sample of 355 women of similar SES level. An equal distribution of Caucasian (32%), African American (38%), and Latina women (30%) completed the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). The analysis of variance indicated that results were significant, $F = 6.04$, $p = .003$. Tukey HSD analyses indicated that African American and Latina women had higher rates of psychological distress than Caucasian women.

POSTER 3 DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A MEASURE OF THE DRINKING COMPETITION MOTIVE

TIMOTHY M. OSBERG, KATHERINE BILLINGSLEY, MEREDITH EGGERT, CLAIRE HOGAN, KELLY OVERTON, KAITLYN HARDISON, ELAINE BRZEZOWSKI, CHRISTINA ANTONELLI, TERESA CASTIGLIONE, CASEY STEVENS, JILLIAN FISH, STEPHANIE COPPOLLA, CARRIE MORRISON, ALEXANDRIA COLLINS, MICHAEL KNIGHT, ALLISON KILMER, SIEANNA CALDWELL (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

A new measure, the Drinking Competition Motive Scale (DCMS), was developed to assess the motive to "out-drink" others and administered to 638 college freshmen. Exploratory factor analysis revealed that the measure has a unidimensional factor structure and excellent internal consistency. Scores on the DCMS provided incremental validity in predicting drinking and its consequences when added to measures of alcohol expectancies, drinking motives, perceived norms, and college alcohol beliefs. Implications for college drinking interventions are considered.

POSTER 4 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIRTUAL REALITY DISTRACTION FOR PAIN REDUCTION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

LEONARD S. MILLING, KEVIN M. MALLOY (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

This poster provides a comprehensive review of controlled research on the effectiveness of virtual reality (VR) distraction for reducing pain. To be included, studies were required to use a between-subjects or mixed model design in which VR distraction was compared with a control condition or an alternative intervention in relieving pain. Eleven studies were identified satisfying these criteria. VR distraction was shown to be effective for reducing experimental pain, as well as burn injury pain.

POSTER 5 EFFECTS OF VICTIM RESISTANCE AND INTENTIONALITY OF ALCOHOL USE ON RAPE ATTRIBUTIONS

DAMON MITCHELL (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), D. J. ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the influence of victim resistance (active resistance versus incapacitation) and the intentionality of victim alcohol use (intentional versus unintentional) on attributions of victim and perpetrator responsibility in male on female sexual assault. The results indicated perpetrators who spiked their victim's drink or who assaulted a victim too alcohol-impaired to resist were held more responsible than perpetrators who assaulted a victim that intentionally drank to intoxication or resisted the assault.

POSTER 6 COPING WITH RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ACROSS CONTEXTS IN URBAN ADOLESCENT MALES

MARISSA K. MILLMAN (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Research has documented that racial discrimination has detrimental effects on urban adolescent health. We examined how urban male adolescents cope with perceived discrimination in three contexts (peer, education, community), and how this affects mental health. Participants reported frequency of discrimination in each context, and levels of hostility, depression, and coping strategies. Findings suggest that hostility is related to racial discrimination across contexts and that certain coping strategies moderate the pathway between racial discrimination and adjustment.

POSTER 7 FAMILY ILLNESS AND PARENTING PREDICT PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

EILEEN ASTOR-STETSON, NICOLAS ROSEMARINO, JESSICA EVANS
(BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Relationships among family variables (family illness, parental warmth, behavioral control, psychological control) positive adjustment (self-esteem, exercise, good nutrition) and negative adjustment (depression, social physique anxiety) were investigated. Results indicated positive relationships among depression and social physique anxiety, and self-esteem and exercise. Self-esteem negatively correlated with depression and social physique anxiety. Family illness predicted decreased parental warmth, decreased behavioral control, increased depression and lower self-esteem. Family illness was not related to exercise or nutrition.

POSTER 8 ELEVATION AND ITS RELATION TO DEPRESSION AND AXIS II FUNCTIONING

NICOLE R. AMOYAL, MARTIN SHERMAN, HEATHER LYONS, CHARLES LOPRESTO
(LOYOLA UNIVERSITY IN MARYLAND)

Elevation is an emotion that is powerful and can be experienced by witnessing social moral acts. Previous research provides support for the physiological, emotional and prosocial behaviors related to elevation. This study was designed to investigate elevation in relation to personality disorders and depression. Results indicated that elevation was negatively related to most personality disorders but positively associated with Schizotypal and Paranoid personality disorders when controlling for gender, age, and normal domains of personality.

POSTER 9 THE EFFECT OF AEROBIC EXERCISE IN REDUCING PTSD, AND RELATED SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

MEREDITH E. MCWILLIAMS, ROBERT CAVERA, JENNIFER SCHWARTZ, ROBERT MOTTA
(HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

Aerobic exercise has been found to have

substantial effects in reducing negative affective states, including anxiety and depression, and most recently, in reducing PTSD. The purpose of this poster is to bring to light the most recent empirical research on exercise-related PTSD reductions in adults, adolescents, and children. Research is still ongoing regarding aerobic exercise and its beneficial effects on mental health, and the poster will provide specific avenues for further research.

POSTER 10 THE ART IN STRESS

MEGAN L. SANZO, RACHEL DINERO
(CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research is to assess the impact of art making on undergraduate student stress levels. Students engaged in a 20-minute art making session. In addition, students completed a stress assessment immediately prior to the art session, immediately after the art session, and one week later. Analysis of the data collected indicates that in this particular setting the art making process did reduce the levels of stress in the short and long-term.

POSTER 11 ASSOCIATIONS OF PERSONALITY DISORDER TRAITS WITH CONDUCT DISORDER IN ADOLESCENTS

EVELYN M. PEPPAS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the prevalence of personality disorder (PD) traits in male and female adolescent primary care patients with conduct disorder (CD). PD traits and CD were assessed through clinician interviews. The findings indicated that males and females with CD had elevated levels of borderline, narcissistic, and negativistic PD traits. Additionally, males with CD had elevated dependent and histrionic PD trait levels, and females with CD had elevated depressive and obsessive-compulsive PD trait levels.

POSTER 12 EMOTIONAL MEMORIES OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS WHO WANT TO BE THERAPISTS

JANICE C. STAPLEY (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), KEITH M. GISSUBEL (GEORGIAN COURT UNIVERSITY), ANGELA V. DELGUERCIO, MAYA C. DEYKERHOFF,

ARIANNA IGNERI, ALEXANDRA PALAZZO
(MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates shared emotionally elaborated stories from their childhood within a descriptive study about being a therapist. Most participants (71%) reported wanting to help people as their motivation for the career. The majority shared stories characterized by sadness, fear, or mixed unpleasant emotions. Predominant themes included loss and violence/endangerment. There were no significant differences in emotion or themes between those who were more versus less confident that they would be therapists within the next ten years.

POSTER 13 EFFICACY OF AN ALTERNATIVE SMOKING CESSATION TREATMENT

AYSE AYCICEGI-DINN, SERRA TEKIN, SIMGE ŞİŞMAN (ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY), WAYNE M. DINN (ASSOCIATE-PRIVATE CLINICAL NEUROPSYCHOLOGY PRACTICE)

We tested the effectiveness of a smoking cessation treatment called auricular therapy (AT) that involves the delivery of electrical pulses to specific points on the outer ear. Do patients undergoing AT demonstrate greater quit rates in comparison to patients assigned to a control group (i.e., undergoing sham AT)? Analysis revealed that genuine AT and placebo group differences on all measures of smoking behavior and nicotine withdrawal symptoms did not approach significance.

POSTER 14 A UNIFIED APPROACH TO CONCEPTUALIZING PEOPLE IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

GREGG R. HENRIQUES, CHRISTEN PENDLETON (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

In line with the central thrust of Anchin and Magnavita's (2008) claim that unification is the next wave in psychotherapy, this poster advances the argument by articulating a unified approach to conceptualizing people in psychotherapy that coherently integrates a biopsychosocial view with modern research in personality and the major perspectives in individual psychotherapy (i.e., behavioral, cognitive, psychodynamic and

humanistic).

POSTER 15 SEX DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL-SUPPORT SEEKING AND AVOIDANT COPING ON DEPRESSION

ROSALYN M. GLICKLICH, SARA C. HADEN
(LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN)

The COPE Inventory and Beck Depression Inventory were used to study sex differences in the use of social-support seeking and avoidant coping strategies, and to examine the relationship between use of these strategies and depressive symptoms in an urban sample of ethnically diverse undergraduate students. Results indicated alarmingly high depression scores but few significant relationships among coping, sex, and depression. Implications for a potentially stunting effect of a high-stress environment on coping strategies is suggested.

POSTER 16 RUMINATION AS A MEDIATOR OF THE RELATION BETWEEN LONELINESS AND COPING

ANDREW M. KISELICA, ASHLEY BORDERS
(THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Research on coping with loneliness is of limited value because it does not address maladaptive coping. Using a correlational design, we tested a range of coping strategies for dealing with loneliness, and hypothesized that rumination is a mechanism by which lonely individuals utilize avoidant coping. Lonely individuals tended to use the avoidant coping strategies, including denial, mental disengagement, behavioral disengagement, and substance use. Additionally, rumination mediated the relation between loneliness and avoidant coping.

POSTER 17 MENTAL HEALTH IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS FROM DISRUPTED AND INTACT FAMILIES

EMILY E. ELIAS, KYLA LUCEY, WHITNEY HAWTHORNE, EVE SLEDJESKI (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the relationship between parental status and mental health in a

sample of undergraduates. In contrast to our hypothesis, results revealed lower levels of depression and anxiety among students from disrupted families. These findings highlight that students that have experienced some adverse life events prior to entering college may be better able to handle college demands.

POSTER 18 THE RELATIONSHIP OF ANXIETY LEVELS TO INTROVERSION AND EXTRAVERSION

JESSICA BATEMAN, ANDRA BASU, PH.D.
(ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between introversion, extraversion, and anxiety. Participants were asked to complete a measure of introversion and extraversion and a measure of anxiety. Results revealed that introverted participants had significantly higher levels of anxiety than extroverted participants. The impact of these results on future research is discussed.

POSTER 19 PSYCHOSOCIAL EFFECTS AND SUBSTANCE USE IN COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES FROM DIVORCED PARENTS

KYLA J. LUCEY, EMILY ELIAS, WHITNEY HAWTHORNE, EVE SLEDJESKI (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study found low rates of parental divorce and no relationship between substance use, current stress levels, and parental divorce among a sample of undergraduates. However, participants from disrupted families reported higher levels of lifetime trauma exposure. These findings suggest that parental divorce may not increase risk for stress and substance use in college. Future research is needed to understand why parental divorce would be associated with exposure to lifetime trauma.

POSTER 20 AN EXAMINATION OF THE DISSOCIATION-SCHIZOTYPY LINK IN AN UNDERGRADUATE SAMPLE

WHITNEY E. HAWTHORNE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), EVE SLEDJESKI, EMILY ELIAS

(ROWAN UNIVERSITY), KYLA LUCEY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), THOMAS DINZEO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY),

The present study found that higher levels of dissociation were related to higher levels of schizotypy in both male and female (n=138) undergraduates. This relationship remained after controlling for trauma exposure. However, depression fully accounted for the dissociation-schizotypy link. Future research is needed to better understand depression's role in this relationship.

POSTER 21 SELF-MEDICATING IN COLLEGE: MARIJUANA USE AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMATOLOGY AMONG STUDENTS

KARA P. MASSIE, ELIZABETH DREXLER-HINES
(SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

Using the theory of self-medication, we investigated the hypothesis that marijuana use predicts symptoms of depression in a college sample. Analyses revealed that, after controlling for sex and alcohol use, marijuana use significantly predicted self-reported depressive symptoms in a sample of 337 students. The relationship between the two variables was linear such that heavier users reported experiencing greater amounts of depressive symptoms. Implications for self-medication theory and for college health care providers are discussed.

POSTER 22 EFFECT OF PROBLEM TYPE AND PREFERENCE FOR COUNSELOR GENDER ON HELP-SEEKING

HAMIDE GOZU (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ALBANY)

Attitudes towards help-seeking were surveyed in 342 Turkish high school students. Neither counselor gender nor problem type was related to the willingness of female students to seek help. Male students were more reluctant to seek help; for them the preferred gender of counselor was related to the type of problem they experienced.

POSTER 23 THE ATHLETIC IDEAL AND BODY DISSATISFACTION: IT'S STILL ABOUT THINNESS

ERIN M. MCHUGH, DANIEL S. WELLS,
CORRINNE L. WATSON, CAROLYN E. KING,
KRISTIN J. HOMAN (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

Contemporary cultural ideals of attractiveness promote a tight, firm, athletic look in addition to extreme thinness. Although the deleterious effects of exposure to media images of thinness have been well-documented, the effects of exposure to the athletic ideal have not been fully explored. This experiment tested the effects of exposure to images of thin or normal weight athletic models. Results supported the hypothesis that athleticism produces body dissatisfaction only when paired with thinness.

POSTER 24 BUFFERS FOR LIFE-STRESSORS: HUMOR AND PERSONALITY TRAITS

VICTORIA J. MARTIN, ALYSIA D. RITTER, JOEL
ROYALTY (MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY)

The effects of humor and personality on well-being were investigated. Questionnaires were used to evaluate 117 college students. Two humor styles and three personality traits were significantly correlated with well-being. These factors accounted for a significant proportion of variance in well-being, with adaptive humor styles in conjunction with positive personality traits as the significant contributors. These findings are important because well-being buffers personal weaknesses and enhances health by decreasing life stressors.

POSTER 25 VARSITY AND NON-ATHLETES ABILITY TO PERFORM UNDER PRESSURE: POSSIBLE EVIDENCE TO ENCOURAGE EXERCISE

PAGE G. ALLEN, POSEY DAVES, LAURA
RISELL, MARY STROMAN, JIM SIEMEN
(WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

There has been discussion in the literature about the role exercise plays in reducing depressive and anxiety symptoms. The present study compared twenty-eight varsity versus non-varsity college athletes, exposed to competitive stress activities, and assessed cardiovascular responses. Because of routine competitive experiences, it was hypothesized that athletes would have lower cardiovascular responsiveness than non-athletes.

No significant differences were found. Results are discussed relative to the importance of exercise promotion for depressive or anxiety symptom alleviation.

POSTER 26 THE EFFECTS OF STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS ON RESILIENCE AND CARDIOVASCULAR RESPONSIVENESS

BRITTANY L. BONDAY, TYLER WILSON,
KRISTINA KELLEY, MOLLY LEACH, AMANDA
WEISS, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Forty college students participated in a study on the effects of stressful life events on hardiness. Hardiness was measured using the Resilience Scale and a stressful math task. It was hypothesized that those who have encountered high levels of stress would perceive themselves as resilient and less effected by stress-inducing situations. Blood pressure changed during the task, but no significant differences were found for the effects of stressful life events on cardiovascular response or resiliency.

POSTER 27 IS THE TRAIT OF HARDINESS AN EFFECTIVE COPING MECHANISM FOR STRESS?

CAROLINE H. HILL, CARA SMITH, NAOMI
SUGUNASINGHA, MELISSA JOSEPH, JIM
SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Twenty-nine male and female college students had personal hardiness, depression, and anxiety levels assessed. The participants were separated into three groups according to levels of personal hardiness. Each group underwent mild mental stressors and cardiovascular responses were measured. It was hypothesized that the higher the hardiness, the more a participant would be resilient to the effects of mild mental stressors. There was no statistically significant difference between the three groups on the cardiovascular measures.

POSTER 28 VALIDATION OF THE ALCOHOL USE DISORDER IDENTIFICATION TEST AND SELF-REPORT ALCOHOL USE.

JAMES S. CLIFFORD, STEVEN EDWARDS,
LORENZO LEGGIO, ROBERT SWIFT, GEORGE
KENNA (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

This study attempts to validate portions of the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test dealing with the quantity of alcohol consumed with a 30 day Time Line Follow Back. The results show that the quantity questions correlate well with the self-report measure, but adding the additional questions into a regression model do not help predict the amount of alcohol consumed. It may be faster for professionals to ask about quantity of alcohol use, and not feelings.

POSTER 29 DON'T SWEAT IT: STRESS RESPONSES TO INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP COMPETITION OF ATHLETES VS. NON-ATHLETES

DANNY R. WOOD, ANDREW LAUX, MARISSA BABNEW, JESSICA LUST, KRISTA JENSEN, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Fifty male and female college athletes and non-athletes participated in a study to see if non-athletes would have higher stress responses than athletes, and team athletes would have higher stress responses than individual athletes, when placed in either an individual or group competitive setting. Non-athletes had higher heart rates than athletes, but there was no significant difference between team and individual athletes. Results are discussed relative to the importance of promoting a lifestyle of exercise.

POSTER 30 MMPI-2 NORMS FOR SCREENING CHRONIC PAIN PATIENTS FOR SPINAL CORD STIMULATORS

DONALD P. CORRIVEAU (UMASS-DARTMOUTH AND SAINT ANNE'S HOSPITAL)

Despite general agreement that psychological evaluations should precede the implantation of spinal cord stimulators (SCS) for chronic pain patients, little validation research or normative data exists. This study developed norms for the MMPI-2 with 175 chronic pain patients considered for SCS. Results showed gender differences with some scale elevations greatly exceeding both the standardization sample and a general family medicine sample.

POSTER 31 COPING MECHANISMS OF SEXUALLY ASSAULTED VICTIMS AND NON-

SEXUALLY ASSAULTED VICTIMS

JAMES R. SIEMEN, CAITLIN WARD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The present study examined different coping mechanisms for victims of rape. Eighty-four females participated, 18 of whom were victims of sexual assault ranging from date rape to compliance through force. Significant differences were found between assault groups in their overall coping strategies. Eleven out of 18 victims satisfied criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder. Results are discussed in light of the need to break myths associated with rape in order for women to receive appropriate intervention.

POSTER 32 THE EFFECTS OF LIFE COACHING STRATEGIES ON COLLEGE STUDENTS

EDWARD J. SCHICATANO, MICHAEL RITSICK, DANIEL APPLGATE (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Life Coaching is a viable approach for creating positive changes in individuals without the emotional pain associated with traditional therapy. The present experiment assessed the effects of life coaching techniques on college students over a five week period. Students in two different undergraduate Psychology courses were either taught several life coaching techniques or not. Life coaching techniques significantly improved scores on both the Satisfaction with Life and Personal Growth Initiative Scale.

POSTER 33 PERSONALITY PROFILES OF THE MOST AT-RISK JUVENILE SEXUAL OFFENDERS

EMILY C. NEWBURY, COHEN, R. C., SIKORSKI, J. F. (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

574 incarcerated juvenile sexual offenders participated. Multiple 2 way analyses of variance revealed that juvenile sexual offenders high in deviant sexual arousal featured a clinical needs profile that differed significantly from those scoring highest in callous-unemotional traits. Deviant sexual arousal patterns were associated with engrained patterns of deviant sexual activity and callous-unemotional traits were associated with

elevated levels of impulsivity and aggression; suggesting the need for varying treatment approaches to reduce risk of sexual re-offense.

POSTER 34 UNDERSTANDING PATIENT PARTICIPATION IN CLINICAL TRIALS USING HYPOTHETICAL VIGNETTES

JESSICA A. HUGHES, BRANDON GAUDIANO, IVAN MILLER (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined patients' expectancies for improvement in clinical trials of depression. Patients hospitalized for depression read three brief vignettes of hypothetical clinical trials and rated expectancies for improvement in each study. Results showed that patients reported significantly greater expectancies for improvement in the active comparator versus placebo-controlled trial designs. They also expected greater improvement in the psychotherapy trial versus either medication trial designs. Research and clinical implications will be discussed.

POSTER 35 THE EFFECTS OF PARENTAL SEPERATION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT ON HYPERMASCULINE BEHAVIOR

KATHERINE E. CHESANEK (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), ANNE HEAD (CENTRAL CONNETICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KATIE SHERWOOD, JOHN SIMONCELLI, JASON F. SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

266 male undergraduate students participated. Multiple two way analyses of variance using friend-based social support, family-based social support and history of parental divorce as grouping variables revealed that high levels of friend-based social support increased risk for the development of hypermasculinity, while high levels of family-based social support decreased risk. Future research should aim to deconstruct types of social support and create assessment tools used to inform hypermasculinity prevention work.

POSTER 36 THE DRINKING COMPETITION MOTIVE: DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS ON DRINKING AND CONSEQUENCES

KATHERINE E. BILLINGSLEY, TIMOTHY M.

OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

To assess the motive to "out-drink" others, Osberg et al. (2010a) developed the Drinking Competition Motive Scale (DCMS). This study (N = 588 college freshmen) tested a model wherein motives exert a direct effect on drinking, as well as an indirect effect on drinking mediated by drinking game participation. Direct effects of motives (and indirect effects of motives mediated by drinking) on drinking consequences also were predicted. The model demonstrated excellent fit to the data.

POSTER 37 DO POSITIVE AFFIRMATIONS WORK?

HOLLY H. DUNN, JEFFREY VIETRI (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Recent research has demonstrated that positive self-statements (i.e., "positive affirmations") can be harmful for those with low self-esteem. The influence of positive affirmations on self-esteem and self-efficacy was examined in a longitudinal experiment designed to mirror the recommendations of self-help authors. Though the study suffered from a high attrition rate, analyses suggest the self-help strategy does more harm than good.

POSTER 38 IDENTITY STYLE, SELF-REFLECTION/RUMINATION, AND DEPRESSION TENDENCIES AMONG ADOPTED VERSUS NONADOPTED ADULTS

BONNIE J. NELSON-GROSS, JEFFREY VIETRI (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Adoptees suffer from a variety of psychological maladies at higher rates than non-adoptees, and part of the difficulty may stem from difficulties in forming a coherent identity. An Internet survey of adopted and non-adopted adults assessing identity-processing style, reflection and rumination, and depressive symptoms confirmed an association between adoption and depression, but no association between adoption and identity processing style. A tendency toward greater rumination partially mediated the increased depression among adoptees.

POSTER 39 PREDICTING PERCEPTIONS OF

DATE RAPE: EXAMINING PERPETRATOR MOTIVATION AND GENDER ROLE BELIEFS

DAVID J. ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), DAMON MITCHELL (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), LAUREN LUCENTE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The study examined offender motivation, relationship length, and gender role beliefs on participants' reactions to a male perpetrator and a female victim in a date rape situation. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses suggest that participants are more favorable to a victim and less to a perpetrator when they are provided with, rather than withheld, knowledge about the perpetrator's motivation. Further, traditional gender role attitudes appear to have a major impact on date rape attributions.

POSTER 40 DISTRESS TOLERANCE: POSITIVE COPING OR THE ABSENCE OF NEGATIVE COPING?

SHANNON JACKSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN), ELIZABETH A. CLARK (VA CONNECTICUT HEALTHCARE SYSTEM), ELIZABETH JENKINS, TIMOTHY P. FOURNIER, ALICIA D. WALLACE, DEBORAH EVERHART (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

Two hundred and thirty two college students completed the Brief COPE (BCOPE) and the Distress Tolerance Scale (DTS). Significant negative correlations were found between all BCOPE maladaptive coping subscales (self distraction, denial, venting, substance use, behavioral disengagement and self blame) and the DTS total score and the tolerance, absorption, appraisal, and regulation subscale scores. These correlations suggest that distress tolerance is negatively related to the tendency to utilize maladaptive coping strategies.

POSTER 41 COMPETING MEDIA FRAMES OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL ILLNESS IN CHILDREN

ANNA K. MIKULAK (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

Given media influence on public support for policy,

a qualitative media content analysis was undertaken to examine how news media frame issues related to child mental health. In general, child mental health was framed in terms of intractable mental illness, exacerbated by a 'broken' system of care. Such frames may discourage public support for policies aimed at promoting child mental health. This research has implications for advancing constructive public conversations about child mental health.

POSTER 42 SEXUAL ABUSE HISTORIES AND RISK OF SEXUAL RECIDIVISM IN JUVENILE SEXUAL OFFENDERS

MARISSA GRAZIANO, RICHELLE CHAMBERLAND, JASON F. SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

566 incarcerated juvenile sexual offenders participated. Youth who targeted both female peers and children or at least one male victim had the highest rates of sexual abuse victimization. Multivariate analyses of variance revealed that sexual abuse victimization increased risk for sexual offense recidivism through its impact on levels of deviant sexual arousal. Future research should aim to study the impact of sexual abuse on sexual offense recidivism in juvenile sexual offenders using path analytic methods.

POSTER 43 SUBSTANCE USER TREATMENT MOTIVATION AND THERAPEUTIC ENGAGEMENT IN OUTPATIENT SETTINGS

JOSHUA S. CAMINS-ESAKOV, W. AMORY CARR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

The present study examined the relationship between motivational scales and working alliance scales, specifically when factoring in treatment group. The study examined 40 participants divided into two groups (MICA, or psychiatric diagnosis only). The data indicates that working alliance and motivation are co-related and that treatment placement may have an effect on level and type of motivation exhibited by participants. The study has implications for classification, treatment and satisfaction of co-occurring psychiatric populations.

POSTER 44 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL STRESS AND EMOTIONAL

SYMPTOMS IN CHILDREN OF SUBSTANCE ABUSERS

CAROLYN G. VIGORITO, PHILIP M. DRUCKER, GIUSEPPINA MARIA VITALE (SAINT JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

Children of substance abusers (COSAs) and their parents were evaluated using the Parenting Stress Index, the Children's Depression Inventory, the Revised Children's Manifest Anxiety Scale, and the Draw-a-Person: SPED. Results revealed that children's emotional level was related to their parent's stress. The pattern of correlations varied by age and gender. These results have several implications for effective treatment of COSAs as well as clinical and school practices.

POSTER 45 THE INFLUENCE OF CO-ACCRUING SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER AND PTSD ON TREATMENT SATISFACTION

ELISABETH G. ENDRIKAT, BARBRA VENEZIA, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between PTSD diagnosis and gender on substance abuse treatment satisfaction. Residential clients (N=225) were evaluated using the Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist-Specific (PCL-S) and a modified version of the Client Survey Questionnaire (CSQ-8). A series of 2x2 ANOVAs found women significantly more satisfied than men and those with PTSD hypervigilance symptoms were significantly less satisfied. No significant main or interaction effects were found for PTSD diagnosis or the other PTSD symptoms.

POSTER 46 DEVIANT SEXUAL AROUSAL AND CALLOUS/UNEMOTIONAL TRAITS AS PREDICTORS IN JUVENILE SEXUAL OFFENDERS

RAVEN C. COHEN, EMILY C. NEWBURY, JASON F. SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

574 adjudicated and incarcerated juvenile sexual offenders participated. Results of multivariate, and subsequent univariate analyses, revealed that callous-unemotional traits was predictive of antisocial tendencies and community

maladjustment that may increase risk for sexual offense recidivism in juveniles. In contrast, high rates of deviant sexual arousal was associated with cognitive distortions and empathy deficits that, if not addressed during treatment, could increase risk for sexual offense recidivism in a select subgroup of juvenile sexual offenders.

POSTER 47 RELATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CHILDHOOD AND PAST-YEAR VICTIMIZATIONS IN PREDICTING TRAUMA SYMPTOMS

ANN N. ELLIOTT, PAIGE CORDIAL, ALYSIA HOOVER-THOMPSON, ROSEMARY SHERMAN, JEFFERY E. ASPELMEIER, THOMAS W. PIERCE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relative contributions of victimization experienced in childhood and the past year in predicting subscale scores of the Trauma Symptom Inventory using Finkelhor's Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire. Hierarchical regression analyses using data from 330 female college undergraduates showed that both Child and Past-Year victimization accounted for large proportions of variability in trauma symptom scores and that both predictors made significant unique contributions to multiple regression equations employing both predictors.

POSTER 48 DOES MINDFULNESS MEDIATE THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN RUMINATION AND DISORDERED EATING?

JACLYN N. REICH, ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Rumination is associated with increases in disordered eating. Decreased mindfulness, or present-focused and non-judgmental awareness, may mediate this association. Self report data from a nonclinical sample of undergraduates supported our hypothesis. Specifically, rumination negatively correlated with mindfulness and positively correlated with disordered eating, and mindfulness significantly mediated the associations between rumination and disordered eating. Important clinical implications are discussed.

POSTER 49 PARENTAL AUTHORITY STYLES, PROCRASTINATION, PERFECTIONISM, AND DEBILITATING ACHIEVEMENT ANXIETY IN

COLLEGE STUDENTS

ANDREA F. WEISS (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), CHAMPIKA K. SOYSA (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Parental authority styles, procrastination, perfectionism, and debilitating achievement anxiety, were investigated in 98 college students. Some parental authority types were associated with procrastination, parent-focused perfectionism, and self-focused perfectionism, in both women and men. While authoritarian parenting, procrastination, and self-focused perfectionism each predicted debilitating achievement anxiety separately, when examined together, only procrastination and self-focused perfectionism predicted debilitating achievement anxiety. These findings identify priorities for intervention among college students experiencing achievement-related anxiety.

POSTER 50 CHILDREN, GENDER, AND TC TREATMENTS: ANALYSIS BETWEEN RESIDENTIAL AND OUT-PATIENTS MODALITIES

GABRIELLA MULLADY, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

The therapeutic community (TC) is one of the most common substance abuse treatment modalities, yet little is known about how the TC works for women. Women (or men) with children face challenges to completing treatment. This study examined TC clients (N=2,711) via a 2 (gender) x 2 (residential/outpatient) x 2 (child-status) ANOVA on time in treatment, demonstrating that residential clients with children stayed longer in treatment. There were no gender main or interaction effects.

POSTER 51 HYPERSEXUALITY AND SUBSTANCE USE/ABUSE

BRIAN M. TOLLES, RAYMOND A. KNIGHT (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relation between hypersexuality/compulsive sexual behavior/thoughts and alcohol/drug abuse, both in adolescence and adulthood. Previous research has suggested that there is a relation between heightened sexual behavior and alcohol use. We

are extending these findings by investigating not only hypersexuality, but also intrusive sexual thoughts, sexual compulsivity, and sexual deviance. Preliminary results, which suggest a broader relation between hypersexuality/compulsive sexuality and drug/alcohol use, have important implications for treatment.

POSTER 52 EXPLORATION OF MESSAGE FRAMING IN MENTAL HEALTH HELP SEEKING

AMANDA R. KEELER (CLAREMONT GRADUATE UNIVERSITY)

This theory-driven paper examines current literature on how message framing in the context of depression can increase help seeking. Two prominently utilized conceptualizations of message frames are explored including Behavioral Activation and Behavioral Inhibition Systems and gain vs. loss-framed messages. Further, this paper examines how message framing can influence help seeking through reevaluating personal perception of risk, dispositional characteristics such as, optimism and pessimism, self-efficacy, and culture's role in mental health help seeking.

POSTER 53 STICKS AND STONES MAY BREAK MY BONES BUT WORDS REALLY HURT TOO

JILL M. SWIRSKY, D.J. ANGELONE, LAUREN LUCENTE, KATIE URSO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Although alternative aggression (AA) is known to have profound short-term effects on adolescent girls, little research has looked at long-term effects. The current study assessed possible future implications, finding that AA experiences did not predict sexual assertiveness. This can likely be attributed to the skewed nature of self-reporting, particularly since AA experiences were found to be negatively related to reports of impact. These results reflect the social portrayal of AA as "not a big deal."

POSTER 54 EFFECTS OF FATIGUE ON PERCEPTION OF TASK DIFFICULTY

DEBRA A. HOFFMANN, LILIA HAYRAPETYAN, MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE)

The relationship between fatigue and perception of task difficulty was studied. 146 undergraduates were randomly assigned to either a no-fatigue or to a fatigue induction group. Results showed that fatigued individuals rated a jigsaw puzzle as having more pieces ($t(144) = -2.060, p < .041$) and as requiring more time to complete ($t(144) = -2.493, p < .014$). Fatigue affects the perception of task difficulty and influences the choices we make.

POSTER 55 RUMINATION, CERTAINTY ABOUT PESSIMISTIC FUTURE-EVENT PREDICTIONS, AND SUICIDAL IDEATION.

MARTA KRAJNIAK, REGINA MIRANDA, ALYSSA WHEELER (HUNTER COLLEGE, CUNY)

This study examined the relationship between rumination, depressive predictive certainty, and suicidal ideation in college students with and without a suicide attempt history. Multiple suicide attempters – but not single attempters – had higher baseline rumination than non-attempters. Depressive predictive certainty partially mediated the concurrent relationship between rumination and suicidal ideation. Implications for the development of suicide-related cognitions will be addressed.

POSTER 56 DEVELOPMENT OF A THEORY-INFORMED BIBLIOTHERAPEUTIC LIBRARY

MARY KATHERINE W. DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The Bloomsburg University Toy Library (BUTL) supports faculty's, staff's, and students' interactions with individuals of all developmental ages and abilities. This presentation describes one component of the play resource center—the BUTL Bibliotek. Based on a growing body of literature on bibliotherapy and informed by a contemporary theory of traumatic stress, the BUTL Bibliotek makes available carefully selected children's literature to support the campus community's interactions with individuals who have experienced trauma.

POSTER 57 ENHANCING MINDFULNESS IN A WRITTEN EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION EXERCISE

MAISA S. ZIADNI, ELIZABETH CULNAN,

JACQUELINE KLOSS (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated whether written emotional expression exercises could serve as a mindfulness process by testing (a) whether the writing process enhances mindfulness levels and (b) whether we can enhance mindfulness levels by building on a traditional writing instruction. Results revealed that decentering increased after participants engaged in both the traditional writing exercise and the mindfulness-enhanced exercise. These findings provide preliminary evidence that decentering may serve as an underlying mechanism in expressive writing.

Symposium- Cambridge B

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIA: PSYCHOLOGY IN RUSSIA TODAY

Saturday, March 12, 2011 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: ALEX Y. VORONOV (STATE ACADEMIC UNIVERSITY OF HUMANITIES)

PSYCHOLOGY IN RUSSIA TODAY: CURRENT TRENDS

What are current trends in psychology in Russia today? In this immense nation, psychology has gone through several dramatic phases: pre-Soviet (1885-1917), Soviet (1917-1991), post-Soviet (1991-now). Here, some leading psychologists from diverse areas of Russian psychology review general trends in Russia, using their own work as an example.

Presentations

Teaching by Regina Erchova, Irina M. Ilicheva (Moscow Region State Institute of Humanities and Social Studies, Kolomna), Sergei Kudinov, Irina Novikova, Elena Chebotareva (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Research by Olga Mitina (Moscow State University), Raisa Akifjeva (Higher School of Economics (Petersburg))

Social change by Bronyus Aysmontas (Moscow City University)

Students by Lusine Grigoryan, Alexander Eliseenko, Dar'ya Belostockaya (Higher School of Economics, Moscow), Tatyana Ibadova (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Future trends by Alexei Sozinov (Institute of Psychology, Russian Academy of Sciences); Elena Agadullina, Alexei Ulanovsky, Vadim Petrovskii, Marina Borodenko, Irina Mihailova (State University-Higher School of Economics, Moscow)

Communication with US colleagues by Alex Y. Voronov, State Academic University of Humanities, Russia

novel scenarios. Human memory possesses these characteristics, which makes the system adaptive for simulating alternative future scenarios based on past experiences, though it also may make the system prone to memory errors. Using behavioral, physiological and molecular levels of analysis, Karim Nader will present his work on memory reconsolidation. When a memory is retrieved, it is transformed into a vulnerable state in which it can be lost, changed or strengthened depending on the experimental manipulation. Michael Brown will moderate the panel and lead discussion.

Discussant: Michael Brown (Villanova University)

Symposium- Charles View Ballroom

PRESIDENTIAL INTEGRATIVE SYMPOSIUM (SUPPORTED BY APA): MEMORY

Saturday, March 12, 2011 4:30 PM - 5:50 PM

CHAIR: RUTH COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

PRESIDENT'S INTEGRATIVE SYMPOSIUM ON MEMORY SUPPORTED BY THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Chair: Ruth M. Colwill (Brown University) "Memory is deceptive because it is colored by today's events" (Albert Einstein). Memory research represents an exemplary interdisciplinary discipline that is generating a wealth of clinical and experimental results about the encoding, storage and retrieval of experiences. Three pioneers in memory research will discuss their work. Elizabeth Loftus, Thursday evening's keynote speaker and Psi Chi Distinguished Lecturer, will provide more detail about how studies on false memories are done, and some of her lab's latest findings on the characteristics of false memories, and individual differences in susceptibility. Daniel Schacter will talk about recent studies showing that imagining possible future events depends on much of the same cognitive and neural machinery as does remembering past events. Such findings have led his lab to advance the constructive episodic simulation hypothesis, which holds that imagining future events requires a system that allows the flexible combination of details from past events into