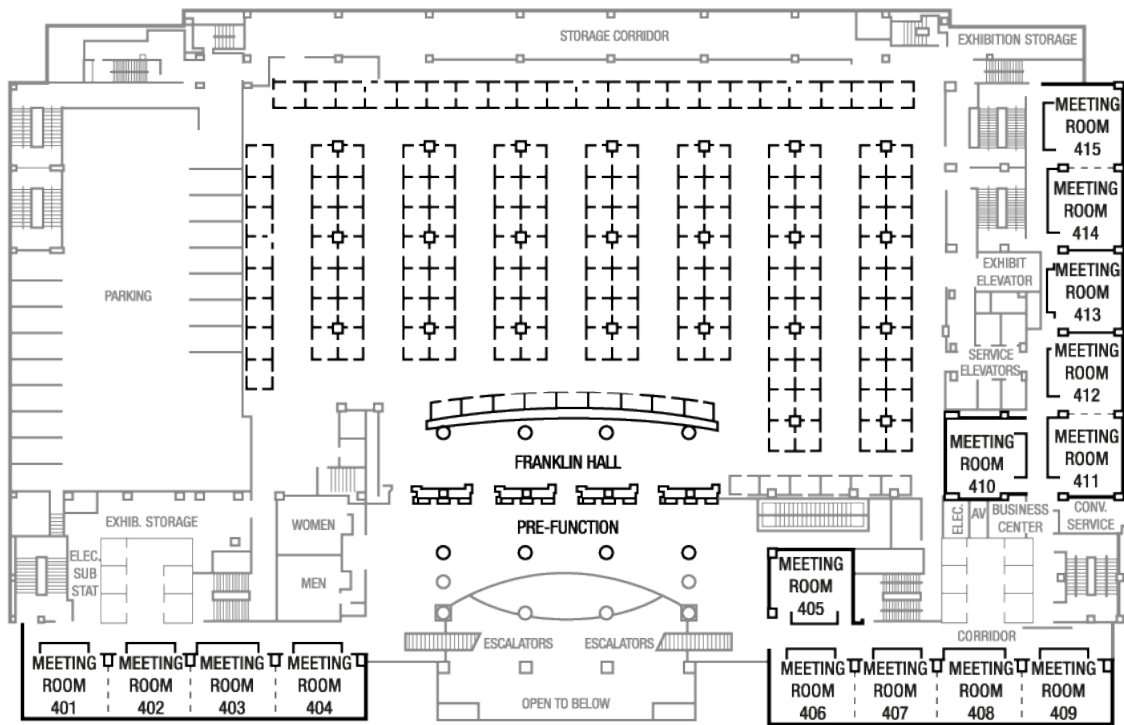


**LEVEL 4 FRANKLIN HALL**



|                                       | Franklin A   | Salon D  | Salon E  | Conf. 401  | Conf. 402   | Conf. 403   | Conf. 405   | Conf. 406   |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Thursday March, 5<sup>th</sup></b> |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |
| 5:00-6:30 PM                          |  |  | PSI CHI INVITED:<br>ELIZABETH GOULD (p.1)  |  |   |   |   |   |
| <b>Friday March, 6<sup>th</sup></b>   |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |
| 8:00-8:50 AM                          | UNDERGRADUATE<br>POSTERS 1 (p.4)   |  | DEVELOPMENTAL<br>KEYNOTE SPEAKER:<br>WILLIAM FIFER (p.14)  |  | NEUROSCIENCE<br>PAPERS: FEEDING AND<br>BEHAVIOR (p.2)   |   | SOCIAL PAPERS:<br>MORALITY AND<br>POWER (p.1)                           |   |
| 9:00-10:20 AM                         | SOCIAL POSTERS<br>(p.15)   |  |  | COGNITIVE PAPERS:<br>COGNITIVE AGING<br>(p.26)                     |   | THE SECRET LIFE OF<br>INFANTS: IN HONOR OF<br>CAROLYN ROVEE-<br>COLLIER PART 1 (p.27)                 | SOCIAL PAPERS:<br>INTIMATE<br>RELATIONSHIPS (p.14)                      | CLINICAL PAPERS:<br>DEVELOPMENTAL<br>PERSPECTIVE (p.25)   |
| 10:30-11:50 AM                        | CLINICAL POSTERS<br>(p.30)   | INTERNATIONAL<br>KEYNOTE SPEAKER<br>DAN A. WAGNER<br>(p.29)        |  | COGNITIVE INVITED<br>SYMPOSIUM: SPATIAL<br>THINKING (p.41)         | NEUROSCIENCE<br>PAPERS: DRUGS AND<br>DEVELOPMENT (p.39) | THE SECRET LIFE OF<br>INFANTS: IN HONOR OF<br>CAROLYN ROVEE-<br>COLLIER PART 2 (p.28)                 | SOCIAL PAPERS: RISK<br>AND IMPULSIVITY<br>(p.29)                        |   |
| 12:00-1:20 PM                         | CLINICAL AND<br>SOCIAL POSTER<br>SESSION (p.44)  | NEUROSCIENCE<br>KEYNOTE<br>TRACEY SHORS<br>(p.42)                  | THE TECHNOLOGY OF<br>PSYCHOLOGY: WHERE WE<br>ARE AND WHERE DO WE<br>GO FROM HERE<br>KIRK HEILBRUN (p.42)   |  |   | OPEN LUNCH (p.43)   | SOCIAL PAPERS:<br>FACE PROCESSING<br>(p.43)                             | SOCIAL PAPERS:<br>HEALTH AND WELL-<br>BEING (p.42)  |
| 1:30-2:50 PM                          | LEARNING AND<br>NEUROSCIENCE<br>POSTERS (p.51)   | TEACHING OF<br>PSYCHOLOGY<br>KEYNOTE:<br>R. ERIC LANDRUM<br>(p.51) | CLINICAL KEYNOTE:<br>SCOTT LILIENFELD (p.64)   | COGNITIVE PAPERS:<br>CATEGORIZATION &<br>DECISION MAKING<br>(p.63) |   | DEVELOPMENTAL<br>SYMPOSIUM INVITED:<br>COMPARATIVE ASPECTS<br>OF PLAY IN HUMANS<br>AND RODENTS (p.60) | SOCIAL PAPERS:<br>INVITED SYMPOSIUM<br>ON GENDER<br>STEREOTYPING (p.61) |   |
| 3:00-4:20 PM                          | APPLIED POSTERS<br>(p.64)  | COGNITIVE<br>KEYNOTE: ARTHUR<br>MARKMAN (p.73)                     | SOCIAL KEYNOTE<br>SPEAKER: ROBERT<br>KURZBAN (p.71)  |  |   | SYMPOSIUM INVITED:<br>LEARNING ABOUT TIME:<br>HOW EARLY, HOW<br>SOON? (p.71)                          |   | CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM:<br>ASSESSING AND<br>ADDRESSING THE<br>COLLEGE STUDENT<br>MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS<br>(p.72) |
| 4:30-5:50 PM                          |  |  | PRESIDENTIAL INVITED<br>KEYNOTE<br>IRVING KIRSCH (p.73)  |  |   |   |   |   |
| 6:00-7:00 PM                          |  |  | EPA BUSINESS MEETING   |  |   |   |   |   |
| <b>Saturday March, 7<sup>th</sup></b> |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |   |
| 8:00-8:50 AM                          | UNDERGRADUATE<br>POSTERS 2 (p.74)  |  |  |  | NEUROSCIENCE<br>PAPERS: EFFECTS OF<br>DIET (p.84)       | DEVELOPMENTAL<br>PAPERS: GRADUATE<br>STUDENT TALKS (p.85)   | SOCIAL PAPERS:<br>POLITICS (p.84)                                       |   |
| 9:00-10:20 AM                         | DEVELOPMENTAL<br>POSTERS (p.88)  |  | LEARNING KEYNOTE<br>SPEAKER: JUSTIN A.<br>HARRIS (p.98)  | COGNITIVE<br>SYMPOSIUM: WHAT<br>WE EAT (p.88)                      |   |   | SOCIAL PAPERS:<br>SYMPOSIUM ON<br>WEIGHT BIAS (p.87)                    | CLINICAL PAPERS:<br>INTERVENTION AND<br>SCREENING (p.87)  |
| 10:30-11:50 AM                        |  |  | PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS:<br>SUSAN A. NOLAN (p.99)   |  |   |   |   |   |
| 12:00-1:20 PM                         | COGNITIVE<br>POSTERS (p.104)   |  | PRESIDENTIAL<br>INTEGRATIVE SYMPOSIUM<br>(p.101)   |  | HISTORY INVITED<br>TALK: INGRID<br>G.FARRERAS (p.101)   | DEVELOPMENTAL OPEN<br>LUNCH (p.100)   | SOCIAL PAPERS:<br>SYMPOSIUM ON<br>STIGMA (p.103)                        |   |
| 1:30-2:50 PM                          | INTERNATIONAL,<br>SCRA, TEACHING OF<br>PSYCHOLOGY, AND<br>PSI CHI POSTERS<br>(p.113-122) |  | PRESIDENTIAL INVITED<br>SYMPOSIUM: SELLING<br>PSYCHOLOGICAL<br>SCIENCE: GETTING YOUR<br>FINDINGS OUT OF YOUR<br>LAB AND INTO THE "REAL<br>WORLD" (p.122) | COGNITIVE PAPERS:<br>LEARNING & MEMORY<br>(p.126)                  | NEUROSCIENCE<br>PAPERS: LEARNING<br>(p.126)             | DEVELOPMENTAL<br>PAPERS: ACADEMIC<br>DEVELOPMENT AND<br>CAREGIVING (p.127)                            |   | CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM:<br>NSF (REU) TRAINING<br>DIVERSE TEAMS (p.124)  |
| 3:00-4:20 PM                          | SOCIAL POSTERS 2<br>(p.128)  | EVENT: PSI CHI<br>AWARDS/RECEPTIO<br>N (p.140)                     |  | COGNITIVE PAPERS:<br>ATTENTION &<br>PERCEPTION (p.141)             |   | DEVELOPMENTAL<br>PAPERS: COGNITIVE<br>DEVELOPMENT (p.140)   | SOCIAL PAPERS:<br>SOCIAL OSTRACISM<br>(p.139)                           | CLINICAL PAPERS:<br>STRESS, ANXIETY, AND<br>SUBSTANCE USE (p.128)   |
| 4:30-5:50 PM                          | SOCIAL POSTERS 3<br>(p.142)  |  |  | COGNITIVE INVITED<br>SYMPOSIUM: MORAL<br>JUDGMENT (p.152)          |   |   | SOCIAL PAPERS:<br>EMPATHY,<br>STEREOTYPES, AND<br>PREJUDICE (p.152)     | CLINICAL PAPERS:<br>EMERGING ADULTHOOD<br>(p.153)   |

|                                       | Conf. 407  | Conf. 408   | Conf. 409  | Conf. 411  | Conf. 412   | Conf. 413   | Conf. 414  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| <b>Friday March, 6<sup>th</sup></b>   |  |   |  |  |   |   |  |
| 8:00-8:50 AM                          | APPLIED PAPERS - LEGAL/FORENSIC ISSUES (p.1)                                   | LEARNING PAPERS 1: CONTEXT LEARNING (p.3)                                     | TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS 01 (p.3)   | INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES: HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY (p.2)  |   | EPAGS: BUSINESS MEETING (p.4)   |  |
| 9:00-10:50 AM                         | APPLIED PAPERS - HEALTH (p.27)   | RICHARD L. SOLOMON DISTINGUISHED LECTURE IN LEARNING STEPHEN MAREN (p27)      | INVITED SYMPOSIUM: ADVOCATING FOR UNDERGRADUATES: A REPORT FROM THE STP PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE (p.27) | GLOBAL IMPACT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (p.25)  |   | EPAGS WORKSOP: CREATING AND PRESENTING A POSTER (p.25)  | PSI CHI/PSI BETA WORKSHOP: GETTING THE MOST OUT OF YOUR ATTENDANCE AT EPA (p.28) |
| 10:30-11:50 AM                        | APPLIED PAPERS - I/O (p.40)  |   | TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY: ENGAGING STUDENTS IN THE CURRICULUM SYMPOSIUM (p.30)                           |  |   | EPAGS INVITED SPEAKER: CULTIVATING SUCCESS THROUGH A GROWTH MINDSET (p.41)                      | PSI CHI PANEL DISCUSSION: POST-FERGUSON & PSYCHOLOGY (p.29)                      |
| 12:00-1:20 PM                         |  |   | WORKSHOP: WHAT'S NEXT? ASSESSMENT AND THE NEW APA GUIDELINES FOR UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY (p.41)       | INTERNATIONAL PAPERS: LEADERSHIP STRATEGIES AND INTERNET-BASED TECHNOLOGIES TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF STUDENT PSYCHOLOGY ORGANIZATIONS (p.42) |   | EPAGS WORKSHOP: CHOICES AND CHALLENGES WHEN CONSIDERING THE FIELD OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY (p.43) | PSI CHI INVITED SYMPOSIUM: BACHELOR'S TO WORK (p.43)                             |
| 1:30-2:50 PM                          | APPLIED INVITED SYMPOSIUM: ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS (p.61) |   |  | INTERNATIONAL PAPERS 05<br>ADAPTATION TO INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS (p.63)   | SCRA INVITED SYMPOSIUM: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH (p.62)                          | EPAGS INVITED SYMPOSIUM: EXPLORING GRADUATE SCHOOL (p.62)                                       | PSI CHI EVENT: JOBS WITH A BA/BS - - CONVERSATION HOUR (p.62)                    |
| 3:00-4:20 PM                          |  |   | SYMPOSIUM: INFUSING DIVERSITY INTO THE COLLEGE CLASSROOM (p.72)  |  |   | EPAGS SPEAKER: WHEN EATING BECOMES TORTURE (p.73)   | PSI CHI WORKSHOP: CHAPTER MANAGEMENT (p.71)                                      |
| <b>Saturday March, 7<sup>th</sup></b> |  |   |  |  |   |   |  |
| 8:00-8:50 AM                          |  | LEARNING PAPERS 2: OUTCOME ASSOCIATIONS (p.85)                                | TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS 02 (p.73)  |  |   |   |  |
| 9:00-10:50 AM                         |  |   | TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOP: INFUSING DIVERSITY INTO THE CLASSROOM (p.98)                          | EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY TRANSITIONS AROUND THE GLOBE (p.99)   | SCRA INVITED SPEAKER: OF, BY, AND FOR THE COMMUNITY JOSEPH FERRARI (p.98) | EPAGS INVITED SYMPOSIUM: PUBLISHING 101 FOR STUDENTS (p.98)                                     | PSI CHI WORKSHOP: GRAD. SCHOOL I (p.98)  |
| 12:00-1:20 PM                         | SYMPOSIUM: HOW TO PUBLISH YOUR MANUSCRIPT (p.102)                              | LEARNING PAPERS 3: MOTIVATION (p.101)   | TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM (p.103)   | INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: TOWARDS A CROSS-DISCIPLINE AND CULTURALLY SENSITIVE GLOBAL APPROACH TO INTERVENTION (p.100)                                   | SCRA KEYNOTE SPEAKER: DEBRA HARKINS (p.100)                               | EPAGS WORKSHOP: KEEPING UP WITH GRAD SCHOOL COMPETITION IN CLINICAL/COUNSELING FIELDS (p.100)   | PSI CHI WORKSHOP: GRAD SCHOOL II (p.100)   |
| 1:30-2:50 PM                          |  | LEARNING PAPERS 4: DISCRIMINATION (p.125)                                     | TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY: BEYOND COURSE CHECKLIST: ADVISING OUTSIDE THE LINES (p.125)                    |  |   | EPAGS INVITED SPEAKER: FEMALE SERIAL KILLERS (p.122)  |  |
| 3:00-4:20 PM                          |  | LEARNING INVITED SYMPOSIUM: CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF RALPH R. MILLER (p.138) | TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: TEACHING ONLINE IN 2014 - FACULTY INTERVIEWS (p.138)                 |  | SCRA PAPERS (p.140)   | EPAGS SYMPOSIUM: PREPARING FOR INTERNSHIPS 9p.140)  |  |
| 4:30-5:50 PM                          | RECEPTION FOR FRIENDS AND COLLEAGUES OF RALPH R. MILLER (p.142)                |   | TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: THE FLIPPED PSYCHOLOGY CLASSROOM FROM MANY ANGLES (p.151)            | INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: THE UN AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: HOW PSYCHOLOGY CAN CONTRIBUTE (p.152)   | SCRA SYMPOSIUM: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (p.153)                              | EPAGS PAPERS: SOCIAL MEDIA PERSONALITY QUIZZES (p.151)  |  |

## President's Welcome

### 2015 Convention of the Eastern Psychological Association

Welcome to the 86<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association. This year's theme is "Sharing Psychological Science" – giving psychology away beyond the boundaries of academia. We'll hear from prominent psychological scientists, educators, and policy makers – not to mention a science journalist and an NSF Program Director – on how to spread the word about our research. Many presentations directly take on the challenges and rewards of sharing psychological science:

- Elizabeth Gould (Princeton University) talks about 'getting the word out' about neuroscience research in the opening Psi Chi/EPA Invited Address, "Structural Plasticity and the Adult Brain."
- In the Presidential Invited Keynote, Irving Kirsch (Harvard Medical School) discusses placebos vs. antidepressants in "The Emperor's New Drugs: Informing the Public about the Hidden Data."
- The Presidential Integrative Symposium addresses emerging ethical issues that affect the stories we tell. In "Ethical Science: Technology-Driven Data in Psychology," we hear from Tracy Dennis (Hunter College, CUNY) on mobile apps and mental health, Tara Behrend (George Washington University) on big data in the workplace, and Michal Kosinski (Stanford University) on Facebook as a research tool.
- The Presidential Invited Symposium, "Selling Psychological Science: Getting Your Findings out of Your Lab and into the 'Real World,'" includes Regan Gurung (University of Wisconsin, Green Bay) on the many ways to give psychology away, Laura Namy (Emory University/National Science Foundation) with the NSF perspective, Faye Flam (*Forbes*) from the viewpoint of science journalism, and Sue Frantz (Highline College) on harnessing social media.
- In his Invited Address, Art Markman (University of Texas) explores the application of research to 'real-world' settings in "Exploration and Exploitation: A Journey from the Lab to the World."

And there's much more! Invited addresses include Eric Landrum (Boise State University) on undergraduate psychology education at risk, Scott Lilienfeld (Emory University) on the psychopathic personality, Robert Kurzban (University of Pennsylvania) on willpower, Kirk Heilbrun (Drexel University) on the technology of psychology, Daniel Wagner (University of Pennsylvania) on learning and international policy, John Harris (University of Sydney, Australia) on the laws of conditioning, Tracy Shors (Rutgers University) on mental and physical skill training, and Bill Fifer (Columbia University) on early neurobehavioral development. And there are many more exciting talks, symposia, and posters!

I offer a heartfelt thank you to everyone who contributed to this year's conference. I especially thank our dedicated Executive Officer Fred Bonato, and the hard-working Program Committee, chaired by the indefatigable Michael Bernstein. I am also grateful to the Board of Directors, the many student assistants and volunteers, and everyone else who worked to make EPA's 86<sup>th</sup> meeting a success.

I hope you will leave the meeting with at least one new idea on how to share psychological science. Maybe even while you're here, you'll share through social media. You can find us on Facebook [Eastern Psychological Association] and follow us on Twitter [@easterpsychol]. For the year's conference, use hashtag #epaphilly.



Enjoy the meeting!

Susan A. Nolan, Seton Hall University

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Christopher Hakala, Irene Pepperberg, and Steven Sloman



### **Future Meetings**

- 2016 – Marriott Marquis, New York, NY – March 3-6
- 2017 – Boston Park Plaza and Towers, Boston, MA – March 16-19
- 2018 – Marriott Downtown, Philadelphia, PA – March 1-4
- 2019 – Marriott Marquis, New York, NY – Feb. 28 – March 3
- 2020 – Boston Park Plaza and Towers, Boston, MA – March 12-15

**PSI CHI INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: ELIZABETH GOULD****Thursday, March 5, 2015 5:00 PM - 6:20 PM****Salon C, D, E*****STRUCTURAL PLASTICITY AND THE ADULT BRAIN***

ELIZABETH GOULD (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY)

It is now generally accepted that the adult mammalian brain is structurally plastic. The hippocampus shows an unusual degree of structural change in adulthood, undergoing continual synapse turnover, dendritic remodeling and neurogenesis. Experience shapes the adult brain and experience-dependent changes in brain structure are associated with changes in brain function. Stress and obesity have been shown to reduce structural plasticity in the hippocampus and a related brain region, the prefrontal cortex. By contrast, environmental complexity and physical exercise have been shown to enhance structural plasticity. Evidence suggests that structural plasticity underlies the cognitive and anxiety regulation functions of these brain regions. Recent work implicates glial cells as important mediators of brain plasticity in adulthood. These findings, as well as efforts to get the word out about brain plasticity and psychological science in general, will be discussed.

**DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: WILLIAM FIFER****Friday, March 6, 2015 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM****Salon E*****EARLY ORIGINS: NEUROBEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FETUS AND NEWBORN***

WILLIAM FIFER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Recent research on the fetal origins of child and adult pathology has refocused attention on the early roots developmental processes and a stronger appreciation now exists regarding both short and long-term implications of the perinatal formation of brain-behavior relationships. The role of environmental exposure on the emerging neurobehavioral capacities, new approaches to the study of early learning and the association of early patterns of brain activation with later neurodevelopmental disorders will be highlighted.

Dr. Fifer is a Professor in Psychiatry and Pediatrics and Associate Director of the Sackler Institute at Columbia University Medical Center. His early work focused on the effects of prenatal experience on infant behavior and perceptual preferences with a specific interest in the role of fetal and newborn learning. Following his NIMH fellowship in Developmental Psychobiology his research interests expanded to studies of fetal, newborn and premature infant physiological and neurobehavioral responses to environmental stimulation during sleep and the effects of prenatal exposures on later neurodevelopment. He has active collaborations within the Departments of Psychiatry, Obstetrics, Pediatrics, and Behavioral Medicine at Columbia, and several other academic institutions including Oglala Lakota College in South Dakota and Stellenbosch University in South Africa. He and his colleagues are currently involved in a large NIH funded cohort study of 12,000 mothers and infants in North and South Dakota and in Cape Town, South Africa looking at the short and long term effects of adverse exposures during pregnancy on the developing brain. His NICHD MERIT Award, the Sackler Institute and other NIH funding, support his current research on the effects of maternally mediated exposures on the developing fetus, early learning and memory, behavioral and cortical activity during environmental challenges, development of brain regulation during sleep and assessment of risk for neurological disorders.



**RICHARD L. SOLOMON DISTINGUISHED LECTURE: STEPHEN MAREN**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM**      **Conference Room 408**

***BRAIN CIRCUITS FOR CONTEXTUAL CONTROL OF FEAR***

STEPHEN MAREN (TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY)

There is considerable interest in the neural mechanisms underlying fear relapse after extinction, a form of learning that models exposure therapy in humans. We have now identified a network of brain structures in the rat including the amygdala, hippocampus, and prefrontal cortex that contribute to regulation of fear responses after extinction. I will show that reciprocal hippocampal-prefrontal circuits control fear output by regulating amygdala neurons involved in fear expression.



**INTERNATIONAL KEYNOTE ADDRESS: DAN A. WAGNER**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM**      **Salon D**

***'LEARNING' AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPT, AND AS AN INTERNATIONAL POLICY GOAL: SHARED MEANINGS, SHARED ACTION?***

DAN A. WAGNER (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Myriad psychological definitions of learning over the past 130 years have shaped the field of education, both on understanding how children learn, and on the type of materials that should be taught. Learning is also a core component of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) where it specifically refers to the quality of education in a country. This talk will analyze how these approaches intersect and diverge. It will be argued that much more should be done in terms of shared action; examples will be shared that illustrate this perspective and approach.

Dan Wagner is the UNESCO Chair in Learning and Literacy, and Professor of Education at the University of Pennsylvania. He is Director of the International Literacy Institute, co-founded by UNESCO and the University of Pennsylvania ([www.literacy.org](http://www.literacy.org)), and Director of Penn's International Educational Development Program (IEDP; <http://www.gse.upenn.edu/iedp>) in graduate study. After an undergraduate degree in Engineering at Cornell University, and voluntary service in the Peace Corps (Morocco), he received his Ph.D. in Psychology at the University of Michigan, was a two-year postdoctoral fellow at Harvard University, a Visiting Fellow (twice) at the International Institute of Education Planning in Paris, a Visiting Professor at the University of Geneva (Switzerland), and a Fulbright Scholar at the University of Paris. Dr. Wagner has extensive experience in national and international educational issues, and has served as an advisor to UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank, USAID, DFID, and others on international development issues. He is a fellow of the American Psychological Association, the American Anthropological Association, and the American Educational Research Association. His most recent multi-year projects have been in India, South Africa, and Morocco. He recently served as Chair of the Brookings Global Research Task Force on Learning. Dr. Wagner was the recipient of the 2014 UNESCO Confucius International Literacy Prize. In addition to over 160 professional publications, Dr. Wagner has written/edited over 22 books, including: *Literacy: Developing the future* (in 5 languages); *Literacy: An international handbook*; *Learning to bridge the digital divide*; *New technologies for literacy and adult education: A global review*; *Monitoring and evaluation of ICT for education in developing countries*; and *Smaller, quicker, cheaper: Improving learning assessments for developing countries*.



**APPLIED INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: KIRK HEILBRUN**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**      **Salon E**

***THE TECHNOLOGY OF PSYCHOLOGY: WHERE WE ARE AND WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE***

**KIRK HEILBRUN (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)**

The fields encompassing telecommunications, information management, and social networking have grown at a dizzying pace, particularly in the last decade. With a few noteworthy exceptions, the field of psychology has not integrated these advances into research, practice, and policy. This talk will identify those aspects of technology that are particularly relevant to psychology, propose ways in which they could be better integrated, and suggest how this integration might better keep pace with future advances in technology.

Kirk Heilbrun is Professor and Interim Head in the Department of Psychology at Drexel University, where he served as department head from 1999-2012. He is the Co-Director of the Pennsylvania Mental Health and Justice Center of Excellence, is board certified in clinical psychology and in forensic psychology (ABPP), and is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association. His research and practice interests include forensic mental health assessment, risk assessment and risk management, and diversion.



**BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: TRACEY J. SHORS**

**Friday, March 6, 2015 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**      **Salon D**

***MENTAL AND PHYSICAL SKILL (MAP) TRAINING: A NEUROGENESIS-INSPIRED INTERVENTION THAT ENHANCES HEALTH IN HUMANS***

**TRACEY J. SHORS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)**

The adult brain continues to produce new neurons throughout life. Once produced, most of them die unless a new learning experience occurs, whereas more cells are produced in response to physical exercise. These neuroscientific data have been translated into a clinical intervention known as MAP training because it combines mental and physical training. Participants engage in twice weekly sessions of mental training with meditation followed by aerobic exercise. After 8 weeks of MAP Training, humans express positive outcomes in mental and physical health.

Tracey J. Shors, Ph.D. is Distinguished Professor of Behavioral and Systems Neuroscience in the Department of Psychology and Center for Collaborative Neuroscience at Rutgers University. After receiving bachelor degrees in biology and psychology at the University of Alabama, she received a masters and a doctorate in Behavioral Neuroscience from University of Southern California, with postdoctoral training in neurophysiology. Dr. Shors studies how learning keeps new neurons alive. She has recently translated these findings into an clinical intervention known Mental and Physical (MAP) Training.



**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE ADDRESS: R. ERIC LANDRUM**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM** **Salon D**

***UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY EDUCATION AND OUR COLLECTIVE LEGACY AT RISK***

R. ERIC LANDRUM (BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY)

The value of an undergraduate education in psychology is well known to psychology educators, but we often fail to tell an evidence-based story about what our students know and are able to at graduation. Our graduates need to be able to document the skills that they possess, particularly in the absence of meaningful and widespread assessment, and given that 75% of psychology baccalaureates do not attend graduate school in psychology. The problems and perils of this situation, along with potential solutions, are pondered during this presentation.

R. Eric Landrum is a professor of psychology at Boise State University, receiving his PhD in cognitive psychology from Southern Illinois University-Carbondale. His research interests center on the educational conditions that best facilitate student success as well as the use of SoTL strategies to advance the efforts of scientist-educators. He has over 300 professional presentations at conferences and published over 20 books/book chapters, and has published over 70 professional articles in scholarly, peer-reviewed journals. He has worked with over 275 undergraduate research assistants and taught over 12,500 students in 21 years at Boise State. Eric served as Vice President for the Rocky Mountain region of Psi Chi (2009-2011). He is a member of the American Psychological Association, a fellow in APA's Division Two (Society for the Teaching of Psychology or STP), served as STP secretary (2009-2011) and is serving as the 2014 STP President.



**CLINICAL KEYNOTE ADDRESS: SCOTT LILIENFELD**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM** **Salon E**

***PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY: SCIENTIFIC CONSENSUS, SCIENTIFIC CONTROVERSY***

SCOTT LILIENFELD (EMORY UNIVERSITY)

In this talk, Dr. Lilienfeld will address widespread misconceptions about psychopathic personality (psychopathy), as well as recent scientific controversies concerning the nature and boundaries of this enigmatic condition. In particular, he will examine ongoing debates regarding (a) the causes of psychopathy, (b) the existence of successful psychopathy, and (c) the question of whether psychopathy is anything more than a configuration of well-established personality traits.

Scott O. Lilienfeld is Professor of Psychology at Emory University in Atlanta. He received his bachelor's degree from Cornell University in 1982 and his Ph.D. in Psychology (Clinical) from the University of Minnesota in 1990. Dr. Lilienfeld is Associate Editor of the Journal of Abnormal Psychology, past President of the Society for a Science of Clinical Psychology, and current President of the Society for the Scientific Study of Psychopathy. Dr. Lilienfeld has published over 300 manuscripts on personality disorders (especially psychopathy), dissociative disorders, psychiatric classification, pseudoscience in psychology, and evidence-based practices in clinical psychology. Dr. Lilienfeld is a Fellow of the Committee for Skeptical Inquiry and (along with Dr. Hal Arkowitz) a regular columnist for Scientific American Mind magazine. In 1998, Dr. Lilienfeld received the David Shakow Award for Outstanding Early Career Contributions to Clinical Psychology from APA Division 12, and in 2012 he was the recipient of the James McKeen Cattell Award for Distinguished Career Contributions to Applied Psychological Science from the Association for Psychological Science.



**SOCIAL INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: ROBERT KURZBAN****Friday, March 5, 2015 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM****Salon E*****ON HAVING THE WILLPOWER TO ABANDON THE RESOURCE ACCOUNT OF WILLPOWER*****ROBERT KURZBAN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)**

Why does performing certain tasks cause the aversive experience of mental effort and concomitant deterioration in task performance? One explanation posits a resource that is depleted over time. However, there are a number of reasons to doubt this explanation. Here I present arguments and evidence that undermine resource accounts of self-control, and I present an alternative explanation, driven by a functional analysis, centering on mental representations of the costs and benefits associated with task performance.



Robert Kurzban is a Professor at the University of Pennsylvania in the Psychology Department. He received his PhD at the University of California Santa Barbara at the Center for Evolutionary Psychology in 1998, and received postdoctoral training at Caltech in the Division of Humanities and Social Sciences, UCLA Anthropology, and the University of Arizona's Economic Science Laboratory with Vernon Smith. In 2003, he founded the Penn Laboratory for Experimental Evolutionary Psychology. He has published dozens of journal articles on a wide array of topics, including morality, cooperation, friendship, mate choice, supernatural beliefs, modularity, self-control, and other topics. In 2008, he won the inaugural Distinguished Scientific Award for Early Career Contribution from the Human Behavior and Evolution Society (HBES). He is the Editor-in-Chief of HBES' flagship journal, *Evolution and Human Behavior*. His first book, *Why Everyone (Else) Is A Hypocrite* was published in 2011, and his most recent book, *The Hidden Agenda of the Political Mind*, is now available.

**COGNITIVE INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: ARTHUR MARKMAN****Friday, March 5, 2015 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM****Salon D*****EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION: A JOURNEY FROM THE LAB TO THE WORLD*****ARTHUR B. MARKMAN (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, AUSTIN)**

My academic research has focused on reasoning and decision making. I illustrate this research with recent work on how people manage the tradeoff between exploring new options and exploiting prior knowledge. Of course, the obligatory first paragraph of research papers on these topics addresses the relevance of this work for decisions made beyond the lab. To explore the applicability of our research to real-world settings, I have been bringing insights from cognitive science to the broader public (through blogs and books) and the business world (as a consultant). I talk about how to move fluidly between the worlds of basic research and application and ways that each of us can begin to tithe to the field by giving 10% of our time to outreach activities.



Art Markman is the Annabel Irion Worsham Centennial Professor of Psychology and Marketing at the University of Texas at Austin and Founding Director of the Program in the Human Dimensions of Organizations. He has written over 150 scholarly works and he served as the executive editor of the journal *Cognitive Science* for 9 years. Art brings the field of cognitive science to a wider audience through his blogs at *Psychology Today*, *Fast Company*, and *YouBeauty.com*. He serves on the scientific advisory boards to the *Dr. Phil Show* and the *Dr. Oz Show*. Art is also the author of several trade books including *Smart Thinking*, *Habits of Leadership*, and *Smart Change*.

**PRESIDENTIAL INVITED KEYNOTE: IRVING KIRSCH****Friday, March 15, 2015 4:30 PM - 5:50 PM****Salon E*****THE EMPEROR'S NEW DRUGS: INFORMING THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE HIDDEN DATA*****IRVING KIRSCH (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)**

Antidepressants are supposed to work by fixing a chemical imbalance, specifically, a lack of serotonin in the brain. But analyses of the published and the unpublished data that was hidden by the drug companies reveals that most (if not all) of the benefits are due to the placebo effect. Some antidepressants increase serotonin levels, some decrease serotonin, and some have no effect at all on serotonin. Nevertheless, they show the same therapeutic benefit. Instead of curing depression, popular antidepressants may induce a biological vulnerability making people more likely to become depressed in the future. Other treatments (e.g., psychotherapy and physical exercise) produce the same short term benefits as antidepressants, show better long term effectiveness, and do so without the side effects and health risks of the drugs.

Irving Kirsch Associate Director of the Program in Placebo Studies and a lecturer in medicine at the Harvard Medical School (Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center). He also Emeritus Professor of Psychology at the Plymouth University (UK), University of Hull (UK) and the University of Connecticut (USA). He has published 10 books and more than 200 scientific journal articles and book chapters on placebo effects, antidepressant medication, hypnosis, and suggestion. His meta-analyses on the efficacy of antidepressants altered guidelines for the treatment of depression in the United Kingdom. His book, *The Emperor's New Drugs: Exploding the Antidepressant Myth*, was shortlisted for the prestigious Mind Book of the Year award and was the topic of 60 Minutes segment on CBS and a 5-page cover story in Newsweek.



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**LEARNING INVITED KEYNOTE: JUSTIN A. HARRIS****Saturday, March 7, 2015 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM****Salon E*****LEARNING KEYNOTE: THE LAWS OF CONDITIONING: DOING TIME FOR GUILT BY ASSOCIATIONISM*****JUSTIN A. HARRIS (UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA)**

Most theories of associative learning have converged on a single computation, captured in the Rescorla-Wagner (1972) model, that explains how animals learn partial correlation strengths between events. However, the one-dimensional view of learning it affords is difficult to reconcile with some key properties of conditioning, such as the two-dimensional nature of response timing. In this talk I will describe recent research investigating the content of Pavlovian conditioning, particularly as related to reinforcement time and rate.

Justin Harris was born in Sydney, and graduated with a PhD from The University of New South Wales, Australia, in 1995. After working as a post-doctoral researcher in Italy and Australia, he took up his current academic post in the School of Psychology at The University of Sydney in 2002. He has spent the last 25 years trying to understand the processes that underlie simple associative learning.



**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: SUSAN A. NOLAN**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM**

**Salon E**

***BEYOND THE ACADEMY: 11 EASY WAYS TO SHARE PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE***

SUSAN A. NOLAN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

That work that I did to change people's minds was far more important than my laboratory work," anatomist Leonard Hayflick told a reporter. Too often we neglect the important, but difficult, work of talking about science outside of our academic circles – the work of changing minds in line with evidence. This work is necessary to change perceptions of our discipline, impart research findings with personal and societal implications, and drive policy discussions. There are many ways we, as individual psychologists, can get the word out – among them writing for student or general audiences, developing relationships with journalists, engaging with social media, volunteering our scientific expertise, and speaking to community organizations. Institutional changes would help, too. In our graduate education, most of us don't receive media training, guidance on developing clear and engaging presentations, or experience writing for nonacademic audiences. In our careers, there are few incentives these pursuits. Tenure and promotion committees, if they consider this type of work at all, often view outreach to the general public as anti-scholarly or as service rather than teaching or scholarship. In this talk, Susan will explore the need for sharing psychological science, the challenges to doing so, and specific ways we can do more of this as students and in our careers.



**SCRA KEYNOTE SPEAKER: DEBRA HARKINS**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**

**Conference Room 412**

***TOWN & GOWN: EMPOWERMENT THROUGH COLLABORATION***

DEBRA HARKINS (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

Dr. Harkins will trace the five-year evolution of the relationship between her university-based research team and a community-based early childhood education center. She has an insider's perspective on essential factors in the success of a large collaborative project, including proactive consideration of the project's sustainability. As is common seen, the benefits flowed both ways: the university team "gave psychology away," but the community center also gave of itself, resulting in empowering growth all around.

Dr. Harkins is an Associate Professor in the Department of Psychology at Suffolk University. She is a long-term advocate for diversity in psychology and at Suffolk is the faculty mentor for the Graduate Student Diversity Association and the Psychology Diversity Committee and developed courses on community psychology, social justice, race and ethnicity, and voices in conflict. Externally, she is an executive coach and consultant with profit and non-profit organizations addressing issues of diversity, social justice, team building and strategic planning. Dr. Harkins is also a licensed clinical psychologist and certified conflict negotiator, senior editor of Journal of Pedagogy and Human Sciences, a member of Psychologists for Social Responsibility, and member of NOW ad hoc committee Combating racism.





**PRESIDENTIAL INVITED INTEGRATIVE SYMPOSIUM****Saturday, March 7, 2015 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM****Salon E*****ETHICAL SCIENCE: TECHNOLOGY-DRIVEN DATA IN PSYCHOLOGY***

Technology, whether app-based tools or the use of “big data” – has extended the reach of psychological science in exciting ways. Many of us use cutting-edge technology to drive our research, as well as social media tools to share it beyond academia. Along with the excitement that technology brings to psychological science, however, ethical issues can arise. Three psychologists from different areas of psychology will explore the ethics related to their own research. Dr. Tracy Dennis, a clinical psychologist trained in affective and cognitive neuroscience, will discuss an attention bias modification “app” she has developed for anxiety. Dr. Tara Behrend, an industrial and organizational psychologist, will examine the collection of electronic surveillance data in the workplace. Dr. Michal Kosinski earned a joint Ph.D. in psychology and computer science after a technology career founding a successful start-up and consulting for Microsoft. Dr. Kosinski, who has analyzed data on millions of Facebook users, will explore the use of big data from social media. A fourth participant, social psychologist Dr. Dana Dunn, has written about ethics in the context of technology-based teaching and learning. Dr. Dunn will share his perspective on bring these discussions into the classroom, and lead a conversation among the participants.

## Presentations

A Tale of Two Cities: Bridging the Worlds of Psychology and Mobile Technology by Tracy A. Dennis, Professor, Hunter College of the City University of New York

The Human Side of Big Data Analytics in the Workplace by Tara S. Behrend, Assistant Professor, Industrial-Organizational Psychology, The George Washington University

Facebook as a Research Tool in Social Sciences: Opportunities and Ethical Considerations by Michal Kosinski, Post-doctoral fellow, Stanford University

**PRESIDENTIAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM****Saturday, March 7, 2015 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM****Salon E*****SELLING PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE: GETTING YOUR FINDINGS OUT OF YOUR LAB AND INTO THE “REAL WORLD”***

Go Tell it on the Mountain and Everywhere: Multiple Venues for Sharing Psychology  
by Regan A. R. Gurung (Professor of Human Development and Psychology at the University of Wisconsin, Green Bay)

Making Psychological Science Seem Sensible and Significant to Society  
by Laura L. Namy (Program Director at the National Science Foundation and Professor of Psychology at Emory University)

The Journalist's Dilemma: Seeking Truth in the Era of Buzz and Clickbait  
by Faye Flam (Science Journalist; current contributor to Forbes)

Social Media at Work: Beyond Fun and Games  
by Sue Frantz (Professor, Highline College)

**Thursday, March 5, 2015**

**5:00pm-6:20pm**

**Invited Speaker Salon C, D, E - Psi Chi Invited Address**

**PSI CHI INVITED SPEAKER: ELIZABETH GOULD**

**Thursday, March 5, 2015**

**5:00pm-6:20pm**

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS-O'BRIEN, PSI CHI EASTERN VP & TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

**STRUCTURAL PLASTICITY AND THE ADULT BRAIN**

ELIZABETH GOULD (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, NEUROSCIENCE INSTITUTE, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY)

It is now generally accepted that the adult mammalian brain is structurally plastic. The hippocampus shows an unusual degree of structural change in adulthood, undergoing continual synapse turnover, dendritic remodeling and neurogenesis. Experience shapes the adult brain and experience-dependent changes in brain structure are associated with changes in brain function. Stress and obesity have been shown to reduce structural plasticity in the hippocampus and a related brain region, the prefrontal cortex. By contrast, environmental complexity and physical exercise have been shown to enhance structural plasticity. Evidence suggests that structural plasticity underlies the cognitive and anxiety regulation functions of these brain regions. Recent work implicates glial cells as important mediators of brain plasticity in adulthood. These findings, as well as efforts to get the word out about brain plasticity and psychological science in general, will be discussed.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

**Paper Conference Room 405**

**SOCIAL PAPERS: MORALITY AND POWER**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

CHAIR: DIEGO FERNANDEZ-DUQUE

**8:00am - 8:15am**

**"DO YOU ACT LIKE YOURSELF?" INVESTIGATING POWER'S EFFECT ON ATTITUDE CONVERGENCE**

YEVGENIY M OLKHOV, CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that high power individuals tend to act more like their "true-self," as evidenced by their lack of self-control and resistance to social influence. Correspondence between implicit and explicit attitudes may be another manifestation of this phenomenon to act like one's true-self. As predicted, participants primed to feel high power (but not those with low power) showed significant convergence between their implicit and explicit attitudes.

**8:20am - 8:35am**

**MORALITY, SOCIABILITY, AND COMPETENCE ARE DISTINCT DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL COGNITION**

JUSTIN F. LANDY, GEOFFREY P. GOODWIN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Research has concluded that there are two fundamental dimensions of social cognition: warmth and competence. We argue that this does not adequately distinguish morality and sociability. Three studies showed that judgments of morality and sociability do not factor together in real judgments, and a fourth showed that group stereotypes are differentiated on these dimensions, and that ratings of morality and sociability differently predict intergroup emotions. Morality and sociability are distinct, fundamental dimensions of social evaluation.

**8:40am - 8:55am**

**MORALITY AS ARGUMENT: STRONG OPINIONS INCREASE THE PERCEIVED CONSENSUS OF MORALITY JUDGMENTS**

DIEGO FERNANDEZ-DUQUE (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH LEMAN (BAYLOR UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE VICARI (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

People often think others agree with them, especially for things they feel strongly about. In four studies, we show that this effect is larger for moral issues than for personal preferences, and that people sometimes conceptualize moral issues as arguments, in the sense that both sides of the issue could have merit without necessarily being equally right. We conclude that domain differences in perceived consensus stem from divergent lay conceptualizations of morals and personal preferences.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

**Paper Conference Room 407**

**APPLIED PAPERS - LEGAL/FORENSIC ISSUES**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

CHAIR: CATHERINE CROSBY-CURRIE

**8:00am - 8:15am**

**FACTORS AFFECTING JURORS' USE OF INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE**

CATHERINE A. CROSBY-CURRIE, KATHLEEN MCCALLOPS, MARK A. OAKES (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Both explanations and Need for Cognition (NFC) have been shown to increase jurors' ability to follow judicial instructions. The admissibility of an incriminating wiretap and provision of an explanation were manipulated in a murder trial summary; NFC

was measured. Explanations significantly increased guilty verdicts for low-NFC participants. Also, when evidence was inadmissible due to unreliability, low-NFC participants voted guilty more often (64%) than high-NFC participants (30%); an explanation exaggerated the difference (low-NFC: 82%; high-NFC: 21%).

**8:20am - 8:35am**

**ASSESSING RISK AND NEED IN DRUG COURT: A PERSON-CENTERED ANALYSIS**

WARREN A. REICH, ERIN J. FARLEY, SARAH PICARD-FRITSCH (CENTER FOR COURT INNOVATION)

One hundred sixty-nine participants in a New York City drug court completed two validated risk and needs assessments. A person-centered analysis (HICLAS) identified a complex needs group, who had a criminal history and severe substance abuse problems, and were at highest risk for testing positive for serious drugs during their court-mandated treatment.

**8:40am - 8:55am**

**FACTORS WHICH MAY INFLUENCE ONE'S DESIRE TO BECOME A POLICE OFFICER**

NEIL ALLICOCK, PREETI CHAUHAN, LAUREN KOIS (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

We examined what factors influence whether or not individuals have a desire to become a police officer. Results indicate that individuals who have a more aggressive response to shame, believe guns give a sense of power and safety, and are more comfortable with guns, are also more likely to want to become police officers. Further, individuals who believe that the police are legitimate and effective are also more likely to want to become police officers.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

**Paper** **Conference Room 402**

**NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS: FEEDING AND BEHAVIOR**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

CHAIR: SINDY COLE

**POSTER 1**

**EFFECTS OF N-3 PUFA ON AGGRESSION, LEARNING, AND BODY WEIGHT**

KINHO CHAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE), SABRINA JONES (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), AARON HANSBURY, HAIXIANG XU (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Previous studies have found that high levels of N-3 PUFA in a high energy diet led to increased aggression but had no effect on spatial learning. This experiment compared the effects of low fat

diets with high, sufficient, or no N-3 PUFA on aggression, spatial learning, and body weight. Results showed little difference among groups on aggression or spatial learning, but the high N-3 group gained significantly more weight than the N-3 sufficient group.

**8:00am - 8:15am**

**DIFFERENTIAL ACTIVATION OF DISTINCT BASOLATERAL AMYGDALAR REGIONS DURING FEAR-CUE INHIBITED FEEDING**

CHRISTINA J REPPUCCI, GORICA D PETROVICH (BOSTON COLLEGE)

We have previously shown that food-deprived rats inhibited feeding in response to a conditioned fear-cue and this behavior correlated with suppressed Fos induction in the central amygdala (medial and lateral parts). In the current study, we used this behavioral paradigm to evaluate Fos induction within the regions that compose the basolateral area of the amygdala (e.g. basolateral, basomedial, lateral nuclei). Fos patterns were different for each region; feeding-, sex-, and conditioning-specific effects were all reported.

**8:20am - 8:35am**

**A CRITICAL ROLE FOR THE NEUROPEPTIDE OREXIN/HYPOCRETIN IN CUE-POTENTIATED FEEDING**

SINDY COLE, HEATHER S. MAYER, GORICA D. PETROVICH (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Prior research showed that orexin/hypocretin neurons are activated by a learned food-cue that stimulates eating in sated rats. The aim here was to examine whether the orexin system is critically involved in this cue-potentiated feeding. In Experiment 1 we found that an orexin antagonist significantly reduced cue-potentiated feeding, with no effect on baseline feeding. In Experiment 2 we found that this reduction of cue-potentiated feeding correlated with increased activation of medial prefrontal cortex neurons.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

**Paper** **Conference Room 411**

**INTERNATIONAL PAPERS: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

CHAIR: UWE GIELEN

**8:00am - 8:15am**

**FRANZ ANTON MESMER (1734-1815): FATHER OF PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALING?**

UWE P. GIELEN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Between 1778 and about 1840, Mesmer and his followers were arguably the most influential (although controversial) psychological healers in many parts of Europe. To celebrate the 200th anniversary of his death on March 5, 2015, this presentation will trace the historical context in which he emerged, his international career in four countries, and his wide-ranging influence.

**8:20am - 8:35am**

**THE PRESENCE OF WOMEN IN CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE: CONTRIBUTIONS OF HELENA ANTIPOFF AND LETA HOLLINGWORTH**

DELBA TEIXEIRA RODRIGUES BARROS, LARISSA ASSUNÇÃO RODRIGUES, REGINA HELENA DE FREITAS CAMPOS (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - BRAZIL)

The analysis of the history of Vocational Guidance shows a large male presence and the lack of female names. The aim of this research is to explore the contribution of women in its construction and development focusing on the work of Helena Antipoff, a Russian-Brazilian psychologist and Leta Hollingworth, a pioneer American psychologist. The investigation took place at The Center for Documentation and Research Antipoff Helena, Brazil, and The Center for the History of Psychology, USA

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

**Paper** **Conference Room 408**

**LEARNING PAPERS 1: CONTEXT LEARNING**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

CHAIR: JAMES BYRON NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, UPV/EHU)

**8:00am - 8:15am**

**THE ROLE OF ASSOCIATIVE INTERFERENCE IN BLOCKING AS ASSESSED BY CONTEXT DEPENDENCY.**

GONZALO MIGUEZ (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE), RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

In two experiments using rats in lick suppression, we found that both forward-blocking (Experiment 1) and backward-blocking (Experiment 2) can be influenced by proactive or retroactive interference (i.e., a decrease in responding without a concurrent presentation of the two cues), respectively, as well as cue competition. Specifically, we show that renewal of forward-blocking parallels renewal seen following proactive interference, and renewal of backward-blocking parallels that seen after retroactive interference.

**8:20am - 8:35am**

**REINFORCERS ASSOCIATED WITH EXTINCTION CAN ATTENUATE FREE-OPERANT RENEWAL**

SYDNEY TRASK, MARK E. BOUTON (THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

We have suggested that reinforcers presented during extinction can serve as contextual cues that inhibit responding in the resurgence paradigm. (When the reinforcers are removed, responding can recover or resurge.) Three experiments therefore tested whether such reinforcers would inhibit ABA renewal. Results indicate that reinforcers presented during extinction reduce renewal when they are also presented noncontingently during renewal testing. The renewal-attenuating effects of reinforcers presented during testing were specific to the reinforcer associated with extinction.

**8:40am - 8:55am**

**AMBIGUITY PRODUCES ATTENTION SHIFTS TOWARD CONTEXTS IN CATEGORY LEARNING**

JAMES BYRON NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, UPV/EHU), MIGUEL A. VADILLO (KING'S COLLEGE LONDON), CRISTINA ORGAZ (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN A DISTANCIA), DAVID LUQUE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES)

Two experiments examined attention to predictive cues when their meaning became ambiguous. Participants identified the appearance of a dot appearing on a predictive cue faster than when it appeared on an uninformative context cue, indicating an attentional preference for the cue over the context. Reversing cue-outcome arrangements eliminated this preference. Results are discussed in terms of the Attentional Theory of Context Processing and attentional highlighting.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

**Paper** **Conference Room 409**

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS 01**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

CHAIR: MARISA TAMAR COHEN

**8:00am - 8:15am**

**AN EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS' BELIEFS REGARDING ASSESSMENT**

MARISA TAMAR COHEN, KAREN WILSON (SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE)

This presentation will present results from an ongoing exploratory study designed to understand students' attitudes regarding common assessment measures they have been exposed to. Data collected from 162 students from a private college in Brooklyn examined how comfortable students were with various

types of assessment, how prepared they felt, and how well they thought each measure tapped in to their learning. The results can help teachers design ways to accurately measure classroom learning.

**8:20am - 8:35am**

**ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND CHALLENGE AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

CHARLA MCKINZIE BISHOP (BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study explores academic and psychosocial factors effecting academic success (GPA and study habits) and challenge (desire to transfer and time off from school) for 270 African American college students attending an historically Black university. Results suggest that academic factors were more likely to predict academic success (GPA and study habits). However, only demographic factors predictor desire to transfer. Results yield implications for retention strategies for African American students.

**8:40am - 8:55am**

**FAT POINTS AND GAME MECHANICS: WHEN THE POINTS DON'T MATTER, THEY DO**

THOMAS E HEINZEN, ANDRES SALAZAR (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Three studies suggest that the total number of available points in a course influences perceptions of fairness and difficulty. Fat points (in the ten thousands) are associated with fairness and greater motivation; thin points (fractions of a single digit) are associated with unfairness and difficulty but greater importance. Qualitative data and individual differences indicate that the points really matter – but we still don't know what might be best for student learning.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

**Paper**

**Conference Room 413**

**EPAGS: BUSINESS MEETING  
Friday, March 6, 2015  
8:00am-8:50am**

CHAIR: JEAN READING

**EPAGS BUSINESS MEETING**

The EPAGS business meeting is to keep all EPAGS and EPA board members apprised of what the EPAGS board has been working on, including revisions to the bylaws, updates on board elections, and plans for the upcoming term of office.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

**Poster**

**Franklin Hall A**

**UNDERGRADUATE POSTERS 1**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

**POSTER 1**

**THE POWER OF AGE SPACING AND A CHILD'S PERSONALITY**

AMBER JANELLE BAILEY (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The study investigated potential personality differences of individuals with significant age differences from their siblings compared to individuals without significant age differences from their siblings. The participants were given a 33 measure survey based on the BASIS-A and PBOI inventories. The results showed that there were significant differences with the significant age difference group strongly matching the middle child birth order roles.

**POSTER 2**

**WATCHING VS. DOING: THE EXPERIENCE OF SELF-AGENCY MEDIATES VISUAL TRACKING**

JOSHUA EHLINGER, JUSTIN COUCHMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

We investigated self-agency using a computerized task in which a doer controlled an onscreen avatar while another participant watched. Effects of visual discrimination were distinct from effects caused by the feeling of self-agency. We also investigated which types of sensorimotor cues, past experiences, and skills affect self-agency.

**POSTER 3**

**TITLE: EFFECTS OF PRESSURE ON RETRIEVAL PRACTICE: USING LEADERBOARDS TO INDUCE PRESSURE**

TIMOTHY PARKS, ALTHEA BAUERNSCHMIDT, MONICA YALAMANCHILI (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

Retrieval practice is a powerful way to improve memory. However, little is known about the effects of pressure on retrieval practice and long-term retention. In this experiment subjects were placed on a leaderboard after recall to induce pressure during retrieval practice. Their anxiety was measured after retrieval and their long-term retention was measured via a final recall test two days later.

**POSTER 4**

**THE EFFECTS OF FALSE COLOR ON JUDGMENTS OF ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS**

AMY LYNN VARMECKY, JOHN W. MULLENNIX (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

Participants viewed black & white, color, and false color versions of artistic photographs. The photographs were arranged in terms

of preference. The preference data showed that the color versions of the photos were rated highest, the black & white versions the lowest, and the false color versions in between. Further analysis showed that the familiarity of the information present in the photographs interacted with color to affect the processes used to make the preference judgments.

#### POSTER 5

##### **EFFECTS OF STEREOTYPE THREAT ON MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE**

DIANA LOWELL (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study sought to activate stereotype threat in order to examine its effects on mathematics performance and mathematics self-efficacy. Utilizing tests created by Wheeler & Regian (1999) and Betz & Hackett (1983), results showed no significant effect of stereotype threat. However, participants who attended same sex high schools had significantly higher math self-efficacy scores. In addition, the interaction between race, college type, and demographic presentation order was discovered to have an effect on mathematics ability scores.

#### POSTER 6

##### **PHYSICAL DISTANCE IN INTERNET AND IN PERSON INTERACTIONS: A CONSTRUAL LEVEL THEORY PERSPECTIVE.**

CHLOE E STRATTON, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

According to Construal Level, greater psychological distances result in higher level (more abstract) construals. In the current study, physical distance was created using an online or face-to-face interview. It was predicted that those interviewed online, as compared to face-to-face, would show greater abstract thinking and would exhibit a more abstract self-construal, demonstrated by a greater consistency between general and situation-specific trait ratings. Contrary to hypotheses, there were no significant effects of distance on self-construal.

#### POSTER 7

##### **DOES GREEN FACILITATE ATTENTIONAL RESTORATION?**

TODD BRADY NENTWIG, LEAH SHRAWDER, CARLIE KRILL, DANIEL SENECA, JENNIFER ASMUTH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Nature has a restorative effect on directed attention. We investigated whether the color green, which is strongly associated with natural environments, contributes to attentional restoration. Sixty-five participants completed a go/no-go task to deplete attention, viewed predominantly green nature photographs in either color or black and white, then completed another go/no-go task. The color green had no additional effect on attention restoration, suggesting other properties of nature are responsible for the bottom-up capture of attention.

#### POSTER 8

##### **FINDING INTUITIVE ABBREVIATIONS FOR COMMON**

#### WORDS

JESSICA GOSSELIN, VANIA ROLON, ELIZA CHONG, STEVE MANSFIELD, D.PHIL (SUNY COLLEGE AT PLATTSBURGH)

Prior research has shown that low-vision reading could be helped by using abbreviations to shorten texts. Unfortunately, the most benefit is achieved by shortening high frequency words (e.g., the, that, have, be, ..., etc.) which do not have obvious abbreviations. We have collected frequency data from 150 students to find intuitive symbols that could replace these common words. These symbols can be used to create an abbreviation scheme to help low-vision reading.

#### POSTER 9

##### **CONCURRENT UNIMANUAL PERFORMANCE DURING A WORD ASSOCIATION TEST: MEMORY EFFECTS, HEMISPHERICITY**

JORDAN LOCASCIO, CAMERON MAVIS, JESSICA CACACE, MICHAEL DEJACQUANT, JOHN VENTURA, JASMINE RAMIREZ, MIGUEL ROIG (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examined hemisphericity as it pertains to memory and an overload of processing in each of the hemispheres. Subjects first tapped a computer key while performing a word association task with concrete and abstract words. They were then given a recall and a recognition test for the word association stimulus words. Hemisphericity was positively correlated with recognition scores and the hemispheric overload was shown to affect subjects' performance on the concurrent tasks but subjects' performance did not differ as a function of their hemisphericity style.

#### POSTER 10

##### **THE INFLUENCE OF TOOTH COLOR ON PERCEPTIONS OF FICTITIOUS COLLEGE APPLICANTS**

DANIELLE E. GUINDON, KRISTINE L. SLANK (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Research indicates that tooth color influences target attractiveness ratings and that attractiveness influences target trait perceptions. Participants viewed a target picture that varied by gender and tooth color (M0, bright white, or C4, darker yellow) and then rated the target on various traits. Results indicated that participants in the M0 condition rated the target significantly higher on tooth whiteness, likelihood of playing a sport, and attractiveness than did participants in the C4 condition.

#### POSTER 11

##### **LET'S TALK ABOUT SEX: PARENTAL AND PEER RELATIONSHIPS AND WOMEN'S SEXUAL HEALTH**

JULIA L. PELLETIER (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH), KRISTIN E. HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOESPH)

This exploratory study examined female college students' openness and comfort discussing sexual health with family, friends, and medical professionals, their experiences and feelings about going to the doctor, and their primary motivations for going

to the gynecologist. The results suggest that women's relationships with friends and family may have important impacts on their comfort and decision making regarding their sexual health.

#### POSTER 12

##### **COLLEGE STUDENTS AND CREDIT CARD USE: THE INFLUENCE OF THE ENDOWMENT EFFECT IN A DELAY-DISCOUNTING TASK**

EMILY J. HISERODT (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Irresponsible credit card use by college students is of increasing concern, yet is not well understood. Participants completed a series of delay-discounting purchase decisions for an iPad or formal shoes. Some were replacing a broken item (endowment effect) and others were buying it new. Participants replacing a broken item exhibited significantly steeper discounting rates than those buying it new. This research provides evidence that contextual factors such as the endowment effect influence students' credit consumption.

#### POSTER 13

##### **GENDER COMPOSITION AND ITS EFFECT ON GROUP CONFORMITY**

MELISSA KEMPER, EMILIE CHESLER, MORGAN MASTELLONE, MELISA BARDEN (WALSH UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this experiment was to explore the implications of the gender composition of a group on an individual's likelihood to conform. Participants were randomly assigned to one of the three conditions: same-gender, opposite-gender, mixed-gender group. The participants were expected to have higher rates of conformity when placed in a same-gender group condition compared to the other two. Although the results were not statistically significant, the experiment revealed interesting patterns in social behavior.

#### POSTER 14

##### **EXPLORING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS' USE AND PREFERENCES ON FACEBOOK**

NAOMI LOVE GAGGI (MACAULAY HONORS COLLEGE AT THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), CHRISTINA SHANE-SIMPSON (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), KRISTEN GILLESPIE-LYNCH, PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY)

Using an online survey, we explored gender differences in college students' use and evaluations of Facebook. Women reported having more friends on Facebook than men, and more often reported maintaining-contact behaviors—specifically stating that they liked Facebook because it helped them stay connected with others. Both genders expressed privacy concerns; women more often wanted to see privacy settings updated, whereas men sought protection from hackers.

#### POSTER 15

##### **PERCEPTIONS OF LEFT/RIGHT FACIAL SYMMETRY AND**

##### **HALF/WHOLE FACES**

BRIANNA, SUSAN M. HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined perceptions of female facial symmetry created when mirroring the left versus right side and when comparing half versus whole faces. For full faces, the left-mirrored image was rated as being more attractive than the right, but not the case for half faces images. Women's half face pictures were rated as being overall more outgoing, healthier, and friendlier than their whole face counterparts regardless if the right or left side of the face.

#### POSTER 16

##### **MACHIAVELLIAN TRAITS AND INTERPERSONAL SOCIAL SATISFACTION**

MARYSSA CAPELLI (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study analyzed Machiavellianism, deceptive behavior, interpersonal trust, and satisfaction in social relationships. Fifty-six college psychology students and acquaintances were administered self-report questionnaires regarding the aforementioned variables and gender. Results showed that males in the sample reported significantly more lies told than females. In addition, as more lies were reported, Machiavellian traits increased. Lastly, as Machiavellian traits increased, perceived "friend's function" decreased. Implications for future research are also explored.

#### POSTER 17

##### **INVESTIGATING THE MOTIVATION BEHIND SPORT AND EXERCISE PARTICIPATION.**

ALANA D. KIMMERLY (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO)

Motivation is the driving force that determines all aspects of human behavior. From a health perspective, determining ways in which fitness professionals can motivate individuals to initiate and maintain a physical activity regimen proves to be a significant unmet challenge. This study investigates the relationship between motivational orientation (i.e., amotivation, external regulation, introjected regulation, identified regulation, and intrinsic regulation) and gender in regards to sport and exercise participation.

#### POSTER 18

##### **ETHICAL DECISION-MAKING AND BEHAVIOR IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

BROOK GOLDSBERRY, GLORIA LEVENTHAL (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

38 female and 8 male undergraduates took part in this study examining ethical decision-making and behavior. Eighteen "ethically-charged" scenarios were devised: 9 "anti-social", 6 "pro-social" and 3 "anti/pro". Participants evaluated "on a scale from 1-7, (unlikely- likely) if they would engage in the behavior and, on a scale from 1-7 (Guilty -Self-Satisfied), how they would feel. Participants, especially males, acknowledged they would

likely act in antisocial ways and would feel satisfaction, not guilt . Demographic variables were discussed .,

#### POSTER 19

##### **PERSONALITY CORELATES BETWEEN RULE CONSCIOUSNESS AND SPICY FOOD**

WILLIAM R HARPER, BLAINE SHRUM, SPENCER KNAFELC (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies identified that a spicy food preference has been correlated with personality variables like sensation seeking and anger. This study tested if a spicy food preference was correlated with liveliness, rule-consciousness, or handedness. Significant correlations appeared between spicy food preference and low rule-consciousness overall, but particularly in females. Females who drink coffee scored highest on liveliness. No significant correlations appeared between spicy food preference and. Handedness was not significantly correlated with any variable.

#### POSTER 20

##### **RIGHT AND LEFT HEMISPHERE PROCESSING OF IDENTITY AND CONFIGURATION CHANGES**

JESSICA MARCOUX, BONNIE ANGELONE, BRIAN WINIARCZYK (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

In addition to linguistic processing, visual perception has shown possible lateralized processing between hemispheres. In the current study, hemispheric specialization was examined for the detection of identity and configuration changes. The results for reaction time are in line with our hypothesis; faster processing of identity changes when presented to the left hemisphere and faster processing of configuration changes when presented to the right hemisphere. The accuracy data only partially supports this hypothesis.

#### POSTER 21

##### **EXPLORING PERFORMANCE ENHANCEMENT DRUG ATTITUDES: EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF MOTIVATION AND AUTHORITY**

CARLY SIDOL, LISSA YODER, MELISA A. BARDEN (WALSH UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of motivation and the influence of authority on athletes' attitudes toward the use of Performance Enhancement Drugs (PEDs). Participants read a scenario and were asked questions regarding the scenario, demographics, and questions from the PEAS. Participants were expected to have a higher favorability toward the use of PEDs if a doctor was the influence and if the motivator was a scholarship. A marginally significant main effect was found for influence.

#### POSTER 22

##### **EFFECT OF VERBAL REHEARSAL ON RECOGNITION OF VISUAL MATERIALS: A REGISTERED REPLICATION**

MICHAEL COLARUSSO (LEHIGH CARBON COMMUNITY

COLLEGE)

Through the Registered Replication Report, this study examined how verbal overshadowing impairs an individual's verbal recognition performance. Task 1 from the original Schooler & Engstler-Schooler (1990) study was replicated to test how verbal rehearsal impairs memory performance, specifically in areas of facial recognition. Results from our laboratory indicated no significant difference between the conditions in terms of correct identification and in terms of missed identification versus not present.

#### POSTER 23

##### **DEFENDANT DISABILITY, JUROR ATTITUDES, AND SENTENCING IN CRIMINAL CASES**

DEANNA JOI DALEY (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the impact of a defendant's physical disability on sentencing recommendations in criminal cases. Participants were assigned to one of eight conditions in a 2(defendant gender) x 2(offense type) x 2(disability) factorial design. Participants also completed the Belief in Just World Scale (BJW), the Revised Legal Attitudes Questionnaire (RLAQ), and the Attitudes Toward the Criminal Legal System Scale (ATCLS). Longer sentences were associated with higher scores on the BJW, RLAQ, ATCLS, and male gender.

#### POSTER 24

##### **AWARENESS AS THE MECHANISM FOR THE EFFECT OF NEUROTICISM ON TEST ANXIETY**

ALYSSA MALONE (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH-JOHNSTOWN)

Neurotic personality traits and awareness of other students during exams were examined as contributing factors to test anxiety levels. Neuroticism and awareness each a significant relationship, as did awareness and test anxiety. Mediation analysis supports awareness as a mechanism through which neuroticism impacts differences in test anxiety levels.

#### POSTER 25

##### **POUND PUPPIES: MOOD AND SCOPE SENSITIVITY EFFECTS ON CHARITABLE DONATIONS**

JULIANNE STASIOWSKI, DAN TEAGUE, JENNIFER A. RIVERS (ELMS COLLEGE)

This study tested mood and scope sensitivity on charitable donations. A unit-asking model was used to increase donations along with a mood manipulation with images of a sad or happy puppy face. We hypothesized that increasing scope sensitivity and positive mood would increase donations. Results supported the mood manipulation and positive mood increased donations. Scope sensitivity manipulation was not supported. Limitations and suggestions for improving the clarity of the instructions and alternative explanations are discussed.

#### POSTER 26



## **THE PREVALENCE OF GENDER BIASES FOR TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS**

MARIA JONES (SIENA COLLEGE)

In the current experiments we assessed whether undergraduate students hold gender biases about traditionally male and female occupations. In Experiment 1, we found that participants held strong gender biases when those biases were measured indirectly. However in Experiment 2, when we explicitly asked participants to rate clearly gender biased questions, they held biases only for traditionally female occupations.

## **POSTER 27**

### **EFFECTS OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE FEEDBACK ON PROBLEM SOLVING EFFICIENCY**

ERIC MCANALLY II, JOSEPH KENKEL, LAURYN BOULDIN, IQRA WAHID (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Positive and negative informative feedback on problem solving strategies and efficiency was studied using a transformation problem solving puzzle—the “Hobbits and Orcs” problem (Thomas, 1971). While we expected that positive informative feedback would promote more efficient solutions than negative informative feedback, we found that positive and negative feedback produced no differences, but that both resulted in more efficient solutions than no feedback.

## **POSTER 28**

### **QUALITY OF LIFE FOLLOWING A STRESSFUL EVENT: DO PERSONALITY TRAITS MATTER?**

MORGAN FEE, VINCENZO SABELLI, CURTIS COULTER (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study assesses whether personality traits are related to personal growth following a stressful event and whether personal growth, in turn, predicts better quality of life. Participants were 220 young adults (mean age = 26.08). Regression analyses revealed that some traits are related to growth, and more growth predicts better quality of life differentially for men and women. Findings highlight avenues of possible future research focused on encouraging growth following stressful events.

## **POSTER 29**

### **“FIT FOR THE JOB” – THE CONSEQUENCES OF BEING ‘AVERAGE’ AS A JOB APPLICANT**

MEGAN JEAN KARHNAK, JENNIFER L. GREEN (KEYSTONE COLLEGE)

It is common for people to be perceived more negatively when their body size is not the societal norm. Previous research has focused exclusively on stigmas against overweight employees in the workplace. Our study examined value judgments, based solely on appearance, of job candidates by employers. Results showed thinner and larger job candidates were perceived more positively than the physically “average” job candidate. Is being the “average Joe” no longer desirable in the job market?

## **POSTER 30**

### **BEYOND THE PURCHASE: THE EFFECT OF MATERIALISM ON HAPPINESS AND LIFE SATISFACTION**

SAMANTHA TRUMBO (CABRINI COLLEGE)

Materialism, is the view that money and possessions as the only sources necessary to live a fulfilling and happy lifestyle. The current research examines the effect of materialism on student happiness and life satisfaction. A total of 128 undergraduates were surveyed on materialism, life satisfaction, and happiness scales. Results were inconsistent with the hypothesis that college students who score higher on the materialism scale will have higher happiness scores and lower life satisfaction scores,  $p > .05$ .

## **POSTER 31**

### **AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF HELPING BEHAVIOR IN RATS**

KRISTA BEEBE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), KRISTA BEEBE, HEATHER DUDLEY, HENSLEY BARNES, ALEXANDRIA GUMUCIO, BRITTANY REDD, STEPHANIE SEELEY, ELIZABETH WILSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Helping behavior has been shown to exist not only in humans, but in animals as well, specifically rats (Bartal, 2013). The present study examined this phenomenon. Results indicated when given the opportunity to choose between freeing a restrained rat or retrieving a chocolate treat, a “free” rat was more likely to retrieve the treat than free the restrained rat. However, socialized rats were more likely than non-socialized “free” rats to free the restrained rat.

## **POSTER 32**

### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RIGHT-WING AUTHORITARIANISM AND THE BIG FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS**

NOAH LAMOREE, JENNIFER ARCHER, OTIS CALVIN, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Previous research suggests that right-wing authoritarianism may best be conceptualized as a personality variable (Hastings & Shaffer, 2008). According to Adorno et al. (1950), this prejudiced personality type represents an inclination towards conservative attitudes coupled with rigid thinking patterns. These tendencies, in turn, appear related to the Big Five traits of Conscientiousness and Openness to Experience. This study confirmed that right-wing authoritarianism was positively associated with conscientiousness, while negatively associated with openness to experience.

## **POSTER 33**

### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RIGHT-WING AUTHORITARIANISM AND NARCISSISM**

FRED STEUP IV, KAREN CARRATURO, JOSHUA NORWAY, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between right-wing authoritarianism and narcissism. Because right-wing authoritarianism and narcissism appear to share similarities under conditions of threat, such as disdain toward outgroup members and increased prejudice (Golec de Zavall, Iskra-Golec, & Cichocka, 2013), it was hypothesized that these two constructs may be correlated. The results of this study did not support this hypothesis. The data did not reveal a significant correlation between these constructs.

#### **POSTER 34**

##### **RIGHT-WING AUTHORITARIANISM AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS WAR**

JENNIFER MONTAGUE, ANN MARIE DEBONIS, KAILEE MCKEON, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Past research has demonstrated that right-wing authoritarianism is associated with pro-war attitudes during times of high societal threat, such as the threat elicited from the attacks of September 11th, 2001 (Hastings & Shaffer, 2005). This study sought to determine if right-wing authoritarianism is associated with pro-war attitudes if societal threat is not readily present. Results of this study indicate a positive correlation between right-wing authoritarianism and support for war even when threat is not salient.

#### **POSTER 35**

##### **THE EFFECTS OF WORD TYPE AND INCENTIVE ON MEMORY PERFORMANCE**

JORDAN VEST, ALAINA MANLEY, JENNIFER TRICE, KARA WATRUD, DIANE CATANZARO (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effects of word type (concrete vs. abstract) and incentive (no incentive, 25 cents, or \$1 for each recalled word) on recall and recognition. A main effect was found for word type, favoring concrete words. No main effect for incentive condition or interaction of incentive and word type was found. Participants were intrinsically motivated to perform on memory tasks regardless of incentives offered.

#### **POSTER 36**

##### **THE IMPACT OF INTERRACIAL INTERACTIONS AND RACIAL HUMOR ON INTERGROUP ANXIETY**

JUDAH BUTLER, SHAWNA BUSH (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JEFFREY FARGO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), LUTHER GRIMSLEY, ROBERT PERRY-CRAWFORD, MARISA MEALY (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

White undergraduates tested by a male Black or White experimenter watched Black or White comedians joke about Black or White people. Then, participants completed measures of anxiety in interactions with Black and with White people. Participants who were tested by a Black male experimenter and

viewed a Black comedian targeting Black people reported significantly more anxiety with Blacks than with Whites. Thus, interracial comedy can, under some circumstances, increase intergroup anxiety.

##### **DO BILINGUALS ALWAYS HAVE SUPERIOR EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING?**

NELCIDA LLISSETT GARCIA, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The management of two active language systems has led to the assumption that bilinguals have a superior executive function system. However, research has also shown that bilinguals do not perform as well as monolinguals on some verbal tasks. The current experiment tested monolinguals and bilinguals on a lexical decision task as a measure of both executive functioning and verbal ability. No evidence of superior executive functioning nor verbal deficit were found in this study.

#### **POSTER 37**

##### **CHEER UP: A LOOK INTO HOW DISTRACTION AND VENTING ART-MAKING AFFECTS MOOD**

NICOLE PORRECA (CABRINI COLLEGE)

Whether a person's negative mood was decreased by distraction art-making or venting art-making was examined. Fifty-three college students watch a video clip meant to depress their mood and were given a modified Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) before and after they were given instructions for either the distraction or venting drawing. There was no significant difference between the pre- and post-tests overall, but a difference in mood reported was found.

#### **POSTER 38**

##### **THE EFFECTS OF SLEEP ON THE CONSOLIDATION OF FUTURE RELEVANT EVENT MEMORIES**

REBECCA BROSSOIT, BY MAY 2015 (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

This study utilizes a sleep paradigm in conjunction with a memory task that probes event memory for past versus future event memories. A two-tailed t-test showed participants recalled significantly more future events than past events at immediate recall  $t(21)=2.4$ ,  $p=.025$ , consistent with previous literature. Additionally, significantly more scenarios overall were remembered following a period of sleep compared to an equal time spent awake  $t(17)=-2.26$ ,  $p=.037$ , where sleep protected past-oriented memories.

#### **POSTER 39**

##### **EXTRINSIC AND INTRINSIC MOTIVATION: PICK ONE OR BOTH?**

MATTHEW B PLESO, SPENCER KNAPFELC, MATTHEW BAYLESS (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

The two types of motivation, intrinsic and extrinsic, are commonly thought to be two distinct forces such that individuals are defined

as being extrinsically motivated or intrinsically motivated. The purpose of this study was to establish that rather than being “extrinsic or intrinsic”, it may be “extrinsic and intrinsic”. This study suggested that individuals who are highly motivated are not just motivated not by one, but rather, are motivated to some extent by both.

#### **POSTER 40**

##### **HOW SEXUAL AROUSAL AFFECTS SAFER SEX NEGOTIATIONS IN GAY MALE DATING COUPLES**

CLAYTON SANTILLO, JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This research examined the impact of sexual arousal on how gay male dating partners negotiate safer sex. 40 couples completed either a sexually arousing or control condition role-play exercise in which they discussed the need for condom use when engaging in sexual activity. Aroused couples showed generally less support for safer sex, and made more mentions of interpersonal heuristics when making decisions. Implications for future safer sex Public Service Announcements are discussed.

#### **POSTER 41**

##### **THE EFFECT OF SELF-CONFIDENCE, STATE ANXIETY, AND DISTRACTION ON SPORT PERFORMANCE**

THOMAS TOLVE (DREW UNIVERSITY), LEONARDO RUIZ (DREW UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated how self-confidence, anxiety and distraction on the basketball court affect free throw performance. Participants attempted twenty free throws either under distraction or not. Videotaping, timed free throws and a crowd simulation were used to distract participants. Questionnaires measuring anxiety and self-confidence were completed before and after the 20 free throw attempts. Distracted participants not only made fewer free throws, but also recorded increases in somatic and cognitive anxiety, and decreases in self-confidence.

#### **POSTER 42**

##### **THE EFFECT OF RELIGIOUS SOCIAL IDENTITY ON EXPERIENCE SATISFACTION**

KENNETH HAROLD HAYMAN III (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

When believed to share the same religious identity as another participant, individuals with a stronger sense of faith reported greater satisfaction with a brief social interactive experience. However, when participants believed they did not share the same religious social identity with another participant, strength of faith had no impact on the satisfaction of the experience. This provides important insight into the role of religious social identity as a mediating factor between religion and life satisfaction.

#### **POSTER 43**

##### **THE EFFECT OF PITCH ON SIZE PERCEPTION OF CIRCLES AND DOGS**

MELISSA ESPIN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), SANJAY

ADVANI, DANIELLE MAGNA, YOAV ARIEH (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

In two experiments participants judged sizes of circles or dogs while listening to tones or barks that varied in pitch: relatively small circles/dogs were presented with high pitch signals and relatively large circles/dogs with low pitch. Auditory signals affected only the judgments of dogs. Large and small dogs were perceived larger or smaller, respectively, when presented with corresponding pitch compared to when presented alone. Results provide further evidence for crossmodal connection between size and pitch.

#### **POSTER 44**

##### **EFFECTS OF A GRATITUDE JOURNAL ASSIGNMENT ON STUDENT OUTCOMES OF GRATITUDE AND WELLBEING**

KRISTINE W. POWERS (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY), MEGAN E. BRADLEY (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY), D. RYAN OLSEN (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

College students (N=356) enrolled in General Psychology participated in a study examining if gratitude journals could improve feelings of gratitude and other areas of wellbeing. Participants completed an initial survey measuring baseline gratitude and other outcome areas of wellbeing. Next, they completed four weeks of a weekly gratitude journal and then repeated the survey. The main hypothesis that students' level of gratitude and wellbeing would increase after weekly journal writing was supported. Implications are discussed.

#### **POSTER 45**

##### **MELATONIN AND ITS RELATION WITH LUCID DREAMING**

MILO FREESE, MILO FREESE, MATTHEW PLESO, SPENCER KNAFELC (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

Studies have suggested that melatonin is a useful sleep-aid that provides relief for symptoms in sleep disorders such as insomnia, jet lag and circadian rhythm sleep disorder (CRSD). This current study tested if melatonin would have an influence on one's capacity to become consciously aware during the dreaming state, otherwise known as lucid dreaming. Significant correlations were present such that melatonin-users had a decreased frequency of lucid dreaming.

#### **POSTER 46**

##### **DO REAL MEN WEAR PINK: A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF COLOR ON THE PERCEPTION OF MALES**

ALYSSA HENRY, RYAN SCHURTZ (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), JOHN CIESLAK (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has investigated the effects of red clothing on the perceptions of women (Gueguen, 2010) but the effect of clothing color on men has been the subject of little research. This study examined the impact of color on the perceived importance, intelligence, and attractiveness of six different men, wearing red, blue, and white shirts. Unexpectedly, the color red was related to perceptions of higher importance, but not perceptions of intelligence or attractiveness.

**POSTER 47****SOCIOSEXUAL ORIENTATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

KATHERINE F. O'NEILL (CHESTNUT HILL COLLEGE)

Sociosexual orientation (i.e., sociosexuality) is defined as individual differences in willingness to engage in sexual relationships. Sociosexuality falls on a continuum from unrestricted (i.e., most open to engage in sexual relationships) to restricted (i.e., least open to engage in sexual relationships). In a survey of 100 college students, there was a statistically significant difference between men and women in their attitudes regarding their own sociosexual orientation, with women reporting significantly higher restricted attitudes than men.

**POSTER 48****EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE REHABILITATION RELATIVE TO ONSET AGE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA**

SARA BABAD (MACAULAY HONORS COLLEGE AT BROOKLYN COLLEGE), DANIEL KURYLO (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RICHARD WAXMAN (TOURO COLLEGE)

It is known that cognitive deficits in schizophrenia are associated with social and functional deficits. It is also known that patients with earlier onset suffer from more severe cognitive deficits. To date, research has not focused on mid-level visual deficits and its treatments. This study examined the relationship between visual cognitive rehabilitation therapy and age at onset to determine if earlier onset patients are more resistant to such treatment.

**POSTER 49****ONLINE SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION PROGRAMS: NOT ENOUGH?**

MARK J MCNULTY (DREW UNIVERSITY)

This research examined the effectiveness of a sexual assault prevention program utilized by Drew University. Participants' understanding of college sexual assault issues was measured before and immediately after the program, and again 1 month later. While the program increased understanding immediately, after 1 month the data suggests that participants lost a significant amount of the gains they once had. Results are discussed in terms of effective sexual assault prevention programs.

**POSTER 50****WHAT WOULD AUTHORITARIANS DO? SOCIAL NORMS VERSUS SUBMISSION TO AUTHORITY**

ELANA LEVINE, SHAYNA YEATES (JUNIATA COLLEGE), PHILLIP DUNWOODY (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Authoritarianism research is vast and the social norm centered perspective holds that authoritarians value social conformity and are motivated to maintain social order. However, it is unclear whether these individuals have a bias for leader preference or

social norm maintenance. Using two pre-established scales as a basis for measurement, the present research found evidence against the social norm centered perspective of authoritarianism by showing a positive correlation for leader support compared to social norm maintenance.

**POSTER 51****ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS AND DISRESPECT**

LOGAN A. STIGALL, SAMANTHA J. POWERS, SARAI BLINCOE (LONGWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Both partners in a committed heterosexual romantic relationship (N = 200) described what makes them feel disrespected by their partner. Two judges coded each narrative for expressions of emotion (anger, sadness, guilt), attributions (internal-external, general-specific, stable-unstable), and intentionality perceptions. Anger was expressed more than sadness and more anger was associated with a greater partner (vs. self) focus in the narrative. Intentionality perceptions did not correspond with emotion expression. Future research will consider gender differences.

**POSTER 52****THE GENDER GAP IN SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR EXERCISE**

MAGGIE ROSENBAUM (MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the range of gender differences in social support received for exercise. One hundred men and 206 women participated in the study, 18 years and older, through the completion of an online survey. Results suggest that while males and females are equally likely to exercise in groups, different types of social support and motivation exist for males and females that encourage exercise.

**POSTER 53****EFFECTS OF LEMON AND PEPPERMINT ESSENTIAL OILS ON WORKING MEMORY AND ALERTNESS**

STEPHANIE COOPER, MATTHEW MALONEY, JACOB HUFFMAN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Unsubstantiated claims on the arousing properties of lemon scent are prevalent on numerous websites. We expected that exposure to the lemon essential oils, like previous studies of exposure to peppermint essential oils, will show an increase in working memory capacity and alertness. All participants performed similarly on the working memory task. Lemon essential oil appeared to have a small, but not reliable effect on alertness.

**POSTER 54****'RACHEL IS TYPING...': THE INFLUENCE OF INSTANT MESSAGING ON ANXIETY AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS**

ANTOINE LEBEAUT, ASHLEY STRUNK, MATTHEW LANDY (FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE)

This experiment investigated whether the length and speed of online instant messaging responses impact individuals' anxiety, relational evaluation, and likeability. Seventy-four undergraduates participated in an experiment in which message length (short vs. long) and speed (immediate vs. delayed) were manipulated. Results revealed that neither speed nor length influence anxiety. Main effects for length emerged for likeability and relational evaluation, suggesting that people derive meaning about the quality of their relationships from message length.

#### POSTER 55

##### **THE GLOBAL DOMINANCE INVENTORY AND TRADITIONAL GENDER ROLES INVENTORY: A VALIDATION STUDY**

IRIS CHIANG, MATTHEW MALONEY, JOSEPH KENKEL, SAVANNAH JOHNSON, HEATHER DUDLEY, PETE GIORDANO (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

We sought to validate two new measures, the Global Dominance Inventory and the Traditional Gender Roles Inventory. We correlated scores on these new instruments with previously validated measures of gender role ideology, sex role egalitarianism, social dominance, and trait dominance in a sample of 73 undergraduate participants. As hypothesized, we found strong evidence for the convergent and discriminant validity of these new scales as well as for their internal reliability.

#### POSTER 56

##### **THE EFFECTS OF FRUSTRATION ON EMOTIONALITY**

SHARELLE LANGAIGNE (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of frustration and drawing color on emotional content in drawings. After manipulating frustration with the Three Cups Problem, college-aged students completed a measure of emotion, the Draw a Story Test. The hypothesis that participants with higher levels of frustration would have a higher degree of negative emotional content in drawings was confirmed. However, drawing in color had no impact on level of negative emotional content.

#### POSTER 57

##### **AUDIENCE SIZE, SPEECH LENGTH, PUBLIC SPEAKING ANXIETY, AND MINDFULNESS**

CATHLYN MYERS (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), JEFF ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study explored audience size, speech length, and mindfulness on public speaking anxiety in college-students. A 2 X 3 between-groups factorial design was used with speech length and audience size as independent factors. No significant effects on speech anxiety were obtained. However, mindfulness was negatively correlated with public speaking anxiety. The higher the participants' mindfulness, the lower their public speaking anxiety. Treatments to increase mindfulness may help to reduce public speaking anxiety.

#### POSTER 58

##### **COPING STRATEGIES VARY ACROSS DIFFERENT STRESS**

#### SITUATIONS

ROBIN A. MASON (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

This study measured three types of coping strategies (task-oriented, emotion-oriented, and avoidance-oriented), across seven different types of stressful situations. Sixty undergraduate students read each stress scenario and selected the coping strategies they would use if in that situation. The same sixteen strategies were listed for each scenario. There were significant differences found for the preference for task, emotion, or avoidance within and between scenarios. People do vary their coping strategies depending on their stressors.

#### POSTER 59

##### **FALSE MEMORIES, CONFIDENCE AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS**

SADIE KOSABER (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

This study examined whether individuals with certain personality characteristics were more inclined to create false memories at a higher level of confidence. Results on 64 undergraduate students (Mage = 18.8) showed, after 2 weeks, more false memories among those exposed initially to misleading information. A negative relationship was found between the number of false memories and social desirability. A negative relationship was also found between memory accuracy and level of confidence in that accuracy.

#### POSTER 60

##### **AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF LANGUAGE USE IN LOVE LETTERS**

SHANIQUA G PARRISH, KATHERINE BENNETT, NEFERTITI K VICTOR, D RYAN SCHURTZ (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study analyzed the content of 85 love letters using Linguistic Inquiry Word Count (LIWC; Pennebaker, Booth & Francis, 2007). Older letter writers were more likely to use present tense in their writing than younger writers. Relationship length was also marginally positively correlated with the use of present tense, such that individuals with more time in relationships used the present tense more. Curiously, no significant gender differences were noted in any of the word categories.

#### POSTER 61

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANDROGYNY, INTERPERSONAL ATTRACTION, AND CONCEPTUAL GENDER**

SARAH C. LOGUE (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

The current study examines perceptions of attractiveness in androgynous and sex-typed faces. Additionally, conceptual gender (manipulated by using masculine, feminine, or no name to identify the faces) was examined. Faces with no name, regardless of gender of the face, were rated as more attractive. Perhaps freeing people of their reliance on names, improves accuracy and truthfulness about attraction to others. Perceptions

of attractiveness may change only when gender-typed names are given.

#### **POSTER 62**

##### **THE PARANORMAL BELIEFS OF THE NON-RELIGIOUS**

CHRISTOPHER ANDREW BORRELLI (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Those who do not identify with traditional religion are a fast growing demographic in the United States. A pilot study on paranormal beliefs found non-religious respondents to have higher belief in the paranormal than those who practice traditional religion. The non-religious group includes samples from atheists, agnostics, and those that have no religious affiliation. The result seems to defy the assumption that paranormal skepticism is a prevalent trait for this group.

#### **POSTER 63**

##### **DRAINING CENTRAL EXECUTIVE RESOURCES INCREASES PASSIVE CHEATING IN UNDERGRADUATES WHO CREDENTIAL THEMSELVES HIGHLY**

BRITTANY GLADDEN, KRISTEN M. VITELLI, MORGAN INGMANSON, ASHLEY L. ANDERSON, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Passive cheating (i.e., cheating when an opportunity presents itself) increases when people believe they are highly moral. Ironically, moral credentialing allows people to rationalize passive cheating as beyond their control. Undergraduates completed an arithmetic task designed to measure passive cheating after completing a Stroop task that depleted or did not deplete central executive function. Participants also completed a moral credentialing task. Taxing central executive resources in people who credentialed themselves highly increased passive cheating.

#### **POSTER 64**

##### **DOES THE MOTHERHOOD PENALTY EXPLAIN GENDER WAGE DISPARITY?**

STEPHANIE SPIROFF (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Women typically earn less than men who hold similar jobs. Is some of this pay disparity due to a 'motherhood penalty' bias in selection decisions? We experimentally manipulated applicant gender and parental status in a resume study of mock hiring decisions made by undergraduates. A 2x2 between-subjects analysis found no significant interactions between gender and parental status, however main effects indicate a 'parenthood penalty'.

#### **POSTER 65**

##### **THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONAL ADVERTISING ON WILLINGNESS TO DONATE**

LEAH ROSE, CHASE MACKEY, JOHN SPIVEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

#### **Abstract**

Emotions play a large role in governing a person's willingness to donate to a charitable organization (Small & Verrochi). Different groups of participants were presented with videos conveying either positive, negative, or neutral emotions. Each participant's stated overall willingness to donate money and time to a charitable organization was then measured. Results showed a significant difference for the overall willingness and amount of money donated for the three video types.

#### **POSTER 66**

##### **TAKING A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE: THE IMPACT OF EMPATHY ON MORAL JUDGMENTS**

ALEXANDRA VELAZQUEZ, DANIEL WISNESKI (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The aim of this study was to examine whether the impact of empathy on moral judgment depends on perspective taking. We hypothesized that empathy would lead to less harsh moral judgments when people take the perspective of the victim. Evidence supported this prediction. Unexpectedly, however, empathy actually led to harsher judgments when people took an objective perspective. We conclude that depending on what perspective an individual takes, empathy will drive our moral judgments differently.

#### **POSTER 67**

##### **THE EFFECTS OF AUDITORY STIMULI ON READING**

COURTNEY GRONDZIEWSKI, ALYSSA LUTHER, PATRICK BREEN, KARLIANNE BURICK (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Students in residence halls experience obtrusive distractions while studying; we examined the effects of music used to overcome environmental distractions. We implemented a 2X2 factorial between-groups design; the independent variables were music and distraction presence. The difference in reading accuracy between music presence conditions did not vary by environmental stimuli presence. There was a significant effect of distraction on reading when the self-reported frequency of studying while listening to music was used as a covariate.

#### **POSTER 68**

##### **SEVERITY OF ILLNESS INFLUENCE ON PERFORMED BEHAVIORS TO IMPROVE HEALTH**

CINDY MENDEZ HERNANDEZ (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the behaviors performed with the purpose of healing after being diagnosed with an illness. Participants were assigned a diagnoses with different levels of severity from low: flue to high: cancer, then answered a survey regarding their expected religious, medical, cultural and alternative behaviors after receiving diagnosis. There was a significant difference between medical behaviors and religious behaviors. Overall who were diagnosed with cancer were more likely to perform medical and religious behaviors.

#### **POSTER 69**

## THOUGHT SUPPRESSION AND WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY

ALEXANDRA DAVIS, KRISTIN JAY (MARIST COLLEGE)

Previous studies have shown that there is a correlation between thought suppression and working memory performance. Others have found that thought suppression is related to mental illnesses, like anxiety and depression. The goals of this study were to further examine the relationship between thought suppression ability and working memory capacity, and to investigate thought suppression tendencies related to anxiety and depression. Our findings showed strong positive correlations between poor thought suppression and high anxiety and depression.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

**Invited Speaker**

**Salon E**

**DEVELOPMENTAL KEYNOTE SPEAKER: WILLIAM FIFER**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

CHAIR: REGINA SULLIVAN

## EARLY ORIGINS: NEUROBEHAVIORAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FETUS AND NEWBORN

BILL FIFER (NEW YORK PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Recent research on the fetal origins of child and adult pathology has refocused attention on the early roots developmental processes and a stronger appreciation now exists regarding both short and long-term implications of the perinatal formation of brain-behavior relationships. The role of environmental exposure on the emerging neurobehavioral capacities, new approaches to the study of early learning and the association of early patterns of brain activation with later neurodevelopmental disorders will be highlighted.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

**Paper**

**Conference Room 405**

**SOCIAL PAPERS: INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: RACHEL DINERO

**9:00am - 9:15am**

## SEXUAL DEBUT IS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION AND LONGER RELATIONSHIPS

JACLYN M. VANCOUR, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We compared relationships among sexual debut, relationship satisfaction, and sexual satisfaction in college-aged men and women reflecting on their current or their most recent romantic relationship. Participants who waited at least 2 months to have intercourse reported higher relationship satisfaction than those who had sex earlier. Delaying sexual debut was associated with longer relationships. These results did not vary across biological sex, relationship status, or type of sexual debut (vaginal/anal or oral).

## THE ROLE OF EMPATHY IN UNDERSTANDING CONSENT/REFUSAL RESPONSES

Sexual misconduct is a longstanding social problem and a problem in college campus communities. Misunderstandings of consent may play a role in this issue. We hypothesized that empathy would influence participant's interpretations of consent. The data highlight empathy as an important factor in both misunderstandings of consent and sexual misconduct. Additional details, implications, practical considerations, and future directions will be discussed.

### Presentations

#### The Role of Empathy in Understanding Consent/Refusal Responses

by Jordanna Lembo (The Pennsylvania State University)

**Discussant(s):** Jordanna Lembo (The Pennsylvania State University)

**9:20am - 9:35am**

#### "WE" CHANGES "ME": RELATIONSHIP-INDUCED SELF-CONCEPT CHANGE, RELATIONSHIP QUALITY, AND MAINTENANCE BEHAVIORS

BRENT A. MATTINGLY (URSINUS COLLEGE), KEVIN P. MCINTYRE (TRINITY UNIVERSITY), GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI, JR. (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Two studies examined how relationship-induced self-concept change is associated with relationship quality and maintenance behaviors. In Study 1, relational self-concept changes were associated with changes in satisfaction and commitment six weeks later. In Study 2, relational self-concept changes predicted various relational outcomes, and these associations were mediated by commitment. These results indicate that relationship-induced self-concept change has important consequences for the functioning of relationships.

**9:40am - 9:55am**

#### WANTING JEALOUSY: REACTIONS TO JEALOUSY DISPLAYS IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

ALAYNA DAVISON, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

From an evolutionary perspective, jealousy can be beneficial in

romantic relationships such that it motivates protection and maintenance of the relationship (Buss, 2000). Based on self-reported emotional reactions to potential romantic relationship situations, we found that participants did not desire overly jealous responses in situations where jealousy was unwarranted. In situations where jealousy was warranted, however, participants preferred their partner to display jealous reactions and reported negative emotions when jealousy did not occur.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

**Poster**

**Franklin Hall A**

**SOCIAL POSTERS 1**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

**POSTER 1**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATE SELECTION PREFERENCES AND ACADEMIC MOTIVATION**

MARISA TAMAR COHEN, KAREN WILSON (SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between the academic motivation of college students and their mate preferences. Students (N = 109) from a private Catholic college were given questionnaires to assess their attitudes toward education and their ideal mate. Correlations were found between specific components of intrinsic motivation and factors related to the education level of their mates. Based on this, perhaps we should seek out those who place the same value on education that we do.

**POSTER 2**

**SOCIAL WORKERS' ATTITUDES ABOUT PHYSICIAN-ASSISTED SUICIDE**

ANN W. WHEELER, MSW (SMITH COLLEGE), DEBRA B. HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Practicing social workers and social work students responded to an on-line survey regarding their attitudes toward physician-assisted suicide. As a group, they are supportive of talking with patients about the option. The legality of physician-assisted suicide has the most impact on attitudes; experience in the field makes social workers somewhat more comfortable serving end-of-life patients; religious beliefs appear not to impact their opinions; and professional education about the issue is limited.

**POSTER 3**

**GENDER PREFERENCES AND RISK TAKING**

DONNA CRAWLEY, RICHARD SUAREZ (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Female and male adults (N=389) selected their preferred items

and activities via a set of closed-ended items on a survey. An independent sample of 106 participants rated how risky they perceived each of the closed-ended choices. These risk ratings were then mapped onto gender preferences. Results indicated that there was a strong correlation between gendered preferences and risk taking even in these mundane activities of life. Male preferences held higher risk associations than female preferences.

**POSTER 4**

**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN POLITICAL IDEOLOGY AND SEXUAL DISGUST: A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SEXES**

ANASTASIA ZUPPE (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), NATALIE J. SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Sexual disgust is a mechanism that has evolved to encourage the production of healthy offspring (Tybur et al., 2009). Sensitivity to sexual disgust has been related to political conservatism (Terrizzi et al., 2010). The present study examined whether the strength of the association between political ideology and sexual disgust differed between males and females. In a sample of 203 participants from across the US, political conservatism was positively associated with sexual disgust. However, the correlation was stronger for males than females.

**POSTER 5**

**A NONVERBAL INVESTIGATION OF AGGRESSIVE INTENT**

ZACHARY WITKOWER, CHRISTOPHER P. BARLETT (GETTYSBURG COLLEGE)

The current study tested whether head tilt (orienting one's head up or down), is associated with aggression-related outcomes. Participants read a scenario in which another person provoked them (or not) with their head tilted up, down, or level. Results showed that when the other character's head was tilted up aggressive perceptions were highest, which mediated the relation between head tilt and verbal aggressive intent. Provocation did not moderate these effects.

**POSTER 6**

**HOOKING UP: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA, RELATIONSHIP STATUS AND SELF ESTEEM ON RELATIONSHIP QUALITY**

ANN ZAK, COURTNEY BRYAN, KAYLI HURD, LEAH HYDELUND, CATHERINE O'HEARN (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The hook up culture on college campuses emphasizes casual sexual encounters over exclusive romantic relationships (Kerner, 2013). Social media use often initiates hookups, but partners who post unmatched or ambiguous relationship statuses also report dissatisfaction (Papp, Danielewicz & Cayenburg, 2012). Dissatisfaction with casual sex is also associated with self esteem (Kooyman, Pierce & Zavadil, 2011). We predicted that social media contacts would correlate with hooking up. We also believed that clarity of relationship status and self esteem would be associated with relationship quality. Results supported hypotheses.



**POSTER 7****BULLYING, VICTIM, AND AGGRESSOR:  
PAST EXPERIENCE VERSUS CURRENT BEHAVIOR**

FUSHU TAN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

One-hundred twenty undergraduates were surveyed on their past experience with bullying and how likely they intervene when someone they know is bullied. Results showed that 95% of participants reported past experiences as both aggressor and victim. Males reported significantly more past experience as relational aggressors than females. Past experience scores tended to be lower for those who intervened. Those who chose not to intervene have more experience as a bully and less as a victim.

**POSTER 8****PERCEPTION OF COMPETENCE: EXAMINING THE EFFECT  
OF FAMILIARITY AND ATTRACTIVENESS**MARCUS HAROLD MARCHESE, TATIANNA  
HAGERTY-LEBRON, JACLYN CORSE (ARCADIA  
UNIVERSITY)

This study tests the effects of familiarity and attractiveness on perceptions of managerial competence. One hundred participants received an employment resume and evaluated the applicant. Individuals were randomly assigned to review one of four resumes: attractive/unfamiliar, attractive/familiar, less-attractive/unfamiliar, less-attractive/familiar. More attractive applicants were rated more positively (significant main effect). This difference was more pronounced in the unfamiliar resume condition (16 point difference vs. 2 point difference); the interaction just missed the significance threshold ( $p=.06$ ).

**POSTER 9****EFFECTS OF MALE INCOME AND MALE PHEROMONE  
SCENT ADMINISTRATION ON RATINGS OF ONLINE DATING  
PROFILES OF MALES MADE BY FEMALE PARTICIPANTS**MARIAH COTTRILL, RYAN NAUMANN, STEPHEN SALDANHA,  
KILLEEN SCHLEGEL, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, PHD/LPHARM  
(WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

A male internet profile was created, and the salary of the person was manipulated into a low, medium, or high condition. Female participants were then placed into either a male pheromone-scented or non-scented room and asked to complete a brief questionnaire concerning the profile. Females were more willing to have sex with the individual portrayed in the high salary condition and while undergoing the male pheromone-scented room. Results are discussed in terms of social anthropology.

**POSTER 10****EXPLAINING THE EFFECT OF NUMERICAL ANCHORS ON  
PHYSICAL JUDGMENTS: TESTING TWO THEORIES**

NATHAN N. CHEEK, SARAH COE-ODESS, BARRY

SCHWARTZ (SWARTHMORE COLLEGE)

Why do numerical anchors influence physical judgments (e.g., judgments of weight and numerosity; Coe-Odess, Cheek, & Schwartz, 2015)? In this study ( $N = 81$ ), we tested two possible theoretical accounts: the Selective Accessibility Model (Strack & Mussweiler, 1997) and Scale Distortion Theory (Frederick & Mochon, 2012). Our results suggest that Scale Distortion Theory better explains the effect of numerical anchors on physical judgments; we found no evidence supporting a Selective Accessibility Model account.

**POSTER 11****CAN CLOSENESS ESTABLISHED EXPERIMENTALLY  
IMPACT FRIENDSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND HOMESICKNESS**CHRISTOPHER RUSSO (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY),  
ROBIN VALERI (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

Using Aron, et al. (1997) manipulation of interpersonal closeness, the present research examined the impact of experimentally induced closeness (high vs. low) between two unacquainted college classmates ( $n = 32$ ) on feelings of closeness and homesickness both immediately following the manipulation and approximately one month later. Participants in the high closeness condition reported feeling significantly closer to their partner immediately following the manipulation. No other significant effects resulted.

**POSTER 12****CLIMATE OF CHANGE: SOCIAL VALUES, AND INDIVIDUAL  
BELIEFS AND BEHAVIORS**ALISON KAHN, CHAMPIKA K. SOYSA (WORCESTER STATE  
UNIVERSITY)

We studied uniqueness (individualism) and harmony (collectivism) together with beliefs and concerns about climate change, as predictors of both general and student behavior modifications in relation to climate change, among 190 college students. Concerns about climate change and harmony predicted general behavior modification, and concerns alone predicted student behavior modifications. Our findings could inform efforts to increase environmentally conscious behaviors in college students.

**POSTER 13****IMPLICIT VERSUS EXPLICIT ATTITUDES: FEELINGS ABOUT  
LATINOS AND ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION**

REBECCA BERTUCCIO (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

I predicted that implicit attitudes towards Latinos would predict feelings towards illegal immigrants. Attitudes were measured using a questionnaire that included explicit and implicit measures of racism. Regression analyses compared 55 participants' explicit and implicit attitudes towards Latinos and attitudes towards illegal immigrants. Explicit attitudes significantly predicted attitudes towards illegal immigrants. Surprisingly, implicit attitudes did not. These findings are in direct contrast to much of the implicit attitudes literature.

**POSTER 14****PRIVACY: DOES IT REALLY MATTER ANYMORE?**

ZOE BUTLER, EMMA BUTLER (PORTSMOUTH ABBEY SCHOOL), ARTHUR FRANKEL, DEBRA CURTIS (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

This study found that gender and age differences were associated with reactions to invasions of privacy in various contexts. Female participants expressed significantly more outrage than male participants when invasions of privacy involved their physical person, as did older participants relative to younger participants. However, older persons were significantly more comfortable with an invasion of privacy that was intended to help younger persons cope with personal problems than were the younger persons.

**POSTER 15****SELF-ESTEEM AND ETHNIC IDENTITY IN AN ETHNICALLY HOMOGENEOUS ENVIRONMENT**

CHARLA MCKINZIE BISHOP (BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study explores the relationship between ethnic identity and self-esteem for 256 African American college students attending a Historically Black College in a predominately Black wealthy city and county. Stepwise regression was used to explore the stability of this relationship after accounting for several psychosocial factors and stressors. Results suggest that these variables are related, and ethnic identity was a unique predictor of self-esteem after accounting for all other factors.

**POSTER 16****THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC ENTITLEMENT AND FORGIVENESS**

MONICA YALAMANCHILI, CHLOE FARMER, STEPHANIE VOGEL (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

Academic Entitlement (AE) has been found to be moderately correlated with narcissism. Mixed results indicate a generally negative correlation between narcissism and forgiveness. The current study investigated the relationship between AE and forgiveness. Three types of forgiveness were measured: others, situation, and self. Hypotheses predicted negative correlations between AE and forgiveness of others and situation and a positive correlation for forgiveness of self. Results indicate a negative correlation between AE and all components of forgiveness.

**POSTER 17****MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CONVICTION ARE DISTINCT PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA**

PAULA T. CONLON, SARAH, ROBINSON (DREW UNIVERSITY), HAILEE KERR, NICOLE LUTHCKE, G. SCOTT MORGAN (DREW UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether moral and religious convictions are

tightly related for some people, but not others. Participants reported their overall religiosity as well as their moral and religious conviction, attitude strength, and objectivity about three issues. Moral conviction about an issue predicted religious conviction for people high but not for people low in religiosity. Moral conviction generally predicted perceived objectivity. Religious conviction predicted perceived objectivity for those high but not low in religiosity.

**POSTER 18****FACULTY AND STAFF DIFFERENCES IN VOLUNTEERISM: A FUNCTIONAL APPROACH**

AMANDA STUMME, RICHARD HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY NEW KENSINGTON)

Our goal was to explore how motives among those who volunteered and did not volunteer at civic and social organizations differed in their motives. Results indicated that value motives differentiated those who volunteered at civic and social organizations from those who did not.

**POSTER 19****SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP WITH PERPETRATOR PREDICTING SATISFACTION WITH A CURRENT PARTNER**

ALISON M HALLOCK, SUZANNE OSMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined sexual and relationship satisfaction with a current partner based on level of sexual victimization experience and partnership with the perpetrator. Undergraduate women in a monogamous relationship (n = 315) responded to the Global Measures of Sexual and Relationship Satisfaction and Sexual Experiences Survey. "Current partner rape victims" reported lower sexual satisfaction than all other groups, and lower relationship satisfaction than nonvictims. Also, "current partner victims" reported lower relationship satisfaction than "other perpetrator victims."

**POSTER 20****CONTINGENT SELF-WORTH AND FACEBOOK SOCIAL COMPARISON**

JANITA UGONNA KANU, JENNIFER J. TICKLE (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Facebook can decrease psychological well-being via social comparison. This study predicted that Facebook exposure would decrease self-esteem in domains of high contingent self-worth compared to low contingent self-worth, and that practicing self-compassion would buffer these negative effects. Individuals with high appearance-contingent self-worth experienced declines in all types of self-esteem, suggesting that appearance-focused individuals may be uniquely vulnerable to online social comparison. Self-compassion reduced changes in general and appearance-related self-esteem for these individuals.

**POSTER 21****PROMOTION OF EDIBLE INSECT EATING THROUGH NORM MANIPULATION AND MODELING**

CASSANDRA FEARING, BRIELLE CORNELIUS, AMY ROEMER (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), ROBIN VALERI (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the impact of norms (injunctive vs. descriptive) and model (present vs. absent) on college students ( $n = 52$ ) willingness to try cookie pieces made with insect flour and attitudes toward eating insects. College students in the injunctive norm model present condition ate significantly more cookie pieces than participants in any of the other groups. Students in the injunctive (vs. descriptive) norm condition expressed significantly more positive attitudes toward eating insects.

**POSTER 22****STRATEGIC SELF-PRESENTATION AND SEXUALITY IN HOMOSEXUAL, HETEROSEXUAL, AND BISEXUAL ONLINE DATING PROFILES**

LAUREN TAYLOR, JENNIFER J. TICKLE (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Evolutionary theory emphasizes reproduction in mating; however, reproduction is not necessarily relevant for individuals seeking same-sex partners. The present study provided exploratory research on the mating goals of homosexual, heterosexual, and bisexual males and females as exhibited on internet dating websites, specifically regarding sexual content. Novel findings included that bisexual profiles contained significantly higher rates of sexual content than profiles of heterosexual or homosexual individuals. Other research findings are discussed.

**POSTER 23****THE COUNTERINTUITIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SOUTHAMPTON NOSTALGIA SCALE AND OPEN-ENDED NOSTALGIC RESPONSES**

BONITA J. GIBB, STEVEN M. SPECHT (UTICA COLLEGE)

As part of a study designed to examine the effects of odor presentation on nostalgic memories, 38 participants completed the Southampton Nostalgia Scale (SNS); the Batcho's Nostalgia Inventory (NI); and were prompted to write about nostalgic memories in an open-ended format. Although we found no effect of odors on nostalgic memories, we found that there was a significant negative correlation between nostalgia scores on the SNS and length of open-ended nostalgic responses.

**POSTER 24****AFFECT AND ALTRUISM IN THE MOVIE LOBBY REVISITED**

ASHTON D TRICEE, EDD, HUNTER W. GREER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Ninety-nine students at an on-campus theater attending one of three movies (rated happy, sad, or neutral) completed the UWIST

mood adjective checklist. Their donations to a charity were related to the alert-tired dimension of mood, but not happy-sad or tense-relaxed. Individuals, particularly men, on dates with casual partners were more likely to make contributions than those with friends or committed partners. Variability in mood among audience members was large.

**POSTER 25****ATTACHMENT ANXIETY LEADS TO FEAR OF OBESITY DUE TO INCREASED BINGE EATING**

ALAYSIA CARRINGTON (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), KATHERINE ALEXANDER (THE COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

At its core, eating is a social behavior. Previous research demonstrates that attachment anxiety predicts unhealthy eating behavior (Alexander & Siegel, 2013). The current study explores relationships between attachment anxiety, unhealthy eating, and anti-fat attitudes. Results reveal that attachment anxiety predicts fear of becoming fat. This relationship is mediated by self-reported binge eating, indicating that the underlying reason why individuals with increased attachment anxiety report greater fear of becoming obese is their tendency to binge eat.

**POSTER 26****GENDER STEREOTYPES AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

KATHLEEN M. BAUER, JOHN HASSON, HOLLY MCGARRITY (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate gender-career perceptions among college students and to evaluate the impact of an intervention to reduce gender stereotypes in college-students. Two groups (baseline and post-intervention) of randomly recruited GMercyU students completed the Harvard Gender-Science Implicit Association Test (IAT). Findings suggested that there were no notable differences in gender stereotypes based on the intervention.

**POSTER 27****RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES**

ALEXANDRA BENNETT, DIANE DICLEMENTIE BROCKMAN (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Human mating behavior does not occur in a vacuum and the sex ratio of a population will also affect mating behaviors. The sex ratio is typically reported for a given population in terms of the number of men per 100 women. When the sex ratio deviates significantly from 100, certain characteristic changes will take place in relationships that will correspondingly have effects on the family and other aspects of society (Guttentag & Secord, 1983). This study correlated the sex ratios of traditional co-ed colleges in the United States on several dimensions of relationship satisfaction. Results of this study found that both men and women felt that men had more options for dates at the lower sex ratio schools and single women were asked out on more dates at the high sex ratio schools. Additionally, single women felt that it was hard to find the right person to date the lower the sex ratio. Clearly, the sex ratio has an affect not only

on perceptions of dating life (that men had more options when it comes to dating) but on actual dating behaviors as well.

#### **POSTER 28**

##### **IRRESPONSIBLE ONLINE SHOPPING HABITS OF FRESHMAN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

IRINA KHUSID, JOHN HERRMANN, ALYSSA SANDOVAL-COSCIA (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Compulsive buying that we defined as inability to control shopping behavior is higher among college students than general public. The present study examined the shopping habits of 88 freshman students and how these habits can result in psychological and financial woes both during and long after college. An analysis of the data showed that students residing on campus engaged in more irresponsible financial behaviors (over spending when shopping online) than did commuter students.

#### **POSTER 29**

##### **ATTITUDES TOWARD CHEATING: THE RELATIONSHIP WITH ACADEMIC ENTITLEMENT**

PAIGE GIAMMUSO, FARIS ZURAIKAT, STEPHANIE VOGEL (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

Prior research has found relationships between narcissism and academic dishonesty. More recent research supports a moderate relationship between academic entitlement (AE) and narcissism. The current study predicted a relationship between AE and attitudes regarding academic dishonesty. Correlational analyses indicated that higher levels of AE were related to having more 'permissive' or positive views of what defines cheating. This finding provides important insight into the relationship between attitudes toward cheating and personality.

#### **POSTER 30**

##### **PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT IN COLLEGE FOOTBALL: LINEBACKERS**

CAITLYN GARY, LUCAS LESLIE, CARLY O'BRIEN, DAVID CHOW, DIANE DICLEMENTE BROCKMAN (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

The effects of goal setting and private feedback were examined on the athletic performance of two football players on a National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics Division 3 football team. The players all played the position of linebacker. Specific behaviors studied included "correct steps" (stepping in the right direction of the play after reading the offense), "taking on blocks" (squaring up and meeting a blocker in the hole versus attempting to go around him on run plays), and "jamming" receivers that came in their area (making contact with a receiver until the ball is in the air as they come across the middle). Previous research on behavioral interventions in collegiate football showed improvement on correct routes run and blocking behavior (Ward, Smith, & Sharpe, 1997; Ward & Carnes, 2002). A multiple baseline design was used across the three behaviors with clear improvement in the percentage correct behaviors and an improvement of the variability of the behaviors.

#### **POSTER 31**

##### **INVESTIGATING THE INFLUENCE OF BEHAVIORAL ATTRIBUTIONS ON BACKLASH AGAINST MALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EDUCATORS**

ELIZABETH R JOHNSON, CORINNE MOSS-RACUSIN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Little work has investigated backlash (i.e., social and economic penalties for stereotype violations) directed at gender deviant men. To fill this gap, we investigated backlash against male elementary teachers, and explored whether behavioral attributions impact levels of backlash. Participants (N = 260) read one of six target profiles (varying on target gender and attribution type), and provided backlash ratings. Results suggested that men experience more backlash than identical women, and that internal attributions exacerbated backlash.

#### **POSTER 32**

##### **GENDER AND POSITION: AN ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING STUDENTS' EVALUATIONS OF INSTRUCTORS**

ALLISON RUMELT, MINDY ZIEGLER, TSIPPA ACKERMAN (QUEENS COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between instructor gender and student rating as well as between instructor position (adjunct vs. full-time faculty) and student rating. Analysis of ratings for several dimensions of performance showed female instructors receiving higher ratings than male instructors and adjuncts receiving higher ratings than full-time faculty for all dimensions. Further analysis revealed interactions between gender and faculty position that necessitate further study of gender issues, students' expectations, and actual differences in teaching competence.

#### **POSTER 33**

##### **PERCEPTIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

AUBREY WAZ, HEATHER LACEY (BRYANT UNIVERSITY)

This study seeks to understand the perceptions that university students have in regards to domestic violence. Students read a description of a fictitious couple and evaluated the quality of the relationship. Results show that students were able to distinguish healthy vs. unhealthy relationships and could identify sexual abuse, but had difficulty identifying and responding to physical, or emotional abuse. This finding highlights an important hurdle for personal and interpersonal advocacy for victims of domestic violence.

#### **POSTER 34**

##### **BEYOND COMPARISON: RELATIONSHIP EVALUATION PROCESSES AND SATISFACTION**

JUSTIN T BUCKINGHAM, BRANDON BORING (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Past research has shown that social comparison affects relationship satisfaction. The present study broadens the literature by examining social comparison as well as other relationship evaluation processes. Participants completed questionnaire measure of relationship evaluation processes and satisfaction. Using data from 120 students, we performed an exploratory factor analysis of relationship evaluation processes. A four factor solution was developed, including social comparison, past comparison, feedback, and personal standards. Past comparison and feedback significantly predicted relationship satisfaction.

#### **POSTER 35**

##### **VOLUNTEERISM AMONG UNDERGRADUATES: ITS IMPACT ON EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

CARLEY LYNN CARNAHAN, RICHARD J. HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NEW KENSINGTON)

Our goal was to explore how campus-related volunteer activities impacted personal and educational development. Results indicated that those who were engaged in campus-related volunteer activities tended to report higher levels of general knowledge, and higher satisfaction with their educational experience.

#### **POSTER 36**

##### **IT SOUNDS AS GOOD AS YOU FEEL ABOUT YOURSELF**

JESSICA BENSON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEWARK), KENT D. HARBER, CATHERINE HANSON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEWARK), JAMIE L. GORMAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEWARK), STEPHEN JOSÉ HANSON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEWARK)

Emotion serves as a powerful source of information. But what determines whether people actually listen to their feelings? The present study aimed to look at individual differences in self-esteem and use of affect as information. Results revealed that people with high self-esteem use their emotions more when making aesthetic judgments compared to individuals with low self-esteem.

#### **POSTER 37**

##### **PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT IN COLLEGE FOOTBALL: OFFENSIVE LINE**

GREGORY CAPOZZA, CAYLIN BRAHANEY, DIANE DICLEMENTE BROCKMAN (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

The effects of goal setting and private feedback were examined on the athletic performance of four football players on a National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics Division 3 football team. The players all played on the offensive line of the football team. Specific behaviors studied included: "first step" (whether the player takes a correct first step including direction and depth), "staying low" (keeping face mask below person they are blocking), and "hands inside" (keeping the hands on the opponent's chest). Previous research on behavioral

interventions in collegiate football has shown improvement on correct routes run and blocking behavior (Ward, Smith, & Sharpe, 1997; Ward & Carnes, 2002). A multiple baseline design was used across the three behaviors with clear improvement in the percentage correct behaviors and an improvement of the variability of the behaviors.

#### **POSTER 38**

##### **EXAMINING APPLICANT REACTIONS TO THE USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING WEBSITES IN GRADUATE SCHOOL ADMISSIONS: AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS**

SAYEEDUL ISLAM (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE), DIANE KEYSER WENTWORTH (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

The increased access to social media information has affected employment selection systems as well as perceptions of procedural justice. The present study was an extension and replication of Stoughton et al. (2013)'s recent study on perceptions of procedural justice in selection. Results indicate that perceptions of procedural justice are related to intention to litigate and perceptions of overall fairness.

#### **POSTER 39**

##### **SEXUAL ASSAULT: PARTICIPANTS' KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR**

ALANNA C. BEBECH, JOHN H. HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE), DEBRA B. HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate participants completed a survey assessing knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to sexual assault. Participants' knowledge scores differed significantly on most items from widely accepted data, and women and men differed on most attitude measures, men supporting myths or stereotypes significantly more than did women. Finally, women reported significantly higher scores related to being victims of sexual assault, abuse, or harassment – but also being perpetrators of sexual abuse or harassment – than did men.

#### **POSTER 40**

##### **FIVE-FACTOR PERSONALITY AND SUBSTANCE USE**

MEGHAN E. PASQUARETTE, GIBELLE N. ACOSTA, AVANTI N. BANKS, ELIZABETH A. FISHER, THOMAS A. MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Stress and anxiety appear to be strong motivations for substance consumption, which can lead to substance abuse. This study administered a questionnaire containing measures of personality and drug or alcohol consumption to 143 undergraduate participants. Results show Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Conscientiousness correlate with substance use. Conscientious individuals are less likely to inhibit their abilities by consuming substances. Extroverted and neurotic individuals are more susceptible to substance use.

#### **POSTER 41**

##### **THE AGE OF RACIAL PROFILING IN THE CONTEXT OF**

## **TERRORISM**

AMANDA L. SMITH, SUSAN E. MASON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The practice of racial profiling in the context of terrorism is justified by lay persons when racial stereotypes are collective representations of a targeted "other", a specific minority population. Past research has shown that Americans' approval of racial terrorist profiling increases after political violence or terror threat. The present study demonstrated that, when asked to identify the most likely terrorist, participants tend to choose an individual within a socially dictated "other" category, rather than a majority group member.

### **POSTER 42**

#### **A STUDY EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF BELIEF SYSTEMS ON JUDGMENTS OF CRIME**

LINDSAY RAQUEL MORALES, PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated interactions of priming of belief systems and biological propensity toward crime of the defendant on years sentenced for a simulated crime. We hypothesized that pre-existing attitudes concerning biological motives for crime might be associated with sentencing. Main effects of biological stance on length of sentence and on belief systems were found. Suggesting that pre-existing stance on the biological nature of crime is a factor during sentencing, and is related to belief systems.

### **POSTER 43**

#### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TYPE A BEHAVIOR PATTERN, FACTORS RELATED TO HEART DISEASE, AND OTHER ANXIETY RELATED ILLNESSES**

KRISTINA BROTZMAN (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

This study focused on Type A Behavior Pattern and factors related to heart disease or other anxiety related disorders. Though initial hypothesis was not supported, findings indicate that those who exhibited Type A Behavior Pattern were less likely than their Type B counterparts to exercise,  $p = .013$ , but more likely to abuse illegal drugs  $p = .045$ , possibly as a means of dealing with stress.

### **POSTER 44**

#### **INTERPRETING A DATE RAPE SITUATION WITH A MALE VICTIM AND FEMALE PERPETRATOR**

JOHN H. HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE (WV)), DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), ALANNA C. BEBECH (BETHANY COLLEGE (WV))

Participants read a scenario describing a potential date rape situation with a female perpetrator and a male victim. Male participants were significantly more likely to blame the female perpetrator, although significantly less likely to view what happened as rape. Both male and female participants evaluated the male victim as being as aggressive, powerful, and in control

as the female perpetrator. Gender stereotypes appear to influence participants' interpretations more than characteristics of the situation do.

### **POSTER 45**

#### **IMPACT AND EFFICACY OF VIDEO TELEPHONY AS UNDERSTOOD BY INTERPRETERS FOR THE DEAF**

ROBERT JACOB MALKA, ELISABETH MCCLURE, YULIA CHENTSOVA-DUTTON (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

How do interpreters for the Deaf manage communication overlap between parties, prioritization of one party over another during overlap, and the communication of emotion from one party to another in video telephony versus conventional, face-to-face communication? How do the strategies they employ and the experiences they have in VRS and VRI compare to their face-to-face interpretation experiences?

### **POSTER 46**

#### **THE EFFECTS OF COMMUNICATION MODES ON THE OUTCOMES OF ITERATED PEACE-WAR GAMES**

CHRISTOPHER DANIEL SULLIVAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

We examined the effect of pre-play communication (full, limited, and none) on cooperation in a game similar to the prisoner's dilemma. Participants were recruited to play a card game based on the iterated prisoner's dilemma or "Peace-War" game. Cooperation was defined as the number of Pareto efficient cooperative outcomes per group and data was analyzed using a Kruskal-Wallis test. Differences between conditions failed to reach significance ( $p = .0575$ ), but interesting trends in cooperation emerged.

### **POSTER 47**

#### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOSITY AND THE MEDIA.**

CARISA A. PANZETTA, LUCAS E. CROCK, ROBERT C. BUTLER, JESS G. KOHLERT (KING'S COLLEGE)

There has been a debate over if media is a reflection of the real world, or if media influences how society views life (Bastian, et al, 2013). One area that has been highly debated is the relationship between media and religion (Hosseini, 2008). In this study, we examined how media coverage of religion has changed over the past fifteen years and to what extent this change can be accounted for by the religiosity of Americans.

### **POSTER 48**

#### **PERPETRATION EXPERIENCE AND GENDER PREDICTING EMPATHY WITH A STRANGER OR ACQUAINTANCE RAPIST**

RUBY LOUISE ORTH, RUBY L. ORTH, SUZANNE L. OSMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined empathy with a hypothetical rapist based on

experimentally varied type of rape (stranger; acquaintance), participant perpetration experience, and gender. Undergraduate students (115 male, 206 female) completed the Rape Perpetrator Empathy-During Subscale and Sexual Experiences Survey. Hypotheses were partially supported. Sexual perpetrators (of acquaintances) reported greater empathy than nonperpetrators, and men reported greater empathy than women. Type of rape was not significant. Findings support past research, but more data from rapists is needed.

#### POSTER 49

##### **ASSESSING STIGMA ASSOCIATED WITH BEING A CHILD OF AN ALCOHOLIC**

AUBREY DANIELS (M.S.ED IN PROGRESS) (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY-BA, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA- M.S.ED IN PROGRESS), PAIGE FISHER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the study was to find further evidence of stigmatization, as well as gaining more of an understanding about a person's reasoning for stigmatizing others. The study consisted of three conditions, a child of a lax parent, a child of an alcoholic parent, and a child of a depressed parent. Multiple measures were completed by the participants to measure the level of stigma they placed on the child of their condition.

#### POSTER 50

##### **SEEING ONESELF AS A HEALTHY EATER: FOLLOW-UP TEST OF A SELF-DEFINITION MODEL**

TIFFANY CHANG, DEBORAH KENDZIERSKI (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

This study followed up on Chang's (2013) research investigating whether Kendzierski and Morganstein's (2009) self-definition model generalizes to healthy eating, and whether self-prototype match (SPM; the extent to which you see yourself as similar to the typical person who does an activity) increases the predictability of healthy eater self-definition. With improved measures, perceived commitment, general perceived ability, and SPM significantly predicted healthy eater self-definition. Results supported the model's generalizability and the addition of SPM.

#### POSTER 51

##### **THE PERCEPTIONS OF ONLINE DATING: WHAT PEOPLE REALLY THINK OF INTERNET RELATIONSHIPS**

MIRANDA D. YIENGST (LA SALLE UNIVERSITY), DAVID J. FALCONE (LA SALLE UNIVERSITY)

The objective of this study was to examine the perceptions associated with online dating. Previous research (Anderson, 2005) reported a negative stigma attached to online dating. However, with the appearance of a growing cultural acceptance of online dating, this perception needs to be reassessed. In the present study, perceptions of online dating were compared to perceptions of traditional dating. The results demonstrated differences in sociability, self-esteem, attractiveness, shyness, extroversion, neuroticism and openness.

#### POSTER 52

##### **THE EFFECT OF CLOTHING COLOR AND GENDER ON PERCEIVED MOOD AND PERSONALITY**

DAYANA PETRENKO, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

An experiment examined the effects of target gender and clothing color on perceptions of mood and personality. Targets wearing red or blue were seen as having more positive emotions than those wearing black or white, suggesting that in perceptions of mood the precise color may be less important than the presence of bright color as compared to neutral tones. Effects on personality perceptions were minimal. More effects emerged for male than for female targets.

#### POSTER 53

##### **GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ATTRACTIVENESS RATINGS OF SAME- AND DIFFERENT-GENDER PHOTOGRAPHS**

ADRIANNA R. ARCURI, STEVEN M. SPECHT (UTICA COLLEGE)

A total of 99 male and female participants were shown either unadulterated or photoshopped images of both male and female models via powerpoint slides. Whereas female participants rated male models and female models as equally attractive, the results indicated that male participants consistently rated male models as significantly less attractive than female models. In addition females, but not males, rated photoshopped images as more attractive.

#### POSTER 54

##### **CHALLENGES TO DIVERSITY IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA: BUSINESS OWNER PERSPECTIVES**

ELIZABETH JACOBS, JEFFREY BARTEL (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

Advantaged and disadvantaged groups reflect different construals of the same social reality. Because these relationships are of critical importance in the business community, we examined racial differences in perceptions of challenges to diversity among business owners in Southwestern Pennsylvania. In support of previous research, minority business owners were more likely than White business owners to endorse the value of racial diversity and to discuss issues of racial prejudice with friends. Implications of these findings are discussed.

#### POSTER 55

##### **USE OF E-CIGARETTES AND PERCEPTIONS OF E-CIGARETTE USERS AND VAPING REGULATIONS**

OLIVIA MARIE HUSSEY, SAMANTHA WARD, C CANTER, JENNIFER TICKLE (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

The increasing prevalence of e-cigarette marketing warrants continued monitoring of e-cigarette use and attitudes. In this study, 95% of respondents were aware of e-cigarettes, and 31%

reported having used one, rates much higher than recent research. Respondents displayed more positive attitudes toward e-cigarettes and “vapers” than tobacco cigarettes and smokers, and they may not have accurate information about how e-cigarettes impact health. Further research should examine the unique vulnerability of college students to e-cigarette promotions.

#### POSTER 56

##### **JUSTICE BELIEFS AND EMPATHY: DOES FEMINIST IDEOLOGY AND IDENTITY MATTER?**

JENNIFER J. THOMAS (WILKES UNIVERSITY), ALYSHA BIXLER (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), NINA GRIPPO (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Beliefs about justice and the ability to empathize with others motivate individuals to work toward social change. Feminists engage in social activism. To determine whether these variables were related, students (N=266) reported on their justice beliefs, empathetic concern and perspective taking, feminist beliefs, and feminist self-identity. As expected, those who more strongly endorsed feminist ideology and identified as feminist were less likely to view the world as just and scored higher on empathy measures.

#### POSTER 57

##### **THE EFFECT OF MUSIC TEMPO AND EXTRAVERSION ON LYRIC RECALL AND PREFERENCE**

ELIZABETH L. PLACE, SUSAN M. HUGHES, PHD. (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined how song tempo and the trait of extraversion may affect song preference and lyric recall. Results showed that while tempo of song had little effect on lyric recall, the speed of the song influenced song preference depending upon one's personality. Extroverts showed a greater preference for the fast tempo versions of the songs than did introverts, but there was no difference found between personality types for the slow tempo versions of songs.

#### POSTER 58

##### **EXAMINING THE BALANCE AMONG WORK, SCHOOL, AND PERSONAL LIFE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: A POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**

JESSICA M. NICKLIN, CLAIRE VARGA, EMILY MEACHON, DYLAN HEALY, KEIRHEIM GENTILES, NATALIE EWASHKOW (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

A preliminary investigation examined the balance among work, school, and personal domains through the lens of positive psychology. Participants were 171 undergraduates (66.7% females, mean age = 19.56 years) recruited through a psychology department research pool. Mindfulness and self-compassion were expected to exhibit successful role management among multiple domains. Results showed mindfulness and self-compassion were negatively related to stress while the personal-life to school conflict only related to increased stress. Implications and limitations are discussed.

#### POSTER 59

##### **PERCEPTIONS OF ALTRUISTIC BEHAVIORS DEPENDING UPON RECIPIENT TYPE: FAMILY, FRIENDS, AND STRANGERS**

TOE AUNG, SUSAN M. HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study investigated different types of helping behaviors as seen in short video clips depending upon the recipient type (altruism directed toward family, friends, or strangers) and by the participants' level of empathy. Results indicated that those with higher empathy perceived certain helpers as being happier, more compassionate, and were more likely to loan the helper money. In some cases, helpers aiding friends were perceived as being happier to help than helping family or strangers.

#### POSTER 60

##### **FIRST-YEAR UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENT PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ACADEMIC ADVISING**

ROBERT MICHAUD (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE), NINA EDULJEE (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This preliminary study examined perceptions of academic advising with 126 first-year undergraduate college students. Students completed surveys that examined reasons for meeting with academic advisors, as well as topics discussed with academic advisors. The results indicated that 76.2% of first-year students meet with their academic advisor to register for classes. Students meet with their advisors most frequently to discuss academic related issues and less frequently to discuss non-academic issues.

#### POSTER 61

##### **EFFECTS OF MUSIC TEMPO ON DELAYED GRATIFICATION WHILE SHOPPING ONLINE**

THERESA ANN NATH (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The present study builds upon previous research by studying the effects of music tempo on shopping tendencies as well as instant gratification. College students (N = 109) view a commercial about a vacation that they will hypothetically take and afterwards shop on Target's online store using \$500 they are hypothetically given. The participants complete a questionnaire packet including the ZTPI, the Mehrabian and Russell scales for pleasure and arousal, as well as other survey measures.

#### POSTER 62

##### **THE LOCAL-LADDER EFFECT ON SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN AN UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY SAMPLE**

PATRICIA HERRMANN, CHRISTINE HILL, ABBY KANE-GERARD, HAYLEY PAQUETTE, KANAKO KAMBE, EMMA HAYDEN, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Earlier research done on Mechanical Turk suggests it is easy to



vary how respected and appreciated people imagine they would feel in an interaction, and that this manipulation affects subjective well-being (SWB). Our study replicated the positive relationship between subjective social standing on one's "local status ladder" and SWB, but not the manipulation effect. We discuss possible differences between samples that could contribute to variations in the reproducibility of the local-ladder effect on SWB.

#### POSTER 63

##### **GENDER AND ETHNICITY DIFFERENCES IN EMPATHY**

KARLA JANET BLANCO, ARIELLE DOMENECH, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research was to investigate gender and ethnicity differences in empathy. Participants watched video and audio narratives of positive and negative events then responded by rating the emotional reactions of narrators. Results suggested an In-Group advantage for both audio and video presentations. For Out-Group participants, empathy seemed to rely heavily on narrators' facial features and physical cues.

#### POSTER 64

##### **WHERE DO WE MEET PEOPLE? PERSONALITY INFERENCES BASED ON FACEBOOK "CHECK-INS"**

ERIN MCCORMICK, MELISSA BARRAGAN, MELISSA AVECILLAS, JESSICA GULLETT, CHRISTINE S. FLOETHER (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Research has shown that personality may be exhibited through Facebook usage. Our research investigated personality based on fictional Facebook profiles who used the location-based application called "check-ins". We had participants rate Facebook profiles based on their "check-in" locations. It was found that those rated high in extraversion had checked in to more social environments compared to academic environments.

#### POSTER 65

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DOMAIN SPECIFIC SELF CONCEPT AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND ADJUSTMENT**

GARY KOSE, RAFAEL MOLINA, NICHOLAS PAROS (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN CAMPUS)

A longitudinal study examined the relationship between students' self concept and academic adjustment throughout the first year of university courses using a reliable, domain specific assessment measure of self concept. Also, students' social support was examined to determine the impact of significant others on academic achievement. These relationships are considered in terms of the unique ethnic and social factors of a large urban academic environment.

#### POSTER 66

##### **ATTACHMENTS EFFECTS ON DEVIANCE AND FANTASY**

LAUREN N. RUSSO, IN FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Participants were asked to answer a series of questions regarding their parental marital status, parental and peer attachment, sexual fantasy, deviance, and sexual aggressive behavior. Results suggest that females who are more positively attached to their peers are more aroused by a sexual power fantasy. It was also suggested that the frequency of male sensual fantasy is affected by attachment to the father.

#### POSTER 67

##### **EMOTIONS AND REASONS IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS**

JUSTIN D. HACKETT, CARRIE R. ROSENGART, TABITHA CHANDLER, JILL DENK, KAYLA SMITH, TIA BIGOS, DELIA O'LEARY (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

We examined the role of emotion and reason in moral judgments and decision-making. Participants had 105 seconds to read a vignette where a person is murdered and rank the five characters according to their responsibility for the murder. Participants had a second opportunity to rank the characters with no time constraints. Little changed occurred in the rankings. Results are discussed in terms of the dual process model for moral judgments and the social intuitionist model.

#### POSTER 68

##### **ACADEMIC DISHONESTY: THE EFFECTS OF MONETARY REWARDS AND SOCIAL INFLUENCE ON CHEATING BEHAVIOR.**

DECHEN DOLMA (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

In a world where dishonest behavior is headline news, it is important to know what factors influence and/or inhibit such behaviors. Previous research indicates a link between dishonest behavior and academic dishonesty. In this experiment, participants were placed in one of four conditions (high or low stakes; social influence or no social influence). In the high stakes conditions, participants were offered a gift card for the best performance and in the social influence conditions a confederate openly cheated in front of the participant. Results supported the hypothesis that participants in the high-stakes/social influence condition reported the most amount of cheating behavior whereas, participants in the low-stakes/no social influence condition showed the least amount of cheating behavior. Results also indicated a significant relationship between one's general attitudes toward money and academic integrity.

#### POSTER 69

##### **WHEN ARE YOU ABLE TO DELAY? IDENTIFYING THE PERSONAL CONSTRUALS THAT PREDICT WITHIN-PERSON VARIABILITY IN DELAYING GRATIFICATION ACROSS DOMAINS**

GAYATHRI PANDEY, VIVIAN ZAYAS (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

What factors explain within-person variability in delay-of-gratification? To investigate the role of personal construals, self-reports of perceived success at delaying, the value of delayed and immediate options in five domains were

assessed. The within-person multilevel analyses showed that valuing delayed rewards strongly predicted perceived success in delaying gratification ( $b=0.52$ ,  $p=0.001$ ). Interestingly, valuing immediate rewards also predicted success but to a lesser extent ( $b=-0.08$ ,  $p=0.03$ ). Thus, personal construals explain within-person variability in delaying gratification.

#### POSTER 70

##### PHILOSOPHIES OF MIND: PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS' BELIEFS ABOUT FREE WILL AND DUALISM

CHRISTOPHER L. KLEIN, MARK SIBICKY, COURTNEY ALLEN (MARIETTA COLLEGE), ELIZABETH GREEN (TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY)

Many introductory psychology students hold misconceptions and false beliefs about psychology and human behavior. The present research investigated whether student's fundamental philosophical beliefs about mind/brain (i.e. free will, dualism) are associated with: opinions of psychology as science, beliefs in ESP, and common myths about human behavior. A follow-up study also investigates the changing nature of these philosophical beliefs as students complete additional psychology courses.

Friday, March 6, 2015

9:00am-10:20am

Event Conference Room 413

##### EPAGS WORKSHOP: CREATING AND PRESENTING A POSTER

Friday, March 6, 2015

9:00am-10:20am

##### HOW TO CREATE AND PRESENT A POSTER

TIFFANY MARCANTONIO, JILL SWIRSKY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Have you checked out a poster at a conference and felt like it was just missing something? This event will give you some tips on how to create a well-crafted poster, as well as how to present the finished product in a professional setting! We will focus on things like how a poster should look, what sections and information should be included (and which shouldn't!), and what you should say during the poster presentation.

Friday, March 6, 2015

9:00am-10:20am

Paper Conference Room 406

##### CLINICAL PAPERS: DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE

Friday, March 6, 2015

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: RACHEL ANNUNZIATO, FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

9:00am - 9:15am

##### EXAMINING CLASSROOM CONTEXTS TO EXPLAIN SCHOOL BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS ACROSS TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PAUL A. MCDERMOTT, ANNA M. RHOAD, JESSICA L. CHAO (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MARLEY W. WATKINS (BAYLOR UNIVERSITY), FRANK C. WORRELL (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY), TRACEY E. HALL (CENTER FOR APPLIED SPECIAL TECHNOLOGY)

This study examined the situational contexts wherein behavior problems emerge across classrooms in Trinidad and Tobago. Applying the Adjustment Scales for Children and Adolescents, a stratified national sample ( $N = 900$ ) of schoolchildren was observed by teachers. Exploratory and confirmatory factoring yielded reliable dimensions of Peer, Teacher, and Learning Context Problems. IRT scales were developed and resultant scores used in HLM models to account for variation in measured psychopathology, home adjustment, and academic achievement.

9:20am - 9:35am

##### WHAT'S IN A NAME? PERCEPTIONS OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

RACHEL ANNUNZIATO, GABRIEL SWINTH, CAITLIN SHNEIDER (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the present study was to examine perceptions of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), as defined by the DSM-5, compared to Autism and Asperger's Disorder, subsumed by this new classification system. Participants ( $N=116$ ) completed a brief, anonymous survey regarding their perceptions of ASD and its prior conceptualization. There were significant differences detected in the pattern of responses to the presented diagnoses. Taken together, using mixed-methods, it was found that ASD is poorly understood.

9:40am - 9:55am

##### THE EFFECTS OF BIOFEEDBACK AND MINDFULNESS COMPUTER GAMES ON ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENT

KARENA RUSH, VICTORIA VANBUREN (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), MARIA HOFF (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), BRUCE MORTENSON (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), MELISSA HORGER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

There is little research on using biofeedback and mindfulness interventions with children with special needs. This study examined the effectiveness of a mindfulness curriculum and biofeedback computer games in decreasing off-task behavior and increasing on-task behavior in children in emotional support classrooms. Results indicated that students who participated in both interventions had significant reductions in off-task behavior and improvements in on-task behavior. Feedback from teachers regarding acceptability will also be discussed.

Friday, March 6, 2015

9:00am-10:20am

Paper Conference Room 411

##### INTERNATIONAL PAPERS: GLOBAL IMPACT OF

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Friday, March 6, 2015

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: COMFORT ASANBE

9:00am - 9:15am

**THE PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN IMPACTED BY PARENTAL HIV/AIDS: A SAMPLE FROM AFRICA**

COMFORT B. ASANBE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND/CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANNE MOLEKO, MSC. (UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA), IYABODE AIYEDOGBON, DIP. (KOGI STATE POLYTECHNIC, LOKOJA, NIGERIA), WALESKA SALGADO (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND/CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The study examined the psychological health of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), ages 6-10, from a low income community in South Africa (SA); using the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) SA/English version. Participants consisted of non-orphans (n = 45), orphans by AIDS (n = 43), and non-AIDS orphans (n = 31). The data showed orphans by AIDS had higher mean scores on internalizing and somatic problems scales, and females were higher on four CBCL scales.

9:20am - 9:35am

**THE PSYCHOSOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF EBOLA: THE FEAR FACTOR**

DR. ANI KALAYJIAN (ATOP MEANINGFULWORLD, AND TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), KATE MCAVOY, STUDENT (ATOP MEMBER), PATRICE DUME, MASTERS OF ARTS (ATOP MEMBER, EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Awareness of the Ebola epidemic is necessary, as a result, ATOP shares the global concern about this horrific pandemic. ATOP Meaningful-World has formed an Ebola Task Force to call attention to the effects of this devastating crisis on the psychosocial well-being and mental health of the affected populations, and their families. The Task Force has organized this panel to address physical, psychosocial, and economic impact of this pandemic and to give insight to every present.

Friday, March 6, 2015

9:00am-10:20am

Paper Conference Room 401**COGNITIVE PAPERS: COGNITIVE AGING**

Friday, March 6, 2015

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: JESSICA FLECK, PHD (THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

9:00am - 9:15am

**EEG COHERENCE AS AN INDICATOR OF COGNITIVE RESERVE IN HEALTHY ADULTS**

JESSICA I. FLECK, JULIA KUTI, JESSICA MAHON (THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), OLIVIA PEREIRA (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINE GAYDA-CHELDER (THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Cognitive reserve has been shown to alleviate decline during aging, though the neural mechanisms underlying cognitive reserve are unclear. The present research explored the relationship between years of education, executive function, and brain coherence in adults 45-64 years. Education, executive function, and EEG coherence were significantly related, particularly in sample members 60-64 years of age. These findings are interpreted in light of theories of cognitive reserve and the protective benefits of an engaged lifestyle.

9:20am - 9:35am

**AGEIST STEREOTYPING AND FALSE MEMORY: AN INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES APPROACH**

AMY M SMITH, AYANNA K. THOMAS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Research investigating how stereotyping affects false memory in older adults has demonstrated conflicting findings: that stereotype threat either increased or decreased false memory susceptibility. In this study, we examined the extent to which individual differences such as older adults' age, retirement status, and level of education play a role in determining these effects. Categorizing older adults as 60-70 or 71+ years old, stereotype threat had a greater impact on false memory for the 71+ individuals.

9:40am - 9:55am

**REDUCING AGE-RELATED DIFFERENCES IN SELF-REGULATED LEARNING WITH COGNITIVE RESOURCE SUPPORT**

MEEYEON LEE, AYANNA K. THOMAS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Accurate metamemorial monitoring and efficient control processes play a crucial role in self-regulated learning. Older adults have demonstrated less efficient control despite exhibiting accurate monitoring judgments. The present studies explored how older adults' reduced cognitive resources lead to less efficient self-regulated learning. Specifically, we tested the hypothesis that self-regulated learning would be impaired when ongoing cognitive tasks were challenging. Results suggest that age-related declines in self-regulated learning could be minimized when cognitive resources are supported.

Friday, March 6, 2015

9:00am-10:20am

Invited Speaker

Conference Room 408

**LEARNING INVITED SPEAKER: RICHARD L. SOLOMON DISTINGUISHED LECTURE IN LEARNING - BRAIN CIRCUITS FOR CONTEXTUAL CONTROL OF FEAR**

Friday, March 6, 2015

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: JEF LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE)

**RICHARD L. SOLOMON DISTINGUISHED LECTURE - BRAIN CIRCUITS FOR CONTEXTUAL CONTROL OF FEAR**

STEPHEN MAREN (TEXAS A&amp;M UNIVERSITY)

There is considerable interest in the neural mechanisms underlying fear relapse after extinction, a form of learning that models exposure therapy in humans. We have now identified a network of brain structures in the rat including the amygdala, hippocampus, and prefrontal cortex that contribute to regulation of fear responses after extinction. I will show that reciprocal hippocampal-prefrontal circuits control fear output by regulating amygdala neurons involved in fear expression.

**Friday, March 6, 2015****9:00am-10:20am****Symposium****Conference Room 409****TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SYMPOSIUM: ADVOCATING FOR UNDERGRADUATES: A REPORT FROM THE STP PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE****Friday, March 6, 2015****9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: PAUL HETTICH

**INVITED SYMPOSIUM: ADVOCATING FOR UNDERGRADUATES: A REPORT FROM THE STP PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE**

Loan debt, job competition, and the APA Guidelines for the Undergraduate Psychology Major require our increased attention to undergraduates. An STP presidential task force was charged to identify resources and strategies (e.g., career advising, curriculum, and a national student organization) that may better serve the needs of psychology majors and baccalaureate graduates. In separate surveys of students and faculty, these and related issues were addressed. The results will be summarized by task force members and discussed by the STP president.

**Presentations****Invited Symposium: Advocating for Undergraduates: A Report from the STP Presidential Task Force**

by Deborah Brihl (Valdosta State University),  
Dan Segrist (Southern Illinois University),  
Steve Barney (Southern Utah University)  
Michael Clump (Rockhurst University),  
Aaron Richmond (Metropolitan State University)

**Discussant(s):** Eric Landrum (Boise State University )**Friday, March 6, 2015****9:00am-10:20am****Symposium****Conference Room 403****DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: THE SECRET LIFE OF INFANTS: A SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF CAROLYN ROVEE-COLLIER PART 1****Friday, March 6, 2015****9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: KIMBERLY CUEVAS

**THE SECRET LIFE OF INFANTS: A SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF CAROLYN ROVEE-COLLIER PART 1**

This two part symposium honors the contributions of Dr. Carolyn Rovee-Collier to current understanding of infant learning and memory. She invented the mobile reinforcement paradigm, revealing that infants' learning/memory capacities far exceeded previous estimates. As a developmental psychobiologist, Dr. Rovee-Collier focused on the infant's ecological niche and was influenced by work with other species. The symposium talks will include new data, personal retrospectives, and discussion of Dr. Rovee-Collier's impact on the field as a whole.

**Presentations****Carolyn's Legacy**

by Norman E. Spear, SUNY Binghamton

**In Search of Early Memory**

by William P. Fifer, Columbia University

**Ontogeny of Incidental Learning in the Rat**

by Mark E. Stanton, University of Delaware

**From What to Why: Reassessing Carolyn's Question**

by Margaret W. Sullivan, Rutgers University

**Friday, March 6, 2015****9:00am-10:20am****Paper****Conference Room 407****APPLIED PAPERS - HEALTH****Friday, March 6, 2015****9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: ERIN WAY

**9:00am - 9:15am****WEIGHT LOSS JOURNEYS: A DESCRIPTIVE QUALITATIVE APPROACH IN EXAMINING THE BENEFITS OF USING ONLINE WEIGHT LOSS COMMUNITIES TO LOSE WEIGHT**

JEAN READING (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY), HEATHER STUCKEY, D.ED. (PENN STATE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE), KAREN BUHR (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the experiences of individuals using online weight loss websites (N=340) using a descriptive qualitative approach. The findings revealed four major themes:

weight loss websites are convenient, provide social support, convey helpful information, and lack a sufficient amount of quality information. The results support previous research, but there lies a need to scientifically validate the effectiveness that these websites can have on weight loss.

**9:15am - 9:30am**

#### **AROMATHERAPY: DOES IT REALLY WORK?**

MARIA D'ABBENE, AMBER MCCABE, ADAM LEVY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

This experiment tested the efficacy of aromatherapy, which relies on the sense of smell as a source of stress relief. We hypothesized that, in the presence of a relaxing scent, lavender, participants would perform better on a stressful Stroop task than people in a bad scent or neutral condition. Instead, participants performed the worst in the lavender condition. This could have been due either to the distracting or reinforcing properties of the lavender scent.

**9:30am - 9:45am**

#### **AWARENESS OF THE IMPACT OF PRENATAL ALCOHOL EXPOSURE AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

ERIN WAY (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

College educated women are more likely to consume alcohol during pregnancy than less educated women (CDC, 2009). Only 34% of surveyed undergraduates had been presented with any information about prenatal alcohol exposure and 72% did not know FASDs are preventable. Most participants (71%) indicated knowledge could influence their decisions about alcohol consumption and sexual activity. There was a significant association between knowledge that FASDs are preventable and desire to learn about FASDs  $X^2(1) = 4.082, p=.043$ .

**9:45am - 10:00am**

#### **THE EFFECTS OF PHOTO-POSTING MEALS TO FACEBOOK ON ADULT EATING HABITS**

MARA HUMPHREYS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

To help healthy adults improve their eating habits using a behavior-analytic approach by studying consumption of nutrient-dense foods among four diverse adult populations in an urban environment. Using photo-posting to a private Facebook page to self-monitor adherence to a food program based on emerging medical research, we examined whether the combined components of self-monitoring -- reactivity, access to social praise and the effect of verbal behavior -- could evoke a change in eating habits.

**10:00am - 10:15am**

#### **THE DIRECT AND MODERATING EFFECTS OF HEALTH GOALS ON EXERCISE BEHAVIOR**

RYAN E. O'LOUGHLIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE), JAMES W. FRYER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT POTSDAM)

The current investigation examined the direct and moderating influences of health goals (O'Loughlin & Fryer, 2011) on the amount of exercise behaviors. Greater endorsement of approach (vs. avoidance) goals was associated with increased time spent exercising, and basing the decision to exercise on one's perception of general health. When individuals feel healthy, they are more likely to engage in exercise when they define health in appetitive, rather than aversive, terms.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

| Event                        | Conference Room 414 |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>WORKSHOP: EPA 101</b>     |                     |
| <b>Friday, March 6, 2015</b> |                     |
| <b>9:00am-10:20am</b>        |                     |

CHAIR: VINCENT PROHASKA, LEHMAN COLLEGE, CUNY

#### **EPA 101: GETTING THE MOST OUT OF YOUR ATTENDANCE AT EPA**

This informal, half-hour session is designed to help first-time conference attendees get the most out of this conference, featuring tips for choosing sessions and networking at EPA. The session will be led by Dr. Vincent Prohaska, Lehman College, City University of New York, Past Eastern regional Vice-President, Psi Chi and Past National Psi Chi President, (2007-2008). All are welcome to attend.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**10:30am-12:00am**

| Symposium  | Conference Room 403 |
|--|---------------------|
| <b>DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: THE SECRET LIFE OF INFANTS: A SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF CAROLYN ROVEE-COLLIER PART 2</b> |                     |
| <b>Friday, March 6, 2015</b>   |                     |
| <b>10:30am-12:00am</b>   |                     |

CHAIR: PAMELA SUSAN HUNT

#### **THE SECRET LIFE OF INFANTS: A SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF CAROLYN ROVEE-COLLIER: PART 2**

This two part symposium honors the contributions of Dr. Carolyn Rovee-Collier to current understanding of infant learning and memory. She invented the mobile reinforcement paradigm, revealing that infants' learning/memory capacities far exceeded previous estimates. As a developmental psychobiologist, Dr. Rovee-Collier focused on the infant's ecological niche and was influenced by work with other species. The symposium talks will include new data, personal retrospectives, and discussion of Dr. Rovee-Collier's impact on the field as a whole.

**Presentations**

**The Development of a Pioneer: Carolyn at her Best**

by Lewis P. Lipsitt, Brown University

**Developmental Changes in Stimulus Integration**

by Pamela S. Hunt, College of William and Mary

**Piggybacking one Memory to Another: How Associative Memory Processing Expand Mnemonic Networks during Infancy**

by Rachel F. Barr, Georgetown University

**Context and Memory as Revealed in Operant Tasks**

by Mark E. Bouton, University of Vermont

**Friday, March 6, 2015****10:30am-11:50am****Event** **Conference Room 414****PSI CHI PANEL DISCUSSION: POST-FERGUSON & PSYCHOLOGY****Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**10:30am-11:50am**CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS-O'BRIEN, PSI CHI EASTERN VP  
AND TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY**POST-FERGUSON: WHAT CAN PSYCHOLOGY CONTRIBUTE?**

MATTHEW B. JOHNSON (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE-CUNY), YASSER A. PAYNE (SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGIST IN THE DEPT. OF BLACK AMERICAN STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), ROBERT J. SMITH (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Recent events in Ferguson and New York have re-ignited the issues surrounding how law enforcement interacts with racial minorities. The panel will discuss how psychological science can be used to understand the problems and guide the way to solutions.

**Friday, March 6, 2015****10:30am-11:50am****Invited Speaker****Salon D****INTERNATIONAL KEYNOTE SPEAKER: DAN A. WAGNER****Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**10:30am-11:50am**

CHAIR: DAVID LIVERT

**'LEARNING' AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPT, AND AS AN INTERNATIONAL POLICY GOAL: SHARED MEANINGS, SHARED ACTION?**

DAN A. WAGNER (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Myriad psychological definitions of learning over the past 130 years have shaped the field of education, both on understanding how children learn, and on the type of materials that should be taught. Learning is also a core component of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) where it specifically refers to the quality of education in a country. This talk will analyze how these approaches intersect and diverge. It will be argued that much more should be done in terms of shared action; examples will be shared that illustrate this perspective and approach.

**Friday, March 6, 2015****10:30am-11:50am****Paper****Conference Room 405****SOCIAL PAPERS: RISK AND IMPULSIVITY****Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**10:30am-11:50am**

CHAIR: JAMES W. FRYER

**10:30am - 10:45am****OVER-INFLATED OR UNDER-CONTROLLED: IMPULSIVITY AND THE FOUNDATIONS OF NARCISSISTIC BEHAVIORS**

JAMES W. FRYER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, POTSDAM), KARLEY C. PATNODE (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Narcissism (i.e., an inappropriately grandiose self-concept) has been linked to several behaviors with negative interpersonal implications, such as aggression (both physical and verbal), downward social comparison, and a ludus (i.e., game-playing) love style. The current research presents two studies, using different operationalizations of narcissism, suggesting that narcissistic individuals may act in socially inappropriate ways not because of an inappropriately positive view of the self, but rather, due to impulsivity (i.e., a lack of self-control).

**10:50am - 11:05am****THE USE OF POSITIVE PROTOTYPES TO REDUCE DENIAL OF THREAT MESSAGES**

MICHELE M. SCHLEHOFER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), SUZANNE C. THOMPSON (POMONA COLLEGE)

We hypothesized effective threat messages for those high in optimistic denial (OD) create consistency between their positive self-image and a protector. Participants (N = 513) completed measures of OD, read either a positive or negative message about people with emergency preparation plans, and considered ways they were either similar or dissimilar from protectors. Considering their similarity to protectors reduced denial and increased protective intentions among those high in OD, unless participants had children.

**11:10am - 11:25am**

**SELF-BELIEFS AS PREDICTORS OF URGENCY AND  
PREMEDITATION: RELATIONSHIPS AMONG IMPULSIVITY,  
NEGATIVE SELF-BELIEFS, AND RISK TAKING BEHAVIOR**

CELESTE SANGIORGIO (HUNTER COLLEGE)

240 participants' described 19 inter/personal roles. Participants' descriptive data were modeled by HICLAS into two idiographic variables: negative self-elaboration and negative role-elaboration. Negative self- and role-elaboration were correlated to impulsivity subscales and risk engagement categories (high/low saliency). Only urgency contributed to high/low risk behaviors while negative self-beliefs contributed to high saliency risks. Urgency's and negative role-elaboration's reciprocal predictive relationships implied that participants who feel little control over their impulses may generalize negative self-beliefs across their self-structures.

**Friday, March 6, 2015  
10:30am-11:50am**

**Symposium** **Conference Room 409**  
**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**10:30am-11:50am**

CHAIR: RICHARD J. HARNISH

**ENGAGING STUDENTS IN THE CURRICULUM**

This symposium approaches the question of how to engage students in the curriculum by exploring a number of technologies and techniques that encourage active learning. The papers describe how using music, blogs, and service-learning, as well as exploring other cultures, can be used to facilitate active learning.

**Presentations**

**Music in Undergraduate Psychology**

by Andrew Peck (Pennsylvania State University)

**Blogs in Undergraduate Psychology**

by K. Robert Bridges (Pennsylvania State University, New Kensington)

**Service-learning in Undergraduate Psychology**

by Brian J. Ferraccio (Indiana University of Pennsylvania),  
Richard J. Hofscher (Chatham University)

**Internet Videos in Undergraduate Psychology**

by Joshua L. Karelitz (Pennsylvania State University, New Kensington, and University of Pittsburgh)

**Other Cultures Project in Undergraduate Psychology**

by Joy B. Krumenacker (Pennsylvania State University, New Kensington)

**Discussant(s):** Richard J. Harnish (Pennsylvania State University, New Kensington)

**Friday, March 6, 2015  
10:30am-11:50am**

Poster

Franklin Hall A

**CLINICAL POSTERS**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**10:30am-11:50am**

**POSTER 1**

**FREUDENFREUDE ENHANCEMENT TRAINING,  
ACTIVE LISTENING, VERSUS A WAITLIST CONTROL FOR  
DEPRESSION**

CATHERINE CHAMBLISS (URSINUS COLLEGE), AMY HARTL (FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY), REBECCA BROWN, ELIZABETH FARRELL, JILL LAWRENCE, EMILY SHORT (URSINUS COLLEGE)

Responses to peer success have been shown to affect depression and relationships (Chambliss et al., 2012; Chambliss et al., 2013). To improve mood and targeted relationships, undergraduates were randomly assigned to a Freudenfreude Enhancement Training (FET), an Active Listening (AL) Control, or a Waitlist Control group. The FET group reported more positive mood than those in the control groups and rated target relationships highest, supporting the possible efficacy of FET.

**POSTER 2**

**DOES DISCREPANCY BETWEEN PERCEIVED STRESS AND  
PHYSIOLOGICAL STRESS RESPONSE IMPACT  
ADJUSTMENT?**

ERIC V. VAUGHT, EMILY COOK (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

The current study investigated whether there was a discrepancy between one's perceived (cognitive) level of stress and their physiological stress response and how they relate to one's level of adjustment. We hypothesized that participants who are well adjusted will have fairly stable and covarying measurements on both the perceived and physiological stress tests due to a relatively healthy process of expressing emotions and not internalizing negative emotions. Specifically, we examined the relationship between one's group placement (i.e., matched vs. mismatched on physiological and perceived stress responses) and the effect these placements had on adjustment, which is the way we maintain an equilibrium between our needs and the demands of our environment.

**POSTER 3**

**DELAY DISCOUNTING AS AN OVERLAPPING COGNITIVE  
MECHANISM OF DEPRESSION AND OBESITY**

BRITTANY WINDUS (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

This study tested the extent to which "self-control," measured using a delay to gratification (DTG) task is co-related to BMI and Depression diagnostic thresholds. Participants completed a DTG task by choosing between one small immediate reward and one successively larger delayed reward with indifference points calculated; BMI, HAMD, and sex were also recorded. Results

suggest that reduced cognitive affective self-control for impulsive food choices may be a shared cognitive mechanism for depression and obesity.

#### POSTER 4

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#### POSTER 5

##### **FACETS OF MINDFULNESS AND ASPECTS OF SERENITY PREDICT STRESS AND WELL-BEING**

CHAMPIKA K SOYSA (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), KEITH LAHIKAINEN (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE), ROBYN LILLY, ALISON KAHN, DAVID ERICKSON, SHAELAH FARRELL, KATELYN DUPONT, MALLORY JOHNSON, MARISA MOLINARO, AGATHE CRETZU (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Researchers have not examined mindfulness and serenity together as predictors of psychological outcomes. We examined mindfulness and serenity as predictors of stress and well-being in undergraduates (N=263) at public and private four-year colleges. There were no differences in either mindfulness or serenity between students at the two institutions. Non-reacting and non-judging (mindfulness) and gladness (serenity) were the most consistent predictors of student stress (inversely) and well-being (positively). These findings may inform interventions with undergraduates.

#### POSTER 6

##### **THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY ON WILLINGNESS TO FORGIVE**

AMANDA-MEGAN SHALGIA LEVIN, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study explored the relationship between personality traits and forgiveness. Forty-one undergraduate college students took the Neo-Five Factor Inventory and the Heartland Forgiveness Scale. High neuroticism was significantly related to lower self-forgiveness, situations, and overall forgiveness. High extraversion was significantly related to being more forgiving of oneself and high agreeableness was significantly associated with being more forgiving of others. Finally, women tended to be more forgiving than men. Results are discussed relative to therapeutic strategies.

#### POSTER 7

##### **RESTRICTIVE EMOTIONALITY, SOCIAL ANXIETY AND HYPERMASCULINITY**

CASSANDRA J. HILERIO, JASON F. SIKORSKI, PH. D., JULIA SPENCER (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study featured a sample of 251 male college students. Statistically significant results revealed that men who display higher levels of restrictive emotionality and lower levels of social anxiety are more inclined to adopt hypermasculine tendencies. Research can expound upon these findings to enhance the detection of risk factors in men, so as to intervene earlier and more effectively to minimize the development of dangerous hypermasculine tendencies.

#### POSTER 8

##### **HOW DEPRESSED ARE COLLEGE STUDENTS AND WHY DOES IT MATTER?**

BRUCE J. DIAMOND, STEPHANIE MAGOU (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), KATELYN VAN CLEF (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), BRIANA STANFIELD (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), ASHLEY MONDRAGON, SAMANTHA DIMEGLIO, ANTHONY CHUPLIS, JENNIFER POQUETTE, VICTORIA LEONARDO, DIANA TELUK (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

In 28-30.4% of healthy college students (N = 342) who were assessed, mood ranged from mild disturbance to severe depression. Moreover, mood disturbances were associated with greater anxiety and fatigue and reduced attention, working memory and processing speed. Importantly, depressed mood, even in “non-clinical” populations, may adversely impact academic performance and elevate health-risk factors (e.g., suicidal behavior).

#### POSTER 9

##### **ABNORMAL BEHAVIORS IN CAPTIVE CHIMPANZEES**

LORINE MARGESON, STACY LOPRESTI-GOODMAN (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

Adult chimpanzees in Africa are often killed for the illegal bushmeat trade, while infant orphans are sold into captivity. Poco was orphaned and kept as a “pet” socially isolated for a decade before rescue by a chimpanzee sanctuary. Interviews of caregivers and direct observations reveal he still exhibits symptoms of psychological distress and engages in abnormal self-injurious behavior as a result traumatic experiences 20 years after his rescue. Similarities to human psychopathology will be discussed.

#### POSTER 10

##### **HOW'S YOUR OPTIMISM TODAY? STRESS AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT ON POSITIVE THINKING**

DEDE LYNN PARDEE, HJORDIS LORENZ, KATIE DESPEAUX, DEAN MARRO, JAMES SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)



Optimism is perceiving life and the future in a successful and hopeful way. Sixty-four College students were evaluated based on perceived stress, social support, and optimism. Results demonstrated significantly higher optimism in males than females and, among various support groups, varsity athletes showed significantly overall higher optimism than non-athletes. This suggests that social groups have an influence on individuals' optimism. Results are discussed in light of the need to increase optimism on college campuses.

#### POSTER 11

##### **THE EFFECTS OF SEXISM IN A PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVIEW ON STRESS LEVELS**

MELODY BISHOP, JULIE KIRKPATRICK, ALLIE EVERHART, BRITTANY HOFFMAN, KAITLYN KURS, ADAM JACOBSON, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between sexism during a psychological interview and changes in stress levels. Heart rate and blood pressure were measured for forty-two undergraduate students before and after an interview. The experimental group encountered several sexist questions while the control group had none. The results found no statistically significant differences in physiological measures before and after the interview for either group. Results are discussed regarding sexual bias and overall comfort in psychological assessment.

#### POSTER 12

##### **BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER TRAITS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ALYSSA BATTIPAGLIA, KENNETH WALTERS, PH.D. (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The study examined the relationship between borderline personality disorder (BPD) traits and substance abuse among undergraduate college students (N = 902). BPD traits, substance usage, and substance abuse symptomatology were assessed psychometrically. College students with symptoms of BPD reported greater alcohol and cannabis usage, as well as greater symptoms of substance abuse, compared to peers. Findings extend the increased substance abuse risk among those with BPD symptoms to a young adult, college student population.

#### POSTER 13

##### **THE POWER OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND ITS EFFECT ON MOOD**

CHELSEA NICOLE TYLER, SAMANTHA ENGLEMAN, MARIELLE MCINTYRE, MARY STOKES, LAUREN BELL, JAMES R. SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined the emotional and social influence of social media on one hundred college undergraduates. Subjects completed a survey regarding their social media involvement and its effect on their relationship and emotions. Results showed that people prone to posting about being upset were significantly more susceptible to social media affecting their romantic relationships. Additionally, people prone to posting when feeling negative felt significantly better after posting than did people who posted when feeling positively.

#### POSTER 14

##### **ANTECEDENT INTERVENTION FOR OPTIMIZING SLEEPING BEHAVIOR AND MEDICATION OF ADULT WITH DD WITH DD**

WALTER CHUNG (EASTERN UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE CHUNG, EDD (CAIRN UNIVERSITY)

Using a multiple phase single subject design this study examined the effectiveness of using antecedent control to improve the sleeping behavior and optimize the dosage of psychotropic medication for an adult male with developmental disabilities. Results indicated that antecedent intervention successfully improved the sleeping behavior. The positive change continued to remain even though some motivating operations were faded out and the psychotropic medication was reduced.

#### POSTER 15

##### **SEXUAL OFFENDERS WITH MIXED AGE VICTIMS: DISCRIMINATING CHARACTERISTICS AND DIFFERENTIAL DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORIES**

JENNA RICE, RAYMOND KNIGHT (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the differences between sexual offenders who have assaulted both child and adult victims (mixed age offenders) and rapists and child molesters. Using an extensive database gathered on offenders examined for civil commitment, we found that mixed age offenders were distinguished by more severe developmental traumas and more frequent medical illnesses. The implications of these findings for etiology and treatment are discussed.

#### POSTER 16

##### **COLLEGE ALCOHOL BELIEFS AND DRINKING IDENTITY IN RELATION TO DRINKING AND CONSEQUENCES**

TIMOTHY M. OSBERG, AMBER BOYER (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students' (N=349) beliefs about the role of alcohol in college life (college alcohol beliefs; CABs) were assessed along with drinking identity, sensation seeking, perceived drinking norms (both descriptive and injunctive), total drinks in a typical week, and drinking consequences. Regression analyses revealed that CABs provided incremental validity in accounting for variance in drinking and its consequences when the effects of the other predictors were controlled. Implications for college drinking interventions are discussed.

#### POSTER 17

##### **IRRATIONAL FOOD BELIEFS, CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE HISTORY, AND BULIMIC SYMPTOMS IN MEN**

AMBER BOYER, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Wonderlich et al. (1997) concluded that a history of childhood sexual abuse (CSA) is a risk factor for the development of bulimia nervosa. The present study tested a mediational model wherein irrational food beliefs mediate (IFBs) the relationship between CSA and the development of bulimic symptoms (BS). Analyses revealed a significant direct effect of CSA on BS, and an indirect effect of CSA on BS through IFBs indicating partial mediation, but only among men.

#### POSTER 18

##### **PERSONALITY, ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES, AND VARIATIONS IN COLLEGE STUDENT STRESS**

MELISSA LEONE, TAYLOR EDMONDS, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students are arriving on campuses across the nation with more frequent and more severe mental health problems. Undergraduates (N=197) responded to measures of Big Five personality traits, adverse childhood experiences, and current stress levels. Stress levels were associated with neuroticism scores, psychological, physical, and sexual abuse history, as well as four indicators of household dysfunction. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that adverse childhood experiences provide incremental validity beyond personality in accounting for current stress.

#### POSTER 19

##### **THE ROLE OF SECURE PARENTAL ATTACHMENT AND PERSONALITY IN COLLEGE SELF-EFFICACY**

HEATHER JOYA, NICHOLAS ALBANO, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate students (31 men, 146 women) responded to measures of secure parental attachment, Big Five personality traits, and college self-efficacy, defined as "students' degree of confidence that they could successfully complete college-related tasks" (Solberg et al., 2013). Extraversion, agreeableness, and emotional stability scores were significantly associated with college self-efficacy, as were secure parental attachment scores. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that attachment scores provide incremental validity beyond personality in accounting for variance in college self-efficacy scores.

#### POSTER 20

##### **AVOIDING VS. ENDURING FLYING WITHIN AVIOPHOBICS: WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?**

TIMOTHY BREUER, MITCHELL SCHARE, STEPHANIE CHERESTAL (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

In the treatment of aviophobia patients present with differing dysfunctional mechanisms for coping with their flight anxiety. The current research seeks to identify differences in aviophobics who fly versus those who avoid. Using a comprehensive internet-based national survey, 2,060 participants were asked to answer a variety of demographic questions, measures of flight anxiety and flight behavior questions. Findings identify social concerns as a potential differentiating variable in determining flight behavior in an aviophobic population.

#### POSTER 21

##### **REVIEW OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND STRESS RESPONSES OF FATHERS IN THE NICU**

VICTORIA A. GRUNBERG (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), PAMELA A. GELLER (DREXEL UNIVERSITY; DREXEL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE), CHAVIS A. PATTERSON (THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA; PERELMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Fathers' emotional responses in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) are understudied relative to mothers, and as a result fathers may not receive needed psychological support even though they tend to experience high levels of psychological stress. This poster will present an overview of current literature examining fathers psychological and stress responses following NICU admission. More research is needed to explore these findings to inform future interventions on the best ways to help these fathers.

#### POSTER 22

##### **WHAT WORKS: EVIDENCE-BASED DRUG AND ALCOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS**

JENNIFER L. MILLS (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Research indicates that about 68 percent of teens have consumed alcohol and 50 percent have used an illicit drug by their senior year of high school. Substance use during adolescence has been linked to poorer outcomes later in life; therefore it is crucial to understand what works for substance use prevention programs in youth. This poster synthesizes information from experimentally evaluated prevention programs targeting adolescents and children to identify the key features of effective programs.

#### POSTER 23

##### **DERMATOGLYPHIC ABNORMALITIES IN RELATION TO COMPLEX ATTENTION AND SCHIZOTYPAL TRAITS AMONG NON-CLINICAL ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS**

YOSEFA EHRlich, BERIL YAFFE, MAUREEN DALY (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER; QUEENS COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DEBORAH J. WALDER (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK; QUEENS COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK; BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Disruptions in neurodevelopment have been associated with both schizophrenia spectrum disorders and cognitive disturbances and are understood to be reflected (in part) in dermatoglyphics, or finger ridge counts. To date, there is little research on the relationship between dermatoglyphic abnormalities and cognitive functioning in relation to psychosis risk in non-clinical samples. The current investigation examined associations among several measures of finger ridge counts, dermatoglyphic asymmetry, complex attention and psychotic-like traits in the general

population.

#### POSTER 24

##### **PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF PSYCHOPATHY IN SEXUALLY AGGRESSIVE MALES USING CRIME SCENE ANALYSIS**

ELIZA KOPELMAN (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

This study uses crime scene data to assess the predictive validity of Aggression, Pseudo-Intimacy, Victim Response/Offender Control, and Victim Sexualization as a predictor of psychopathy. In particular, the importance of crime scene data and the PCL-R as resources for categorizing offenders is discussed. The data suggest that there are correlations between the four facets of the PCL-R and the previously outlined factors from the crime scene data, excluding aggression.

#### POSTER 25

##### **RELIGIOUS COPING AND THE SANCTIFICATION OF RELATIONSHIPS AMONG LGB: PREVALENCE AND IMPLICATIONS**

DAVID S. KALP, DAVID P. CENKNER, RUSSELL E. PHILLIPS III (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT GREENSBURG)

LGB rights are an important issue today, and psychology of religion research is burgeoning. We surveyed 216 American LGB participants concerning religious coping and sanctification. Although the mean levels of these variables were low, one third of participants viewed their relationship as sacred and reported using religious coping methods. Hierarchical regressions revealed sanctification predicted beneficial relationship characteristics, over and above demographic and general religious variables. Further, religious coping uniquely predicted positive adjustment to stress.

#### POSTER 26

##### **VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS WITH POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN STATE PRISONS**

STACIE ANN MORTOLA, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

This study examines trauma experiences and PTSD symptom severity in adult males (N=646) in a state prison system who are veterans (n=196) and non-veterans (n=450). Using structural equation modeling, the findings indicate that veterans experienced significantly greater subjective reactions to traumatic events which in turn significantly predict increased PTSD symptom severity. Applications of these findings to work with veterans in the prison mental-health system will be discussed.

#### POSTER 27

##### **EVERYDAY CREATIVITY: THE RELATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS OF PERSONALITY AND CREATIVE MINDSET**

KARA OXLEY, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

In order to assess the relative contributions of creative mindset

and personality in explaining variations in everyday creativity, college students (N=168) responded to measures of creativity, creative mindset, the Big Five personality constructs, satisfaction with life, positivity, and private self-consciousness. Linear regression analyses revealed that satisfaction with life, positivity, and private self-consciousness explained additional variance in everyday creativity when creative mindset and the Big Five personality scores were controlled.

#### POSTER 28

##### **THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL DYSREGULATION AND PSYCHOPATHY IN VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL AGGRESSION**

NICOLE DANIELLE CARDONA, EXPECTED2015, ARIEL BERMAN, RAYMOND KNIGHT (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

Recent work shows that Factor 2 of the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) may best predict sexual aggression and violence. Individuals high in Factor 2 traits are likely to meet the criteria for borderline personality disorder (BPD). To explore covariation among these characteristics, we coded archives of 198 adult sexual offenders for psychopathy and BPD. Whereas Factor 2 significantly predicted sexual aggression and violence, BPD Emotional Dysregulation predicted sexual aggression and violence over and above Factor 2.

#### POSTER 29

##### **IRRATIONAL FOOD BELIEFS MEDIATE THE CONNECTION BETWEEN RELATIONSHIP INSECURITY AND BULIMIC SYMPTOMS**

HALEY KEELEY, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has found a connection between relationship insecurity and the experience of bulimic symptoms (Evans & Wertheim, 2005). College students (N = 202) responded to measures of relationship insecurity, irrational food beliefs, and bulimic symptoms. Bivariate correlations revealed that bulimic symptoms were associated with both relationship insecurity and irrational food beliefs. Mediation analyses supported a model wherein irrational food beliefs mediate the relationship between relationship insecurity and bulimic symptoms.

#### POSTER 30

##### **ACCESSING PRO-EATING DISORDER WEBSITES: RELATIONSHIP TO EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMOLOGY**

CRYSTAL LORENZO, ALISON PRINZI, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (41 men, 167 women) were surveyed concerning their experiences with visiting pro-eating disorder web sites, whose goal is to encourage eating disorders such as anorexia and bulimia. Respondents' eating disorder symptoms also were assessed. Twenty-one percent of the sample had visited such sites. These respondents were significantly more likely to qualify for an eating disorder diagnosis and less likely to use these websites for the purpose of help and recovery.

#### POSTER 31

### **SOCIAL SUPPORT AND MENTAL HEALTH IN UNDERGRADUATES: THE ROLE OF PERCEIVED STRESS??**

KAITLIN N WATKINS, ERIN M. HILL (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the role perceived stress plays in the relationship between social support and mental health symptomatology in an undergraduate sample. The results showed that the indirect effect through stress was significant in both anxiety and depression symptomatology regression models, but had stronger influence in the anxiety symptomatology model. Results are discussed with reference to the important implications for increasing social support while reducing stress levels on college campuses.

#### **POSTER 32**

### **EFFECTS OF PARENTAL WEIGHT STATUS ON SUCCESS IN A COMPUTER BASED CBT WEIGHT INTERVENTION PROGRAM**

DANIELLE MIRI SHPIGEL, CHARLES SWENCIONIS (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

How parental variables affect dieting behavior and success in weight loss interventions in adulthood is unclear. Data was analyzed from 469 overweight adults in an intervention program. Results suggest parental weight status predicted participants' nutritional knowledge: the heavier participants' parents were the greater participants' nutritional knowledge,  $r = .13$ ,  $p < .01$ . This knowledge did not translate into weight loss,  $p = .90$ . Further research is needed concerning whether parental weight influence dissipates in adulthood.

#### **POSTER 33**

### **MARIJUANA USE AND ENGAGEMENT IN PRO-SOCIAL ACTIVITIES**

KRISTEN MARRACINO, JASON F. SIKORSKI, PH. D., GREG SHEPARD, SARAH TOBIN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The relationships between past month marijuana use and the frequency of engagement in community activities were examined in 762 college students utilizing the CORE Alcohol and Drug Survey. . Participants who reported moderate marijuana use were likely to attend events hosted by sororities and fraternities. Active members of sororities or fraternities were far more likely to use marijuana chronically. Those who attended religious group meetings commonly reported high rates of chronic marijuana use.

#### **POSTER 34**

### **PREDICTORS OF SUICIDE IN BIPOLAR DISORDER**

RACHEL REICH, ALISON GILBERT, DANIEL BENTLEY, RAPHAEL BRAGA, PHILLIP R. SZESZKO ((1) FEINSTEIN INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH; AND (2) PSYCHIATRY

RESEARCH, ZUCKER HILLSIDE HOSPITAL)

Suicide is an enormous worldwide public health concern, and a diagnosis of bipolar disorder is among the highest of risk factors for suicide, as individuals with this condition are 20-30 times likelier to attempt suicide than the general population. In this study participants were patients with bipolar disorder with and without a suicide attempt history and healthy volunteers. We found that patients with a prior suicide attempt had higher impulsivity and aggression compared to those without a prior attempt.

#### **POSTER 35**

### **INTEGRATING FAMILY BASED TREATMENT INTO HIGHER LEVELS OF CARE FOR EATING DISORDERS**

AMANDA B. CARLIN, MEGHAN FEEHAN (EATING DISORDERS PROGRAM AT ATLANTIC HEALTH), CHRISTINA COLGARY, JOSEPH ADDRESS (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Mortality and relapse rates associated with adolescents diagnosed with eating disorders are alarming (Richard et. al., 2005; Sullivan, 1995). Due to the severity of this illness, patients are often referred to higher levels of care. This study examines the effectiveness of integrating Family Based Treatment (FBT), an evidence-based outpatient treatment, into the Partial Hospitalization (PHP) and Intensive Outpatient Programs (IOP) at the Eating Disorders Program at Atlantic Health in Summit, NJ.

#### **POSTER 36**

### **HYPERMASCULINITY, MASCULINITY NORMS AND LIFE SATISFACTION**

SUSAN ZHOU, JASON F. SIKORSKI, PH. D., KATINA TSITARIDIS (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

251 male college students completed numerous standardized self-report measures. Statistically significant results revealed that subtypes of hypermasculinity, like viewing violence as a means to prove one's manhood, are associated with lower levels of life satisfaction. Of note, levels of traditional masculinity were not linked with diminished life satisfaction, rather, it is extreme exaggerations of the masculine gender role that appear to hamper men seeking to live rich and fulfilling lives.

#### **POSTER 37**

### **THE ROLE OF MINDFULNESS IN EMOTIONAL AND EXTERNAL EATING AMONG COLLEGE MEN AND WOMEN**

CHRISTOPHER P. TERRY (ELMIRA COLLEGE), DANIELLE L. TERRY (CLINICAL PRACTICE)

The present study examined associations between mindfulness and emotional and external eating behaviors, as well as dietary restraint and reactions to food cravings. Results indicated that one facet of mindfulness, present-moment awareness, was associated with less emotional and external eating. However, emotional eating was uniquely associated with routine restraint and less acceptance of negative thoughts and feelings, whereas external eating was associated with compensatory restraint and less acceptance of thoughts related specifically to food cravings.

**POSTER 38****RUMINATION AND GROUP IDENTITY SEQUENTIALLY MEDIATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION AND COLLECTIVE ACTION**

MEAGAN LOO, MEAGAN LOO, ELIZABETH LEFKOWICH, SHAUN WILEY, ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This survey study examined the associations between perceived ethnic discrimination, rumination, in-group identity, and collective action in ethnic minority undergraduates. Higher discrimination was associated with increased collective action tendencies, and rumination and centrality (a subset of in-group identity) sequentially mediated this link. Our results support the hypothesis that rumination increases how central an individual's identity is after perceiving discrimination. Through this connection, participants were more likely to collectively act to improve their group's status.

**POSTER 39****AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF THE READABILITY OF CONCUSSION DISCHARGE INSTRUCTIONS**

CHARLES E GAUDET, NICK MARTIROSSIAN (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Proper management can be critical in minimizing the potential adverse effects of concussion. In order to promote effective management, it can be essential for patients and caregivers to understand the information and instructions provided on discharge forms. We examined 20 concussion forms and found that the Flesh-Kincaid mean readability ease score ( $M = 61.4$ ,  $SD = 8.4$ ) and grade level ( $M = 8.1$ ,  $SD = 1.6$ ) exceeded recommended levels for the U.S. population.

**POSTER 40****GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIAL CAPITAL AND THE INCIDENCE OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS.**

ANINDITA RAO (PACE UNIVERSITY), JAMIE LEIGH LEVINE, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The current study assessed the association between self-reported social capital and depression, stress, and anxiety among 227 students (males =65; enrolled at St. Xavier's college, Mumbai, India ( $M_{Age}=19.51$  years,  $SD=1.396$ ). Partial correlations (controlling for Age) showed a significant positive relationship between social disadvantage and stress and depression. Practical support was negatively correlated with stress, depression, and anxiety.

**POSTER 41****WORKING MEMORY AS A PREDICTOR OF RESPONSE TO PARENT TRAINING FOR YOUTH WITH ADHD**

AMANDA ZWILLING, VALENTINA NIKULINA, NICOLE FEIRSEN, JODI UDERMAN, ESTRELLA RADIAN, LINDSAY ANDERSON, MELINDA CORNWELL, ALYSSA CHIMIKLIS

(QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER), ANIL CHACKO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

The aim of this study was to determine predictors of treatment response to behavioral parent training (BPT) in 85 school-aged children with ADHD. This study aimed to investigate the extent to which working memory predicted disruptive behaviors post-treatment, above and beyond putative factors and pretreatment disruptive behaviors. Findings suggest that the model together is a significant predictor of post-treatment disruptive behavior, but working memory does not predict post-treatment behavior when other factors are controlled for.

**POSTER 42****DEVELOPING A JEWISH SOCIAL SUPPORT SCALE (JSSS) FOR THE JEWISH COMMUNITY**

DEBORA GANZ, RIVKA GREEN (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the Jewish Social Support Scale (JSSS) to assess its reliability and validity. Surveys were administered to 254 undergraduate students at an Orthodox Jewish university. Though the scale originally included 48 items, results revealed that a 34-item total scale yielded the strongest reliability and item loadings. Results further indicated appropriate convergent and divergent validity. Future analyses might benefit from utilizing a more diverse population and rewriting items that were dropped from these analyses.

**POSTER 43****NEGATIVE AFFECT AND EMOTIONAL SWITCH COSTS INTERACT TO INFLUENCE PERSEVERATIVE THINKING**

BRIAN T. KLINE (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO SUNY), JOHN E. ROBERTS (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO, SUNY)

Perseveratively thinking about the causes and implications of one's distress, has been shown to predict the onset, severity, duration, and recurrence of depression. Deficits in the executive control of emotional information may be one reason why people think perseveratively. Hierarchical linear modeling was implemented. Results indicated that the Internal Shift Task (a measure of executive control) interacts with daily mood to predict perseverative thinking. Thus, this may be a deficit of individuals who think perseveratively.

**POSTER 44****MINDFULNESS VERSUS MEDITATIVE DRAWING: EFFECTS ON STRESS AND WELL-BEING**

CYNTHIA S. SYMONS, LAUREN LUND, REBECCA MCGARITY, ANNA MARIA TRICARICO (HOUGHTON COLLEGE)

We examined the effects of a meditative drawing technique, a mindfulness manipulation and a control condition on a standard mindfulness scale, measures of stress, depression and

well-being. Both the drawing condition and the mindfulness condition differed from the control on experimenter-created pretest-posttest measures of relaxation. Only the mindfulness condition differed from control on the Psychological Stress Measure (PSM-9; Lemyre & Tessier, 2009).

#### POSTER 45

##### **DOES QUALITY OF LIFE DIFFER BETWEEN OVERWEIGHT AND OBESE CHILDREN?**

RACHEL ANNUNZIATO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), JULIANNA MARINO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

For children, the relationship between Body Mass Index (BMI) and quality of life (QoL) is inconclusive. Therefore the present study compared QoL scores from overweight and obese children across four domains. Mean QoL scores for both cohorts were lower than published norms. There were no significant findings related to weight classification. Overweight children, irrespective of the magnitude, experience compromised QoL. It appears then that overweight children are generally vulnerable to disruptions in QoL.

#### POSTER 46

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP OF RELIGION, HOPE, OPTIMISM, AND IRRATIONAL BELIEFS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

PHILIP M. DRUCKER, RONALD STEVENS, LEA LESINSKY, ANDREW IMBURGIA (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

College students completed the Adult Hope Scale, the Revised Life Orientation Test (r-LOT), and the Abbreviated Survey of Personal Beliefs (SPB). Correlational analysis revealed a positive correlation between hope and optimism (r-LOT), and a negative correlation between hope and irrational beliefs (SPB). Those who endorsed a belief in God showed lower irrational belief scores.

#### POSTER 47

##### **UTILITY OF THE BDI-II IN THE DETECTION OF CONCEALED DEPRESSION**

MELANIE CONTI (COLLEGE OF SAINT ELIZABETH), RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) is one of the most commonly administered tests in the assessment of depression. Previous research has demonstrated the BDI-II is susceptible to intentional response distortion (i.e., malingering or faking-bad); however, there is a noted absence of research on the BDI-II's ability to detect the underreporting or the concealment of depression (i.e., faking-good). In the present study, the BDI-II was able to accurately classify over 60% of participants attempting to conceal severe depression.

#### POSTER 48

##### **SHYNESS, LONELINESS, AND SOCIAL ANXIETY AS PREDICTORS OF GAMING USE**

STACEY ZAREMBA, ANWAR HADEED, ELIZABETH NIELSEN, MATTHEW BEDNARICK (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

The relationship between shyness, loneliness, and social anxiety and video game usage was investigated in 205 participants. Results showed that significant relationships were found between shyness and loneliness and excessive video game use. Social anxiety was not correlated with excessive use in this sample. The findings provide support for the idea that shyness and loneliness may be risk factors for problematic video game use.

#### POSTER 49

##### **THE EFFICACY OF BIBLIOTHERAPY FOR SOCIAL ANXIETY AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMATOLOGY**

PAIGE COLETTE PALUMBO, JIM A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

In this study, the efficacy of the self-help book *The Shyness & Social Anxiety Workbook: Second Edition* by Martin M. Antony and Richard P. Swinson (2008) with weekly therapeutic contact will be examined on a college student population suffering from comorbid social anxiety and depressive symptoms. It is hypothesized that those in the treatment condition will experience a significant reduction in social anxiety and depressive symptoms over the course of the nine week treatment.

#### POSTER 50

##### **ANGER AND DEPRESSION STATIC GROUP COMPARISON: BLAMING, POWER, COOPERATIVENESS AND PARENTAL CONFLICT**

JAMES K. ZIANS, MICHAEL ELLIOTT, STEVE MARION, PAUL RUS, ALEXANDRA STARK (SUNY, ONEONTA)

Should trait anger emerge as a diagnostic category unto itself? This study attempted to identify clear distinctions among individuals presenting with symptoms of anger and depression. The study showed that high anger individuals have higher "need for power" greater tendency to externalize blame and lower cooperativeness than low anger individuals. Results of a 2(Anger: high vs. low) by 2(Depression: high vs. low) ANOVA yielded greater parental conflict for high anger individuals.

#### POSTER 51

##### **AN EXAMINATION OF METABOLIC ABNORMALITIES AND NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH ATTENTION-DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER**

DANIEL PATRICK MORIARITY (ELMIRA COLLEGE), VINCENT MONASTRA (FPI ATTENTION DISORDERS INSTITUTE)

The DSM-V recognizes that other medical conditions can cause symptoms that "mimic" certain psychiatric disorders, including Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Review of potentially relevant medical conditions Monastra (2008) revealed that Vitamin D deficiencies (among other conditions) have been associated with symptoms of ADHD. To obtain an initial estimate of the frequency of such conditions in an outpatient child/adolescent psychiatric sample, blood assays of children presenting with symptoms of inattention, hyperactivity and

impulsivity were collected and analyzed.

#### **POSTER 52**

##### **MENTAL HEALTH STIGMATIZATION: ROLE OF AGE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION ABOUT MENTAL-ILLNESS.**

SUSSIE ESHUN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OR PENNSYLVANIA), DEKONTEE MENPEN, CHELSEA NEAL, SHANNA O'CONNOR (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate college students' perception about mental illness among children and adults. 111 participants read a short story about a child vs adult suffering from a mental or physical illness. Responses from a survey about personal opinions in reaction to the story indicated significant stigmatization against the mentally-ill, compared to physically ill individuals. Furthermore, participants with a close relative suffering from mental illness reported fewer stigmas, regardless of illness.

#### **POSTER 53**

##### **HEALTH STATUS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO RECEIVED PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES**

JASON H. EDWARDS, ANDREW JOHNSON (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine whether college students (N = 498) who received psychological treatment services differed in health status compared to students that did not receive treatment. College students who received psychological treatment had significantly lower systolic blood pressure and significantly higher blood glucose. There were no differences for body weight, total cholesterol, low density lipoprotein, high density lipoprotein, triglycerides, and diastolic blood pressure.

#### **POSTER 54**

##### **THE EFFECTS OF EATING DISORDER TENDENCIES, EXERCISE, AND ARTIFICIAL SWEETENER USE ON NUTRITIONAL INTAKE**

SIERRA NICOLE MOORE (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

A pilot study (Study 1) examined the effects that eating attitudes and behaviors have on nutritional intake. The current study (Study 2) further assesses the relationship that exists between eating attitudes and behaviors, nutritional intake, exercise, and artificial sweetener use. Seventy-four college student completed the EAT-26 and a Food Choice Questionnaire. Participants recorded daily nutritional intake and exercise on three days. Disordered eating tendencies, exercise, and artificial sweetener use will reduce nutritional intake.

#### **POSTER 55**

##### **REPORTED DISTRESS IN NUCLEAR VS. EXTENDED FAMILY ESTRANGEMENTS**

WILLIAM J. RYAN (ACCELERATED EXPERIENTIAL DYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY INSTITUTE), RICHARD P. CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

Participants who reported being involved in a nuclear family estrangement (i.e., immediate relative; n = 60) vs. an extended family estrangement (i.e., cousin; n = 94), were compared on measures of distress. A significant difference was found for participant's reported level of distress between Nuclear Estrangements and Extended Estrangements. Associations between rates of self-distress and estrangement duration were also examined with significance for nuclear but not for extended family estrangements.

#### **POSTER 56**

##### **CURRENT PRACTICES IN SCREENING AND IDENTIFICATION OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES**

LAURA KNIGHT (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), KATHLEEN M. MCGANN (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This project assessed current autism spectrum disorder (ASD) screening practices for young children in rural Pennsylvania communities. Thirty-two physicians practicing in rural counties were surveyed regarding their knowledge about social development and early signs of ASD, as well as current practices in screening for ASD and social development during routine medical check-ups. Ninety-six parents of children aged 18 to 36 months were also surveyed regarding their experience completing autism or developmental screenings.

#### **POSTER 57**

##### **THE ROLE OF AMBIVALENCE IN DECLINES IN RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION**

EDWIN G. ORTIZ, REBECCA A. CONRAD, MINDY WONG (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH K. BAKER DAVIDSON, RONALD D. ROGGE (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), RICHARD E. MATTSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

On average, couple relationship satisfaction on one dimensional scales declines over time. The present longitudinal study examined this pattern using the PN-SMD, a two dimensional scale of relationship satisfaction. Results revealed that ambivalence (coexisting positive and negative evaluations) accounted for the decline in satisfaction directly, and indirectly by way of its negative association with polarization. Avenues for future research are discussed.

#### **POSTER 58**

##### **ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN HYPERACTIVE-IMPULSIVE AND INATTENTIVE SYMPTOMS OF ADHD AND SELF-REPORT AND BEHAVIORAL MEASURES OF IMPULSIVITY.**

AVERY BRAMELL DUCEY, IN PROGRESS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN), NAOMI MARMORSTEIN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

Although associations exist between impulsivity and ADHD symptomatology, it is unclear whether ADHD subtypes relate differently to impulsivity sub-dimensions. We hypothesized that symptoms of either the Inattentive or Hyperactive/Impulsive subtypes of ADHD would be associated differently with impulsivity sub-dimensions. Analyses revealed significant associations between symptoms of both subtypes and impulsivity measures. However, the impulsivity facets examined in this study were not differently associated with symptoms of the Hyperactive/Impulsive and Inattentive subtypes of ADHD.

#### POSTER 59

##### **DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE TO FOOD, CRAVINGS AND AFFECT IN INDIVIDUALS WITH LOSS-OF-CONTROL EATING**

EMILY P. WYCKOFF (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), RACHEL N. BOMYSOAD, STEPHANIE M. MANASSE (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), EVAN M. FORMAN, MEGHAN L. BUTRYN (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined several factors that may differentiate overweight individuals with and without loss-of-control (LOC) eating. Self-report measures were administered to overweight/obese participants (n=142). Results indicated that those with LOC eating are more sensitive to food cues, experience food cravings more intensely, are less accepting of negative internal experiences such as emotions and cravings, and are higher in sensation-seeking behavior than those without LOC eating. Findings have implications for targeted behavioral weight loss treatments.

#### POSTER 60

##### **INFLUENCES OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PREFERENCE AND STRENGTH OF CHOICE FOR DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMATOLOGY**

JULIANA D'ONOFRIO, ALEXA PICCOLI (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

When presenting participants with information about four types of psychotherapies, one can expect discrepancies in preference, as well as differences whether the participant is showing at least mild depressive symptomatology. A total of 343 Rowan University students were recruited. Analysis of final research questions will compare different strengths of preference ratings and distinctions that result based on depressive severity levels. Results supporting the hypothesis will provide more information regarding specific preferences when given the choice between different psychotherapies.

#### POSTER 61

##### **CHARACTERIZING LANGUAGE AND ADAPTIVE FUNCTIONING IN CHILDREN WITH CHROMOSOME 15Q DUPLICATION SYNDROME**

CASEY L. EVANS, ALEXANDRA B. LAFFER, AMY K. MORGAN, RONALD L. THIBERT, D.O. (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL)

15q duplication syndrome is a rare neurogenetic disorder with significant deficits in the domains of development and cognition;

however, little is known about differences that exist between the two variations of the syndrome. Twenty-four children with either the isodicentric or interstitial variation were administered neuropsychological testing. Significant differences were found on measures of language and adaptive functioning, with isodicentric children performing worse on most measures. Results suggest differing cognitive profiles and targets for early intervention.

#### POSTER 62

##### **PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOME FOR ADOLESCENTS IMPACTED BY PARENTAL HIV/AIDS IN SOUTH AFRICA**

COMFORT B. ASANBE, KADIATOU DIALLO (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND/CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), IYABODE AIYEDOGBON, DIP. (KOGI STATE POLYTECHNIC, LOKOJA, NIGERIA)

The study examined the psychological health of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) ages 11-18, from a low income community in South Africa, using the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) youth self-report version. Participants consisted of non-orphans (n = 57), orphans by AIDS (n = 62), and orphans by other causes (n = 56). The data showed significant group differences on 4 scales, and gender differences on 5 CBCL scales. All groups were comparable on positive attribute scale.

#### POSTER 63

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM, LIFE SATISFACTION, AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

ANDREW BATTESE JOHNSON (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY), ANNE MURTAGH (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY), JASON H. EDWARDS (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

A significant portion of research on self-esteem has demonstrated positive correlations between self-esteem and other variables such as life-satisfaction and academic achievement. This study examined the relationship between self-esteem, life-satisfaction, and academic achievement in undergraduate students (N = 86). Individuals with high self-esteem demonstrated higher levels of life satisfaction, but no significant association was observed between self-esteem and academic achievement.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**10:30am-11:50am**

**Paper**

**Conference Room 402**

**NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS: DRUGS AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**10:30am-11:50am**

**CHAIR: DAVID KEARNS**

**10:30am - 10:45am**



### **ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT PREVENTS IMPAIRED CLASSICAL CONDITIONING AND HABITUATION IN MATERNALLY SEPARATED MICE**

CATHERINE ANN CORNWELL, CHRISTOPHER MELTON, JANELLE LEMON, JEREMY DENNEN (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTY KOUTSOURADES (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), JAKE PUSEY (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Adolescent mice separated from their mothers for three hours a day during the first two weeks of life did not show normal preferences for the odor of their own soiled nest shavings vs. clean shavings, or for a neutral novel vs. familiar object. Placing such mice in an enriched environment for two weeks after weaning prevented these two deficits. Soiled shavings from the nests of either group attracted controls reared in standard conditions.

**10:50am - 11:05am**

### **ADOLESCENT NICOTINE NEGATIVELY IMPACTS ADULT COGNITION AND INCREASES ADDICTION LIABILITY OF SUBSEQUENT NICOTINE.**

ERICA HOLLIDAY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), THOMAS GOULD (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Adolescent nicotine abuse is a problem that continues to grow in our society as the use of e-cigarettes has doubled in recent years among adolescents. Chronic nicotine use in adolescents creates deficits in hippocampus-dependent tasks that are only reversed with high levels of nicotine. This indicates that nicotine use during juvenile periods leads to a hyporesponsive acetylcholinergic that may contribute to cognitive impairments and the development of affective disorders later in life.

**11:10am - 11:25am**

### **ACUTE NICOTINE DISRUPTS BACKWARDS TRACE, BUT NOT UNPAIRED CUED LEARNED SAFETY**

DAVID A CONNOR, THOMAS J. GOULD (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Anxiety disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), may involve deficits in learned safety. Furthermore, smoking and PTSD share a bidirectional relationship. Here we investigated the effects of acute nicotine on two forms of learned safety, unpaired cued safety and backwards trace conditioning. We found that backwards trace conditioned safety was disrupted, while unpaired cued safety was not. These findings may have implications for understanding the relationship between smoking and anxiety disorders.

**11:30am - 11:45am**

### **COCAINE PRODUCES A STRONGER CONDITIONED REINFORCER THAN FOOD DESPITE BEING THE NON-PREFERRED PRIMARY REINFORCER**

DAVID N. KEARNS, BRENDAN TUNSTALL (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

In Exp. 1, rats were trained to press one lever for cocaine and one lever for food. Each reinforcer was paired with a distinct audiovisual cue. Despite preferring food when offered a choice, rats lever-pressed more for the cocaine cue than for the food cue on a cue-induced reinstatement test. No such reversal occurred in Exp. 2 where two non-drug reinforcers were used. Results suggest that cocaine cues can become unusually strong conditioned reinforcers.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**10:30am-11:50am**

**Paper**

**Conference Room 407**

**APPLIED PAPERS - I/O  
Friday, March 6, 2015  
10:30am-11:50am**

CHAIR: JED IAN APPELROUTH

**10:30am - 10:45am**

### **THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYEE POLITICAL SKILL ON WORK WITHDRAWAL BEHAVIORS.**

DAVID J. ROSS (WALDEN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the role of employee political skill on employee perception of organizational politics and self-reported work withdrawal behaviors. 217 usable surveys from community college administrators (executive, mid-level managers, and administrators) were gathered. Data were analyzed via correlation and regression models to examine if political skill moderated the relationship between perception of organizational politics and work withdrawal behaviors. Employee political skill was a partial antidote, reducing the effect of organizational politics on withdrawal behaviors.

**10:50am - 11:05am**

### **PREPARING STUDENTS FOR COLLEGE ADMISSIONS TESTS: A MODERATED MEDIATION ANALYSIS**

JED IAN APPELROUTH (GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DEWAYNE MOORE (CLEMSON UNIVERSITY), KAREN M. ZABRUCKY (GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

We explored the relations between preparatory factors and student characteristics on successful SAT preparation. The benefits of starting preparation earlier in one's junior year were mediated by contact hours, properly spacing sessions, practice tests and multiple official administrations of the SAT. In our study we created a functional model of effective test preparation. Implications of our results for SAT preparation programs will be discussed.

**11:10am - 11:25am**

### **GENDER BIAS IN LEADERSHIP**

ANNA CORRY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), LINDSAY A. PHILLIPS, PSYD. (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to determine the perception of gender and management roles. I wanted to understand how management perceptions may have changed over time and if there would still be biases associated with different styles of management which could be associated with more masculine or more feminine characteristics in leadership and management roles. I hypothesized that participants or more feminine characteristics in leadership and management roles. I hypothesized that participants would identify the leader or manager of the vignette as male more often than they would female. I also hypothesized that men would identify the manager of the vignette as male and women would identify the manager of the vignette as female regardless of the vignette they read.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**10:30am-11:50am**

**Symposium** **Conference Room 401**

**COGNITIVE INVITED SYMPOSIUM: SPATIAL THINKING**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**10:30am-11:50am**

CHAIR: THOMAS F. SHIPLEY, PHD (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

**SPATIAL THINKING IN STEM PRACTICE AND EDUCATION**

What we know about cognitive science can be used to improve STEM education and practice. Speakers representing a broad perspective will present recent research on spatial thinking. Talks will provide a developmental perspective on the role of spatial thinking skills in education, a neuroscience perspective on spatial learning, and an interdisciplinary science perspective on improving disciplinary education by understanding the role of spatial thinking in student learning and expert practice.

**Presentations**

**Spatial Thinking and STEM Education: When, Why, and How?**

by David H. Uttal (Northwestern University)

**Enhancing Spatial Cognition with Complex Motor Training**

by Andrew R. A. Conway (Princeton University) and David Moreau (Princeton University)

**Spatial Thinking in Science: Lessons from an Interdisciplinary Collaboration between Cognitive Scientists and Geoscientists**

by Dr. Kristin M. Gagnier (Temple University)

**Discussant(s):** Thomas F. Shipley (Temple University)

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**10:30am-11:50am**

**Paper** **Conference Room 413**

**EPAGS INVITED SPEAKER: CULTIVATING SUCCESS THROUGH A GROWTH MINDSET**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**10:30am-11:50am**

CHAIR: SARA BERRY

**INCREASE ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS BY CULTIVATING A GROWTH MINDSET**

MARRIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Individuals with a growth mindset believe that intelligence is elastic and grows with focused effort. They tend to seek out challenging opportunities, persist through setbacks, effectively apply constructive feedback, and find others' success instructive and inspiring. Developing a growth mindset increases academic success, especially in students who feel stereotype threat (e.g., women in STEM disciplines, African Americans in higher education). During this session, you will learn how cultivating a growth mindset can strengthen your learning.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Event** **Conference Room 409**

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOP: WHAT'S NEXT? ASSESSMENT AND THE NEW APA GUIDELINES FOR UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY.**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

CHAIR: MARYANN BUSH

**WHAT'S NEXT? ASSESSMENT AND THE NEW APA GUIDELINES FOR UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY.**

RYAN O'LOUGHLIN, GRANT GUTHEIL, CHRISTY FESSLER (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

The purpose of this workshop is to present a process for bringing current student learning outcomes into alignment with the new APA Undergraduate Psychology guidelines. It is not intended to be a one-sided lecture of how this process should be accomplished. Rather, it is meant to present how one department has begun to address these changes and encourage discussion of strategies departments have used or may want to consider using in their own assessment process.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Invited Speaker** **Salon E**

**APPLIED KEYNOTE SPEAKER: KIRK HEILBRUN**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

CHAIR: J. PLATANIA

**THE TECHNOLOGY OF PSYCHOLOGY: WHERE WE ARE  
 AND WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE**

KIRK HEILBRUN (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

The fields encompassing telecommunications, information management, and social networking have grown at a dizzying pace, particularly in the last decade. With a few noteworthy exceptions, the field of psychology has not integrated these advances into research, practice, and policy. This talk will identify those aspects of technology that are particularly relevant to psychology, propose ways in which they could be better integrated, and suggest how this integration might better keep pace with future advances in technology.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Symposium** **Conference Room 411**

**INTERNATIONAL PAPERS: LEADERSHIP STRATEGIES AND  
 INTERNET-BASED TECHNOLOGIES TO PROMOTE  
 INTERNATIONALIZATION OF STUDENT PSYCHOLOGY  
 ORGANIZATIONS**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

CHAIR: JANET SIGAL

**LEADERSHIP STRATEGIES AND INTERNET-BASED  
 TECHNOLOGIES TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONALIZATION  
 OF STUDENT PSYCHOLOGY ORGANIZATIONS**

This symposium addresses leadership and internet-based technologies (IBTs) to help promote the internationalization of student psychology organizations. A historical perspective about Psi Chi International Honor Society and co-curricular activities related to international psychology are presented. Strategies for developing leadership skills in these organizations as well as recommendations, anticipated challenges in implementation, and importance of assessment efforts in the use of IBTs are discussed. Future Perspectives will be encouraged through Q & A.

**Presentations**

**Making a Difference in Student Leadership**

by Mercedes McCormick, Ph.D. Pace University, NYC

**Going Global by Going Virtual: Internationalizing Student  
 Psychology Organizations**

by Richard Velayo, Ph.D. Pace University, NYC

**Using Social Media to Connect Psi Chi Chapters  
 Internationally**

by Jennifer Trujillo-Armijo, Pace University, NYC

**Discussant(s):** Florence L. Denmark, Ph.D. (Pace University, NYC)

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**Salon D**

**BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE KEYNOTE SPEAKER:**

**TRACEY J. SHORS**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**MENTAL AND PHYSICAL SKILL (MAP) TRAINING: A  
 NEUROGENESIS-INSPIRED INTERVENTION THAT  
 ENHANCES HEALTH IN HUMANS**

TRACEY J. SHORS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The adult brain continues to produce new neurons throughout life. Once produced, most of them die unless a new learning experience occurs, whereas more cells are produced in re-sponse to physical exercise. These neuroscientific data have been translated into a clinical intervention known as MAP training because it combines mental and physical training. Participants engage in twice weekly sessions of mental training with meditation followed by aerobic exercise. After 8 weeks of MAP Training, humans express positive outcomes in mental and physical health.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Paper**

**Conference Room 403**

**OPEN LUNCH**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Paper**

**Conference Room 406**

**SOCIAL PAPERS: HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

CHAIR: DAVID BARKER

**12:00pm - 12:15pm**

**IDENTITY SALIENCE, DISTRESS, AND RESOURCES:  
 ASSOCIATIONS WITH DEPENDENT STRESSORS**

DAVID B. BARKER (GANNON UNIVERSITY)

Identity theory and the associated concept of identity salience were integrated with a stress process model and a psychological

distress model to account for the occurrence of dependent stressors prospectively. Identity salience, gender, psychological distress, social support and several personal resource variables were found to be significantly associated with dependent forms of chronic stress, life events, and daily hassles five months later.

**12:20pm - 12:35pm**

**POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAITS AND HIGH SCHOOL/COLLEGE GPA**

JOSEPH LIGATO, CASSANDRA BRUCE, BLAINE SHRUM, MELISSA PATTERSON, SONYA DOMARACKI (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated personality scales associated with work/life satisfaction and their relationship with college gpa and high school gpa. An unexpected result was that capacity for love correlated with college gpa with a value of  $r=.277$ ,  $p<.001$ . Numerous other traits were also associated with college gpa to a lesser extent such as hope, gratitude, zest, and curiosity. The importance of these findings will be discussed.

**12:40pm - 12:55pm**

**SECURE ATTACHMENT TO G-D AS A BUFFER AGAINST ANXIETY**

PERYL (GROSSMAN) AGISHTEIN, CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH (GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

I sought to clarify past mixed research on anxiety and religion. My primary hypothesis was that the key religious variable that affects anxiety levels is attachment to G-d. This was examined using both correlational and semi-experimental methods in a series of three studies. Overall, this research clarified the different ways in which religion might relate to anxiety and elucidated how G-d attachment might work as a buffer against anxiety.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Symposium** **Conference Room 414**

**PSI CHI INVITED SYMPOSIUM: BACHELORS TO WORK**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS-O'BRIEN, PSI CHI EASTERN VP

**SURVIVING YOUR "FRESHMAN" YEAR IN THE WORKPLACE WITH A BACHELORS DEGREE**

Graduates enter a competitive job market with high expectations and debt but lack professional preparedness. We examine the contrasting cultures of college and workplace, skills employers seek, behaviors that lead to termination and promotion, and strategies that promote workplace success.

**Discussant(s):** Paul Hettich, David Earnest (DePaul University, Towson University), Ron Shapiro (Independent

Consultant, Human Factors, Learning and Human Resources)

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Event** **Conference Room 413**

**EPAGS WORKSHOP: CHOICES AND CHALLENGES WHEN CONSIDERING THE FIELD OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

CHAIR: ROBERT ANDERSON

**FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY: CHOICES, CHALLENGES, AND CONSIDERATIONS**

TONI CRESPI (THE UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Forensic Psychology involves the intersection of psychology and the law. To many, contemporary television has created an exciting perception. Still, in truth, the diverse reality of contemporary practice is far removed from Hollywood. What choices and options truly exist post-degree? What is necessary to serve as a n expert witness in the courts? What education and training is available? This presentation is intended to separate myth from reality. Opportunities will be provided for questions and discussion.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Paper** **Conference Room 405**

**SOCIAL PAPERS: FACE PROCESSING**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

CHAIR: REGINALD B. ADAMS

**IS A NEUTRAL FACE REALLY "NEUTRAL"?**

It has been known for decades that, to a certain degree, accurate predictions about others' personality traits can be extracted from facial appearance alone. In this symposium we examine the extent to which the emotional tone of an otherwise "neutral" face drives such effects. We trace the implications for impressions formed from contextual information, incidental emotional resembling cues, emotion residue, and finally mental representation of prototypical neutral faces.

**Presentations**

**In Emotions We (Mis)trust: The impact of emotion expression on perceptions of truthfulness**  
 by Ursula Hess (Humboldt University) and Shlomo Harel (University of Haifa)

**Stimulus Age and Hemiface Lateralization in the Perception**

**of Emotion in the "Neutral" Face**

by Carlos Garrido (Pennsylvania State University), and Reginald B. Adams, Jr. (Pennsylvania State University)

**The Perception of Emotion Residue and its Influences on Impression Formation**

by Daniel N. Albohn (Pennsylvania State University), and Reginald B. Adams, Jr. (Pennsylvania State University)

**Sexual Orientation is Legible Across Expressions**

by Nicholas Rule (University of Toronto)

**Discussant(s):** Daniel N. Albohn and Reginald B. Adams (Pennsylvania State University)

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

Poster

Franklin Hall A

**CLINICAL AND SOCIAL POSTER SESSION**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**POSTER 1****EMOTIONAL DISCLOSURE AND VICTIM BLAMING**

CHRISTIAN WILLIAMS, CANDIDATE, KENT HARBER, PETER PODOLSKI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Victim blaming occurs when victims are accused of causing their own misfortunes. It threatens just-world beliefs and arouses negative emotions which can be resolved by blaming the victim. Distress can be resolved via emotional disclosure, and so it was hypothesized that disclosure would resolve emotion, eliminate just-world threat, and reduce victim blaming. Two studies presented subjects with victims and non-victims, had subjects disclose or suppress emotion, and then measured blaming. Both studies confirmed the prediction.

**POSTER 2****USING REJECTION-INHIBITING TRAINING TO BUFFER THE EFFECTS OF OSTRACISM ON THE ATTENTIONAL NETWORKS**

JESSE N. ROTHWEILER, JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), STÉPHANE DANDENEAU (UNIVERSITE DU QUEBEC A MONTREAL)

We conducted a two-part study to determine if ostracism has an impact on the attention networks (Study 1), and to determine if that negative impact could be attenuated through rejection-inhibiting training (Study 2). The results of Study 1 indicated that being ostracized significantly impaired all 3 of the attention networks. In Study 2, we used rejection-inhibiting training to try to prevent the negative outcomes of ostracism. Findings from Study 2 will be presented.

**POSTER 3****POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AND RUMINATION**

AMBER M. MARKHAM, SUSAN E. MASON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and rumination are two disorders that differentially affect men and women in different age groups. The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between rumination, a cognitive avoidance function, posttraumatic stress disorder, and age. Responses on two rumination subscales were compared across groups that were defined by age, sex, and level of emotional response to trauma. Additionally, the total number of traumatic experiences was analyzed based on age.

**POSTER 4****DIFFERENTIATING UPWARD & DOWNWARD SOCIAL COMPARISON ORIENTATION: RELATIONS WITH HEALTH PARAMETERS AND BEHAVIORAL DEMONSTRATION OF COMPARISON PREFERENCE IN TYPE 2 DIABETES**

JAMES MORAN, SARA CHAPIN, DANIELLE ARIGO (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Social comparisons (i.e., self-evaluations relative to others) are associated with illness experiences in type 2 diabetes, but optimal assessment methods for comparisons in illness samples have not been identified. This study examined an existing self-report measure of comparisons in two ways: (1) psychometric properties, and (2) relations with a behavioral demonstration of diabetes-related comparison preference. The measure showed high internal consistency and construct validity, but was largely unrelated to a behavioral example of comparison preference.

**POSTER 5****CAN YOU HANDLE IT?: COPING AND SATISFACTION AMONG HEALTH SCIENCE GRADUATE STUDENTS**

RACHEL CORDASCO, KELLYN SWANSON, ALICIA NORDSTROM (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY), SCOTT MASSEY, PA-C

This study examined the relationship between coping, life satisfaction and GPA among students in graduate health science programs (n=92). Coping styles and quality of life across four different graduate programs was looked at as well. Results found that high maladaptive coping styles predicted lower levels of life satisfaction in many areas as well as lower GPAs. Students in different graduate programs utilized different coping styles and differed in life satisfaction levels.

**POSTER 6****TRUST ME, I'M A DOCTOR: THE ETHICS OF MARKETING IN THE AGE OF INTERNET**

JAIME F. KAPLAN (CAMBRIDGE EATING DISORDER CENTER), JEAN F. AYERS, MSHS (NELSON BENTLEY AND ASSOCIATES, LLC)

Increasingly, psychologists in private practice are using the

Internet to promote their services. This study sought to evaluate adherence to the American Psychological Association's ethical standards regarding advertising by surveying a random sample (N = 100) of private practice websites. While the majority of websites complied with ethical guidelines, we found examples that would be considered violations, such as websites containing client testimonials (3%), psychological surveys (9%), and guarantees of cure (14%).

#### POSTER 7

##### **THE IMPACT OF PHYSICAL EXERCISE AS A COPING STRATEGY FOR DEALING WITH STRESS AMONG PRE-SERVICE POLICE APPLICANTS.**

KAYLA JO MCKAIN, DEVON NICOLE MCKAIN, LOUIS LAGUNA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

This study compared T-scores from the ANG (anger/irritability) supplemental content scales on the MMPI-2 between two groups. The first group consisted of twenty-five pre-service police applicants that reported coping with daily stress by engaging in physical exercise. The second group consisted of twenty-five pre-service police applicants who reported coping with stress by some means other than exercise. It was hypothesized that the group who reported coping with stress via exercise would have lower scores on anger and irritability supporting research on the emotional benefits of physical exercise. Consistent with predictions, findings indicated that the physical exercise group had significantly lower ANG scores than the non-exercise group. This suggests that engaging in physical exercise may be associated with reduced levels of anger and irritability in police cadets.

#### POSTER 8

##### **NEUROTICISM AND THREAT APPRAISALS AS PREDICTORS OF BULIMIA NERVOSA IN WOMEN**

ELIZABETH DOUGHERTY, M.S.ED (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the interplay between personality, stress perception and bulimic symptoms in women. Specifically, the relationship between neuroticism, threat appraisals, and bulimic symptoms was examined in a female sample. Participants (N = 110) completed self-report measures of all constructs. Results indicated that neuroticism was positively associated with the tendency to appraise stressors as more threatening. Furthermore, a positive predictive association was found between neuroticism, threat appraisals and bulimic symptoms.

#### POSTER 9

##### **VARYING SEVERITY OF WOMEN'S BODY MODIFICATION CORRELATES WITH SELF-ESTEEM AND BODY SATISFACTION**

ARIELLE S. WOLINSKY (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY-CAMDEN), CHARLOTTE N. MARKEY (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - CAMDEN)

The present study addresses relations between body modification severity and women's self-esteem and body satisfaction. We hypothesize that women with lower self-esteem and higher body dissatisfaction will be willing to pursue more extreme forms of body modification. Correlational analyses revealed that participants willing to undergo more severe body modification had a decreased satisfaction and a lower self-esteem. These results provide a more focused understanding of the factors leading women to pursue body modification.

#### POSTER 10

##### **FUNCTIONING IN VERY YOUNG CHILDREN AFTER PROTON RADIATION THERAPY FOR BRAIN TUMOR**

BRENDAN H. PULSIFER (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL/BELMONT HILL SCHOOL), CASEY L. EVANS, JULIE A. GRIECO, TORUNN I. YOCK (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL)

Proton radiation therapy (PRT) allows for treatment of pediatric brain tumors with increased sparing of normal tissue. Children treated before 4 years of age are at greatest risk for long-term deficits. This retrospective study examined functioning greater than 1 year after PRT in 34 patients (age less than 3 years at baseline). Outcomes appear favorable. At 2 years follow-up, functioning was largely intact, without many of the sequelae associated with photon treatment, as reported in the literature.

#### POSTER 11

##### **FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENT IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER**

PAMELA A. SCALISE, MARIANA BLACERI, SHERRY HUSAIN, LAURA DERVISHI, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

We examined OCD-related impairments in a revised scale in clinical pediatric OCD. 25 youth ages 10-17 and their parent completed diagnostic interviews and self-reports on symptoms and impact. Parents rated impairment significantly higher than did youth, and disagreed on the impact of 91% of symptoms. Impairment was significantly related to family functioning, parental stress and quality of life. Impairment should be further addressed empirically to better understand the different aspects of OCD-related impairment.

#### POSTER 12

##### **A CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS LINK-REVISED**

MARY ELLEN A. MCMONIGLE, JESSICA NELSON, MEGAN RANKEL, MARYAM SEKINA HUSEINI (LA SALLE UNIVERSITY)

Self-understanding concerning intimate relationships is important to individuals interested in relationships. The Relationship Evaluation and Analysis Link-Revised (REAL-R) was developed to provide information to individuals concerning their relationship

attitudes. The present study attempted to define the instrument's factor structure. A confirmatory factor analysis supported a 3 factor model of self-knowledge in a relationship, where communication, cognitive complexity, and sexual perceptions/attitudes accounted for the most variance. Future use and development of the REAL-R were discussed.

#### POSTER 13

##### **EATING DISORDERS AND NON-BINARY GENDER IDENTITY: A DANGEROUS COMBINATION**

MARY E. DUFFY, KRISTIN E. HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This pilot study assessed the characteristics and experiences of individuals with eating disorders who self-identify as transgender or non-binary in gender, a group largely unexamined by researchers. Results of an online questionnaire found rates of self-harm and suicide attempts well above rates established for the transgender population and the eating disorder population. Female-at-birth participants were more likely to self-harm than male-at-birth participants. These results warrant further research on self-injurious behaviors in this high-risk population.

#### POSTER 14

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL PROCESSING: AN EXAMINATION OF STORY NARRATIVES AND AUTISTIC TRAIT LOAD IN A NORMAL POPULATION**

HYDEN ZHANG (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), VANESSA TROIANI (GEISINGER AUTISM AND DEVELOPMENTAL MEDICINE CENTER), KYLIE H. ALM, CANDIDATE, INGRID R. OLSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

We report a study analyzing the relationship between the Broad Autism Phenotype Questionnaire (BAP-Q) and narrative ability of the picture book *Frog, Where Are You* in 21 neurologically normal young adults. We predicted greater BAP-Q trait-loading would be associated with deficits in relevant information and listener awareness through pronoun usage, theory of mind (ToM) and temporal expressions. The results confirmed a deficit in relevant information and pronoun usage, but not in ToM and temporal expressions. These findings indicate that subclinical ASD traits affect natural speech.

#### POSTER 15

##### **POSITIVE REINTERPRETATION COPING AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN OVARIAN CANCER SURVIVORS**

ERIN M. HILL (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between positive reinterpretation and growth (PRG) coping and quality of life (QOL) in ovarian cancer survivors, and to examine the role of treatment status (undergoing active treatment or not) in the association. Results indicated that PRG coping was predictive of QOL only among ovarian cancer survivors not undergoing active treatment. The findings are discussed with reference to clinical implications and directions for future research.

#### POSTER 16

##### **ADULT ATTACHMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND ILL-BEING: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SELF-COMPASSION**

DORIS YUE HONG, JACOB FIRESTONE, NICOLE HIPPI, LEEANN CARDACIOTTO (LA SALLE UNIVERSITY)

Adult attachment style is closely related to psychological functioning in college students. As an attempt to understand the mechanism of this relationship, the current study found that self-compassion was a significant mediator of the relationship between insecure attachment style and the two dimensions of mental health (well-being and ill-being).

Given that attachment style is largely unsusceptible to intervention, results suggest that self-compassion may be a target of intervention to improve college students' overall mental health.

#### POSTER 17

##### **OPEN ARMS, OPEN DOORS: INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL PRIMING ON DISCLOSURE**

KELSEY ROBL, IN PSYCHOLOGY, AASHIKA SUSEENDRAN, IN PSYCHOLOGY, CHRISTINA BONDIRA, IN ENGLISH, TATIANNALEBRON, IN PSYCHOLOGY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the effects of physical movement on the amount of information that an individual disclosed. Researchers hypothesized that open-armed physical exercises would lead participants to disclose more information on the written responses. There was a trend that favored disclosure in the open-armed condition; differences between open-armed and closed-armed groups were not significant. These findings did not support our expected results which suggested that open-armed priming would increase information disclosure.

#### POSTER 18

##### **INCIDENCE OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN PERSONS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (MS)**

RIVKA GREEN, KRUPA PANDEY (BARNABAS HEALTH AMBULATORY CARE CENTER)

The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale was used to investigate the incidence of anxiety and depression across gender and age in an outpatient Multiple Sclerosis Center. Out of 156 reports, 33% reported anxiety and 20% reported depression. Anxiety was positively correlated with depression. Age was inversely related to anxiety but not associated with depression. Gender did not influence scores. Since approximately 1/3 expressed anxiety and 1/5 depression, it is important to incorporate this into treatment.

#### POSTER 19

##### **PSYCHOPATHY, HANDEDNESS, AND AGGRESSION IN A**

## NON-CLINICAL POPULATION

RICHARD P. CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), CHARLES ZAPATA (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM J. RYAN (ACCELERATED EXPERIENTIAL DYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY INSTITUTE)

Research has suggested a link between psychopathic traits, handedness, and aggression in forensic populations. The present study examined these factors in a non-clinical population. Participants completed a measure of psychopathy, handedness (measured as a continuous variable) and aggression questionnaires, and a demographic survey. Male gender was related to higher rates of reported psychopathy and aggression. Non-right handedness was related to aggression, but not to the degree expected. Implications for further research are discussed.

## POSTER 20

### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND AGE OF ONSET: PSYCHOSOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, COGNITIVE, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

CHRISTOPHER L. BISHOP, MSW (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), CHARLA MCKINZIE BISHOP, M.S.ED (BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY), CAITLIN O'BRIEN-MASONIS (FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

This research study explores how age of onset measured in three ways (behavioral problems prior to age 12, age at first arrest, and a comparison of those 15 and under to those 16 to 19) is related to delinquency and psychosocial outcomes for 526 adolescents awaiting trial. The results suggest that behavioral or legal concerns heavily impact social outcomes in early adolescence, but later in adolescence create more long term issues.

## POSTER 21

### BIRTH ORDER, HANDEDNESS, AND AGGRESSION

RICHARD P. CONTI, LAUREN MUNRO (KEAN UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM J. RYAN (ACCELERATED EXPERIENTIAL DYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY INSTITUTE)

This study investigated the relationship between birth order, aggression, and handedness. Participants completed the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire, a measure of handedness (measured as a continuous variable), and a demographic questionnaire. Lower aggression scores were found for females, first and only born children, and participants with fewer siblings. Overall, male participants scored significantly higher on measures of aggression. Both female and male participants who reported being athletes had higher rates of aggression and reported being more non-right handed.

## POSTER 22

### MULTIMEDIA USE IS POSITIVELY RELATED TO IMPULSIVITY

SONIA SUSAN JACOB, LAURA SAAD, LAURA DELORETTA (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES IN PHILADELPHIA), SARAH MCHUGH-GRANT (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES IN PHILADELPHIA), STEPHEN T. MOELTER (UNIVERSITY OF

THE SCIENCES IN PHILADELPHIA)

## BACKGROUND

We tested the relationship between Media Multitasking Index (MMI), impulsivity and multitasking in a sample of healthy college students. MATERIALS & METHODS Students (n=33, 66% male) participated. The MMI measures hours per week spent using each of 11 types of media simultaneously with other media. RESULTS Results showed a correlation between total BIS score and MMI score,  $r=.26$ , (n=32),  $p=.07$ . CONCLUSION A positive correlation between media multi-tasking and impulsivity is present.

## POSTER 23

### DIFFERENTIAL NEURAL RESPONSE TO FACES IN CHILDREN WITH PARENTAL HISTORY OF DEPRESSION

SARAH KANN (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY SUNY), ANNA HUANG, DANIEL KLEIN, HOI-CHUNG LEUNG (STONY BROOK SUNY)

The present fMRI study compared neural activity level between 9-12 year old children of depressed parents and healthy controls in regions involved in face processing. A significant group by facial expression effect was found for the right amygdala and right anterior temporal face patch. Children of depressed parents exhibited lower activation in both regions than controls. This suggests parental history of depression may have a broader effect on the face processing network that extends beyond the limbic regions.

## POSTER 24

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION AND SUBSTANCE USE

MAUREEN SESSA, JESSICA MELILLO, DJ ANGELONE, DIANDRA MELONI, JILL SWIRSKY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

College-aged women have a high risk of experiencing nonconsensual sexual experiences (NSEs), as well as substance use either before or after the assault. It was hypothesized that revictimized women would report more alcohol use, drug use, and related consequences than women with one NSE or those without NSE history. A MANCOVA model revealed that women victimized in college are at the greatest risk of abusing alcohol and illicit drugs and experiencing significant alcohol-and drug-related consequences.

## POSTER 25

### EMOTIONAL EXECUTIVE CONTROL INTERACTS WITH NEGATIVE AFFECT TO PREDICT PERSEVERATIVE THINKING

BRIAN T. KLINE (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO SUNY),



CHRYSTAL VERGARA-LOPEZ, JOHN E. ROBERTS  
(UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO, SUNY)

Rumination, or perseveratively thinking about the causes and implications of one's distress, has been shown to predict the onset, severity, duration, and recurrence of depression. Deficits in the executive control of emotional information may be one reason why people ruminate. Hierarchical linear modeling was implemented. Results indicated that the Internal Shift Task (a measure of executive control) interacts with daily mood to predict perseverative thinking. Thus, executive control may be limited for individuals who ruminate.

#### POSTER 26

##### **PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF DRINKING TO COPE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

ERIN ZIEGELMEYER, ERIN HILL (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

Alcohol use within colleges has become a public health concern. A systematic review of studies that examined drinking to cope on anxiety, depression, and negative affect symptoms in college students is presented. Findings revealed that drinking to cope was related to dealing with feelings of negative affect and depressive symptoms. Mental health practitioners should be aware of the psychological consequences of drinking in order to begin to implement programs to help curb students' alcohol consumption.

#### POSTER 27

##### **MINDFULNESS AND HOW IT AFFECTS SOCIAL PROBLEM-SOLVING**

NICOLE M ROMANELLI (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), JIM A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Mindfulness and social-problem solving are shown by research to be highly interrelated. We hypothesized that there is a relationship between mindfulness levels and scores on the Social Problem-Solving Inventory subscales. Four-hundred and forty-nine university undergraduate students took part in a survey to test the hypothesis. A one-way MANOVA showed statistically significant differences, and univariate ANOVAs have also showed significant results. Further post-hoc tests will explore in-depth relationships in hopes to further expand literature, prevention techniques, and treatments.

#### POSTER 28

##### **EXAMINING EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH COPING AND NEGATIVE AFFECT.**

CAITLIN MACALLISTER, JIM. A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine Young's schema theory, specifically the relationship between schemas, coping and negative affect. The results indicated that schemas were associated with all three measures of depressive symptoms and two of the negative coping responses examined. The results also partially support the theory with all three of the domains and two

of the negative coping responses being significant predictors of negative affect.

#### POSTER 29

##### **ANXIETY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS ACROSS ACADEMIC MAJORS AND GENDER**

DEVLINA ROY, PAUL JONES, MSC (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), LAURA PENDERGAST, PHD

College science majors are often stereotyped as highly stressed (Allred et al., 2013). Overall, females are more prone to anxiety than males (Enoch et al., 2003). This study examined cognitive and somatic dimensions of anxiety among college students across academic major and gender. Implications for researchers and practitioners working with anxious youth and advising students in selecting academic majors will be discussed.

#### POSTER 30

##### **CHILD WITNESSES OF PARENT INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: ASSOCIATIONS WITH CHILD ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, AGGRESSION, ACADEMIC DIFFICULTY AND HEALTH PROBLEMS**

CHRISTINA NANDITA COLON, HAYLEY C. FIVECOAT (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW D. JOHNSON (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

We examined data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (N = 4,898) to determine whether the children of parents reporting higher levels of IPV over nine years would have higher levels of anxiety, depression, aggression, academic difficulty and health problems. Then, we examined whether children who witnessed the IPV had exacerbated psychopathology compared to children who did not witness the IPV.

#### POSTER 31

##### **JUDGMENTS OF PROGRESS IN BEHAVIORAL WEIGHT-LOSS GROUPS: COMPARISONS BETWEEN SELF-REPORT AND OBJECTIVE MEASURES**

EMILIE RACHEL PINKASAVAGE (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE ARIGO (SCRANTON UNIVERSITY AND DREXEL UNIVERSITY), MEGHAN L. BUTRYN(DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

Self-report methods are often used in research, though their utility and accuracy have been questioned. The present study examined reported perceptions of the self and group members in a behavioral weight loss treatment program. Comparisons to objective assessment of both attendance and weight loss showed that participants' perceptions were largely accurate. Those who perceived themselves as doing better than their group members attended more sessions and had larger percent weight loss than other participants.

#### POSTER 32

##### **SOCIAL TRAUMA MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAUMATIC SYMPTOM SEVERITY AND SOCIAL ANXIETY**

CONNOR PAGE, TODD GALBRAITH, RICHARD HEIMBERG  
(TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the experience of socially traumatic events as a potential mediator of the high rate of comorbidity between PTSD and SAD. It was hypothesized that PTSD symptom severity scores would positively predict SAD symptom severity scores, and social trauma would mediate this relationship. 517 undergraduate student participants completed a series of online questionnaires. PTSD symptom severity scores positively predicted SAD symptom severity scores, while social trauma severity partially mediated this relationship.

#### POSTER 33

##### ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN IMPULSIVITY AND SELF-CONTROL MEASURES IN AN AUD SAMPLE

MARIELLE L. DARWIN (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), AMANDA R. MERNER (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), REBECCA J. HOUSTON (RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON ADDICTIONS)

Alcohol-dependent individuals often exhibit impulsive behavior and have deficits in self-regulation. Two self-report measures and a behavioral task were used to assess impulsivity in this population. Scores on the self-report measures were negatively associated with each other, indicating high construct validity between the two measures. Higher scores on one of the self-report measures predicted better performance on the behavioral task, establishing that this measure is useful in assessing behavioral impulsivity in alcohol-dependent individuals.

#### POSTER 34

##### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCULTURATION AND RESILIENCY IN HISPANIC AMERICANS WITH POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

ALISON DUFFEY, NUWAN JAYAWICKREME (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Hispanic-Americans have high rates of PTSD so we examined the relationship between PTSD, acculturation and resiliency in 84 Hispanic-Americans at a community mental health clinic. We hypothesized that Hispanic-Americans have high rates of PTSD due to poor coping abilities from low social support due to lack of acculturation. Participants completed four surveys. We found that acculturation does not have a direct relationship with PTSD, but influences social support and self-blame, which in turn influence PTSD.

#### POSTER 35

##### EFFECTS OF PREEXISTING CONDITIONS ON SHORT-TERM OUTCOME IN TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

JERRY J. FRENCH, JR., RACHEL A. BERNIER, ARNAB ROY, FRANK G. HILLARY (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - UNIVERSITY PARK CAMPUS)

This study aims to increase our understanding of the relationship

between of preexisting conditions (PEC) and short-term outcome in TBI. In moderate TBI, a significant difference was found in the number of hospital days for +PEC (M=11.5, SD=12.8) and -PEC (M=14.5, SD=17.4);  $t(569) = -2.63, p < 0.01$ . In severe TBI, a significant difference was found in Functional Status at Discharge for +PEC (M=13.8, SD=5.86) and -PEC (M=14.3, SD=5.66);  $t(1066) = -2.00, p < 0.05$ .

#### POSTER 36

##### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLEGE APPEARANCE PRESSURE/SUPPORT SCALE

DINA BICKING, DEANNE ZOTTER (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

The study developed the College Appearance Pressure/Support Scale (CAPSS) to assess attitudes regarding weight and the impact of social support, specifically with college women. Sorority and non-sorority participants completed surveys including CAPSS. A factor analysis examined CAPSS, resulting in a revised scale with three subscales (desire of thinness, in-group support and beliefs in body stereotypes). With further revisions, this scale could be useful in assessing body image attitudes in college women.

#### POSTER 37

##### DIFFERENCES IN COGNITIVE REHABILITATION BETWEEN PARANOID AND DISORGANIZED SUBGROUPS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA.

IRENA PERGJIKA, DANIEL D. KURYLO (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), RICHARD WAXMAN (TOURO COLLEGE)

Prior research investigating performance among subgroups of schizophrenia have produced conflicting results. Effects of cognitive rehabilitation were examined between patients diagnoses with schizophrenia from subgroups of paranoid and disorganized symptoms. We hypothesized that patients from the paranoid subgroup would perform better than those in the disorganized subgroup, because paranoid patients tend to possess better cognitive abilities, such as focusing on, recording, and recalling information selectively. Results indicate that despite diagnosis, overall participants benefited from visual rehabilitation

#### POSTER 38

##### PATTERNS OF COLLEGE STUDENT HELP SEEKING BEHAVIOR

JULIA TINE (SIENA COLLEGE)

In the current experiment we worked with academic affairs and our college counseling center to develop a list of 30 problems with different severities that undergraduates might experience in college. Overall, students reported that they would be more likely to seek help as problems increased in severity; however they would seek help from a family or friend before going to a resource on campus.

#### POSTER 39

##### PROBLEM INTERNET USE, LONELINESS, ACOA STATUS,

## **AND RETROSPECTIVE ADHD IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ASHLEY L. BAUMAN, ASHLEY L. BAUMAN, CAROLYN G. VIGORITO, PHILIP M. DRUCKER, RAYMOND BLATTNER, CAMERON MAVIS (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Participants completed the Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale, the UCLA Loneliness Scale, the Children of Alcoholics Screening Test (CAST), the Wender Utah Rating Scale for ADHD, and other questionnaires. Problem internet use was positively correlated with loneliness in males, but not females. Problem internet use is positively correlated with academic stress in ACOAs and participants with ADHD. In ACOAs, loneliness was positively correlated with academic stress and negatively correlated with self-esteem.

### **POSTER 40**

#### **THE ROLE OF EQUINE THERAPEUTICS IN BEHAVIOR CHANGE OF COMMUNICATION AND MOTOR SKILLS IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM**

JESSICA CARYN JOHNSON, NICOLE NICHOLSON, KATHRYN POCZAK, BCBA-D (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The two case studies examined explored the relationship between therapeutic horseback riding and the behavior change in two children with autism. As children participated in six weekly sessions of therapeutic riding, changes were tracked using the Childhood Autism Rating Scale (CARS) and the Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale (VABS). After six weeks of therapeutic riding, both children showed improvements in the VABS, and both parents reported generalizations from the riding lessons into their child's home life.

### **POSTER 41**

#### **LOVING-KINDNESS MEDITATION: A SINGLE-INTERVENTION STUDY**

MATTHEW GRAY MALONEY, MATTHEW GRAY MALONEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

In an effort to test the effects of a guided single-intervention loving-kindness meditation, LKM, on measures of mood, heart rate, and blood pressure, participants either listened to a guided LKM, or an audiobook segment lasting approximately 9 minutes. Mood indices, heart rate, and blood pressure were measured before and after. While it was hypothesized that LKM would lead to decreased heart rate, blood pressure, and improved mood, no significant effects were observed.

### **POSTER 42**

#### **GRATITUDE INDUCTION AND INJURED ATHLETES**

ALLISON HICKS (MAY 2015) (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Gratitude has been shown to have robust positive effects from increasing happiness to lowering diastolic blood pressure. The current study sought to extend the research on gratitude inductions to the injured athletic population. Twenty-four injured collegiate athletes were separated into two conditions of gratitude journaling and listing daily hassles. Results found that athletes in

the gratitude condition were more optimistic than the hassle group and athletes who were nearing recovery had higher positive affect.

### **POSTER 43**

#### **EVENT CAUSATION AND TYPE OF DAMAGE: AS RELATED TO CENTRALITY AND PTG**

KATE CLAUSS, RICHARD WILLIAMS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT POTSDAM)

This research sought to identify possible relationships among event type, growth, and centrality, which, identifies the event as a core piece of an individual's identity. Event causation as well any effect on the individual's life, were analyzed for possible categorization. Results indicated that while the causation of the event did not relate to overall ratings of centrality or growth, the damage caused did. Specifically, emotional toll was a significant predictor of both centrality and growth.

### **POSTER 44**

#### **FREQUENCY OF MARIJUANA USE IN ADULTS WITH DIAGNOSED ANXIETY DISORDERS**

KATRINA SERRANO (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The present study explored the relationship between diagnosed anxiety disorders and frequency of marijuana use. We hypothesized that adults with diagnosed anxiety disorders would use marijuana more often than adults without diagnosed anxiety disorders. All sample data was taken from the 2012 National Survey of Drug Use and Health. We found that adults with diagnosed anxiety disorders used marijuana more frequently over the last year than those without anxiety disorder diagnoses, thus supporting our hypothesis.

### **POSTER 45**

#### **A CROSS-GENDER EXAMINATION OF FAMILY STRESS, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH**

KARA SLACK, TIM HUXTA, ALICIA NORDSTROM (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY), SCOTT MASSEY (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of our study was to examine the role that family stress plays in regards to our physical and mental health. Using graduate students as a sample, we employed measures to gauge physical and mental health as well as family stress. Results indicate that females have worse physical and mental health compared to males in relationship to family stress. This could be due to the inherent psychological and biological stress mechanisms present in both genders.

### **POSTER 46**

#### **NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE IN INDIVIDUALS WITH ASTHMA: TWO META-ANALYSES**

JORDAN MARK BARBONE (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY), SHIVALI SAXENA, FARZIN IRANI (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Chronic diseases such as asthma can impact quality of life and cause a significant public health burden. Two meta-analyses of normative and controlled data shows significant differences in cognitive abilities in patients with asthma. Key neuropsychological domains have been identified in both analyses but demographic moderators found only in the normative-referenced data.

#### POSTER 47

##### THE EFFECTS OF PRIMING HEALTHY VS. UNHEALTHY FOOD ON BODY IMAGE

ALEXA RAE REIFINGER (DREW UNIVERSITY)

I examined how the presence of healthy versus unhealthy food effects peoples' body image. Participants arrived at the experiment room that had either cookies and donut holes, or fruits and vegetables. Participants then completed the Body Image States Scale and were dismissed. Those in the unhealthy condition reported a significantly lower body image than those in the healthy condition. Results suggest simply being around unhealthy food has a negative impact on our sense of self.

#### POSTER 48

##### DIFFERENT MEDIA SOURCES AS TRIGGERS OF SELF-HARM

OLIVIA ASHLEY HUNT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

In a population of 52 college students who self-harm, different media sources do not have a general overall helpful or harmful effect. The effect what media source the person is being exposed to. The media source reported to trigger the urges or actual self-harm most often was internet images with 40% of the sample reporting those images to be a trigger and an average report of being triggered once every five months.

#### POSTER 49

##### HEARING DISTRESSING VOICES: THE EXPERIENCE OF SIMULATED AUDITORY HALLUCINATIONS

SHELBY P. POORBAUGH, A. DANIEL CARNEY JR., AMY JO BOLLINGER, DAVID MICKLOW (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

This study examined changes in perceived stigma between audio conditions after attending The Lived Experience of Psychiatric Disabilities: A Simulation on Hearing Distressing Voice seminar. Three levels of audio file were distributed during the sessions: mostly negative, mostly positive, and control. Researchers predicted participants using the mostly negative audio file would experience the greatest change in perceived stigma scores. No significant results were found regarding this hypothesis. Analysis of occupation on perceived stigma was significant.

Friday, March 6, 2015

1:30pm-2:50pm

Invited Speaker

Salon D

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: R. ERIC LANDRUM

Friday, March 6, 2015

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: STACEY ZAREMBA

#### UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY EDUCATION AND OUR COLLECTIVE LEGACY AT RISK

The value of an undergraduate education in psychology is well known to psychology educators, but we often fail to tell an evidence-based story about what our students know and are able to do at graduation. Our graduates need to be able to document the skills that they possess, particularly in the absence of meaningful and widespread assessment, and given that 75% of psychology baccalaureates do not attend graduate school in psychology. The problems and perils of this situation, along with potential solutions, are pondered during this presentation.

Friday, March 6, 2015

1:30pm-2:50pm

Poster

Franklin Hall A

#### NEUROSCIENCE POSTERS

Friday, March 6, 2015

1:30pm-2:50pm

#### POSTER 30

##### THE CONTRIBUTION OF MEDIAL PREFRONTAL CORTICAL REGIONS TO CONDITIONED INHIBITION

HEIDI MEYER, DAVID BUCCI (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

The present experiments utilized a compound feature negative discrimination paradigm, which produces conditioned inhibition. The prelimbic and infralimbic regions of the medial prefrontal cortex have distinguishable roles in modulating inhibition. Prelimbic cortex appears to be integral to the acquisition of a conditioned inhibitory response while only mildly contributing to the execution of this response after thorough training. Conversely, infralimbic cortex appears to be more important for the continued expression of conditioned inhibition than its acquisition.

#### POSTER 1

##### SEX DIFFERENCES IN CORTICOTROPIN-RELEASING FACTOR MODULATED ANXIETY-RELATED BEHAVIORS AND BRAIN CIRCUITRY

KIMBERLY WIERSIELIS, HANNAH SIMKO, BRITTANY WICKS, SABINA KHANTSIS, SARAH COHEN, GERALD VANBUSKIRK, NAUSHEEN BAKSH, DEBRA BANGASSER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Stress-related psychiatric disorders occur twice as frequently in women as in men. Corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) is dysregulated in stress-related disorders. The present study evaluated whether CRF induces greater anxiety-related behaviors in males compared to females at high and low ovarian hormone levels; and whether these behavioral changes are

mediated by different brain circuits. Results indicate that distinctive brain circuitry mediate the behavioral effects of CRF in males and females in different hormonal conditions.

## POSTER 2

### **NICOTINE AND STRESS HAVE GREATER COGNITIVE EFFECTS ON FEMALES THAN MALES**

NEIL E. GRUNBERG, RAQUEL E. MACK, MARGARET BAISLEY, ERIN S. BARRY, ALICE M. GRAHAM, AARON WEISBROD (UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES)

Cigarette smoking is the most preventable cause of death and illness in the U.S. Many people smoke more under stress and report that smoking reduces stress. We used a rat model to evaluate effects of nicotine (addictive drug in tobacco) and stress on learning, memory, and information processing. Nicotine attenuated cognitive effects of stress more in female than male rats. These findings suggest that smoking cessation during stress may be particularly difficult for females.

## POSTER 3

### **ANXIETY-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN RODENTS TREATED WITH CHRONIC METHAMPHETAMINE**

SAMUEL R. CONTEH (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study assessed anxiety-like behaviors in mice placed in an open field one hour after the final injection of chronic saline or methamphetamine. Videos of the mice were coded for the number of entries and time spent in the center and periphery of an open field. Unlike saline, methamphetamine-administered mice entered both areas less often but spent significantly more time in the periphery. Results will be discussed in terms of anxiety and substance use.

## POSTER 4

### **THE EFFECT OF 5-HT3 ANTAGONIST BEMESETRON ON COCAINE-INDUCED PLACE PREFERENCE AND WITHDRAWAL**

JIN ZHAO, JOSHUA E. BLUSTEIN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the effects of 5-HT3 receptor antagonist bemestron on cocaine conditioned place preference and withdrawal in rats. Subjects were injected with cocaine for 7 days to establish place preference. After that, the experimental group received daily injections of bemestron whereas the control group was injected with saline, for 3 days. Results showed bemestron successfully attenuated conditioned place preference to cocaine. However, cocaine withdrawal anxiety heightened as a result of bemestron injections.

## POSTER 5

### **EFFECTS OF DUAL OREXIN RECEPTOR ANTAGONISM ON COCAINE REWARD AND AFFECTIVE PROCESSING**

STEVEN J SIMMONS, TAYLOR GENTILE, PHARMD (CENTER FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH (CSAR); TEMPLE

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE; PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19122), DAVID J BARKER (NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE (NIDA); INTEGRATIVE NEUROSCIENCE BRANCH, NEURAL NETWORKS DIVISION; BALTIMORE, 21224), JOHN W MUSCHAMP (CENTER FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH (CSAR); TEMPLE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE; PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19122)

Orexins/hypocretins are hypothalamic peptides that densely innervate reward- and emotion-processing substrates and have functional roles in arousal, attention, and motivated behavior. Emerging evidence has suggested potential therapeutic efficacy for orexin antagonists in treating substance abuse. The present study was designed to examine effects of suvorexant, a recently FDA-approved dual orexin receptor antagonist for treating insomnia, on cocaine reward and affective processing using conditioned place preference and ultrasonic vocalizations, respectively, in rats.

## POSTER 6

### **EFFECTS OF THE NMDA ANTAGONIST KETAMINE ON THE LATENT INHIBITION EFFECT IN AN ANIMAL MODEL OF SCHIZOPHRENIA**

MYA B. MOSHER, RHEA M. FRENCH, LAUREN N. RUSSO, MELANIE L. KARROW, ROBERT W. FLINT, JR. (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Rats were administered 25 mg/kg of the NMDA antagonist Ketamine or saline for seven days. Animals were then given 0, 3, 6 or 9 pre-exposures to a 10% sucrose solution for 15 minutes each day. At training, sucrose consumption was followed immediately by an injection of LiCl to induce a taste aversion. Sucrose preference scores indicated a significant latent inhibition effect for 6 and 9 pre-exposures, but failed to reveal any effect of Ketamine.

## POSTER 7

### **THE EFFECTS OF KETAMINE ADMINISTRATION ON ANXIETY AND DEPRESSIVE-LIKE BEHAVIORS**

SHANNON HAAS, AMY SILVESTRI HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has implicated ketamine as a novel treatment for depression (Garcia et al., 2009), but its effectiveness in treating anxiety has yet to be established. In this study, rats exposed to a stressor demonstrated depressive-like symptoms, which were reversed by ketamine. However, ketamine had no effect on anxiety. This indicates a dissociation between the drug's effect on models of depression and anxiety.

## POSTER 8

### **ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT PRESERVES SOCIABILITY IN ADOLESCENT MATERNALLY SEPARATED CD-1 MICE**

JANELLE VICTORIA LEMON, JANELLE VICTORIA LEMON, CATHERINE CORNWELL, ALEXIS ACUNA, JEREMY DENNEN (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Adolescent mice separated from their mothers for three hours a day during the first two weeks of life did not show normal preference for an enclosure housing a strange mouse vs. an empty enclosure. In contrast, placing such mice in an enriched environment for two weeks after weaning prevented the sociality deficit. Odors from the nests of strange mice attracted both groups, indicating that olfactory impairment was not responsible for the sociality deficit.

#### POSTER 9

##### **CHRONIC KETAMINE DURING ADOLESCENCE IMPAIRS OBJECT RECOGNITION MEMORY IN RATS**

WILLIAM HARDIN, AMY SILVESTRI HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Prior research has demonstrated that ketamine impairs object recognition memory (Pitsikas et al., 2008). However, the effects of ketamine on short- and long-term effects on cognition remain unknown. The current study demonstrated that adolescent ketamine produces deficits in both short- and long-term object recognition memory, indicating that ketamine not only induces deficits in how rats explore novel objects and locations in adolescence, but also deficits that persist into adulthood.

#### POSTER 10

##### **CHOLINERGIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO PASA AND COGNITIVE COMPENSATION IN AGING**

BRITTNEY YEGLA, JENNIFER FRANCESCONI, VINAY PARIKH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The cognitive reserve hypothesis explains functional age-related changes as a compensatory response. What neural mechanisms underlie cognitive reserve remains unknown. Here we determined the contribution of the cholinergic system in cognitive compensation. Partial cholinergic deafferentation of the prefrontal cortex in aged rats impaired attentional capacities and produced heightened prefrontal activity as compared to young rats. Our findings suggest that prefrontal cholinergic disruption produces age-related decline in attentional capacities by impeding the posterior-to-anterior shift in aging.

#### POSTER 11

##### **CHRONIC L-KYNURENINE TREATMENT DURING ADOLESCENCE FACILITATES SIGN-TRACKING IN ADULT RATS**

NICOLE E. DEANGELI, STEPHEN E. CHANG, TRAVIS P. TODD, DAVID J. BUCCI (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

This experiment investigated the effects of raising kynurenic acid (KYNA) levels during adolescence on sign-tracking behavior during adulthood. Chronic administration of l-kynurenine (L-KYN, the precursor of KYNA) during adolescence (PND 27-53) facilitated sign-tracking during adulthood (PND 109-119). Elevating KYNA levels during adolescence also resulted in increased ability to sign-track when the contingencies were reversed. The implications of increased KYNA levels during development on the cognitive deficits present in adults with schizophrenia are discussed.

#### POSTER 12

##### **CHLORPYRIFOS ORGANOPHOSPHATE PESTICIDE EXPOSURE INDUCES BEHAVIORAL AND DOPAMINERGIC CHANGES IN RATS.**

LYNN MCGOEY, COURTNEY DUHNING, BRENDAN PLOTKE (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE), PATRICIA WHITAKER-AZMITIA (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Exposure to the organophosphate pesticide chlorpyrifos (CPF) can lead to a variety of changes in behavior and neuronal function. Sprague-Dawley rats exposed to CPF (1mg/kg) on postnatal days 3-5 are hyperactive in an open-field (darting, rearing, play-fighting;  $p < .05$ ) and have learning deficits using the passive-avoidance paradigm ( $p < .05$ ) by PND30. Immunohistochemical staining shows apparent loss of dopamine cell processes and cell bodies in the substantia nigra ( $p < .02$ ) and midbrain ( $p > .05$ ) on PND6.

#### POSTER 13

##### **DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS BETWEEN DARK AND MILK CHOCOLATE ON PAIN PERCEPTION**

EDWARD J. SCHICATANO (WILKES UNIVERSITY), LEANNA BRISSON (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), KRISTEN CRAVEN (GEORGE MASON), ADAM BAILEY, TEAKA FLORES (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

The effects of dark and milk chocolate on acute pain perception were studied in two experiments. In experiment 1, participants were either given 1.75 oz. of 60% cacao, or white chocolate. In experiment 2, participants were either given 1.75 oz. of 38% cacao, white chocolate or no chocolate. Pain sensitivity was assessed using the cold pressor test. The data reveal that dark chocolate significantly reduced pain perception, however milk chocolate had no effect.

#### POSTER 14

##### **TASTE BUD NUMBER CORRELATES WITH RETROSPECTIVE PERCEIVED MAGNITUDE OF PAINFUL MEMORIES**

MARK ANDREW AFFELTRANGER, KENNETH STABLES (BETHANY COLLEGE)

The Modified Green Scale can validly quantify oral pain experiences. Previously, we demonstrated this scale correlates with taste bud number and personality characteristics indicative of sensitivity. In this study, we found that a participant's perceived magnitude of their most and third most painful experiences correlated with taste bud number. We question the validity of the scale since oral pain experiences could bias how participants interpret the verbal labels for non-oral pain experiences.

#### POSTER 15

##### **FOREBRAIN FOS INDUCTION FOLLOWING FEAR-CUE INHIBITED FEEDING IN MALE AND FEMALE RATS**

CHRISTINA J REPPUCCI, GORICA D PETROVICH (BOSTON COLLEGE)

We have previously shown that food-deprived male and female rats will inhibit feeding in response to a conditioned fear-cue. In the current study we used this behavioral paradigm to map a forebrain network that mediates the competition of learned cues with physiological drives. To accomplish this, we evaluated Fos induction within cortical, thalamic, and hypothalamic regions implicated in feeding, fear, and/or learning. We found feeding-, sex-, and conditioning-specific patterns of Fos induction.

#### POSTER 16

##### **EFFECTS OF PARA-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE ON ANXIETY, PASSIVE AVOIDANCE, AND EXTINCTION IN ADOLESCENT RATS**

RHEA M FRENCH, ROBERT W. FLINT, JR. (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examined the relationship between tryptophan deficiencies, anxiety, passive-avoidance conditioning and extinction. Adolescent male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly assigned to groups receiving 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg of the tryptophan antagonist para-chlorophenylalanine ethyl methyl HCL (PCPA) or saline. Performance in the elevated plus maze did not reveal any effects among groups, but PCPA significantly disrupted passive-avoidance retention which lasted until the third extinction trial.

#### POSTER 17

##### **CHEMO FOG: AN ANALYSIS OF LONG-TERM DEMYELINATING EFFECTS OF CHEMOTHERAPY IN MICE**

CHRISTY L FESSLER (NAZARETH COLLEGE), THANE FREMOUW, MAXWELL HENNINGS (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE)

"Chemo fog" is a phenomenon in which individuals treated with chemotherapy drugs experience long-term cognitive deficits after treatment. As of yet, it is unclear what the neurobiological mechanism underlying chemo fog is. These studies utilize a male C57BL/6J mouse model to evaluate a number of chemotherapy drugs and their potentially demyelinating effects following administration. While the specific point at which it is first apparent may vary, administration of chemotherapy appears to lead to delayed demyelination.

#### POSTER 18

##### **OLDER ADULT SOCIAL NETWORK SIZE RELATES TO NEURAL PROCESSING OF SOCIAL STIMULI**

ALEXANDRA D'AGOSTINO, TURHAN CANLI (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Older adult loneliness has been linked to poor health outcomes including depression and cardiovascular disease. Here, we examined the relationship between BOLD activation to social images and social affiliation in older adults. Lower scores on the Social Network Index were correlated with increased activity in

the postcentral gyrus, precentral gyrus, insula, fusiform gyrus and lingual gyrus to positive social images. These results suggest that social network size may be related to processing of social information.

#### POSTER 19

##### **POST-CONCUSSIVE SYMPTOMOLOGY PREDICTS MEMORY AND MOTOR SPEED PERFORMANCES IN CONCUSSED ATHLETES**

ANTHONY FATZINGER (PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE), JILL FLEISCHER, MS (WIDENER UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL CARVAJAL (WIDENER UNIVERSITY)

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention data estimates approximately 1.6 -3.8 million athletes sustain a sports-related concussion each year, which accounts for about 10% of all athletic injuries. Proper diagnosis and management of sports concussion relies on both symptom report and neurocognitive testing (Echemendia, 2012). In a sample of 223 college students who suffered a sports related concussion, results showed significant negative correlation between cognitive symptoms and three composites of ImPACT scores.

#### POSTER 20

##### **THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT FILTER SETTINGS AND MEASUREMENT CRITERIA ON THE FEEDBACK-RELATED NEGATIVITY IN ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS**

SHAWN E FAGAN (THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JILL GROSE-FIFER (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The brain's response to feedback (FRN) is still developing during adolescence. However, studies vary in how the FRN is measured. We used a variety of analyses to measure the FRN in adults and adolescents (n=77). Main effects of magnitude, valence, and age were largely preserved across analyses; however, two- and three-way interactions varied. We suggest some analyses may not be sensitive enough to detect more subtle relationships between age and gender.

#### POSTER 21

##### **ACCUMBENS MECHANISMS OF CUE REACTIVITY IN A RODENT MODEL OF BINGE EATING**

DANIEL QUINTIN, JOSHUA STAMOS, MARK WEST (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This study explored cue salience in a rat model of binge eating disorders. We examined neural activity in the nucleus accumbens in response to a food associated cue in an established rat model of binge eating (BE). Female rats underwent a six week BE treatment followed by a ten day Pavlovian test using a conditioned stimulus paired with a sucrose reward. Subjects exhibited heightened neuronal responses as a result of the food-associated cue.

**POSTER 22****LOCALIZING REGIONS ACTIVATED BY REPEATED THREAT WITHOUT HARM**

ANDREW SEUNGHYUN LEE (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), DIANE JIHYE KIM (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY MEDICINE), ASHLEY A. YTTREDAHL (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), CRYSTAL R. SHAH (NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE), BRENDA J. ANDERSON (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Repeated threats without harm, presented as predator odor, and abrupt lights and sounds, while animals traversed through a tunnel to obtain food or water. Rats became hyper-reactive to threat and hyper vigilant. To identify sites activated by threat, we used a marker of metabolic plasticity to locate areas with neural activation. The PMD of the hypothalamus had significantly more metabolic capacity after exposure to threat. The lateral septum and prelimbic cortex tended toward group differences.

**POSTER 23****THE INFLUENCE OF TASK INTERRUPTION ON EVENT RELATED POTENTIALS AND ACTION MEMORY**

VICTORIA BARTEK, ANDREW LEYNES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The influence of interruption on source memory for actions was investigated. Participants engaged in word copying, with some words partially copied (i.e., interrupted) at 25%, 50%, or 75% of the word. Source memory for fully copied and interrupted words was measured, and ERPs were recorded in Experiment 3. Interruption increased false memories for performed actions, and ERPs indicate interruption levels affected activated information and source monitoring.

**POSTER 24****THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEAK THETA FREQUENCY AND COGNITIVE ABILITY IN NORMAL ADULTS**

SPENCER B. MULLEN, KATHERINE P. AUSTIN, JEFFREY C. MERCURIO, ALEXIS N. LAWLESS, JESSICA I. FLECK (RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Prior studies have shown that high theta power, both globally and over the frontal lobes, may be a possible biomarker for cognitive decline. We hypothesized that individuals with higher peak theta frequency would demonstrate weaker performance on assessments of executive function than those with lower peak theta frequency, possibly indicating cognitive decline. Our results support our hypothesis by showing that greater peak theta frequency is related to weaker performance on different measures of executive function.

**POSTER 25****CAN CLOCK DRAWING MEASURE THE ATTENTIONAL WINDOW?**

MONICA DE IORIO, MICHELLE C. ROSENTHAL, KELLY M. GOEDERT (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), PEII CHEN (KESSLER FOUNDATION), MANSI PATEL, KELLIE M.

MADDEN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Individuals with spatial neglect have a tendency to draw smaller clocks than individuals without neglect. This study addressed the question of whether small clock drawings may indicate small attentional windows by examining the relationship between the size of clock drawings and attentional windows in healthy young adults. For people who play videogames, clock drawing and attentional window size are positively correlated, however no relationship was found for people without videogame experience.

**POSTER 26****“HOW DO YOU REALLY FEEL?” CUE-INDUCED BRAIN ACTIVITY CAN PREDICT IMPLICIT ATTITUDES TOWARDS DRUG USE IN COCAINE-DEPENDENT PATIENTS.**

ZACHARY A. MONGE (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), DANIELA S. JOEFIELD (LINCOLN UNIVERSITY), JESSE J. SUH, RONALD N. EHRMAN, KANCHANA JAGANNATHAN, ZE WANG, THERESA R. FRANKLIN, REAGAN R. WETHERILL, KIMBERLY YOUNG, MICHAEL GAWRYSIAK, DANIEL D. LANGLEBEN, CHARLES P. O'BRIEN, ANNA ROSE CHILDRESS (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Drug cue-triggered activation of mesolimbic reward (“feeling”) circuits may predict a drug user’s implicit attitude towards cocaine. Cocaine-dependent patients (n=18) were scanned with event-related BOLD fMRI during exposure to brief cocaine vs. neutral cues. Post-scanning, participants completed an affective-priming task, designed to measure implicit attitudes towards drug-related stimuli. The affective-priming scores correlated positively with cue-triggered activation in several reward-relevant nodes ( $p < 0.05$ , uncorrected). We demonstrated that cue-induced brain activity can predict implicit attitudes towards cocaine use.

**POSTER 27****PSYCHOPATHY AND EXPECTATORY NEURAL RESPONSES TO EMOTIONAL STIMULI IN UNDERGRADUATES.**

ELVIRA KIRILKO (JOHN JAY COLLEGE, CUNY), AMY MEDINA (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY AND JOHN JAY COLLEGE, CUNY), ELLEN REINHARD, EDWARD BONFIGLIO (JOHN JAY COLLEGE, CUNY), JILL GROSE-FIFER (JOHN JAY COLLEGE, CUNY AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

We recorded ERPs to emotional images in male college students with high or low psychopathic traits. The late stimulus-preceding negativity (SPN), which indexes anticipation, was larger when the previous picture was unpleasant than when it was neutral. Students with low psychopathic traits showed a larger anticipation response than those with high traits, but this was only seen after viewing erotic images. This study adds additional evidence for emotional blunting in psychopathy.

**POSTER 28****DIFFERENTIAL ACTIVATION OF PRIMARY VISUAL CORTEX DURING A MODIFIED PONZO ILLUSION TASK**

KEITH FEIGENSON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE), STEVEN



SILVERSTEIN, CATHERINE HANSON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

In a recent paper, we showed that disorganization traits characteristic of schizophrenia-type disorders may exist on a personality continuum in the general population. These traits also correlate with performance on tasks of visual perceptual organization. In this study, we used fMRI analysis to show that the magnitude of a modified Ponzo illusion is reflected in primary visual cortex, and that there are individual differences in its magnitude.

#### POSTER 29

##### PCBS AND ATTENTION MEASURED ON THE CPT OF YOUNG MOHAWK ADULTS

BITA BEHFOROZ (COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF AURORA), JOAN NEWMAN, LAWRENCE M. SCHELL, MIA V. GALLO (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, SUNY), AGNES JACOBS (AKWESASNE TASK FORCE ON THE ENVIRONMENT)

This study examined the relationship between attention and impulsivity, measured by omission and commission scores on the Conners Continuous Performance Test, and current body burden of PCBs in 141 Mohawk young adults whose environment has been contaminated by industrial effluent. After adjusting for multiple covariates, regression analyses showed a relationship between PCB levels and attention scores, but only for males.

Friday, March 6, 2015

1:30pm-2:50pm

Poster

Franklin Hall A

**LEARNING POSTERS**  
Friday, March 6, 2015  
1:30pm-2:50pm

#### POSTER 31

##### SKINNERIAN THEMES IN MAINSTREAM PSYCHOLOGY

MURRAY J. GODDARD (UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK)

Writings of B.F. Skinner are compared to selected mainstream psychologists, including John Bargh, Dan Wegner, Ellen Langer, & Allen Frances. The striking similarities between Skinner's writings and these prominent psychologists support Richelle's (1993) prediction that psychologists may eventually discover that Skinner was a forerunner in the theory and practice of psychology.

#### POSTER 32

##### EFFECTS OF EXTINCTION AND COUNTERCONDITIONING ON AVERSIVE EVALUATIVE CONDITIONING

ERIN E. CAHILL, BREANA R. MARCHWINSKI, JEFFREY A. LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Previous research has shown that pairing pictures of food with pictures of disliked body types results in aversive evaluative

conditioning, and that extinction of the CS pictures may be ineffective in reducing the aversion. The present study involved two experiments in which pictures of foods paired with photos of either liked or disliked body types were rated before and after conditioning, and after either extinction training or counterconditioning with a preferred body picture.

#### POSTER 33

##### PRIOR EXTINCTION ENHANCES LEARNING OF FIXED TEMPORAL INTERVALS IN HUMAN CONDITIONED SUPPRESSION.

JEFFREY A. LAMOUREUX, DANIELLE S. PARK, JESSICA L. NARDOLILLO (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Previous studies have suggested that extinction may enhance attention to contextual cues (e.g., Rosas, Callejas-Aguilera, Ramos-Alvarez, & Abad, 2006). The present study examined whether prior extinction would facilitate the acquisition of conditioned suppression to the context when participants received subsequent un signaled US presentations. In support of an enhanced attentional mechanism, participants who received prior extinction learned to suppress responding more quickly, and in a time-dependent fashion, than participants who had received only prior conditioning.

#### POSTER 34

##### DELAYED EXTINCTION FOLLOWING PRE-EXPOSURE IN LI IS ABOLISHED BY A CONTEXT CHANGE

CATHERINE M. LACOURSE (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), ROBERT N. LEATON (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE), WESLEY P. JORDAN (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Pre-exposure of a CS retards conditioning (latent inhibition) and, in our hands, delays the subsequent extinction of the conditioned response. Theories of LI that address extinction predict faster, not slower extinction in pre-exposed animals. Both LI and extinction are context-sensitive. Changing the context between conditioning and extinction abolished the delayed extinction effect. The context specificity of delayed extinction shows the importance of contextual associations and may offer new insights into mechanisms associated with stimulus pre-exposure.

#### POSTER 35

##### DOES ENRICHMENT REDUCE RELAPSE? AN EXTENSION INVESTIGATING THE NON-ADDITIVE EFFECTS OF EARLY-LIFE ENRICHMENT AND SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY (RELAPSE) OF PAVLOVIAN BEHAVIOR

CODY BROOKS, KAYLA HAYES (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Enriched and standard-raised rats received Pavlovian appetitive conditioning, extinction, and spontaneous recovery testing either once or twice (2, or 1 and 2, weeks after extinction). Enriched rats showed weaker spontaneous recovery than standard-raised rats at 2 weeks and low recovery equated to the 2-week result at 1 week. Enrichment helped maintain lowered relapse over 2 tests and may improve memory involved in appetitive Pavlovian-response treatment protocols.

**POSTER 36****STATE-DEPENDENT EFFECTS OF CYCLOHEXIMIDE INDUCED RETROGRADE AMNESIA FOR LATENT INHIBITION**

JAMES F BRIGGS, BRIAN P OLSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

An experiment with rats investigated whether reexposure to the amnesic agent, cycloheximide, would reverse amnesia for latent inhibition. When cycloheximide was administered immediately following preexposure there was significant forgetting (i.e., amnesia for latent inhibition). The amnesia for the latent inhibition memory was reversed, i.e., the preexposure memory was recovered, following reexposure to the amnesic agent.

**POSTER 37****CONCORD GRAPE JUICE REVERSES MEMORY IMPAIRMENT IN MIDDLE-AGED RATS BUT NOT OLD RATS**

LAURA WILSON, ERIC STOUFFER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examined if antioxidants given to 20-month old rats reversed the impairment in latent learning (the acquisition of neutral information that does not immediately influence behavior) normally seen in middle-aged male rats. The results showed that 3 weeks of grape juice reversed the impairment for 14-month old rats but not 20-month old rats. This may be because the older rats needed to be given the antioxidants longer to see the reversal.

**POSTER 38****COGNITIVE DECLINE IN OLD HOMING PIGEONS (COLUMBA LIVIA): SPATIAL-FEATURE REFERENCE MEMORY IMPAIRMENT**

MARY ELIZABETH FLAIM (BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA NICOLE CARNEY (BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY), GERALD HOUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), VERNER PETER BINGMAN, VINCENT JESSE COPPOLA (BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY)

We recently documented a spatial working memory deficit in older compared to younger homing pigeons. In the current study, we report an age-related impairment in the acquisition of reference memory in which a goal location could be encoded by spatial and feature cues. Cue-conflict trials found that aging was not accompanied by any robust change in spatial or feature cue preference, but an age related difference in lateralized-attentional bias for feature cues may exist.

**POSTER 39****BEHAVIORAL ADJUSTMENT USING FOOD OR WATER AS REINFORCEMENT**

MARIO SERRANO, CARLA GONZÁLEZ, SANDINO PERALTA, DARCY MARTÍNEZ (UNIVERSIDAD VERACRUZANA)

Between phases, rats were exposed to non-contingent, contingent and conditional-contingent temporally defined schedules. Between groups water or food was used as reinforcement. Adjustment of behavior to each contingency arrangement was calculated using a formula that arithmetically related stimuli (i.e., scheduled and obtained) and functionally defined different kinds of responses (i.e., required and persistent). Adjustment under non-contingent reinforcement was higher than under contingent reinforcement. However, adjustment under contingent reinforcement was lower than under conditional-contingent reinforcement and this effect was more robust for food-deprived rats than for water-deprived rats. The results do not agree with the idea that behavior under such kinds of contingency arrangements is progressively more complex and inclusive.

**POSTER 40****RESPONSE-SEQUENCE LEARNING AND MAINTENANCE IN SPONTANEOUSLY HYPERTENSIVE AND WISTAR KYOTO RATS**

MOLLY HASKELL, SIERRA CARAMIA, ADAM FOX (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Changes in discriminative stimuli can be highly disruptive to response sequence learning and maintenance. Spontaneously Hypertensive rats (SHR) and Wistar Kyoto rats (WKY) were trained on a Left-Right lever-press sequence in the presence of discriminative stimuli. Subsequently, discriminative stimuli were removed or reversed to assess behavioral autonomy. WKY accuracy remained relatively stable compared to the SHR group in the face of changes to discriminative stimuli, suggesting increased behavioral autonomy.

**POSTER 41****PRESENCE OF PUNCTATE CUES DURING EXTINCTION PREVENTS RENEWAL BY OVERSHADOWING THE CONTEXT**

IAN R. JACOBS, MADELEINE G. MASON, JAMES C. DENNISTON (APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Thirsty rats received X+ fear conditioning in Context A followed by extinction of a simultaneous compound of X and novel stimulus Y in Context B. Testing with XY resulted in less renewal of conditioned fear in Contexts B or C relative to testing with X alone. In Experiment 2, Y failed a summation test for conditioned inhibition, suggesting that Y functioned as an occasion setter and overshadowed Context B in acquiring modulatory control over X.

**POSTER 42****TEMPORAL PROCESSING IN THE SPONTANEOUSLY HYPERTENSIVE RAT MODEL OF ADHD**

DEPIKA SINGHA (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The Spontaneously Hypertensive Rat (SHR) is the most studied animal model of ADHD. However, several studies show that the SHR does not consistently exhibit temporal processing deficits similar to those observed in humans diagnosed with ADHD. Six

male SHR and Wistar Kyoto (WKY) rats were exposed to a fixed-interval temporal-bisection task. SHR bisection points were earlier, adding to the evidence that the SHR is processing time faster than WKY controls.

#### POSTER 43

##### **CONDITIONED TASTE AVERSION USING CARBON DIOXIDE AS THE UNCONDITIONED STIMULUS IN CD-1 MICE: FOLLOWUP STUDY**

JOSEPH L MIELE, RAFAEL RIVERA (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Previously, our lab used the conditioned taste aversion paradigm to assess the subjective state of mice provided a single carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) exposure. Mice who consumed saccharin followed by non-lethal exposure CO<sub>2</sub> had slightly lower saccharin preference ratios relative to mice receiving saccharin only. This study included a needed control group receiving water-CO<sub>2</sub> pairings, and additional mice in the saccharin-CO<sub>2</sub>, and saccharin-only conditions. While the Saccharin-CO<sub>2</sub> mice now showed a significantly lower preference for saccharin relative to mice receiving saccharin only, the water-CO<sub>2</sub> mice also showed lower saccharin preferences. These findings suggest CO<sub>2</sub> exposure produces primarily a non-associative reduction in saccharin preference.

#### POSTER 44

##### **SOMETIMES COMPETING RETRIEVAL PREDICTS THE ROLE OF WITHIN-COMPOUND ASSOCIATIONS IN RETROSPECTIVE REVALUATION.**

JAMES E. WITNAUER, RYAN HUTCHINGS, JACK RHODES, SARAH KYSOR (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT)

Backward blocking is more strongly correlated with memory for within-compound associations than forward blocking (Melchers et al., 2004; 2008). These findings are often interpreted as problematic for performance-focused models that assume a necessary role for within-compound associations in both retrospective revaluation and traditional cue competition effects. However, simulation results indicate that a performance-focused model (Stout & Miller, 2007; Psychological Review) explains this trial order effect based on its use of local error reduction.

#### POSTER 45

##### **ABSENCE OF THIAMINE-BASED FLAVOR PREFERENCE WHEN CONTROLLING FOR POTENTIALLY CONFOUNDING VARIABLES**

RACHEL ANNE RICHARDSON, DIANA KLAKOTSKAIA, MATT MCCABE, EMILY WOODALL, TODD SCHACHTMAN (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI - COLUMBIA)

Earlier studies found that thiamine-deficient rats that received flavor-thiamine pairings come to prefer that flavor. However, it remains unclear whether flavor preference remains when subjects are repleted with thiamine. This study tested the effects of thiamine-deficiency at the time of conditioning and at test on flavor consumption. A lack of thiamine preference following such

conditioning raises the possibility that the differences found in earlier studies may have been due to uncontrolled factors.

#### POSTER 46

##### **EFFECTS OF THE RELATIVE VALUES OF ALTERNATIVES ON PREFERENCE FOR FREE-CHOICE IN HUMANS**

KRISTEN A. ROST (VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE), NANCY S. HEMMES, ALICIA M. ALVERO (QUEENS COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Under concurrent-chains schedules of reinforcement, organisms often prefer conditions that allow selection among alternatives (free-choice) to conditions that do not (forced-choice). We present data on free-choice preference for humans who gained or lost points by selecting images of cards on a computer screen. While it was always possible to obtain the same number of points across free- and forced-choice, preferences for free-choice decreased as the points associated with some of the cards in free-choice reduced.

#### POSTER 47

##### **THE EFFECTS OF GENDER ON SHARING BEHAVIOR IN A COLLEGE SAMPLE**

STEPHANIE STILLING, ERIKA YOST, DAVID NATHANIEL, MATTHEW BAMBINO, LAQUANNA BAKER, MACEY MARTIK (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

This study investigated human sharing within a laboratory task, which simulated environmental variability and resource scarcity. Participants were given the choice between working alone or sharing earnings. The difficulty of meeting an earnings requirement was manipulated across conditions to investigate the effects of economic context on sharing. Gender differences were examined to determine if there is a significant difference between the sharing behaviors of men and women.

#### POSTER 48

##### **EXTINCTION AND RECOVERY OF THE ASSOCIATIVE TOLERANCE TO ETHANOL IN RATS**

MARIO A. LABORDA, VALERIA GONZÁLEZ (DEPARTAMENTO DE PSICOLOGÍA, UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE), VÍCTOR NAVARRO (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA), RONALD BETANCOURT (DEPARTAMENTO DE PSICOLOGÍA, UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE)

Two experiments studied the extinction of the associative tolerance to the ataxic effect of ethanol in rats. Exp1 examined the summative effects of renewal and spontaneous recovery of extinguished tolerance. Both effects were found, but not a summative effect between them. Exp2 examined the summative effects of extinction in multiple context and massive extinction in preventing the renewal of extinguished tolerance. Both techniques were effective but a summative effect between them was not found.

#### POSTER 49

**CONFIGURAL OR ELEMENT-ORIENTED MENTAL SET DETERMINES THE EASE OF PATTERNING DISCRIMINATIONS IN CAUSAL LEARNING**

J. W. (BILL) WHITLOW, BRIANNA SORETH, REGINA KELLEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

Refining a methodology our lab first described three years ago, we have examined the effects of configural-oriented vs. element-oriented mental set on what is learned about cues and cue combinations in a causal reasoning task. Participants learned positive patterning, negative patterning, and bi-conditional discriminations with either a configural set or an element-oriented set. Using a configural set led to relatively better discrimination performance for complex discriminations, whereas using an element-oriented set led to relatively more summation in responding to novel compounds.

**POSTER 50**

**OPIOID GROWTH FACTOR PREVENTS FEAR EXPRESSION IN AN ANIMAL MODEL OF PTSD**

JENNIFER LYNN THOMSON, EMMA CARTISANO, PAIGE HOPKINS, SEAN TEAGER, ERIN WENDLING, WILLIAM GOULART, JACQUELINE PUSEY (MESSIAH COLLEGE)

The current study investigates the pharmacotherapeutic use of opioid growth factor (OGF) as prevention for the expression of conditioned fear in an animal model of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Rats received a series of foot shocks in a distinct environment followed by administration of either OGF or saline vehicle. Animals treated with OGF exhibited significantly less freezing behavior, an indicator of conditioned fear, when exposed to the shock-associated environment.

**POSTER 51**

**"WHAT'S FOR DINNER?": SOCIAL TRANSMISSION OF FOOD PREFERENCE IN LAB RATS.**

MARY ELIZABETH SORCI, HIGH SCHOOL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), RENY RAMOS, HIGH SCHOOL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), ELISE DETRUDE, HIGH SCHOOL, ALLISON HICKS, HIGH SCHOOL, CHARLES DILLON OMAN, HIGH SCHOOL, SCARLET SANDERS, HIGH SCHOOL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Social interaction allows for sensory information to be transmitted promoting survival in all mammals (Masuda, Narikiyo, Someya & Aou, 2013). In the present study, we explored social interaction and its influence on taste preference in lab rats. A demonstrator rat was allowed to consume a treat food for 30-minutes before socializing with an observer rat. Results showed that rats were more likely to choose the food that had been associated with the social interaction.

**POSTER 52**

**DISCOVERING WORD LEARNING AND FAST-MAPPING ABILITIES IN DOMESTIC GOATS (CAPRA HIRCUS)**

AMBER WINSOR, DORIS BITLER DAVIS (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Fast-mapping is a learning process in which the learner creates a "quick and rough hypothesis" about the meaning of a new word (Kaminski, Call, and Fischer, 2004). Research has shown that both humans and dogs use this process. This study will determine whether domestic goats, normally bred for their meat, hair, and milk rather than their ability to communicate with humans, also fast-map. Based on cognitive research on goats we believe they will demonstrate fast-mapping when learning names of toys.

**POSTER 53**

**SOCIAL RANK AND AGGRESSION IN STABLED MALE HORSES: A NATURALISTIC OBSERVATION STUDY**

CRYSTAL TRICE (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), EYOHA BAYU, MINA ALI, MORGAN FOGLE (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The evolutionary stable strategy model was used to observe behaviors in relation to resource availability and dominance rank in a band of male gelding horses. The most dominant horse was predicted to show the greatest number of aggressive behaviors, mostly during feeding. As a group, the horses were expected to engage in less aggressive behaviors compared to other behaviors. Results show a significant correlation between aggression and dominance rank which will be discussed further.

**POSTER 54**

**VARYING REINFORCEMENT ON ONE ALTERNATIVE OF A CONCURRENT SCHEDULE**

MARY KATE CRENNY (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

The stay/switch model views choice as consisting of two sets of choices one at each alternative; the generalized matching law views choice as consisting of one set of choices. This experiment changed the number of reinforcers arranged at one alternative of a concurrent schedule and found that the run lengths and visit durations did not change at the other, unchanged alternative. This supports the stay/switch model, but not the generalized matching law's view of choice.

**POSTER 55**

**AN EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTIVATION AND EFFORT IN A MOUSE MODEL OF THE NEGATIVE SYMPTOMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA**

ELKE SCHIPANI (BARNARD COLLEGE), MATT R BAILEY (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), PETER D BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

To study how mice make decisions about effortful choices, we allowed mice to choose between two topographically different responses. We manipulated the effort cost of each response type and found that mice are very sensitive to the effort requirements. Further, we found that a transgenic mouse that overexpresses the dopamine D2 receptor found bar pressing more effortful than controls, showing impaired motivation associated with D2 receptor overexpression is based on altered

effort of repetitive initiation of responses.

#### POSTER 56

##### ENHANCED LEARNING WITH AUDITORY TRAINING IN *CARASSIUS AURATUS*

ELIZABETH N. SACCO, JESSICA PONTIS, DEBRA HULL  
(WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Researchers used classical and operant conditioning to train two goldfish. Fish were operantly trained to swim through a "chimney" using a feeding wand as a prompt, one in the presence of a tone and the other not. The fish exposed to tone and wand succeeded on more trials than the one exposed to wand alone, which may provide evidence for enhanced learning in the presence of auditory stimulation in goldfish.

#### POSTER 57

##### HUMAN CONDITIONED PLACE PREFERENCES USING A SECONDARY REINFORCER

SONIYA ASSUDANI, ALEXANDRA PALMISANO, ANDREW CAREW, BONNIE DEATON, ELEANOR HUDD, LAUREN MASAYDA, STEPHEN FRIEDLAND, COURTNEY MCQUADE, MICHELLE PADUA, ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

To examine whether humans condition to prefer a virtual reality (VR) environment that has been paired with points, a secondary reinforcer, 95 participants underwent multiple pairings by exploring two distinct VR rooms. Room A was paired with arbitrary points, and Room B was not. In a free access test session, participants display a conditioned place preference by spending significantly more time in the room previously paired with points ( $p < 0.05$ ).

#### POSTER 58

##### ATTENTION OR MEMORY: ROLE OF ACETYLCHOLINE IN NEGATIVE PATTERNING IN TURTLES

ALICE POWERS, CHAO YU (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Blocking acetylcholine disrupts learning performance. If acetylcholine was involved in memory, blocking acetylcholine after each day's training should disrupt memory consolidation. However, if acetylcholine was involved in attention, then blocking it after training should have no effect. Two groups of turtles were run, one injected after the experimental session with scopolamine, the other with saline. No significant difference between the two groups was found, supporting the idea that acetylcholine is involved in attention, not memory.

#### POSTER 59

##### QUANTITY DISCRIMINATION THROUGH OLFACTION: AN EXAMINATION OF CANINE COGNITION

AMBER MARIE SAMUELS, ALVA HUGHES  
(RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE)

This study examined the canine's ability to discriminate between

quantities using olfaction. Based on applied work it seems that dogs may be able to detect not just the presence of odor, but also the amount. Twenty-five dogs were tested on six trials that tested food motivation, visual discrimination, and olfactory detection, followed by six olfactory discrimination trials. Binomial tests revealed significance in olfactory detection ( $p=0.02$ ) but not visual ( $p=0.30$ ) and olfactory discrimination ( $p>0.30$ ).

#### POSTER 60

##### STIMULUS COMPETITION DURING LEARNED IRRELEVANCE TRAINING

TODD R. SCHACHTMAN, KIRKWOOD MEYERS (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI), MELISSA TAPIA (MIDWESTERN UNIVERSITY), RACHEL RICHARDSON (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI), RODICA GHINESCU (LINCOLN UNIVERSITY)

College students received an Eriksen flanker task in which the target letter was identical or not the same as the flanker stimuli, and cues were uninformative with respect to these conditions. Participants received overshadowing or blocking or a control treatment. For the test, the cues were now predictive of whether the target and flanker stimuli matched. The accuracy measure (errors) obtained evidence of stimulus competition for stimuli that were competing for learning of unpredictability.

Friday, March 6, 2015

1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Conference Room 403

##### DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM INVITED: COMPARATIVE ASPECTS OF PLAY IN HUMANS AND RODENTS

Friday, March 6, 2015

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: MILLIE RINCÓN-CORTÉS

##### COMPARATIVE ASPECTS OF PLAY IN HUMANS AND RODENTS

Play is one of the earliest forms of social behavior displayed among juveniles in humans and other animals. Play contributes to the development of social and emotional skills, suggesting it is a vehicle for learning. In this symposia, animal and human researchers come together to discuss the neurobiology of social play, the influence of early life environments on social play, and the use of social play in children to enhance learning and promote language development.

##### Presentations

##### Sex-Specific Regulation of Social Play Behavior by Vasopressin and Oxytocin in Juvenile Rats

by Alexa Veenema (Boston College)

##### Effects of Maternal Maltreatment on the Development of Social Play Behaviors in Rats

by Millie Rincón-Cortés, Regina M. Sullivan (Nathan Kline Institute, Child Study Center, NYU Langone Medical Center)

### Playing for Learning in a Digital World

by Jennifer M. Zosh (Penn State University, Brandywine), Kathy Hirsh-Pasek (Temple University), Roberta Golinkoff (University of Delaware)

### The Read-Play-Learn Project: Adding Playful Learning Activities to Shared Book Reading to Develop Vocabulary

by Brenna Hassinger-Das (Temple University), Tamara Spiwak-Toub (Temple University), Hande Ilgaz (Bilkent University), Deena Skolnick Weisberg (University of Pennsylvania), Molly Fuller Collins (Vanderbilt University), Kimberly Turner Nesbitt (Vanderbilt University), Jessica Eye (Lehigh University), Elizabeth Hadley (Vanderbilt University), Katherine Newman (Vanderbilt University), Bretta Rivera (Vanderbilt University), Stephany Wilson (Temple University), Burcu Unlutabak (Lehigh University), Kathy Hirsh-Pasek (Temple University), Roberta Golinkoff (University of Delaware), David Dickinson (Vanderbilt University), Ageliki Nicolopoulou (Lehigh University)

Friday, March 6, 2015

1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Conference Room 407

#### APPLIED INVITED SYMPOSIUM

Friday, March 6, 2015

1:30pm-2:50pm

### ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

**Predictors of Academic Procrastination in College Students**  
This study examined the relationships among stress, coping styles, academic self-efficacy and procrastination behavior in U.S. college students' (N=235). Academic self-efficacy, an avoidance coping style, and life stress were found to be correlated with academic procrastination. Results of a stepwise multiple regression indicated that academic self-efficacy, coping styles, and stress accounted for 14% of the variance in the prediction of academic procrastination. Implications for psychological counselors working with this population are addressed.

**Predictors of Academic Procrastination in College Student Athletes**

This study utilized a survey to obtain data to compare the impact of academic self-efficacy and coping styles on procrastination behavior in college student athletes (n=188) versus non-athletes (n=91). Correlational and stepwise multiple regression analyses were conducted. The results were that academic efficacy, avoidance coping and collective coping explained 29.2% of the variance in college student-athletes' procrastination behavior. Implications for future research and for addressing academic procrastination in college athletes are discussed.

**Behavioral Affects of Consideration of a Mastery Achievement Orientation, Future Consequences, and Future Time Perspective on Procrastination in College Students**

In order to predict academic procrastination, a survey was administered to undergraduates including measures of goal orientation, future orientation, consideration of future consequences, and academic procrastination behavior. A hierarchical regression analysis demonstrated associations between FTP, CFC, achievement goals, and procrastination.

There was a significant negative association between future orientation (FTP) and procrastination; a negative association with high consideration of future consequences (CFC) and procrastination; and a negative association between an achievement mastery orientation and procrastination.

### Presentations

#### Predictors of Academic Procrastination in College Students

by Robert Jay Lowinger, Bluefield State College  
Nicholas Hartlep, Illinois State University

#### Predictors of Academic Procrastination in College Student Athletes

by Kayla Hazelwood, Bluefield State College  
Robert Jay Lowinger, Bluefield State College

#### Behavioral Affects of Consideration of a Mastery Achievement Orientation, Future Consequences, and Future Time Perspective on Procrastination in College Students

by Karen Strand, University of Kentucky

Discussant(s): Robert Jay Lowinger (Bluefield State College)

Friday, March 6, 2015

1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper

Conference Room 405

#### SOCIAL PAPERS: INVITED SYMPOSIUM ON GENDER STEREOTYPING

Friday, March 6, 2015

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: ELIZABETH HAINES

#### INVITED SYMPOSIUM: STICKY GENDER STEREOTYPING: THE PERSEVERANCE OF GENDER BIAS OVER TIME, AT WORK, AT HOME, AND IN THE MIRROR

Gender Stereotypes have remained persistent despite many advances in women's social and economic status in the last thirty years. This symposium will be of interest to those who seek to (a) to understand and change gender stereotypes and sexism in a variety of contexts (work, home ) (b) deepen and expand their theoretical bases of gender stereotyping . In a first talk, Lofaro presents data from 1983 and 2014 demonstrating how gender stereotypes and their components (physical, trait, role, and physical) have remained remarkably stable over time. In a second talk Haines presents new model –supported with empirical data -- of gender stereotyping to account for both positive and negative evaluations of women and men who defy traditional stereotypes for breadwinning and caregiving. In a third talk, Moss Racusin demonstrates how biases in STEM operate as meritocracy beliefs and proposes methods for change. In a fourth talk Lemoncelli presents data showing how psychical attractiveness standards limit women's advancement in workplace settings. Together these talks provide understanding, insight, and areas of address for reducing gender bias.

### Presentations

### **The Times They Are A-Changing... Or are they not? A Comparison of Components of Gender Stereotypes, 1983 to 2014**

by Nicole Lofaro, William Paterson University, Chris Mericle, William Paterson University, Karl Schroeder, William Paterson University, Elizabeth Haines, William Paterson University, Kay Deaux, City University of New York, Graduate Center

We address the possibility that gender stereotypes have changed comparing the likelihood that a typical man or woman have gendered traits, role behaviors, occupations, and physical characteristics in 1983 (Deaux & Lewis, 1983) with a 2014 sample. While there are still strong distinctions between the average man and woman ( $d$ 's .39 to -1.51), there was also a reduction in gender stereotyping (e.g., agentic traits, male gender role) The consistency of gender stereotyping is explained by confirmation bias, illusory correlation while the observed changes are explained by correspondent inferences predicted from Social Role Theory (SRT; Eagly, 1987).

### **Penalty or Praise for Gender Stereotype Violation? The Gender Role Prioritization Model**

by Elizabeth L. Haines, William Paterson University, Steven Stroessner, Barnard College

Women and men experience bias when they violate prescriptive stereotyping for communion and agency, respectively. In this talk, I will present a new model – the Gender Prioritization Model -- to extend existing theory (e.g., Lack of Fit, Role Congruity) and explain gaps in understanding (i.e., praise for violating gender stereotypes). I will present data from three studies showing that gender role violators (i.e., men caregiving) will experience positive evaluations if their gendered prioritization (earning vs. caregiving) fits traditional gender stereotypes.

### **The Myth of Meritocracy? Demonstrating and Addressing Gender Bias in Academic Science**

by Corrine Moss Racusin, Skidmore College, Helena Rabasco, Skidmore College

Despite efforts to recruit and retain more women, a stark gender disparity remains within academic science, and gender bias may be a contributing factor. Thus, effective diversity interventions are needed to increasing awareness reduce bias. In this talk, I will present evidence of science faculty members' gender biases against female students, and highlight implications for academic meritocracy, diversity, and gender parity across science fields. I will then discuss new research testing theoretically grounded novel interventions aimed at increasing awareness of and reducing this gender bias.

### **Prescriptive Gender Stereotypes for Attractiveness: High Standards Keep Women Down**

by Ashley Lemoncelli, William Paterson University

Are women held to a higher physical attractiveness standards than are men? The implications for gender bias in attractiveness possibly limit women's achievement and status. In the current study, participants were asked to rate the desirability of traits associated with physical attractiveness for the average man, woman, and person. Results demonstrate that attractiveness

is more prescriptive for women than for men. A follow up study indicate that less attractive women are penalized at work in ways that unattractive men are not.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

**Event** **Conference Room 414**

**PSI CHI EVENT: JOBS WITH A BA/BS -- CONVERSATION HOUR**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

CHAIR: RON SHAPIRO

**"CONVERSATION WITH DRs. EARNEST, HETTICH AND SHAPIRO: YOUR FIRST JOB WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN PSYCHOLOGY"**

Following their invited symposium, Drs. Earnest, Hettich and Shapiro invite students to stay for one to one or small group discussions of students' specific questions about their first position with a Bachelor's degree in Psychology.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

**Event** **Conference Room 413**

**EPAGS INVITED SYMPOSIUM: EXPLORING GRADUATE SCHOOL**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

CHAIR: JEAN READING

**EXPLORING GRADUATE SCHOOL: FACING A CHALLENGING UNIVERSITY AND EMPLOYMENT MARKET**

NABIL EL-GHOROURY (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS), TONY D. CRESPI (THE UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Making application to graduate school is daunting. How does a Psy.D. compare with a Ph.D.? Should I consider an MA? What about accreditation? How do I evaluate differing programs? What does employment with differing degrees look like following graduation? What choices and options truly exist post-degree? This presentation provides critical information. Opportunity for individual questions will also guide the discussion.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

**Symposium** **Conference Room 412**

**SCRA INVITED SYMPOSIUM: BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

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CHAIR: ASTRID BEIGEL

**INVITED SYMPOSIUM: REIMAGINING BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TO IMPROVE POPULATION HEALTH**

While it is essential to improve access to quality behavioral health treatment, we must also accept that social, economic, and physical factors greatly contribute to health outcomes, perhaps even more than clinical care. Behavioral health care systems must address these broader determinants to improve population health. A conceptual framework describing a public health approach to behavioral health and large-scale community initiatives aimed to increase mental health awareness, reduce stigma, and improve neighborhoods will be presented.

**Presentations**

**Overcoming Resistance to Change: An Example of Success**  
by Astrid Beigel, Ph.D., County of Los Angeles, Department of Mental Health

**A Public Health Framework for Behavioral Health**  
by Arthur C. Evans, Jr., Ph.D., Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disability Services, City of Philadelphia and University of Pennsylvania

**Community Prevention, Early Intervention and Health Promotion Initiatives**

by Samantha Matlin, Ph.D., Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disability Services and Yale University

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**1:30pm-2:30pm**

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**Paper** **Conference Room 411**

**INTERNATIONAL PAPERS: ADAPTATION TO INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**1:30pm-2:30pm**

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CHAIR: DANIELA MARTIN

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

**INTERNATIONAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS: STUDENT EXPERIENCES AND EXPERIENTIAL PEDAGOGIES IN MOROCCO AND BALI**

JENNIFER M. PIPITONE (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), CHITRA RAGHAVAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Despite growth in short-term study abroad research, little empirical evidence demonstrates why short-term programs work. Through in-depth environmental exploration and cross-case analysis of student experiences on two ethnically-diverse, short-term study programs in Morocco and Bali, this research

identifies the processes involved in the production of international learning environments, documents student experiences and group dynamics within these environments, and reflects on experiential pedagogies that foster personal growth, cultural awareness, and cater to a diverse student community.

**1:50pm - 2:05pm**

**COGNITIVE FACTORS OF EFFECTIVE CROSS-CULTURAL ADAPTATION**

KSENIYA SHKVARILO (PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA)

This presentation presents the results of empirical research revealing a combination of various cognitive factors of cross-cultural adaptation. The received results demonstrate the relation between different forms of intelligence (emotional, social and cultural) and cross-cultural adaptation. Also, the connection between different kinds of cognitive styles and cross-cultural adaptation was considered. In the research the cognitive factors promoting the success of the cross-cultural process were emphasized.

**2:10pm - 2:25pm**

**MAKING THE BEST OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT EXPERIENCE IN THE U.S.**

MIHAELA DRANOFF (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

This presentation is based on an article I recently published in the International Psychology Bulletin for their international student column. I received a lot of messages following the publication of the article indicating that there is a need for presentations about the needs of international students. Counselors and faculty alike have expressed an interest in becoming familiar with the particularities of counseling/teaching international students. This paper is based on a research project that I conducted at MSU in a longitudinal design with a sample of international students. Recommendations for faculty and clinicians are included.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**1:30pm-2:50pm**

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**Paper** **Conference Room 401**

**COGNITIVE PAPERS: CATEGORIZATION & DECISION MAKING**  
**Friday, March 6, 2015**  
**1:30pm-2:50pm**

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CHAIR: JESSECAE MARSH, PHD (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

**THE INFLUENCE OF CATEGORY MEMBERSHIP ON CAUSAL ESSENCE BELIEFS**

JESSECAE MARSH, ANDREW ZEVENY (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

We tested how people's beliefs about a category were influenced



by learning about multiple routes to becoming a category member. We created artificial categories that varied in whether one, two, or no explicitly described routes to category membership were provided. Endorsement of the presence of a causal essence decreased when two category membership routes were described. These findings have important implications given that many categories (e.g., health disorders) may possess multiple routes to category membership.

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

**COGNITIVE CONSTRAINTS INCREASE BIAS IN MEMORY: EFFECTS OF DELAY AND COGNITIVE LOAD**

SEAN DUFFY (RUTGERS - CAMDEN), JOHN SMITH, SARAH ALLRED, L. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD (RUTGERS-CAMDEN)

Two experiments test the effect of increased delay and cognitive load on the central tendency bias in judgment. We find that delay and load increase the amount that participants bias stimuli (lines that vary in length) toward the central region of the distribution of lines. We interpret these findings in the context of the Category Adjustment Model, a bayesian model of memory.

**1:50pm - 2:05pm**

**THE EFFECT OF MEMORY ON SUBJECTIVE PROBABILITY JUDGMENTS**

DANIEL H BARCH JR., RICHARD A. CHECHILE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Subjective probability judgments are consistently and predictably inaccurate across a range of tasks. The current research assesses subjective probability by examining the effect of memory on judgments. The first study examines judgments made various delays in a Brown-Peterson paradigm. The second study used a continuous recall paradigm. In both, probability judgments were typically veridical with systematic patterns of distortion observed only under difficulty, indicating that subjective judgments depend on features of the task.

**2:10pm - 2:25pm**

**STRATEGIC SWITCHING: REWARD STRUCTURE INFLUENCES SELECTION IN A DYNAMIC DECISION MAKING ENVIRONMENT.**

DAVID BRAUN, CATHERINE ARRINGTON (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Decisions in a multitask environment about how to select and transition between tasks appear to be sensitive to both external reward and internal effort. Two experiments varied reward structure emphasizing overall points (Experiment 1) or speed in achieving a point goal (Experiment 2). In both experiments subjects were more responsive to the probabilities of reward loss than actual amount of reward loss. Overall, when switching tasks is rewarded, subjects overcome a natural bias to repeat.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

**Paper**

**Salon E - KEYNOTE ROOM**

**CLINICAL KEYNOTE SPEAKER: SCOTT LILIENFELD**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

CHAIR: DEBORAH J. WALDER, BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

**PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY: SCIENTIFIC CONSENSUS, SCIENTIFIC CONTROVERSY**

SCOTT LILIENFELD (EMORY UNIVERSITY)

In this talk, Dr. Lilienfeld will address widespread misconceptions about psychopathic personality (psychopathy), as well as recent scientific controversies concerning the nature and boundaries of this enigmatic condition. In particular, he will examine ongoing debates regarding (a) the causes of psychopathy, (b) the existence of successful psychopathy, and (c) the question of whether psychopathy is anything more than a configuration of well-established personality traits.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Poster**

**Franklin Hall A**

**APPLIED POSTERS**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**POSTER 1**

**PERCEPTION OF IMMIGRANTS**

NAOMI LEVITSKY, IN ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR/ APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

To research the perception of immigrants, 79 participants read a short vignette and looked at a randomly assigned picture of an immigrant. Although the results did not support my hypothesis that Latino men face more discrimination than other common immigrant groups, there was statistically significant data indicating that participants were more likely than not to indicate that they have seen discrimination in the United States.

**POSTER 2**

**EFFECTS OF PEPPERMINT SCENTED PENCILS ON AUGMENTING ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**

BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, LPHARM (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Freshman college students were provided a peppermint scented pencil during their freshman orientation course. At mid-term, students completed a questionnaire related to their use and evaluation of the pencil and their midterm grades were accessed. As use of the peppermint scented pencil increased, midterm GPA

increased. These findings support past research indicating peppermint scent can have a marked positive impact on academic performance.

### POSTER 3

#### **JOB LEVEL, INTERVIEWER CHARACTERISTICS AND PREFERENCE FOR HIRING PEOPLE WITH PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS**

ARNO R. KOLZ, NICOLE MCCARTHY, BRENDAN GOGGINS (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Recent research has indicated that approximately 4% of executives score high on psychopathy. The present study explores whether level of job, interviewer experience, and interviewer personality traits are related to a preference for hiring job applicants with traits that are more psychopathic. Results indicate that hiring managers, regardless of their personality or experience, are more likely to see psychopathic traits as desirable for high level positions.

### POSTER 4

#### **RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN WORKPLACE MONITORING, PERSONALITY, JOB SATISFACTION, AND TURNOVER**

KERRY SCHUERMANN, ERIN SLACK, ARNO KOLZ (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present study explores whether extent of employee monitoring influences several aspects of job satisfaction and intent to turnover. Possible moderating effects of personality are also examined. Results indicated that heavily monitored employees experience less job satisfaction, more work stress, less satisfaction with supervision, and are more likely to want to quit. Conscientiousness, agreeableness, and neuroticism did not moderate these relationships.

### POSTER 5

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF A SUMMER ASSIGNMENT TO ENCOURAGE FIRST-YEAR UNDERGRADUATES TO REFLECT ON WHAT IT MEANS TO DO ACADEMIC GOOD WORK**

ASHLEY SCHOENER, JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON, MARY KATHERINE WAIBEL DUNCAN, & NICOLE COWPERTHWAIT (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

GoodWork is defined as work that is excellent, ethical, and engaged. The Bloomsburg University GoodWork Initiative has developed a variety of programs to help introduce students to the concept of GoodWork. In one such program, approximately 2000 students completed a summer assignment requiring them to complete a reading, analyze two case studies, and write an essay about a role model of good work. We will discuss the design, implementation, and assessment of the summer assignment.

### POSTER 6

#### **SPEECH DISABLED MORE HIRABLE FOR COMPUTER**

#### **MEDIATED EMPLOYMENT WHEN USING SYNTHETIC SPEECH**

STEVEN E. STERN, ALEX W. BEAM, BRITTANY N. HOOVER, COURTNEY N. RUBRIGHT (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH-JOHNSTOWN)

Participants viewed videos of two disabled actors delivering persuasive appeals. The actors used either computer synthesized speech or their own dysarthric speech. Actor order and type of speech were counter balanced. Participants rated speakers more positively when synthetic speech was used in comparison to natural dysarthric speech. Synthetic speech was rated higher for skilled jobs over natural dysarthric speech. Synthetic speech also rated higher over natural dysarthric speech in computer mediated and telephone jobs.

### POSTER 7

#### **INVESTIGATING LATERALITY IN THE FREELY OCCURRING BEHAVIORS OF BUDGERIGARS (MELOPSITTACUS UNDULATES)**

MICHAEL R. STEPHENSON, MATTHEW J. ANDERSON, DANIEL P. BUCKLEY, ALYSSA M. CIAMPAGLIA, MICHELLE KING, MACKENZIE KERTESZ, BRITTANY D. DATORRE, MJ ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPHS UNIVERSITY)

Despite evidence supporting laterality in parrot species, side preferences are typically investigated while birds are performing experimental tasks. Thus, we sought to investigate freely occurring laterality in Budgerigars (*Melopsittacus undulates*). We hypothesized that individual-level side preferences exist. We conducted focal-animal observations of side preferences for unipedal foot support, scratching, preening, and stretching. In line with previous research, we found evidence for individual, but not population level, laterality.

### POSTER 8

#### **THE LONG TERM EFFECTS: FROM BULLIED TO BULLYING**

SEKIYA R. GILBERT (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The Long Term Effects: From Bullied To Bullying Abstract

This study evaluated the long term effects of bullying using an adaptation of The Multidimensional Peer-Victimization Scale (Mynard & Joseph, 2000) to measure childhood victimization and the Buss-Perry Scale (Buss & Perry, 1992) to measure adult aggression. The hypothesis of the study was that people bullied as children are more likely to be aggressive during adulthood. The results support the hypothesis showing a significant positive correlation between childhood bullying and adult aggression,  $r = +.283$ ,  $N=108$ ,  $p=.003$ .

### POSTER 9

#### **FACTORS THAT CATALYZE, HINDER, AND SUSTAIN UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS' PURSUIT OF ACADEMIC GOOD WORK**

VANESSA MARIE FULTZ, BREANNA LYNN ROMIG, MARY KATHERINE WAIBEL DUNCAN, JENNIFER ADRIENNE

JOHNSON, MARY CAMPBELL MCCAULEY (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Gardner, Csikszentmihalyi, and Damon (2001) defined good work as excellent (highest quality), ethical (socially responsible), and engaged (fulfilling). We invited 49 sophomores and 38 seniors to read an introduction to the concept of academic good work and respond to open-ended questions about factors that catalyzed, hindered, and sustained their pursuit of academic good work. Data may inform the development of high impact practices suitable for psychology majors as they progress through their undergraduate studies.

#### POSTER 10

##### **INTROVERTED LOW SELF-MONITORS AND EXPERIENCES OF WORKPLACE INCIVILITY**

NICOLE POIESZ, JESSICA SCHURSTEIN, RYAN GATTA, JENNIFER BUNK (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

We explored the extent to which self-monitoring and extraversion affect the relationship between workplace incivility experiences and supervisor satisfaction. Our results revealed that the negative relationship between the frequency of incivility experiences and supervisor satisfaction is stronger for high self-monitors than low self-monitors. Also, introverted low self-monitors reported low levels of supervisor satisfaction regardless of incivility experiences. Our results are discussed with respect to the emotion regulation challenges that introverted low self-monitors may experience.

#### POSTER 11

##### **EXAMINING LATERALITY AND TEMPERATURE EFFECTS IN RESTING CHILEAN FLAMINGOS VIA AN ONLINE WEBCAM**

CROY P. LAUGHLIN, ALYSSA M. CIAMPAGLIA, MEGAN C. TARCA, MATTHEW J. ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examined laterality and temperature effects on resting behavior in Chilean flamingos at Houston Zoo, TX. A negative relationship between temperature and unipedal resting birds was observed. Birds unipedally rested on cooler days and when in the water. No evidence of lateral preferences in neck-resting direction or in unipedal resting support leg was obtained, suggesting possible species differences between Chilean flamingos and Caribbean flamingos (cf. Anderson, Williams, & O'Brien, 2009) in terms of neck-resting preferences.

#### POSTER 12

##### **UNDERSTANDING ATTITUDES TOWARD AGING AND CAREERS IN GERONTOLOGY IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

MARY MARGARET CAMPBELL MCCAULEY (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This research focused on the effects of increased knowledge and experience with older adults on interest in aging studies and gerontology in 115 (29 male, 86 females) undergraduate

students. Descriptive statistical analysis revealed that positive experiences with older adults did not affect interest in a college program in gerontology whereas more information regarding job availability in gerontology did increase interest.

#### POSTER 13

##### **IT'S OUT OF MY CONTROL: GENDER, LOCUS OF CONTROL, AND WORKPLACE INCIVILITY**

JENNIFER BET, AHLEAH MILES, JAY PATEL, NICK KRUGER, JENNIFER BUNK (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

We explored the effects of gender and locus of control on the relationship between experiencing and perpetrating workplace incivility. A significant three-way interaction revealed that, for both genders, this relationship is stronger for those with an internal locus of control. Also, males with an internal locus of control who experienced infrequent incivility reported fewer instances of incivility perpetration than their female counterparts. These results raise questions about how individual differences can affect mistreatment reciprocation.

#### POSTER 14

##### **INTRODUCTION OF A SILVERBACK MALE INTO A GROUP OF WESTERN LOWLAND GORILLAS**

CHRISTINA PAVIA, REBECCA CHANCELLOR (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The introduction of a silverback western lowland gorilla into a family group of two females at the Philadelphia Zoo was observed. Two other male gorillas were housed individually at the zoo during this same time. We collected all occurrences data on the aggressive, sexual, and undesirable behavior of three of the individuals. We found that rates of sexual and undesirable behavior increased in the females while the rate of aggressive behavior increased in the male.

#### POSTER 15

##### **DETERMINANTS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' TIME NEEDED TO COMPLETE A TEST**

BENJAMIN J. LOVETT, MIKAYLA DRYMOND, LAUREN VITA (SUNY CORTLAND)

Many college students feel time pressure when completing classroom tests. In addition, students with recognized disabilities often receive additional time to take tests. We investigated predictors of the time taken by college students to complete a typical multiple-choice test that required reading comprehension skills. Reading fluency and information processing speed were the strongest cognitive predictors of time taken. We discuss implications for future research as well as for setting time limits for tests.

#### POSTER 16

##### **FOUR-LEGGED STUDY BUDDIES: PET OWNERSHIP AND STUDENT WELL-BEING IN COLLEGE**

SERGE ONYPER (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), KATELYN ALMON (DUKE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research suggests that various populations benefit from pet ownership and interaction. The current survey study explored the potential benefits of ownership or interaction with pets in a nationally-representative sample of college students. Results indicate that dog owners had higher self-esteem and better physical and mental well-being. For pet owners generally, amount of interaction with pets was associated with physical health and fitness. For non-owners, self-esteem was associated with time spent interacting with others' pets.

#### POSTER 17

##### **WATCHING VS. READING: STUDYING INFLUENCES ON TIPPING BEHAVIOR IN A LABORATORY SETTING**

JESSICA L. KETCH, DAVID B. STROHMETZ (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study compared two strategies for investigating restaurant tipping in a laboratory setting. 101 participants either read a narrative or watched a video of a good or poor dining experience. Afterwards, participants paid the bill including tip and evaluated the service provided. Tipping decisions and evaluations were more influenced by the quality of service in the video condition. Using videos appeared to increase the experimental and mundane realism when studying tipping in a controlled setting.

#### POSTER 18

##### **PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF FAIR TRADE CONSUMPTION**

ALISSA NOWAK, MARY RILEY, STACIE BARBERE, JEREMY ASHTON HOUSKA (CENTENARY COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Research on Fair Trade products suggests that people who are open to new ways of thinking are most apt to purchase Fair Trade products. The current study examined whether personality and values are linked to Fair Trade consumption. Participants completed individual differences measures and indicated their purchases. Data revealed a moderate positive relationship between warmth and total Fair Trade consumption. Our work suggests that personality research can increase the understanding of complex decision-making.

#### POSTER 19

##### **CROSS-EXAMINATION: EXPLORING THE IMPACT ON CHILDREN'S TESTIMONY**

JOANNE CRAIN, ANGELA M. CROSSMAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE-CUNY)

This study explored unscripted direct and cross-examination and its impact on young children's eyewitness testimony. Three- to five-year olds observed an innocuous event about which they were repeatedly and suggestively interviewed, leading to false beliefs in some. Three months later, the children underwent unscripted direct and cross-examination conducted by experienced trial attorneys. Results illustrate attorney techniques

that create inconsistency in children's testimony. Implications for children's testimony will be discussed.

#### POSTER 20

##### **PREVALENCE OF AND DEGREE OF BELIEF IN PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE MYTHS**

ANASTASHA M. HOMA, AMANDA L. TRAFICANTE, MARK G. RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

490 participants recruited through Amazon Mechanical Turk rated their degree of belief in 59 myths of popular psychology on a 5-point scale, which allowed researchers to measure not only belief or disbelief, but also the magnitude of those beliefs. Results indicated that participants accepted 27 of the myths and rejected 23 of the myths; the effect sizes for many of the accepted myths were small, so participants did not strongly believe many of the myths.

#### POSTER 21

##### **HOW WILL I GET MY PROTEIN? : GENDER DIFFERENCES IN MEAT EATING JUSTIFICATION**

ABIGAIL VOELKNER, BRIANNA L. CURRY, ROBIN A. REED DE ROJAS, JEREMY ASHTON HOUSKA (CENTENARY COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Past research suggests that women use indirect strategies to justify their consumption of meat, whereas men use direct strategies. Amazon Mechanical Turk respondents (N = 109) completed eating behavior items and Rothgerber's (2013) Meat Eating Justification (MEJ) scale. For female participants, positive correlations were observed between denial scores and total meat consumption; for male participants, positive relationships between health justification scores and total meat consumption. Findings are examined in the context of health education messages.

#### POSTER 22

##### **THEORIES AND MECHANISMS OF CHANGE ACROSS PSYCHOLOGY'S SUB-DISCIPLINES: A CONTENT ANALYSIS**

ASHLEY ZITTER, RACHEL SILVERSTEIN, MICHELLE PHILLIPS, GABRIELLE MCCLELLAND, LEIGH FLOUNLACKER, THOMAS J. TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

There is growing research attention directed at understanding the mechanisms of change that researchers use to help individuals change (e.g., Michie, Stralen, & West, 2011). Much of the existing research on change has had an applied clinical or health psychology topical focus. Preliminary content-analysis of 406 articles from 11 journals representing eight major sub areas of psychology is helping to determine whether there is a set of core theories and mechanisms of change.

#### POSTER 23

##### **DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT! THE EFFECT OF TRAUMA EXPOSURE ON PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH**

PATRICIA TOMICH, MORGAN FEE, VINCENZO SABELLI,  
CURTIS COULTER (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study assesses whether lifetime trauma exposure predicts physical and mental health, as well as links between these variables, health-related behaviors, and coping styles. Participants were 47 young adults (mean age = 22.91). Regression analyses revealed that the experience of more traumatic life events predicted worse physical and mental health, worse health-related behaviors, and more ineffective coping, which highlight avenues of possible future research centered on treatment that encourages active engagement in health-related behaviors.

#### POSTER 24

##### **FROM DISMAL TO DELIGHTFUL: THE EFFECTS OF FENG SHUI AND GRAPEFRUIT SCENT ON MOOD AND ENERGY**

ANN ELAINE MCKIM, NELL ANDERSSON, DANA EHRENTREU, JESSICA LEFFERS, KELLYN BROWER, REBECCA BYLER, BLAKE FISHER, HANS WEIH (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Short abstract: Positive psychology and feng shui emphasize factors that promote effective functioning and well-being. This study investigated the effects of using feng shui principles and grapefruit scent in transforming a small, dismal, windowless academic space. Feng shui organization resulted in enhanced mood, energy, room appeal, and productivity. Grapefruit scent increased energy. This study demonstrates that even small changes in a space can generate a more positive, energized, and appealing environment.

#### POSTER 25

##### **KNOWLEDGE IS POWER: HOW TEACHER KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEFS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH ALLOCATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL TIME**

LILY BETTE SCHWARTZ, JAMIE ZIBULSKY (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), LOUISE SPEAR-SWERLING (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of teacher knowledge and beliefs about Response to Intervention (RTI) on time allocation in a 2-hour language arts block. Teachers (N=102) completed questionnaires assessing RTI beliefs and knowledge, and documented how they intended to structure language arts time. Results indicated that teacher knowledge of RTI affected time allocation more than teacher beliefs, suggesting strengthening RTI knowledge may increase the probability of successful implementation of RTI in the area of reading.

#### POSTER 26

##### **DO HUNGER OR FAMILY SIZE INFLUENCE FOOD NEOPHOBIA?**

THOMAS R. ALLEY (CLEMSON UNIVERSITY)

Food neophobia, the tendency to avoid unfamiliar foods, varies in strength across individuals. This tendency may be reduced by hunger or by development in larger families where more

competition for food can occur. To evaluate this, the Food Neophobia Scale (FNS) and a measure of hunger (SLIM) were administered to 122 college students. Neither hunger nor number of siblings were correlated with FNS scores. The results support the validity of the widely used FNS.

#### POSTER 27

##### **INVESTIGATING TURNOVER, JOB SATISFACTION, AND EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT IN A RAPIDLY GROWING HOSPICE.**

DAVID ALAN GREENWAY, SHRADDHA GIAKWAD, CHRIS GIEBE, JOHN MCARDLE, ED.D., TERESA LYONS (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY)

This qualitative study examined conditions contributing to job satisfaction, engagement, and turnover within a fast growing hospice. The multifaceted investigation revealed that workload, communications, and lack of involvement in decision-making were the most referenced factors in work stress and low job satisfaction. This research contributed to the organization's ability to improve their performance on these three measures as well the organization's ability to sustain high quality of care for patients and families.

#### POSTER 28

##### **THE EFFECT OF BRANDING ON PERCEIVED WATER QUALITY**

DALE JORDAN KRATZ, CHRISTOPHER MILLER, ERIC MCGUCKIN, JOSHUA E. BLUSTEIN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The study determined if participants perception of water quality was effected by type of branding. Four brands of bottled water were emptied of its original contents and replaced with "tap" water. Participants were given a randomized test consisting of rating water quality. Quality of the two most expensive brands of water were perceived as significantly better than the least expensive brand. These data suggest that perceived water quality is determined by branding rather than quality.

#### POSTER 29

##### **WHY WE TEXT SO MUCH: PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE MINDFUL MESSAGING QUESTIONNAIRE**

LEORA TRUB, JEREMY RICHARDS, ALYSON CURTIS, JONNY O'HADI, ANN LOMIDZE, SAMANTHA SLAVKIN, RAMIZ RAFAILOV, BAPTISTE BARBOT (PACE UNIVERSITY)

As digital communication continues to rise, people feel less in control of their phone and texting behavior. To better understand the underlying motivations, data from 1,000 18-29 years olds will be analyzed to create a psychometrically strong measure of motivations for texting. This will enable further research into the antecedents and consequences of digital behavior, as well as the establishment of targeted interventions to prevent dangerous behaviors including texting while driving, drunk texting, and sexting.

**POSTER 30****THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK AND LEISURE**

LARRY Z. DAILY, JOCELYN ROBINSON, CODY BRINDLE,  
MEGAN BALL (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

The compensation model of the work-leisure relationship suggests that a person's work and leisure activities will be different whereas the generalization model suggests that they should be similar. The occupations and leisure activities of 94 participants were classified as either primarily mental or primarily physical and the relationship between the two was examined. No significant relationship was found, suggesting that neither model accurately describes the work-leisure relationship, at least not on the physical-mental dimension.

**POSTER 31****VISUAL PATHWAY INFLUENCES ON VECTION AND MOTION SICKNESS**

ANDREA BUBKA (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), FREDERICK BONATO, DAPHNE LABROPOULOS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Both vection and vection-induced motion sickness may be dependent on different neurological pathways. Evidence that the periphery and magnocellular pathway play more of a role can be gathered from experiments showing that both chromatic color and lack of visual acuity (dependent more on the parvocellular pathway) exacerbate motion sickness symptoms. Color and visual blurring may lend more influence to the magnocellular visual pathway by weakening the role played by the parvocellular pathway.

**POSTER 32****DIFFERENT TYPES OF SENSORY CONFLICT MAY LEAD TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF MOTION SICKNESS**

FREDERICK BONATO (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), ANDREA BUBKA (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), DAPHNE LABROPOULOS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Sensory conflict has been suggested as a possible cause for motion sickness, however different types of conflict exist. Inter-sensory conflict (e.g, visual vs. vestibular) may account for some forms of sickness whereas intra-sensory conflict involving the sacculus and utricle may account for others. For example, inter-sensory conflict may account for motion sickness (e.g. carsickness, seasickness) and cybersickness whereas intra-sensory conflict may account for some aspects of space motion sickness.

**POSTER 33****"CALLING THE SHOTS" - THE EFFECT OF ENCLOSED COGNITION ON ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE**

ASHLEY EVANS, YAURIS ROMERO (KEYSTONE COLLEGE)

Our study examined the effect of enclosed cognition on athletes. There were two separate data collection sessions – one session

in "street clothes" and one in game uniforms. In each session, the participants took 25 jump shots. We measured their shooting percentage and the time it took them to complete their shots. We found that there was not an effect of clothing on shooting time, however there was a significant effect of clothing on shooting percentage.

**POSTER 34****ACTIVITY BUDGETS OF WESTERN LOWLAND GORILLAS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOO**

CHRISTINA PAVIA, ALEX STRANDBERG, TARA FITZGERALD, EMANUEL RAMIREZ, CHRISTIE MENNA, MELISSA GIANCARLI, STEPHANIE HELM (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

In the wild, gorillas spend a majority of time foraging, followed by resting. However, in captivity, previous studies have found that they spend more time resting. We collected data at the Philadelphia Zoo on the activity budgets of five gorillas. Consistent with previous research, we found that the gorillas spent an average of 74% of time resting and 9% of time foraging. Our findings have important implications for the development of captive gorilla enrichment programs.

**POSTER 35****HELPERS, VICTIMS, DONORS: AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON STORY TYPES AND DONOR ATTITUDES**

JULIA MARIE HLAVACIK, JULIA HLAVACIK, AMANDA TRAFICANTE, BRODY RUFFNER, MEAGHAN CUTRELL, JUNLEI LI (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Social decision-making is particularly relevant to non-profit organizations that depend on monetary donations from the public to operate effectively (Small, 2010). Recent studies also show that statistical victims garner significantly less monetary support and drive donors away from causes emotionally (Loewenstein & Small, 2003). In this experiment, we test alternatives to victim stories that may elicit support from donors (Small, 2010). Our findings may advance the theory of social distance in charitable giving.

**POSTER 36****EFFECT OF SCHOOL PRESTIGE AND PROFILE PICTURE ON IMPRESSION OF LINKEDIN PROFILES**

JASON CAIANIELLO, MICHELE VAN VOLKOM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The impact of profile picture and school prestige on LinkedIn on students' ratings of a job applicant was examined. Participants gave ratings after viewing a job ad and LinkedIn Profile. Participants rated from one of four groups, with the profile either having a picture or no picture, and education from a prestigious school or non prestigious school. Findings suggest that school prestige as well as a profile picture on LinkedIn influence impressions of a job candidate.

**POSTER 37**

### **SENSORY SENSITIVITIES OF YOUNG ADULTS WITH HIGH-FUNCTIONING AUTISM AND ASPERGER'S SYNDROME**

KENDYL LEIGH COLE (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

The purpose of the current study is to examine the manifestation of sensory processing issues in young adults with Asperger's or HFA. Results showed participants had more sensory processing issues than neurotypical norms in half of the sensory quadrants. Data consistently showed participants with HFA scored higher than those with Asperger's Syndrome in three of four quadrants. Further analysis found a significant difference between scores in the sensory processing modalities within all quadrants.

#### **POSTER 38**

### **COACH INFLUENCES ON DAILY STRESSORS AMONG NCAA FEMALE VOLLEYBALL ATHLETES**

RIKKI SARGENT, JAMES GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The current study examined the influences that coaches have on daily stressors among NCAA (D I-III) female volleyball athletes. Coaches with higher win percentage records were related to more studying and less socializing and relaxing among Division I athletes, more academic pressure among Division II athletes, and more athletic pressure and less relaxing among Division III athletes. The results were not consistent with prior research and the findings are interpreted with a new perspective.

#### **POSTER 39**

### **CHOKING AND ANXIETY: HOW INTROVERTS AND EXTROVERTS PERFORM UNDER PRESSURE**

JACK BINKS (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Highly pressured situations require optimal performance. Anything less is "choking" and could cost you, or your company, millions. This experiment presents analysis of introversion and extroversion and the corresponding anxiety levels of participants while performing two tasks under either a high pressure or no pressure condition. The researchers explored participants' state levels of anxiety and their likelihood of choking under pressure. Results showed that introverts have significantly higher levels of state anxiety under highly-pressured situations.

#### **POSTER 40**

### **THE TAIL OF THE RACCOON: SECRETS OF ADDICTION A SCIENTIFIC SHORT STORY**

NASHWA BADAWY, CARLIE CALABRIA, SHREYAS JAGANMOHAN, PAMELA MOLINA, JESSICA MATTERA, DANIELLE MONACO, JESSICA RUTYNA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY- NEW BRUNSWICK)

The project's goal is to disseminate drug education and addiction prevention material to younger audiences. The scientific short story is a parent-child reader that describes the adventures of a raccoon who loses self-control due to experience with pairings of

wood and food. An educational website conveys the science behind the story; a Facebook page enhances addiction awareness in the Rutgers community; and a preliminary research project indicates reduced alcohol drinking after students read the story.

#### **POSTER 41**

### **BARRIERS TO RECYCLING AND CONSERVATION ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES**

CHRISTINA D. CEARY, AA, CATHERINE BUTT, VIRGINIA N. IANNONE (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the barriers preventing university students, faculty, and staff members from participating in energy conservation, and reusing/recycling behavior. A survey was created by the principal investigator and administered online campus wide. A lack of resources ultimately was the highest barrier across participants. Students indicated more barriers than faculty/staff. Ultimately these results indicate that efforts to increase environmentally sustainable behaviors on campus should focus on increasing the resources available, especially for students.

#### **POSTER 42**

### **MOTIVATION IN THE SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY**

MALEA NICOLE GRUBB (RENSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE)

As a result of the high demand for software engineers, technological companies have become creative in their employee recruitment and retaining strategies, offering perks that go above and beyond the traditional benefits associated with employment such as complimentary gourmet meals and employee massages. The purpose of this research was to discover what benefits and perks most influence software engineers to choose their place of employment and what factors motivate them and contribute to their happiness in the workplace. Research data was collected both through in-person interviews with software engineers working in major software companies, general engineering corporations, and start-ups and by leveraging data submitted through Glassdoor's employee review system, which allows engineers from a wide assortment of companies to anonymously rate the benefits provided by their place of employment and share insight on what things they enjoy and do not enjoy about their work. In addition, extensive research was conducted to determine the various perks offered by different workplaces: from traditional benefits like average starting salary to non-traditional perks such as availability of Foosball tables. The results of the data analysis overwhelmingly imply that the most important motivational benefits for software engineers in the workforce are the technological and academic perks. Software engineers seem to be motivated most by interesting projects, involvement in a team of highly-competent co-workers, and freedom to use the newest technology.

#### **POSTER 43**

### **COLLEGE STUDENTS' EATING BEHAVIORS, INFLUENCES, AND PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTHY EATING**

**JUSTIN LANG (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)**

This exploratory study sought to investigate college students' eating behaviors and influences, nutritional knowledge, and perceptions of healthy eating using quantitative and qualitative methods. Nine semi-structured focus groups were conducted with three to four participants in each. Responses were transcribed, coded, and categorized. Participants discussed many factors that prevent them from eating healthy, and their perceptions of healthy eating were placed into 15 different categories. Future research can investigate the relationship between perceptions and behavior.

**POSTER 44****KNOWLEDGE OF CHOLESTEROL AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE RISK AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

HALEY FIELDS (BATES COLLEGE)

Previous research suggests a lack of knowledge regarding cholesterol and Coronary Heart Disease risk among college students. The present study evaluated serum cholesterol levels (total cholesterol, and HDL) as well as general knowledge of CHD risk factors and future risk among a sample of college students. Findings revealed indication of low HDL as a risk for CHD, as well as inaccurate perception of future risk and low general knowledge scores. These findings support the need for improved education targeting young adults.

**POSTER 45****THE ROLE OF SELF-EFFICACY IN ASTHMA SELF-MANAGEMENT**

NICOLE KRATZ (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of this qualitative review was to examine the role that self-efficacy plays in asthma management. Self-efficacy refers to one's confidence in his or her abilities to produce a desired outcome. A comprehensive review of approximately 13 published articles studying asthma management showed significant improvements in self-efficacy following the intervention periods. Through this review, we have identified five main factors contributing to perceived self-efficacy including realistic expectations, asthma knowledge, medication adherence, self-monitoring, and reinforcement.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Conference Room 403**

**DEVELOPMENTAL AND LEARNING SYMPOSIUM INVITED**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: BRUCE BROWN

**LEARNING ABOUT TIME: HOW EARLY, HOW SOON?**

Time is fundamental to learning and memory, and constitutes a reference for the proper evaluation of ongoing and past events. Among all the associations that are acquired during a learning experience, one is the temporal relationship among stimuli. This symposium will discuss the development of timing and its neurobiological bases and whether learning the temporal relationship between events may be a prerequisite for learning the association.

**Presentations****Ontogeny of Timing in Pavlovian Conditioning**

by Mark E. Stanton (University of Delaware)

**Ontogenesis of Interval Timing in Odor Fear Conditioning in Rats**

by Anne-Marie Mouly, Julie Boulanger Bertolus, Chloé Hegoburu (Université Lyon 1, France), Valérie Doyère (Université Paris-Sud, France), Regina M Sullivan (Nathan Kline Institute, New York University School of Medicine)

**Time and the Amygdala Networks**

by Valérie Doyère, Lucille Tallot (Université Paris-Sud, France), Regina M. Sullivan (Nathan Kline Institute, New York University School of Medicine), Lorenzo Diaz-Mataix (New York University)

**Temporal Learning in Larval Zebrafish**

by Ruey-Kuang Cheng, Trevor B. Penney, Suresh J. Jesuthasan (A\*STAR, Singapore)

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Event**

**Conference Room 414**

**PSI CHI WORKSHOP: CHAPTER MANAGEMENT**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: MERCEDES A. MCCORMICK, PACE UNIVERSITY

**MANAGEMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE PSI CHI CHAPTER**

JENNIFER MELISSA TRUJILLO-ARMIJO, RACHEL WANDISHIN, LAURA RODRIGUEZ, JESSAMIN CIPOLLINA (PACE UNIVERSITY)

This presentation will consist of Psi Chi executive board members (officers) of a New York City university chapter (Pace University) discussing best practices and outcomes of running an effective Psi Chi chapter. Topics will include events, meetings, and community outreach.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**Salon E**

**SOCIAL KEYNOTE SPEAKER: ROBERT KURZBAN**

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**



## ON HAVING THE WILLPOWER TO ABANDON THE RESOURCE ACCOUNT OF WILLPOWER

ROBERT KURZBAN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Why does performing certain tasks cause the aversive experience of mental effort and concomitant deterioration in task performance? One explanation posits a resource that is depleted over time. However, there are a number of reasons to doubt this explanation. Here I present arguments and evidence that undermine resource accounts of self-control, and I present an alternative explanation, driven by a functional analysis, centering on mental representations of the costs and benefits associated with task performance.

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Conference Room 406**

### CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: ASSESSING AND ADDRESSING THE COLLEGE STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: GREGG HENRIQUES, JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY

### ASSESSING AND ADDRESSING THE "COLLEGE STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS"

Much evidence points to a growing "College Student Mental Health Crisis", including national data showing increasing rates of stress, anxiety, depression, and related mental health problems. This symposium presents additional data from a substantial survey including over 4000 respondents, and reports on developments for reversing the trend. Specifically, an outline of a "psychological check-up" will be described that assesses character and well-being and affords many new possibilities for large scale interventions.

#### Presentations

##### Introduction

by Gregg Henriques

##### What is the "Mental Health Crisis"? Evidence from Healthy Minds

by Jennifer Mills

##### Why Do We Have a "Mental Health Crisis"?

by

Mandi Eggenberger

##### A Unified Approach to Well-Being

by Kelly Atwood

## The "Psychological Check-Up": Assessing Mental Health through a Unified Framework

by Lindsay Anmuth

**Discussant(s):** Gregg Henriques (James Madison University)

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Conference Room 409**

### TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: INFUSING DIVERSITY INTO THE COLLEGE CLASSROOM

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: BONNIE GREEN

### INFUSING DIVERSITY INTO THE COLLEGE CLASSROOM

There will be a review of ideas and resources for infusing diversity in the classroom including information on how to guide students toward perspective-taking and group identity understanding. Information and methods for teaching diversity to diverse student populations will be reviewed, followed by guiding students to improving interactions with individuals with disabilities. There will be a review of the benefits of including diversity-related research articles in classes, and available STP resources. A discussion will follow.

#### Presentations

##### Perspective-Taking and Group Identities

by Andrew Simon (Seton Hall University)

##### Teaching Diversity to the Diverse

by Kathleen Keefe-Cooperman (Long Island University - Post)

##### Benefits of Selected Research Examples on Diversity in Psychology Classes

by Bonnie A. Green (East Stroudsburg University)

##### Changing Attitudes with Individuals with Disabilities

by Jyh-Hann Chang (East Stroudsburg University)

##### Society for the Teaching of Psychology Resources on Diversity

by Jyh-Hann Chang (East Stroudsburg University)

Kathleen Keefe-Cooperman (Long Island University - Post)

Bonnie A. Green (East Stroudsburg University)

**Discussant(s):** Bonnie A. Green (East Stroudsburg University)

**Friday, March 6, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**Salon D**

**COGNITIVE KEYNOTE SPEAKER: ARTHUR MARKMAN**

Friday, March 6, 2015

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: KELLY M. GOEDERT

**EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION: A JOURNEY FROM THE LAB TO THE WORLD**

ARTHUR B. MARKMAN (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, AUSTIN)

My academic research has focused on reasoning and decision making. I illustrate this research with recent work on how people manage the tradeoff between exploring new options and exploiting prior knowledge. Of course, the obligatory first paragraph of research papers on these topics addresses the relevance of this work for decisions made beyond the lab. To explore the applicability of our research to real-world settings, I have been bringing insights from cognitive science to the broader public (through blogs and books) and the business world (as a consultant). I talk about how to move fluidly between the worlds of basic research and application and ways that each of us can begin to tithe to the field by giving 10% of our time to outreach activities.

Friday, March 6, 2015

3:00pm-4:20pm

Event Conference Room 413

**EPAGS INVITED SPEAKER: WHEN EATING BECOMES TORTURE**

Friday, March 6, 2015

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: CHRISTINA COLGARY

**EATING DISORDERS: WHEN EATING BECOMES TORTURE**

AMANDA CARLIN, CHRISTINA COLGARY (OVERLOOK HOSPITAL AT ATLANTIC HEALTH AND SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Eating disorders encompass a raging mental battle in one's head. Testimonies reveal that eating disorder patients feel split into two selves, similar to having two voices. This talk will focus on the common misconceptions of eating disorders, improvements in treatment and new research regarding different levels of care for this difficult to treat illness.

Friday, March 6, 2015

4:30pm-5:50pm

Symposium Salon E

**PRESIDENTIAL INVITED KEYNOTE: IRVING KIRSCH**

Friday, March 6, 2015

4:30pm-5:50pm

CHAIR: SUSAN A. NOLAN

**THE EMPEROR'S NEW DRUGS: INFORMING THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE HIDDEN DATA**

IRVING KIRSCH (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

Antidepressants are supposed to work by fixing a chemical imbalance, specifically, a lack of serotonin in the brain. But analyses of the published and the unpublished data that were hidden by the drug companies reveals that most (if not all) of the benefits are due to the placebo effect. Some antidepressants increase serotonin levels, some decrease serotonin, and some have no effect at all on serotonin. Nevertheless, they all show the same therapeutic benefit. Instead of curing depression, popular antidepressants may induce a biological vulnerability making people more likely to become depressed in the future. Other treatments (e.g., psychotherapy and physical exercise) produce the same short term benefits as antidepressants, show better long term effectiveness, and do so without the side effects and health risks of the drugs.

Saturday, March 7, 2015

8:00am-8:50am

Paper

Conference Room 409

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS 02**

Saturday, March 7, 2015

8:00am-8:50am

CHAIR: GREGORY BURTON

8:00am - 8:15am

**CELEBRITY PHOTOGRAPHS IN INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY TEXTS IN TWO DECADES.**

GREGORY BURTON (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Introductory Psychology textbooks, as well as other instructional media, frequently employ photographs of entertainment personalities to stand for human beings in general. Textbooks from the 1970s and 2000s were compared for the prevalence of this usage, and the newer texts were found to employ these photographs significantly more, although the number of human photographs of all kinds was also higher in the recent sample.

8:20am - 8:35am

**AN ANALYSIS OF HOW NOUN PHRASES HAVE CHANGED IN INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY TEXTBOOKS**

W RANDOLPH FORD (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE), INGRID G. FARRERAS (HOOD COLLEGE)

With a novel Natural Language Processing tool, we examined the use of noun phrases (NP) in 66 Introductory psychology textbooks published over 11 decades. The analysis revealed that earlier textbooks used higher percentages of compound and complex noun phrases, pronouns, and prepositional phrases modifying noun phrases than textbooks from later decades. This

suggests that noun phrases in earlier textbooks were more descriptive, and that psychological ideas were being discussed at greater depth and length.

**8:40am - 8:55am**

**ENCOURAGING CIVIC KNOWLEDGE AND ENGAGEMENT:  
A CLASS EXPLORING CURRENT EVENTS THROUGH A  
PSYCHOLOGICAL LENS**

DEBBIE VAN CAMP (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

Engagement with political, social and civil issues is a fundamental aspect of an educated population but is decreasing among adolescents and young adults. A Psychology in Current Events class sought to increase this engagement and key skills such as critical thinking. A pre-posttest comparison found that the class significantly increased students' civic engagement, civic knowledge, multicultural sensitivity, applied thinking skills, and ability to consider alternative viewpoints, appreciate diversity, monitor current events and think critically.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

Poster

Franklin Hall A

**UNDERGRADUATE POSTERS 2  
Saturday, March 7, 2015  
8:00am-8:50am**

**POSTER 1**

**SELF-CONTROL VARIES BY EATING ATTITUDES, SEX, AND  
FOOD TYPE AMONG DIVISION I COLLEGIATE ATHLETES**

ELIZABETH DICKINSON, UNDERGRADUATE (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), GREGORY PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

This study tested how disordered eating attitudes and sex of collegiate athletes are related to "self control" of food choice. 102 athletes completed a delay to gratification (DTG) task by choosing between one small immediate reward and one successively larger delayed reward with indifference points calculated. Results showed that female athletes had greater self-control than male athletes for high-calorie and sweet-tasting foods; for males, those with higher disordered eating attitudes had greater self-control.

**POSTER 2**

**HOW DOES PRESSURE AFFECT RETRIEVAL PRACTICE?**

AUDREY JEANNE MOORADIAN (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY PARKS, ALTHEA BAUERNSCHMIDT (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

Repeated testing improves later retention, a phenomenon called the Testing Effect. It is often recommended that teachers test frequently. However, frequent testing in the classroom may lead to increased pressure and anxiety, which have been found to

negatively affect performance. In this experiment we manipulated pressure during repeated testing and examined its effects on final recall. While the pressure conditions performed better on average, the difference was not significant. Pressure did not negatively affect performance.

**POSTER 3**

**I AND ME: DOES IT MAKE A DIFFERENCE?**

MELEANA SPERA, MARYANN F. BUSH (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

Well-being has been shown in the past to be related to transcendence and autonomy (Beaumont, 2009; Stein & Grant, 2014; Dollinger, 1996; Ng, 2014). The current study examines these variables through the lens of William James's conception of the self (the I and the Me), resulting in an interpretation of transcendence and autonomy as variables predictive of James's I, and in turn of well-being. Results produced an adjusted  $r^2$  of .60 ( $F = 10.17, p < .004$ ).

**POSTER 4**

**DIGIT RATIO AND CELEBRITY WORSHIP ON THE COLLEGE  
CAMPUS**

DEVON NICOLE MCKAIN, KAYLA JO MCKAIN, KERRIE SMEDLEY (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Research explored the relationship between digit ratio and celebrity worship, expanding on prior work (Smedley, McKain, & McKain, 2014). The purpose was to apply a similar logic to understand sex differences within celebrity worship. Results indicated no significant correlation between celebrity worship and constructs measured although significance between males' digit ratio and anxiety was discovered. Findings suggest 2D:4D ratio is not an indicator of celebrity worship but possibly a predictor of anxiety for males.

**POSTER 5**

**RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH  
AMONG LOW-INCOME WOMEN FOLLOWING HURRICANE  
IKE**

JULIA HOOKER (CONNECTICUT COLLEGE), ZHAO HELEN WU (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER), JEFFERSON A. SINGER (CONNECTICUT COLLEGE)

The relationship of religiosity and social support to posttraumatic growth in racially and ethnically diverse women was examined after a natural disaster. Three hundred and sixty-two women completed religiosity and social support scales before Hurricane Ike, and a posttraumatic growth scale one month post-hurricane. Religiosity and posttraumatic growth were correlated for black ( $r(204) = .24, p < .01$ ) and white participants ( $r(88) = .35, p < .01$ ). Logistical regressions including race revealed that black participants maintained the strongest relationship between religiosity and PTG.

**POSTER 6**

## **MOTIVATORS AND BARRIERS TO PHYSICAL EXERCISE**

MARGOT HICKEY, SUSAN MASON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The present study was designed to assess age differences in exercise behavior, including differences in motivators and barriers to physical activity. Participants completed a questionnaire about the time they spend exercising, the type of exercise they prefer, the factors that motivate them to exercise, and the factors that serve as barriers. This research can help in the development of methods to increase participation in exercise for all ages.

### **POSTER 7**

#### **NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF ILLICIT STIMULANT USE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

SARAH A. TOBIN, JASON F. SIKORSKI, PH. D., KRISTEN MARRACINO, GREG SHEPARD (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

With illicit stimulant use on the rise, negative perceptions that users hold toward these drugs require investigation. 762 students at a Northeastern university completed the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey. Results revealed that students who used illicit stimulant drugs perceived significantly fewer negative consequences compared to non-users. Such negative consequences need to be targeted in prevention and treatment programs for users and potential users of stimulant drugs in college.

### **POSTER 8**

#### **ASSOCIATION BETWEEN EMOTION REGULATION, ACADEMIC DELAY OF GRATIFICATION, AND WELL-BEING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

MEGHAN DUMAS FARLEY, ANGELA ROSSI, NICOLE DUBÉ, HELEN MACDONALD (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

Self-regulation, comprising emotion regulation (ER) and delay of gratification (DOG), may be associated with greater well-being. Limited research has investigated these questions in college students, despite implications for students' functioning. This study addressed this gap in the literature by examining whether ER and DOG predicted well-being in a sample of 199 college students. ER and DOG were associated with greater well-being at the bivariate level. Further, the regression model was significant. Implications will be discussed.

### **POSTER 9**

#### **ANGER AND ANXIETY IN HYPERMASCULINE MEN**

KATINA A. TSITARIDIS, JASON F. SIKORSKI, PH. D., SUSAN ZHOU (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

247 male college students completed multiple standardized self-report measures. Statistically significant results revealed the presence of three way interaction effects, with high effect sizes, that attest to the interactive predictive value of gender role conflict, hypermasculinity and student athlete status in predicting levels of anxiety and anger. Community leaders are encouraged

to implement prevention programs designed to educate men about the harmful effects of adhering to masculine gender role standards in a rigid manner.

### **POSTER 10**

#### **INFLUENCE OF COPING STRATEGIES IN PREDICTING EXTERNALIZING AND INTERNALIZING BEHAVIORS IN PRESCHOOLERS**

MARIANA BLACERI, PAMELA SCALISE, KIMBERLI R. H. TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study investigates the relations of coping and family environment to preschoolers' internalizing and externalizing behaviors. Sixty-six preschoolers responded to vignettes administered by a clinician. Parents and teachers reported on behavior problems and stressful events. Results suggest that child-reported coping to developmentally salient situations predicted internalizing distress as reported by the parent and teacher. This supports the importance of the influential role of coping on the risk for internalizing distress in preschool children.

### **POSTER 11**

#### **POSITIVE ALCOHOL OUTCOME EXPECTANCIES PREDICT BINGE DRINKING IN UNDERAGE COLLEGE STUDENTS**

GREG S. SHEPARD, JASON F. SIKORSKI, PH. D., KRISTEN MARRACINO, SARAH TOBIN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

470 underage college students attending classes at a Northeastern University completed the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey. Statistically significant results showed that students who binge drank at high rates endorsed a higher frequency of various positive alcohol outcome expectancies. Given that intervention programs tend to target negative alcohol outcome expectancies in hopes of reducing binge drinking rates, it is advised that future programs include components designed to target erroneous positive alcohol outcome expectancies as well.

### **POSTER 12**

#### **LEVELS OF SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS IN HYPERMASCULINE COLLEGE MEN**

JULIA R. SPENCER, JASON F. SIKORSKI, PH. D., CASSANDRA HILERIO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

251 male college students completed multiple measures of hypermasculine tendencies, masculine gender norms, and levels of self-consciousness. Statistically significant differences revealed that men who displayed high levels of public self-consciousness scored higher on measures of hypermasculinity. Interestingly, those men who carefully evaluated their own internal experiences and goals for the future (e.g., public self-consciousness) did not tend to display elevated levels of hypermasculinity. Future research utilizing additional informants and repeated measures study designs is advised.

### **POSTER 13**

### **INCREASING MENTAL HEALTH LITERACY IN ADOLESCENTS: AN EVALUATION OF AN EXPERIMENTAL INTERVENTION**

LEA TAYLOR (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), KELLY PENESTON, M.ED. (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), ALEXA DANOFF, MADELINE WAIFE, CASEY SCHOFIELD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Mental health literacy (MHL) is one's knowledge and beliefs about mental illness related to recognition, management, and prevention. The current study evaluated the efficacy of a brief intervention designed to increase MHL in American adolescents. Results indicated that the intervention significantly increased knowledge, symptom recognition, and recognition of the appropriateness of professional help. Increasing MHL may increase recognition of one's own symptoms and treatment options, thus this intervention may represent an important public health program.

#### **POSTER 14**

### **ATTACHMENT, DIVORCE, AND THE USE OF RELIGION AS A COPING MECHANISM**

LINDSAY LOUISE ROBESON, TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study examined attachment and divorce as predictors of using religion as a coping mechanism. Results indicated that subjects with married parents engaged in greater positive religious coping than subjects with divorced parents. Additionally, individuals high in attachment anxiety engaged in more negative religious coping than those low in anxiety. An interaction was present; individuals with divorced parents, and who are high in attachment anxiety, reported the highest levels of negative religious coping.

#### **POSTER 15**

### **THE EFFECT OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE RELIGIOUS COPING ON LEVELS OF STRESS**

VICTORIA ANN GABRIEL (CABRINI COLLEGE)

The effects of positive and negative religious coping strategies on levels of stress were examined. 168 respondents evaluated their religiosity levels and their uses of religious coping strategies to better deal with stressful events. Results demonstrated that those who self-report high religiosity levels do not subsequently report experiencing lower stress levels than those reporting low religiosity levels.

#### **POSTER 16**

### **THE IMPACT OF FORGIVENESS AND RECONCILIATION ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING**

GABRIEL GROSS, ROBERT BUTLER (KING'S COLLEGE)

This study evaluates whether reconciliation, in conjunction with forgiveness, yields different levels of psychological well-being than forgiveness alone within strong-commitment relationships.

Researchers hypothesized that forgiveness and reconciliation would correlate with greater well-being than forgiveness alone. Participants were 552 self-selected Amazon Mechanical Turk users. Paired-samples t-tests demonstrated that those who forgave and reconciled had statistically greater benevolence motivation, state well-being, and positive affect. Alternatively, those who forgave without reconciling had statistically greater revenge and avoidance motivations.

#### **POSTER 17**

### **PREDICTORS OF ENGAGEMENT AND RETENTION IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT**

ANDREA ROSENSTEIN, ELIZABETH QUINN (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study examines predictors of engagement and retention in substance abuse treatment through data analysis of 100 Lexington Center for Recovery current census clients from 3 clinics divided by age, gender, clinic and treatment time of less than 30 or more than 90 days. Results showed that age, but not clinic or gender, predicts time in treatment, implying that treatment providers should implement age-tailored practices to yield higher treatment success rates, especially for youth.

#### **POSTER 18**

### **THE EFFECTS OF VIOLENCE IN STORIES ON MEMORY RECALL**

ALICIA STRADER, SAMANTHA STURTZ, EMILY OSTER, MELISA BARDEN (WALSH UNIVERSITY)

The current experiment was aimed at exploring whether the emotional content in a story would influence a participant's memory recall. Participants either read a story with a happy, neutral, or violent ending and were asked to recall information from the story and the accompanying picture. It was hypothesized that memory recall in the violent condition would be greater than the other two conditions, but no significant differences were found.

#### **POSTER 19**

### **NUTRITION AND COGNITION IN OLDER ADULTS**

HANNAH ENNERFELT, MARY JETER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Healthy aging is associated with decreased executive function. Certain lifestyle factors have been shown to mediate this age-related decline, including diet, exercise and sleep habits. Analysis of older adults' (N=40) self-reported nutrient intake (e.g. thiamine, iron, and sodium) exhibited significant effects on neuropsychological tests (e.g Stroop, Wisconsin Card-Sorting Tasks, Wechsler Test of Adult Reading, measures of verbal fluency, and operation span task.)

#### **POSTER 20**

### **NO EFFECT OF ROSEMARY ON WORD RECOGNITION**

BARRETT ELIZABETH ZIMMERMAN, RYAN ATONAWICH,

DAVID BIGLEY, ALBENA GESHEVA, CHRISTINE LOWE, TYLER MILEWSKI, PATRICK T ORR (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Proponents of essential oils have long touted their effects on humans. Rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*) has been indicated in improving memory. In this investigation, participants were randomly assigned into one of four conditions. Each condition introduced rosemary at a different phase in the memory process (training, consolidation, and testing). There exists no significant difference between groups for accuracy for word recognition, but participants exposed to rosemary during training significantly differed on reaction time to true positives.

#### POSTER 21

##### **ACADEMIC FUNCTIONING IN 368 COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES ACROSS FOUR YEARS: THE INFLUENCE OF SCHIZOTYPY, SUBSTANCE USE, AND QOL**

ZACHARY REBURN, THOMAS DINZEO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The current study aims to examine how levels of substance use and schizotypy affect both academic functioning and quality of life, using a longitudinal study design. Contrary to our hypothesis, individuals with higher levels of schizotypy generally had better academic functioning (i.e. total GPA, final total credit, hours attempted vs completed ratio) and lower levels of quality of life, while nicotine usage predicted lower levels of both variables. Additional findings are discussed.

#### POSTER 22

##### **PROMOTING REASONING IN MORAL COGNITION**

KAHLIA ROBERTS, JENNIFER ASMUTH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Previous work on moral cognition indicates that individuals make moral decisions automatically, rather than from intentional deliberation (Haidt, 2012). In this study, we asked participants to either reflect on the importance of deliberation or complete a control task, and then to evaluate a moral dumbfounding scenario. Results indicated that participants in the reflective condition spent longer considering their answers, suggesting that participants in the reflective condition are taking the first step toward reasoned decision-making.

#### POSTER 23

##### **THE EFFECT OF MINDFULNESS ON METACOGNITION AND EXAMS**

JOHN VASKO, JUSTIN COUCHMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of a brief daily mindfulness regimen on metacognition. Participants were divided into a mindfulness group and nutrition education control group. After completion of a two-week daily regimen, participants completed a regularly scheduled exam using confidence judgments. Goodman-Kruskal gamma correlations and t-tests revealed that students were significantly better at predicting real-time performance compared to post-exam performance. We also

examine the effects of mindfulness on metacognition.

#### POSTER 24

##### **EFFECTS OF SLEEP DEPRIVATION IN RATS WITH DORSAL HIPPOCAMPUS LESION ON PERFORMANCE IN THE MORRIS WATER MAZE**

MELANIE L. KAROW, ROBERT W. FLINT JR. (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Separately, sleep disruption and hippocampus lesions are known to impair spatial memory. The present study examined the effects of combined bilateral hippocampus lesions and sleep deprivation (SD) on spatial memory in rats. Results indicated no additive effect of SD and hippocampus lesion. Future research should investigate how SD affects performance on other memory tasks.

#### POSTER 25

##### **CHASING THE HIGH: THE IMPLICATIONS OF ADDICTION TYPE, PERIPHERAL CUES, AND NEUROPLASTICITY ON EMPATHY**

BRIANA MARTZ, ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

This research tested the hypothesis that information about how addictive behavior "rewires" the brain would increase empathy towards addicts. Counter to expectations, information about neuroplasticity's role in addiction led to decreases in empathy toward individuals who were addicted to narcotics. Implications for stigmas toward addicted individuals are discussed.

#### POSTER 26

##### **THE EFFECT OF PSYCHODRAMATIC THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES ON ANXIETY LEVELS**

WILLIAM ANDREW JACKSON, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Sixty undergraduate students participated in a study that tested the effectiveness of psychodramatic therapeutic intervention on reducing anxiety levels. Anxiety was measured using the State Trait Anxiety Inventory. The experiment compared a control group, which was presented a mental imagery activity but no action, to an experimental group, which was presented the mental activity and then asked to physically express the image. Results indicated that psychodramatic intervention reduced both state and trait anxiety levels.

#### POSTER 27

##### **MINDFULNESS MEDITATION: THE EFFECTS ON INTERNAL ATTITUDES, OVERALL MOOD STATE AND SLEEP QUALITY.**

JENNA COHEN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), TRUDI EDGINTON (THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER)

Mindfulness, a state of consciousness, is characterized as a heightened state of attention and awareness. The ability to act mindfully varies based on an individual, but mindfulness is believed to support mental and physical health. Specifically, this

research report examines the effects of mindfulness on self-esteem, self-compassion, overall mood state and sleep quality. Mindfulness can be reinforced in a number of ways, but in this study mindfulness was reinforced through meditation, yoga and relaxation techniques.

#### **POSTER 28**

##### **THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG CHILDHOOD ABUSE, PERFECTIONISM, AND STRESS**

RENEE VANSLYKE (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the relationships among the experience of childhood abuse, perfectionism, and stress. A sample of fifty-one college students and acquaintances of the researcher completed self-report questionnaires assessing the experience of childhood abuse, perfectionism, and perceived stress during the last month. Results did not show a relationship between the experience of childhood emotional abuse and current perfectionism or stress. However, perfectionism and stress were found to correlate positively with one another.

#### **POSTER 29**

##### **COGNITIVE VULNERABILITY AS A MODERATOR OF PEER VICTIMIZATION AND DEPRESSION IN CHILDREN**

MARIANA BLACERI, MELANIE GONSALVES, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This project examined the potential moderating role of cognition on the relationship between peer victimization and daily hassles and psycho-social distress in children ages 8-11. Hierarchical multiple regressions indicated that the impact of peer victimization on depression was moderated by threat perception. Self-statements moderated the relationship between daily hassles and depression. Results indicate the importance of cognitive vulnerability when interpreting negative events for psycho-social functioning in children.

#### **POSTER 30**

##### **EFFICACY OF A SUMMER INTERVENTION FOR PEER VICTIMIZATION: COGNITIVE FACTORS MODERATE PSYCHOSOCIAL OUTCOMES**

ANDREW W. CAREW, MARIANA BLACERI, MELANIE GONSALVES (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), RENER GRACIE (GRACIE UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLI R.H. TREADWELL, ROBERT S. ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

We examined the efficacy of a summer bully-proofing camp and the relationship between dysfunctional cognitive factors and peer victimization. Twenty-two children and their parents completed questionnaires before and after the camp. Results indicate significant improvements in child-reported overt victimization post-camp. Child-reported relational victimization before the camp predicted various symptoms post-camp. These data suggest that the intervention is helpful in reducing peer victimization, and it highlights the interactions of cognitive vulnerability factors with peer victimization.

#### **POSTER 31**

##### **CHARACTERIZING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ADOLESCENT STIGMA TOWARDS DEPRESSION**

ALEXA DANOFF, LEA TAYLOR (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), KELLY PENESTON, ME.D. (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), MADELINE WAIFE, CASEY A. SCHOFIELD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The goal of the current study was to characterize gender differences in the tendency for adolescents to place blame on someone suffering from depression. Results supported study hypotheses that adolescent males assigned greater blame to individuals with mental illness than females. These findings may help inform the development of targeted public health programs designed to promote mental health literacy in American adolescents.

#### **POSTER 32**

##### **INATTENTIONAL BLINDNESS, CHANGE BLINDNESS, AND ACCURACY OF EYEWITNESS MEMORY**

HELENA SHOPLIK, MARK RIVARDO, CORTNEY CHELECKI, SIRENA CLAXON, JONATHAN CUNNINGHAM, CHRISTINA DENSLINGER, ALISSA FLEMING, ANASTASHA HOMA, KENDRA STANSAK (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

In this experiment, participants watched a video under the instruction that they were learning to judge a fencing match. During the video, an unexpected event (a theft) took place as well as the switching of the thief and another confederate. The results show that attentional set plays a factor in the noticing of events. We also found support for change blindness leading to unconscious transference in participants who did not see the change of confederates.

#### **POSTER 33**

##### **EVALUATING AN INTERVENTION TO REDUCE STIGMA FOR MENTAL ILLNESS**

MADLINE WAIFE, LEA TAYLOR (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), KELLY PENESTON, ME.D. (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), ALEXA DANOFF, CASEY A. SCHOFIELD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The current study evaluated whether an intervention designed to improve knowledge about mental illness reduced stigmatizing attitudes, specifically desire to avoid interacting with someone with mental illness. The intervention was a didactic presentation about mental illness, focused on social anxiety disorder and depression. The results indicate that this intervention effectively decreased self-reported desire to avoid individuals with depression or social anxiety disorder in American adolescents.

#### **POSTER 34**

##### **COMPARING EFFECTS OF AUDIO AND VISUAL STIMULI ON THE PERCEPTION OF EMOTIONS**

ANGELINE SALVINO, HOLLIE STUFFEL, SYDNEY DURHAM, MELISA BARDEN (WALSH UNIVERSITY)

This experiment was aimed at exploring the dominance of audio or visual stimuli while paired with an ambiguous story. The three conditions were: a happy picture with a sad sound, a happy picture with a happy sound (control), and a sad picture with a happy sound. Participants were shown a picture and heard a sound simultaneously, then read an ambiguous story and answered questions about the emotion of the story subject. Significant results were found.

#### **POSTER 35**

##### **THE CONGRUENT EFFECTS OF MUSIC AND LYRICS ON MOOD AND AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL RECALL**

LEAH KATHRYN HYLDELUND (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Investigated the effect of music on mood and autobiographical memory. Fifty undergraduates were randomly assigned to one of five experimental conditions (happy music with lyrics, happy music without lyrics, sad music with lyrics, sad music without lyrics, and no music). They listened to music, completed a mood self-report scale, wrote about a high school memory, and then rated that memory using another self-report scale. Results suggest that lyrics had a positive effect on memory.

#### **POSTER 36**

##### **HAVING A "SENIOR MOMENT": THE EFFECTS OF STEREOTYPES ON SUCCESSFUL AGING**

GABRIELLE DANCIK, AA LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES (MITCHELL COLLEGE)

Stereotyping against seniors may have an influence on how well they age. This literature review assessed research studies that have investigated successful aging and how it is affected by age stereotypes. The findings suggested that age related stereotyping has an impact on a variety of areas relevant to successful aging. Implications discussed include a need to develop interventions to change attitudes towards the elderly and make people aware of the consequences of age related stereotypes.

#### **POSTER 37**

##### **TO TATTOO OR NOT TO TATTOO? REASONS FOR GETTING**

ROCHELLE GRANT (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MEGHAN GILLEN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

To Tattoo or Not to Tattoo? Reasons for Getting and Avoiding Tattoos  
Tattooing has become especially popular among college students in recent years (Armstrong, Owen, Roberts, & Koch, 2002). In the current study, we seek to add to the literature on tattooing by examining a more extensive list of reasons for obtaining and avoiding tattoos, and gender differences in these reasons. A total of 284 undergraduate students participated in a body modification study. The average age was  $M = 20.14$  years

( $SD = 3.39$ ). Results show that there are no gender differences in reasons for obtaining a tattoo. Among reasons for not obtaining a tattoo, there were a number of significant gender differences.

#### **POSTER 38**

##### **DO OUR ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND SOCIAL MEDIA CONNECT US TO OTHERS?**

ALLYSON JAYNE, JESSICA ROSEN, MELODY BISHOP, KEVIN MCKILLOP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The goal of this study was to explore the relationship between interpersonal connectedness and the use of a variety of electronic devices (e.g., cell phones, ipods) and social media sites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter). We surveyed college students and found that time spent using cell phones was associated with spending more time with friends and being less lonely, and that people who are more likely to listen to their iPods using headphones felt more socially connected.

#### **POSTER 39**

##### **DISTORTION AND DISTRACTION DURING COGNITIVE CONTROL**

MARGARET FROEHLICH, JUSTIN J COUCHMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study tested the effects of distortion and distraction on participants' self-agency. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three groups, a control group, a text message group, and a drunk group, during a computer task. All three groups were asked to perform the same task; they were presented a screen with four letters and asked to move the letters using a game controller joy stick.

#### **POSTER 40**

##### **PERSONAL CERTAINTY'S IMPACT ON CATEGORIZING ARGUMENTS AS FACT OR OPINION**

AMAN SIDDIQI (VILLANOVA)

Why are argument statements difficult to categorize as either fact or opinion? Using an online questionnaire, I explored the association between personal certainty, perceived objectivity and factuality for arguments. The more certain participants were about an argument (e.g., "does God exist?", "Is democracy the best form of government?") the more inclined they were to conceptualize it as a fact with a single correct answer rather than an opinion with multiple valid answers.

#### **POSTER 41**

##### **THE EFFECT OF INCIDENTAL AND INTENTIONAL LEARNING ON RECALL ACCURACY.**

JEREMY OSAK (ALFRED UNIVERSITY)

The current study was conducted to determine whether incidental and intentional learning have an effect on amount of objects correctly and incorrectly recalled. Data were collected from 48 undergraduate students at Alfred University. Students were



randomly assigned to either an incidental or intentional learning task where they were asked to recall objects in an office. A significant relationship was found using a one way MANOVA between type of learning and accuracy of recall ( $p < .001$ , partial  $\eta^2 = .41$ ).

#### POSTER 42

##### FRUSTRATION AS ANTECEDENT TO INACCURACY

JENNIFER DENISON (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), JAKE BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Frustration is something that we encounter every day. However, the researchers wanted to discover if this emotion could consequently affect our intellectual ability. The researchers wanted to study if there was a relationship between frustration and inaccuracy. If participants engaged in a frustrating task, we hypothesized that this would then increase their inaccuracy on a later cognitive task. The results of our online study supported our hypothesis of frustration affecting cognitive ability.

#### POSTER 43

##### ADOLESCENT PERCEPTIONS ON THE IMPACT OF GROWING UP WITH A PARENT WITH A DISABILITY

KALA NELSON, NICHOLAS CORBO-CRUZCRUZ, SUZANNE MORIN (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

A significant amount of research has been conducted on the effects disabilities have on parents, however, there has not been much research conducted on the subject-matter from the perspective of the child. The focus of this study is to investigate and the overarching themes expressed by individuals who grew up with a parent(s) with a disability(s). Participants in this study were reported that they had increased independence and overall responsibilities to the family.

#### POSTER 44

##### EFFECTS OF RAPID EYE MOVEMENT SLEEP DEPRIVATION ON RECOGNITION MEMORY

TRACY MEDRANO GONZALEZ, PSYCHOLOGY-HONORS, AMY S. HUNTER, PSYCHOLOGY (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has demonstrated that complete sleep deprivation impairs performance on spatial and non-spatial memory as assessed by the object location and object recognition tasks, respectively. Based on the well-known role of REM sleep in memory, this study investigated the effect of REM sleep deprivation on these same tasks. Contrary to predictions, REM deprivation did not have a significant effect on either task. Possible reasons for this discrepancy are discussed.

#### POSTER 45

##### CODING PSYCHOMOTOR BEHAVIORS IN A MOUSE MODEL OF ACUTE METHAMPHETAMINE TOXICITY

LISA TAFFE, CHELSIE GRANT, INGRID TULLOCH

(STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

In the current study we examined psychomotor behaviors in a rodent model of acute methamphetamine toxicity. Based on previous research we predicted that the effects of one large toxic methamphetamine dose would increase psychomotor activity in mice. Video recordings of adult male mice in their home cage were coded and summed for a total psychomotor score. The recordings were collected 12 and 24 hours after injection of a large toxic dose of methamphetamine solution or an equal volume of saline as control. The results showed no significant differences in overall psychomotor activity between the treatments groups. However, a greater percentage of methamphetamine-injected mice spent significant amounts of time intensely sniffing in one location compared to control mice. One common effect of acute methamphetamine is increased attention. Olfaction or sniffing behaviors is a major sensory-motor activity and navigational tool for rodents. The sniffing behavior after methamphetamine appears to represent increased attention. These results will be further discussed.

#### POSTER 46

##### SADNESS AND THE IMPLICATIONS ON EMOTION RECOGNITION

CHRISTOPHER MATASE (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), JACOB BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Moods can be defined as long-lasting affective states that are experienced without concurrent awareness of their origins. Those in sad moods might not be able to gather the information that is presented around them, and therefore will not be able to correctly identify the correct emotion that others are presenting. This current study observed the differences between one group in which their mood was manipulated by sadness and a control group. The two groups were then asked to complete an RME test. It was hypothesized that the group primed with sadness would do worse than the control group in correctly completing the RME test. An independent sample t test was run to test the data retrieved for the study

#### POSTER 47

##### DECISION MAKING AND THE NEWS

MARY EILEEN WOZNICKI (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), JACOB BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Moral psychology has for a long time studied human reasoning. However, in more recent history, moral psychology has led to studying human emotion and their affective intuition. Social psychologists have also examined moral integrity as having socially acceptable attitudes and behaviors based on accordance to principles. Adults from the general population completed a Moral Foundation Questionnaire, an Integrity Scale, and a demographic section. An independent sample t-test examined the relationship of these measurements.

**POSTER 48****PHONES AND YOUR ATTITUDES: THE POWER OF PERSUASION AND CONFORMITY**

CARLY POWELL (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), JACOB BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

The power of persuasion intensifies when met with conformity. Humans have measurable tendencies of compliance to popular consensus and suffer from mild to severe cognitive dissonance when non-conforming behaviors are addressed. This study conducted through an online survey tested the hypothesis that the likelihood of switching from one brand of cellphone to another would increase if the participant's opinions about their current phone were countered with the opinions of another brand which claim superiority.

**POSTER 49****PHOTOPERIOD AT BIRTH, SEASONALITY, CHRONOTYPE, IRIS HUE, AND DEPRESSION**

OLIVER FREDERICKS (PENNSYLVANIA STATE ALTOONA CAMPUS)

The current study explored the relationship between chronotype, birth timing, mood seasonality, and depressive symptomatology. All participants completed the Morningness Eveningness Questionnaire. They also completed the Seasonal Pattern Assessment Questionnaire. Iris color, sex, and age of participants were also obtained. Participants with blue/green eyes were more morning-type than participants with brown eyes. Chronotype was negatively related to depressive symptoms, hours spent sleeping in the wintertime, seasonality scores, with evening-types having higher depressive scores, sleeping more in the winter, and having greater changes in mood and energy. Season of birth was related to the severity of depression scores, with winter-born participants having higher depression scores than spring-born and fall-born.

**POSTER 50****DURATION OF SENSITIZED BEHAVIORS IN A MOUSE MODEL OF CHRONIC METHAMPHETAMINE**

LAUREN SHIELDS, SAMUEL CONTEH, CHELSIE GRANT, INGRID K. TULLOCH (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

To study psychostimulant-induced behavior sensitization, the frequency and time spent engaging in psychomotor activities were measured in mice that received methamphetamine or saline injections. Video-recordings of these mice were obtained from a media-based neuropharmacology lab. Coding showed that average frequency of psychomotor behaviors did not differ between mice, but methamphetamine treated mice spent more time engaging in psychomotor behaviors. These results will be further discussed.

**POSTER 51****THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND FACIAL EXPRESSION DETECTION**

MELISSA AGUILAR (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), JAKE BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

This study chose to focus on the relationship between facial expressions and Emotional Intelligence, looking specifically at the fact that those with higher Emotional Intelligence levels will score higher on a facial expression detection task. Participants took the Schutte Self Report Emotional Intelligence Scale (SSEIT) then completed the Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test (RME Test) which measures facial expression detection. The study found a significant correlation between Emotional Intelligence and Facial Expression Detection.

**POSTER 52****FUTURE-ALONE BUT FULLY IMMersed? THE EFFECTS OF FUTURE IMMERSION ON SOCIAL EXCLUSION**

REBECCA OZIEL (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), IAN FARRELL (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), JAKE BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

We examined whether future immersion would moderate the effect that social exclusion has on mood and basic needs. Participants were randomly assigned to a 2(Future Alone/Future Belonging) x 2(Future Life Immersion/Future Control) between subjects factorial design with basic needs and mood assessed after the exclusion manipulation and again after the future immersion manipulation. We found null effects for future-alone but significant differences for inclusion. Results are discussed in terms of future work in the area.

**POSTER 53****THE EFFECTS OF COMPUTER-INDUCED OSTRACISM ON PROSOCIAL BEHAVIORS IN INDIVIDUALS WITH PSYCHOPATHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

KYLARA CARBAUGH, JESSICA JOHNSON, OLIVIA HUNT, JAMONN CAMPBELL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The current research examined the relationship between psychopathic characteristics and prosocial behavior, after being included or excluded during a ball-tossing game. It was predicted that participants with higher psychopathy scores would be less likely to engage in prosocial behavior following ostracism compared to the low psychopathy group. This hypothesis was not supported by the data. Future research with a bigger sample may reveal significance between groups.

**POSTER 54****CAN TEMPERATURE AFFECT TASTE PREFERENCE?**

CHELSEY BRUNSON, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT

PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Short Abstract

Most research on cola taste preference serve their soda warm. The current experiment manipulated temperature to see if it had an effect on taste preference. Participants tested two cola products and rated which product was their first choice. Brand information was given to some participants and others were unaware. The results showed no effect of awareness but temperature did affect taste preference. Participants consistently preferred name brand soda when it was cold.

**POSTER 55**

**CODING PSYCHOMOTOR BEHAVIORS IN A MOUSE MODEL OF ACUTE METHAMPHETAMINE TOXICITY**

LISA TAFFE, CHELSIE GRANT, INGRID TULLOCH  
(STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined behaviors in a rodent model of acute methamphetamine toxicity. One large toxic methamphetamine dose was predicted to increase psychomotor activity in mice. Video recordings were coded for adult male mice behaviors 12 and 24 hours after a toxic dose of methamphetamine or equal volume of saline. A total psychomotor score was calculated. Differences in specific behaviors but not overall psychomotor score was observed between groups, and will be discussed.

**POSTER 56**

**COMPLAINING TO STRANGERS: A LANGUAGE ANALYSIS OF AN ANONYMOUS ONLINE BULLETIN BOARD**

CATHERINE LEE BUTT, ALLISON OLER, CHELSEA BOWDEN,  
DAVID RYAN SCHURTZ (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study analyzed the content of 99 posts to the online bulletin board r/relationships using Linguistic Inquiry Word Count (LIWC; Pennebaker, Booth & Francis, 2007). Most posters were expressing distress and/or asking advice about a problem in their relationship. A negative correlation was observed between use of "I" and "we," indicating that posters either viewed conflict as an individual or as a couple. Use of the pronouns "he" and "she" were positively correlated with anger.

**POSTER 57**

**THE AFFECTS OF PRESENTEEISM AND RELATIONSHIPS.**

JONATHAN MAGILL (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), JACOB BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Presenteeism has been an area of research that shows that people that come to work, but do not complete work tasks cost employers more money than being absent. The aim of this research is to explore how presenteeism affects interpersonal relationships. We found that individuals with lower presenteeism reported higher commitment, relationship satisfaction, personal investment, intimacy, and passion as well as other factors.

**POSTER 58**

**THE EFFECTS OF METHOD OF INFORMATION PRESENTATION ON RECALL**

SAMANTHA GOULD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), MIRANDA WEST (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), JULISA NUÑEZ, SARAH BALDING (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Remembering and forgetting are affected by a variety of different factors including information content, length, and modality (Saito & Miyake, 2004). Half of the participants watched a video of Alice in Wonderland while the other half read a transcript of the video; both groups were given a 10-question quiz after testing recall. Results supported the prediction that participants who read performed better on the quiz than those who watched a video of the same material.

**POSTER 59**

**CAN LISTENING TO AGGRESSIVE MUSIC MAKE YOU AN AGGRESSIVE PERSON?**

BREONA PALMER (CABRINI COLLEGE)

This research addresses the links between music and aggressive mood. Many claims assert that aggressive music can influence mood or behavior. In this study, 127 college students listened to two different types of songs by the same artist (one violent and one non-violent) and rated their moods after the songs using the State Hostility Scale (SHS). Key findings were not significant. Recommendation for future research includes comparing more and less popular songs.

**POSTER 60**

**PRIMING THE LOCUS OF CONTROL INFLUENCES METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS**

GENNADY FORTUNA (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY),  
MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Participants were presented with a story portraying a character that either had an internal or external locus of control. They then took a metacognitive awareness inventory. Results showed those who read about the character representing an internal locus of control had an increase in metacognition compared to those who read the external locus of control story. These findings suggest that locus of control can be not only be implicitly primed but can affect metacognitive awareness.

**POSTER 61**

**ASSESSING THE RELIABILITY OF THE AUTISM SPECTRUM QUOTIENT IN NEUROTYPICAL ADULTS**

JENNIFER JONES (URSINUS COLLEGE), NICOLE DJAMBINOV (URSINUS COLLEGE), JACLYN LLOYD, JENNIFER L. STEVENSON (URSINUS COLLEGE)

Twenty-two undergraduates (15 females; 9 males; M age = 19.14, SD = 1.04) completed the Autism-Spectrum Quotient (AQ; Baron-Cohen et al., 2001) twice while their eye movements were recorded. Scores decreased only on social items,  $t(21) = 2.20$ ,  $p$

= .04. Neurotypical participants also exhibited more autistic traits on the attention switching subscale compared with the remaining subscales. These results inform the types of autistic traits exhibited by neurotypical individuals and their consistency over time.

#### POSTER 62

##### **IS "BREAKING UP" THROUGH TEXTING SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE?**

LAURA JEAN WALSH, LAURA WALSH, JOEL NIEMANN, ZACHARIAH LEHOUX (QUINEBAUG VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study investigated the usages of cell phones and social networking among community college students. The goal of this study was to explore the social etiquette of modern technologies. 80 participants provided information on their opinions and usages of modern technologies. The results indicated that the sending of negative messages via technologies was not socially acceptable, and half of the participants considered Skype as face-to-face interaction.

#### POSTER 63

##### **VISUAL SHORT TERM MEMORY ADVANTAGE AS A RESULT OF FAMILIARITY**

PETER TELIDECKI, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

An advantage for visual short term memory as a function of familiarity was tested. Participants were tasked with a match sample probe recognition test with an articulatory interference task. The recognition test presented subjects with familiar and unfamiliar item sets and a test picture that the subject would define as matching the set or not matching the set. The results support the concept that familiarity improves visual short term memory.

#### POSTER 64

##### **THE DARK TRIAD BROUGHT TO LIGHT: IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT ATTITUDES TOWARDS ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS**

SHELBY WALL, LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

We predicted a positive relationship between Dark Triad personality traits (Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy) and maladaptive love attitudes. Ludus, the game-playing love style, was positively related to the Dark Triad traits. Because measurement of the Dark Triad relies on self-report data, implicit measures were developed and we found a significant relationship between the Dark Triad trait Machiavellianism and socially desirable responding.

#### POSTER 65

##### **STIMULUS VARIABILITY EFFECTS ON LINGUISTIC AND MUSICAL PITCH TASKS**

COREY ELISE YOUNG, KENT TOKUNAGA, LORI EZZEDINE, EKATERINA AKIMENTO, HOPE SCHMID, EVAN BRADLEY (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Music and language share perceptual resources, and both map sound to invariant (over speakers/instruments) categories. We compared effects of stimulus variability on lexical tone and musical interval tasks. English-speakers matched Mandarin words well with single better than multiple speakers, and showed similar advantages in melodic interval matching for low (single instrument) versus high (multiple instrument) variability sets. The tasks involve similar normalization processes, and may share cognitive resources for normalizing variable stimuli.

#### POSTER 66

##### **REVERSED LEVELS OF PROCESSING EFFECT FOR UNFAMILIAR MUSIC**

LORENA YEROVI (SAINT PETERS UNIVERSITY)

The experiment investigated the levels of processing effect using unfamiliar music. Volunteers were given thirty unfamiliar music sounds and had to rate them by their time, pitch, or on a liking scale. Recognition was highest when sounds were rated for length of time and lowest when they were rated for self-preference (liking). Therefore, these data add to a growing body of literature which has failed to find levels of processing effects for music.

#### POSTER 67

##### **EFFECTS OF MELATONIN AND IBUPROFEN AFTER REPEATED MILD TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY IN MICE**

XAVIER M. MCQUISTON, RACHEL DILLIPLANE, CAITLAIN KRAWCZYK, MICHAEL WILSON, YOUAD DARWISH, D.J. BRADSHAW, SAMANTHA ENGLEMAN, CYNTHIA GIBSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Studies have shown certain over-the-counter antioxidants like melatonin to be beneficial in the recovery and protective processes post-traumatic brain injury (TBI). This experiment investigated whether a combination of over-the-counter medications commonly taken, specifically the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) ibuprofen in combination with melatonin, after mild brain injury yields better performance on motor and cognitive tasks. Mice were given no treatment, melatonin, or a combination of melatonin and ibuprofen post-injury. All groups were tested using Barnes' Maze and rotarod tasks.

#### POSTER 68

##### **REJECTION WRITING PROMPTS AS POTENTIAL MOOD MODIFIERS**

AMANDA GELB (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), JACOB BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN

(PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Being rejected is an incredibly unpleasant feeling, and no one likes to be rejected. A common tactic in rejection studies is to have the participants write about a time they were rejected. This manipulation primes the participants for testing the effects of rejection, but the essays written are not usually read or looked over at all. The current project looked at the content of these writing prompts as a potential modifier for commonly used rejection outcomes. As expected, the closer the relationship to the participant, the worse they scored on basic needs. All rejection does not appear to affect equally, and being rejected by a stranger is not as effective as being rejected by a close family member or friend.

#### POSTER 69

#### ACCEPTED OR REJECTED; A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL REJECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

ALYSSA SOLT (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), JAKE BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

It is natural for humans to want to affiliate with others and belong to a group. This is not only desirable but important in identifying one's social identity (Bernstein, 2010). In this study, we qualitatively analyzed essays of rejection or acceptance to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the effects of being socially rejected or accepted and how it related to the age the event occurred.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| <b>Paper</b>                                | <b>Conference Room 402</b> |
| <b>NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS: EFFECTS OF DIET</b> |                            |
| <b>Saturday, March 7, 2015</b>              |                            |
| <b>8:00am-8:50am</b>                        |                            |

CHAIR: SARA HARGRAVE

**8:00am - 8:15am**

#### A MIND CLOUDED BY CREAM: THE EFFECTS OF SATURATED AND POLYUNSATURATED FAT ON PREDICTIVE LEARNING

HOLLY CHRISTINE MILLER (KU LEUVEN)

This placebo-controlled study examined how saturated or polyunsaturated fat affected the acquisition, generalization, and extinction of an association learned during the postprandial inflammatory period. Rate of acquisition and generalization did not differ between groups, but participants who consumed the saturated fat were slower to extinguish their expectations. These results mirror those obtained with rats and suggest that acute lipid based endotoxemia increases resistance to extinction. This may be relevant to the treatment of clinical disorders.

**8:20am - 8:35am**

#### A REFINED, LOW-FAT DIET IMPAIRS MOTIVATION AND ATTENTION IN THE RAT.

AARON P. BLAISDELL (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES)

We investigated in rats the effects on motivation and attention of consuming an obesogenic, refined low-fat diet (REF), compared to rats consuming a low-fat control diet (CON). Motivation was measured with a progressive-ratio schedule of lever press reinforcement (Experiment 1) while attention was measured in a vigilance task (Experiment 2). REF diet rats made fewer lever presses and took longer breaks, and were less accurate (making more omission and premature errors) than CON diet rats.

**8:40am - 8:55am**

#### WESTERN DIET-INDUCED BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER BREAKDOWN AND ITS ROLE IN COGNITION.

SARA L HARGRAVE, TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), KIM KINZIG (PURDUE UNIVERSITY)

Western Diet (WD) exposure can impair hippocampal-dependent learning and memory performance. We evaluated the time course of these effects, and assessed regional blood-brain barrier (BBB) permeability, which was increased in the hippocampus, hypothalamus, dorsal striatum, and parabrachial nucleus following 90d WD exposure. Impaired spatial performance was associated with increased permeability in the ventral hippocampus, dorsal striatum, and parabrachial nucleus. WD may predispose animals to neurological pathologies via the opening of the BBB.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

|                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Paper</b>                   | <b>Conference Room 405</b> |
| <b>SOCIAL PAPERS: POLITICS</b> |                            |
| <b>Saturday, March 7, 2015</b> |                            |
| <b>8:00am-8:50am</b>           |                            |

CHAIR: GEORGE I. WHITEHEAD

**8:00am - 8:15am**

#### SELF-PRESENTATIONAL STRATEGIES OF MODERN AND TRADITIONAL U.S. PRESIDENTS IN THEIR INAUGURAL ADDRESSES

GEORGE I. WHITEHEAD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE H. SMITH, MICHAEL F. BLACKARD, MATTHEW F. BLACKARD (INDIANA UNIVERSITY-NORTHWEST)

This study examined strategies that U. S. Presidents used in their first and second inaugural addresses. We tested the following hypotheses. First, modern presidents used more ingratiation than did traditional presidents in the first but not the second inaugural address. Second, modern presidents used more self-promotion

that did traditional presidents in the second but not the first inaugural. Third, modern presidents used more exemplification and intimidation than did traditional presidents. Our results supported several predictions.

**8:20am - 8:35am**

**EXPLORING DIFFERENCES IN LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE MORAL CONVICTION AND MORAL MOTIVATION**

DANIEL C WISNESKI (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), LINDA J. SKITKA (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO)

Three studies tested hypotheses from the Moral Motives Model (Janoff-Bulman & Carnes, 2013) about how liberals and conservatives differ in their sense of morality and the sources of their moral motivation. Consistent with the model, results showed that liberals base their morality and moral motivation on social justice, whereas conservatives base theirs on social order. These results provide additional insight what underlies the "culture war" in our society and how liberal and conservative morality differs.

**8:40am - 8:55am**

**EVIDENCE SUGGESTING AMERICANS' CRANKINESS AND FEAR ARE DUE TO CHRONIC MORTALITY SALIENCE.**

MICHAEL J. BAYLY, MARTHA S. SPIKER (UNIVERSITY OF CHARLESTON)

The impact of mortality salience and negative political ads on optimism-pessimism and attitudes and beliefs regarding voting were tested in a 2 (MS present v. absent) by 3 (negative, neutral, or positive ads) design. Results indicated manipulations had the strongest impact on optimism-pessimism, with participants exposed to MS and negative ads expressing the greatest pessimism. Less direct impact was observed on self-reported voting behaviors. Results were interpreted as providing evidence for chronic mortality salience.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

**Paper** **Conference Room 408**

**LEARNING PAPERS 2: OUTCOME ASSOCIATIONS**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**8:00am-8:50am**

CHAIR: ERIC THRAILKILL (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

**8:00am - 8:15am**

**STIMULUS COMPETITION: WHEN MORE IS LESS**

DUNCAN Y. AMEGBLETOR, FRANCISCO ARCEDIANO (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

After A-Outcome 1 and B-Outcome 2 training, additional training of A along with a novel stimulus C with Outcome 1 results in attenuated responding to A when compared with B, which did not

receive any further training. This weakened responding to a more trained, more informative stimulus was found both with a predictive and causal task. These results challenge both traditional associative learning theories and inferential views of learning.

**8:20am - 8:35am**

**EFFECTS OF TRAINING CONTEXT ON RESPONSE-OUTCOME AND OUTCOME-RESPONSE ASSOCIATIONS DURING INSTRUMENTAL TRAINING.**

ERIC GARR (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, GRADUATE CENTER), EBONY M. HOLLAND, ANDREW R. DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Rats were instrumentally trained to make two response-outcome associations (lever 1 –pellets, lever 2 – sucrose) with each response trained in either distinct contexts (Gp Differential) or in each of two contexts (Gp Non-Differential. Selective Pavlovian-instrumental transfer was abolished in Gp Differential, but, nevertheless, the responses in this group remained sensitive to a motivational state shift (from hunger to thirst). These results suggest that context-outcome associations interfere with the formation of O-R, but not R-O, associations.

**8:40am - 8:55am**

**AN ASSOCIATIVE ANALYSIS OF INSTRUMENTAL BEHAVIOR CHAINS**

ERIC THRAILKILL, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Instrumental behavior often consists of chains of behavior that include procurement followed by consumption. Here we show that extinction of procurement weakens consumption and that extinction of consumption also weakens procurement. In either case, making the response, but not extinction exposure to the SD alone, is required. The two responses become associated with a high degree of specificity. The results begin to provide an integrative understanding of the associative structure underlying behavior chains.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**8:00am-8:50am**

**Paper** **Conference Room 403**

**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: INVITED GRADUATE STUDENT TALKS**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**8:00am-8:50am**

CHAIR: LAUREN J. BRYANT

**8:00am - 8:10am**

**TEACHER STUDENT RACIAL INCONGRUENCE AND TEACHER PERCEPTIONS OF STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT: TESTING ETHNIC IDENTITY AS A BUFFER**

DANA MILLER-COTTO, CRYSTAL MENZIES (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The current work examined whether ethnic identity, previously thought to serve as a mediating factor against discrimination, served as a buffer against discrimination associated with teacher student racial incongruence. Using structural equation modeling, teacher and student racial incongruence and teacher perceptions were examined with ethnic identity serving as a moderating variable. Reading and Mathematics achievement scores at age 15 were outcomes. Findings are discussed in terms of restructuring of previous theoretical frameworks and future research.

**8:15am - 8:25am**

### **PATTERNS IN MATERNAL EMOTION SOCIALIZATION IN URBAN PRESCHOOL SAMPLES**

ERIN BRITTANY DONOHUE, BETH S. RUSSELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Parents use emotion masking to shield children from intense, potentially harmful emotions (Dunsmore, Her, Halberstadt, & Perez-Rivera, 2009). Researchers hypothesized that 1) mothers would more often mask negative than positive emotions and 2) that there would be significant relationships among emotion monitoring, observed maternal negativity, children's reported emotional lability, and children's observed negativity. Hypotheses were confirmed. Findings suggest mothers may use masking strategies to model behavior they believe is appropriate for their child to replicate.

**8:30am - 8:40am**

### **PERCEPTIONS OF PRESCHOOLERS' COMPETENCE AND PEER ACCEPTANCE: INCOME AND ETHNICITY MATTER**

ALEXANDER WHEELER, ROSEMARIE DIBIASE (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), PATRICE MARIE MILLER, EDD (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study compared teacher and child perceptions of preschoolers' cognitive and physical competence, and peer acceptance across three socioeconomic/ethnic groups. A mixed model MANOVA was used to compare teacher and child perceptions, as measured by the Pictorial Scale of Perceived Competence and Social Acceptance for Young Children. Teacher perceptions of low SES and minority children were lower than child self-perceptions, while the reverse was true for high SES, non-minority children. The results imply relations between children's and teachers' perceptions are not uniform across differing economic and cultural groups.

**8:45am - 8:55am**

### **CHARACTER-BASED ADVERGAME INFLUENCES ON YOUNG CHILDREN'S SNACK CHOICES AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS**

MARISA M. PUTNAM, CAROLINE E. COTTO, EFREN LEMUS, SANDRA L. CALVERT (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

Advergames often "sell" children unhealthy foods. Poor food

choices may result from classical conditioning because positive feelings occur when playing games that use popular characters, which become associated with unhealthy foods. In a character-based advergence, children who remembered the character were more likely to select and eat the healthy or unhealthy snacks that she had been consuming. Children's food decisions, then, are most influenced by exposure to information that can readily be pulled into consciousness.

**9:00am - 9:10am**

### **THE EEG MU RHYTHM IN INFANCY: STANDARD AND INDIVIDUALIZED FREQUENCY BANDS**

LAUREN JEAN BRYANT, KIMBERLY VALERIO, JASJEET SAHANI, KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

EEG mu rhythm in infancy has been studied using different frequency bands. This study seeks to compare findings obtained using 4-Hz-wide individualized frequency bands and the standard 6- to 9-Hz frequency band to measure mu rhythm desynchronization (MRD). While individualized frequency bands showed significant MRD during both action observation and execution that was specific to central sites, the 6- to 9-Hz band exhibited significant MRD during execution only and was not specific to central sites.

**9:15am - 9:25am**

### **VAGUS NERVE STIMULATION FOR REACTIVE ATTACHMENT DISORDER**

DANIELLE FORSHEE, LCSW (CAPELLA UNIVERSITY)

Treatment strategies for Reactive Attachment Disorder are conspicuously lacking, relying on indiscriminately targeted psychopharmacological therapies with pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic complications. Currently, there is an acute demand for innovative research into more developmentally sensitive and neurobiologically targeted treatment strategies. Vagus Nerve Stimulation is being proposed as a potentially efficacious treatment for children with RAD due to the targeted effects on limbic system structures and neurotransmitter systems that are directly implicated in its neurobiology.

**9:30am - 9:40am**

### **WHAT DO TODDLERS KNOW ABOUT GEOMETRIC SHAPES?**

MAYA ANETTE MARZOUK, NATALIE BREZACK, BRIAN VERDINE, ROBERTA M. GOLINKOFF (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), KATHY HIRSH-PASEK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The present study tested 25- and 30-month-old children using a pointing paradigm to evaluate shape knowledge. A variety of shapes across three representation types – canonical, non-canonical and embedded were tested. Results suggest that at 25 months children know only a few shapes; by 30 months, there were effects of shape and representation type. Shape learning has implications for knowledge in mathematics and STEM fields.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

**Paper** **Conference Room 406**

**CLINICAL PAPERS: INTERVENTION AND SCREENING**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: DAN DEPAULO, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN  
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

**9:00am - 9:15am**

**COLLEGE THERAPIST EXPERIENCES WITH SHORTENED  
SESSION LENGTHS**

BENJAMIN WOOD (MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF  
LIBERAL ARTS)

With growing numbers of students seeking psychotherapy in college counseling centers, a change in session length may be one option to ease the burden. The purpose of this qualitative study was for college therapists to describe their experiences with practicing therapy in 35 minute sessions versus the standard 50 minute sessions. Themes emerged from interviews including intervention adjustment, connection, guilt, and pacing. These results offer clinicians and administrators information about practicing in 35 minute sessions.

**9:20am - 9:35am**

**DO DETECTABLE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS BOOST  
PLACEBO RESPONDING?**

VERONIKA S. BAILEY, STEVEN J. ROBBINS (ARCADIA  
UNIVERSITY)

Detectable side effects accompanying active medications threaten blinding in randomized trials and may enhance placebo effects. We randomly assigned participants to receive instructions stating they would receive an anti-anxiety drug (placebo group) or not (controls). Half the participants in each condition received caffeine intended to produce detectable physiological effects. The placebo group showed significant reductions in negative mood compared to controls but caffeine did not affect the result, possibly as a result of inadequate dosing.

**9:40am - 9:55am**

**INTRODUCING BASIC MINDFULNESS TO A COMMUNITY  
COLLEGE POPULATION**

DAN DEPAULO, MIKE MEACHAM (BOROUGH OF  
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE), JANUSZ WELIN

Practicing mindfulness meditation has been shown to decrease levels of stress, anxiety, depression, and somatic complaints. The current study investigated the effect of teaching basic mindfulness to community college students, a population which often struggles with the stresses of juggling work, school, and

family responsibilities. After basic mindfulness training, students showed a significant decrease in health anxiety, physical symptoms, academic stress, test anxiety, and overall negative affect. The implications of these findings will be discussed.

**10:00am - 10:15am**

**MENTAL HEALTH SCREENING WITH OLDER ADULTS**

CHRISTINE FERRI, CHRISTINE GAYDA-CHELDER (THE  
RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Mental health screening programs in older adults can address barriers to mental health treatment. This paper describes community education and screening programs for depression (n=284) and dementia (n=355) with older adults at community senior centers. Overall, the programs were effective at providing education and referral information for older adults with mental health needs. Barriers to treatment still exist, including stigma about mental health, fear about dementia diagnosis, and the need to reach more men and ethnically diverse populations.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

**Symposium** **Conference Room 405**

**SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: WEIGHT BIAS**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: JAMIE DUNAEV AND PAULA M. BROCHU

**UNDERSTANDING AND REDUCING WEIGHT BIAS:  
MECHANISMS AND METHODS**

Research demonstrates that weight bias is pervasive, stressful, and harmful to health and well-being. Little is known, however, about the psychological mechanisms underlying weight bias or effective methods for reducing it. This symposium includes five presentations which examine some of these potential mechanisms and methods (self-control, intergroup contact, common ingroup identity, counter-stereotypical mental imagery, controllability). These findings have important implications at a time when obesity levels are high and weight bias is rampant.

**Presentations**

**The role of self-control in weight bias.**

by Jordan Schriver (University of New Brunswick), Mihailo Perunovic (Saint Thomas University), Elaine Perunovic (University of New Brunswick)

**Jumping on the stigma bandwagon: The importance of  
bystander action in the perpetuation of weight stigma.**

by Mary S. Himmelstein (Rutgers University), A. Janet Tomiyama (University of California Los Angeles), Diana T. Sanchez (Rutgers University)

**Intergroup contract and reduction of weight bias.**

by Afton M. Koball (Mayo Clinic), Robert A. Carels (Eastern Carolina University)



9:00am-10:20am

**Does a common ingroup identity reduce weight bias?**

by Paula M. Brochu (Nova Southeastern University), Jillian C. Banfield (Mount Saint Vincent University), John F. Dovidio (Yale University)

**Imagine that!: Counter-stereotypical mental imagery as a method for weight bias reduction.**

by Jamie Dunaev (Rutgers University), Charlotte Markey (Rutgers University), Paula M. Brochu (Nova Southeastern University)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015****9:00am-10:20am****Paper** **Conference Room 401****COGNITIVE SYMPOSIUM: WHAT WE EAT****Saturday, March 7, 2015****9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: DEBRA ZELLNER, PHD (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

**WHAT WE EAT: IT'S ABOUT MORE THAN JUST FLAVOR AND NUTRIENTS**

What and how much food people eat is affected by more than the flavor and nutrient/caloric content of the food. Although these intrinsic qualities are important, they can be viewed or perceived differently depending upon many extrinsic factors such as the context in which the food is presented and our thoughts about the food and ourselves. This symposium will examine how some of these extrinsic factors influence our perception, acceptance, and selection of foods.

**Presentations****Biting bugs back : The psychology of eating insects**

by Ruby, M. (University of Pennsylvania), Rozin, P. (University of Pennsylvania), Chan, C. (University of Pennsylvania)

**Effects of weight feedback and disordered eating on food choice in a mock cafeteria buffet**

by Raudenbush, B. (Wheeling Jesuit University), Dwyer, P. (Wheeling Jesuit University), LeMasters, L. (Wheeling Jesuit University), Saldanha, S. (Wheeling Jesuit University)

**Cultured tasting: Non-sensory information affects consumer perception of artisan cheese**

by Lahne, J. (Drexel University), Trubek, A.B. (University of Vermont), Pelchat, M.L. (Monell Chemical Senses Center)

**Discussant(s):** Debra Zellner (Montclair State University)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015****9:00am-10:20am****Poster****Franklin Hall A****DEVELOPMENTAL POSTERS****Saturday, March 7, 2015****POSTER 1****CONSIDERING GENDER IN THE IMPACT OF REALABILITIES TELEVISION SHOW AND COMIC BOOK SERIES ON CHILDREN'S COGNITIVE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS TOWARDS DISABLED CHILDREN**

ALICIA FERRIS, NAVA R. SILTON (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), EMILY HOTEZ (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, HUNTER COLLEGE), MICHAEL CORNING, DANIELLE SCHLOUGH, KRISTINA KEYSER, AVERY TOLAND (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Realabilities is a children's television show and comic book series which features characters with disabilities who harness their special abilities to save their school from bullies. The current study investigated cognitive attitudes and behavioral intentions of children with disabilities among children in grades two, three, and four who participated in the Realabilities program. Findings suggest that researchers and professionals who aim to enhance children's interest and sensitivity towards children with disabilities should consider children's gender.

**POSTER 2****THE EFFECT OF OPPOSITE-SEX PEERS ON FEMALE ADOLESCENT RISK-TAKING**

SALENA BINNIG, SARA COTE, KAROL SILVA, ASHLEY SMITH, CANDIDATE, LAURENCE STEINBERG, JASON CHEIN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies on risk-taking in adolescence have focused on the effect of same-sex peers. To understand the influence of opposite-sex peers on risk-taking, we investigated female participants' performance on a risky driving task while they believed they were being observed by a male participant, or completed the task alone. We hypothesized that participants would show increased risk-taking in the presence of a male peer compared to completing the task alone. Results revealed a significant peer effect.

**POSTER 3****GRIT IN AND OUT OF THE CLASSROOM: ASSOCIATIONS WITH HABITS OF MIND, EXPOSED PARENTING AND ACADEMIC ENTITLEMENT**

RACHEL EYLER, LOU MANZA, KELLY SORBER, KAYLA MCKAIN, SUZETTE MADANAT, KATELYN LACHANCE, ANGELA HARRIS (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

College students recorded self-assessments of grit (across academic and non-academic settings), as well as their degree of effective habits of mind, depth of academic narcissism and exposed parenting style. Participants saw their school- and extracurricular-focused perseverance as comparable, and high levels of grit were associated with (a) effective habits of mind in and out of scholastic endeavors and (b) being raised by authoritarian parents; associations to school-based entitlement were not observed.

**POSTER 4****UNDERGRADUATES' MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT GENES AND HERITABILITY**

JASON MCCARTNEY, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate students who take psychology courses often have strong developmental misconceptions including simplistic beliefs on genes and heritability. This study investigated student beliefs in three upper level psychology courses (two seminars and one lecture format course). A total of 66 undergraduates completed a nature-nurture misconceptions scale administered two times (pre- and post-test) over one semester. Findings suggest that only students in the Nature-Nurture seminar course showed changes in misconceptions related to nature and nurture.

**POSTER 5****"WE WALKED THERE!" METHODS OF LEARNING REPORTED IN CHILDREN'S EPISODIC MEMORIES**

DANIELLE MICHAELS, KRISTEN BECK, TAYLOR GOEHLER, RHYANNON BEMIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE LEICHTMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

This study investigated the methods of learning children reported in their memories. Children participated in two staged learning events. Immediately after each event, children were asked how they had learned the answer to questions about the novel facts they just learned and about general factual knowledge. Results indicated gender differences in the learning methods that children reported in response to questions about novel facts. Boys reported more visual activities and girls reported more interactive activities.

**POSTER 6****THE EFFECTS OF PARENTAL INFLUENCE, INVOLVEMENT, AND EDUCATION ON THEIR COLLEGE STUDENTS**

EBONY IYANNA ABRAHAM (MID-ATLANTIC CHILDREN'S SERVICES), ETONDRA WILLIS, CHARLA MCKINZIE BISHOP (BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY)

This research explores the influence of parent's education on college student self-esteem, risky behavior, Grade Point Average (GPA) and ethnic identity among African American college students attending a Historically Black College/University (HBCU). The current sample used stratified sampling and a self-report survey method (N=357). Results suggest that mothers who have attended college tend to have a negative impact on their student's general self-esteem, academic self-esteem, GPA, and sexual behavior.

**POSTER 7****EFFECTS OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ON PATTERNS OF EMOTIONAL TARGET DETECTION**

CHRISTINA M. LECLERC, KATHLEEN MARSCHER, MORGAN COONEY, CARLI LEGONELLI, ADRIANNE LUNAU (STATE

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO)

Emotional target detection was examined in relationship to assessments of mood, emotional intelligence, and emotion regulation style. Participants were faster to detect emotional versus neutral targets, and highly arousing versus low arousal images. Additional analyses revealed significant moderating influences of mood repair, clarity of emotional perception, and repression styles of emotion regulation on the speed of detection of emotional target images, suggesting an influence of these inherent factors on the early stages of emotional processing.

**POSTER 8****THE EFFECT OF THERAPY DOGS ON ATTACHMENT AND THEORY OF MIND IN CHILDREN**

ASHLEIGH WEIDNER, JUSTIN COUCHMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to analyze the effects of therapy dogs on the theory of mind in children. The current study examined whether the presence of a licensed therapy dog improved, impaired, or kept constant a child's performance on theory of mind tasks. Success in this task would mean that the child understood the mental states of others. In this study, children participated in both a questionnaire and a simple false belief task.

**POSTER 9****FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PATH TO ADULTHOOD**

FRANCES M SESSA (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), LYNNE LAZOR, M.S.ED (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Using self-reported autonomy and a tendency to accept responsibility for one's own actions as markers of psychosocial maturity (adulthood), the present study examined whether the relation between these two variables differed by the passage of time or sociocultural factors in a sample of 181 college students. As hypothesized, maturity was moderated by sociocultural influences (broadly defined by race) rather than the passage of time.

**POSTER 10****SPIRITUALITY AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH CIVIC ORIENTATION AND ENGAGEMENT AMONG EMERGING ADULTS**

TARA M. STOPPA, CORBIN FERGUSON, ELAINE BOUSELLI (EASTERN UNIVERSITY)

We examined associations between spirituality and several indicators of civic identity and behavior among emerging adults, including prosocial orientations, civic engagement, and interest and commitment to issues of social justice. Participants (N=193) completed surveys with items relevant to each domain. Results revealed significant positive associations between spirituality and all civic outcomes. Findings provide insight into intersections between spirituality and civic formation during emerging

adulthood and point to important areas for further practical and research exploration.

#### POSTER 11

##### **ADOLESCENTS' ACCEPTABILITY RATINGS OF COACHES' AND TEAMMATES' ADVOCACY FOR WEIGHT CHANGE BEHAVIORS**

MICHAEL S. WILSON, SHELBY BOGGS, KAITLYN A. FERRIS (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the extent to which adolescents involved in organized sports (i.e., lean/non-lean; team/individual) found it acceptable for coaches and teammates to encourage weight loss and mass muscle gain behaviors. Results indicated significant differences in acceptability ratings of coaches'/teammates' advocacy for weight loss and mass muscle gain behaviors based on adolescents' gender and sport type. These findings suggest future studies should continue to investigate healthy body image development among adolescents involved in organized sports.

#### POSTER 12

##### **ANALYSIS OF PRESCHOOL DAILY ACTIVITIES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: A COMPARISON OF TWO SCHOOLS**

KIMBERLY MOBLEY, NICOLE GUZZMAN, EWART-MALICK GUINIER, CHLOE BARON, JUDITH PENA-SHAFF (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This study examines the daily activities of two preschool classrooms in the Dominican Republic (DR), each serving children from different social classes. Were coded using a pre-determined category system with an inter-rater reliability above 90%. Results show evidence of similar cultural patterns in daily activities in both preschools while also demonstrating differences that could possibly be explained by different goals related to the social strata these two preschools serve.

#### POSTER 13

##### **INDIVIDUAL PROPENSITY TO EXPERIENCE FLOW, MINDFULNESS, COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY, AND POST FORMAL THOUGHT**

MICHAEL WOOD, SHELBY HILTON, JAN SINNOTT (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

There is evidence that suggests a relationship between flow, mindfulness, cognitive flexibility, and post formal thought. There were 46 undergraduate participants from Towson University that were used for this study. Materials for this study consisted of a consent form, demographic questionnaire, a post formal thought survey, the Short DFS2, CAMS-R, CFS and the additional flow questionnaire. There was a significant relationship seen between flow, mindfulness, and post formal thought and between mindfulness and cognitive flexibility.

#### POSTER 14

##### **IS THE TIARA WORTH IT? PERCEPTIONS OF BEAUTY PAGEANTS AND THEIR IMPACTS**

JESSICA KELLY, LANCE C. GARMON (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The most common complaints about child beauty pageants are that they are sexualizing the girls and lead to abuse (Wolfe, 2012; Cartwright, 2012). This study applies the Uses and Gratification Approach (Rubin, 2002) to an exploration of why individuals choose to watch these programs, specifically Toddlers & Tiaras or adult pageants in general (i.e. Miss America). Analyses suggest that viewing is highly associated with gender, watching for Entertainment motivation, and having positive perceptions about pageants.

#### POSTER 15

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HELICOPTER PARENTING AND ADJUSTMENT TO COLLEGE**

VERONICA DARLOW (SUNY COLLEGE AT BUFFALO)

This study examined the role of helicopter parenting on anxiety, depression, self-efficacy and social adjustment to college. Parenting control was correlated with depression, self-efficacy and anxiety, but was only marginally related to GPA and not related to college adjustment. The results suggest that overparenting is related to college student's attitudes, but may not have a strong effect on GPA or social adjustment. Interestingly, students who reported more helicopter parenting were less likely to prefer it.

#### POSTER 16

##### **EDUCATION, WELL-BEING, AND DOPAMINE LEVELS: INVESTIGATING THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF CONTROL-BELIEFS**

ROBERT RALSTON (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

In a society with great health inequalities, understanding the relationship between socioeconomic status and psychological well-being is warranted. The current study found lower socioeconomic status predicted lower well-being ( $\beta = 0.08$ ;  $SE = 0.13$ ;  $p < .001$ ) in the Midlife in the U.S. Study (MIDUS). In addition, moderation analyses indicated that higher perceived control beliefs reduced the negative effects of low socioeconomic status on dopamine levels ( $\beta = 0.09$ ;  $SE = 0.04$ ;  $p < .01$ ).

#### POSTER 17

##### **INVESTIGATING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN CHILDHOOD MISFORTUNE AND ALCOHOL USE**

RACHEL MCDONALD, NICHOLAS A. TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated whether childhood misfortune/abuse was associated with increased alcohol use during adulthood in a sample of 6,000 adults from the national MIDUS study. Analyses indicated that greater childhood misfortune was associated with increased alcohol use ( $\beta = 0.14$ ;  $SE = .04$ ;  $p < .001$ ) and odds of being a binge drinker ( $OR = 1.36$ ; 95% CI 1.28-1.44;  $p < .001$ ). Emotional and physical abuse had the strongest association with alcohol use patterns.

**POSTER 18****DO REPRESENTATIONS OF ATTACHMENT PREDICT PERCEPTIONS OF FANTASY RELATIONSHIPS IN MEDIA FRANCHISES?**

BRIANA C JORDAN, LANCE C GARMON (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The current study examines representations of real-life attachment relationships and interpretations of the fantasy relationships amongst popular media franchise characters. Online questionnaires (N = 428) assessed representations of real-life attachment, average exposure, and ratings of fictional relationship importance for mothers, fathers, peers, and romantic partners in the franchises. Consistent with the Uses and Gratification approach (Rubin, 1994), analyses suggest real life attachment scores may influence an individual's perceptions of fantasy relationship ratings.

**POSTER 19****THINGS DON'T JUST FALL DOWN: EFFECTIVELY CHALLENGING MIDDLE-SCHOOLERS' SCIENCE MISCONCEPTIONS**

GRANT GUTHEIL (NAZARETH COLLEGE), GAIL GRIGG (PROVE YOUR WORLD, INC), BRIAN KOBERLEIN (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), KEVIN SCHOONOVER, MFA, SUSAN SHERWOOD (PROVE YOUR WORLD, INC)

The present study employs a novel audio-visual approach centered on Inquiry-based learning and the Next Generation science standards to address a central misconception in middle-schoolers' concept of gravity (i.e., gravity only pulls down). A pre- and post-test design produced significant improvement (roughly 40%) in participants' understanding of gravity. These results are discussed in the context of broader effective STEM education in this age range.

**POSTER 20****ASSESSING EARLY VERB COMPREHENSION**

DR. BEVERLY A. GOLDFIELD, ED.D., EMELY BUENO, MICHAEL CAMPBELL, KRISTEN CLARKE (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Previous research with the Intermodal Preferential Looking Paradigm using baseline trials of 3-5 sec finds no verb comprehension until 18 mos. However, the dynamic stimuli used to test verbs may require longer bouts of attention. We test the hypothesis that increasing exposure intervals will increase comprehension. We test 12 verbs in 16, 18, and 20-month-olds with 5 sec familiarization trials and lengthen baseline to 10 sec; children at all ages evidence verb comprehension.

**POSTER 21****FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE SUCCESS IN THE TRANSITION TO COLLEGE**

ALEXANDER GRAVES, LAURYN FIORE, ALYSSA REINA, GRETCHEN S. LOVAS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

College students (N=78) were surveyed to explore the impact of parent/child attachment, parenting quality, and personality characteristics on success in the transition to college. As predicted, parent/child attachment, parental caring, and student emotional stability and open-mindedness were positively related to markers of academic success and emotional well-being in college while parental control/overprotection and student dependence were negatively related. Regression analyses found that emotional stability was the strongest predictor of success in the transition to college.

**POSTER 22****PERSONALITY, STRESS, AND COPING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: INDIVIDUAL PREDICTORS OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING**

AMANDA MILES, MADISON LINDEMANN, KATHERINE NICHOLSON, GRETCHEN S. LOVAS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

College students (N=102) were surveyed to explore the impact of stress, personality, parent/child attachment, and coping on subjective well-being. As predicted, stress was negatively associated with subjective well-being, but unexpectedly, coping strategies were not the primary mediators of stress-outcome relationships. Personality factors and attachment history influenced coping strategies but also had a direct impact on student outcomes. Regression analyses found attachment avoidance, neuroticism, and weighted stress scores to be the strongest predictors of subjective well-being.

**POSTER 23****NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INJURY AND ALCOHOL ABUSE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

RAYMOND BLATTNER, CAROLYN G. VIGORITO, CAMERON MAVIS, PHILIP M. DRUCKER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Participants completed the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, the Inventory of Statements about Self-Injury (ISAS), the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS), and the Coping Strategies Inventory 32-Item. Participants with higher ISAS scores had higher disengagement coping scores and lower social support and self-esteem scores when compared to the control group. In addition, participants who engaged in self-injury behaviors and had higher alcohol use scores had lower self-esteem scores.

**POSTER 24****USING ODOR TO UNDERSTAND DISGUST IN ADOLESCENTS WITH AUTISM**

SARA SHAW (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) have difficulty with identifying and expressing emotions. Little is known about

how individuals with ASD respond to odor. The present study aims to examine the ability of adolescents with ASD to perceive disgusting odors. Results demonstrated no differences between ASD and control groups on their perception of odors. However, there were significant differences between ASD and control groups on whether or not they would endorse an odor as disgusting.

#### POSTER 25

##### **TEMPERAMENT AND SOCIAL REFERENCING: A LONGITUDINAL PILOT STUDY**

KASSANDRA COUSINEAU, BRADY RAINVILLE, ZARIN BANDELIER, SARAH MOTT (JOHNSON STATE COLLEGE)

Infant temperament is related to social referencing in infants under one year of age, as demonstrated in conditions of fear. This study found that less perceptually sensitive eight-month-olds referenced their parent more often, however less significant, four-month-olds who take longer to orient and come down from arousal, and six-month-olds who approach novelty, are more likely to reference their parent, suggesting temperament and social referencing are related even in conditions of humor and ambiguity.

#### POSTER 26

##### **HIGH SCHOOL QUALITY AND STRESS TO ACHIEVE IN COLLEGE**

SOFIA PHAM, M. ED., WILLIAM P. PLANK, LAURA L. PENDERGAST (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

State-wide standardized test scores have been used to gauge school quality and to make high-stakes decisions. We will examine the extent to which standardized test scores predict meaningful life outcomes. Our results show that, reading scores of the high school one attended predicts stress in college for males but not for females. Implications of gender differences in college achievement will be discussed.

#### POSTER 27

##### **ADOPTION AS PORTRAYED IN CHILDREN'S MOVIES**

CHRISTINE WALAWANDER, EDD, ERIN RUZZI, SEAN BAKER (D'YOUVILLE COLLEGE)

How adoption is portrayed in children's movies can influence the perspective on the adoption process. In a world where families spend approximately \$1.5 billion at the box office of G and PG movies each year, movies can be a powerful influence on children's thoughts and behaviors. In attempting to discover the messages relayed to children concerning adoption issues in G and PG movies, the researchers viewed movies which touched on issues surrounding adoption. Utilizing grounding theory, the researchers viewed such in order to discover what themes were present. Four overarching themes were discovered; (1) creating a culture of family, (2) decisions of the adoption process, (3) special child, and (4) emotions.

#### POSTER 28

##### **OPTIMISM AS THE ULTIMATE RESILIENCE SHIELD**

KELSEY BLONG (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to examine whether the level of optimism in college students will affect their resilience to bad events. My hypothesis is high levels of optimism in college students are expected to show a relation to more resilience. I recruited 50 college students from Gwynedd Mercy University to fill out two surveys so I could measure the subjects on their resilience and optimism. The measurements I used were Revised Life Orientation Test (LOT-R) and Connor-Davidson 25-Item Resilience Test. After analyzing the data my findings supported my hypothesis but it was not significantly.

#### POSTER 29

##### **THE INTERACTION OF AGE AND NUMBER OF SIBLINGS PREDICTS SOCIAL VALUE ORIENTATION**

EMMA HAYDEN, KANAKO KAMBE, HAYLEY PAQUETTE, CHRISTINE HILL, PATRICIA HERRMANN, ABBY KANE-GERARD, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Earlier research done in the Netherlands showed that age and number of siblings were positively associated with prosocial value orientation (PVO), a tendency to care about others. Our study replicated the positive relationship between age and PVO, but not the relationship with number of siblings, and it showed the interaction of age and number of siblings significantly predicted PVO. We discuss differences between samples that could contribute to variations in the reproducibility of these findings.

#### POSTER 30

##### **ACADEMIC ENTITLEMENT AND STUDENT CONSUMERISM: ANALYZING THE RELATION WITH GPA AND MOTIVATION**

EMILY WHITE, COLLEEN J. SULLIVAN, JENNIFER JACKSON (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

To be academically successful, student must take responsibility for their work. An increasing number of students feel entitled to a certain level of classroom success in exchange for paying tuition. Externalized responsibility and GPA were negatively and significantly correlated. Academic entitlement and student consumerism related negatively to multiple adaptive forms of motivation, while positively relating to maladaptive forms of motivation. Students that apply academic entitlement beliefs may experience adverse effects in their education.

#### POSTER 31

##### **ANXIETY IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH FOOD ALLERGIES: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY**

MELISSA RUBES, RACHEL ANNUNZIATO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Children with food allergies are prone to anxiety. This study examines the effects of parental distress, quality of life (QoL), health care responsibility and bullying on child anxiety. Parents and children completed questionnaires, one year apart. Two groups were created based on child anxiety at T1 and T2:

low/average ( $n = 89$ ) and high ( $n = 8$ ). Poorer QoL at T1 was the only variable that differentiated membership into the high anxiety group.

#### POSTER 32

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL ANXIETY AND COLLEGE STUDENTS' FEELINGS OF CONNECTEDNESS**

LISA SWENSON GOGUEN, KAREN SOFRANKO, EDD, TAMMY SPEVAK, TRACY GARNICK (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, HAZLETON)

In the present study, we focused on how social anxiety related to students' feelings of connectedness during components of the orientation programming for new students, expecting a negative association. Participants were 206 first-year college students who completed a questionnaire about the "move-in-weekend" orientation program, and a social anxiety questionnaire. Results confirmed our hypothesis and supported previous literature, allowing us to better understand how social anxiety can impact students during their transition to college.

#### POSTER 33

##### **COLLEGE STUDENTS' SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS OF HYPOTHETICAL ATYPICAL CHARACTERS**

TARA M NUZZO, ELAINE JONES (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Social perceptions of cognitive or physically-disabled individuals were examined. Participants rated children or adults with typical, cognitive-atypical, or physical-atypical characteristics. Social distance, global evaluation, empathy, and demographics were assessed. Adult-typical vignettes were rated more positively than adult atypical-physical and atypical-cognitive vignettes for global evaluation scores. This effect was similar for child vignettes. Atypical-physical and atypical-cognitive did not significantly differ from each other regardless of character age. Empathy was the strongest predictor of desired social distance.

#### POSTER 34

##### **AN INVESTIGATION OF MOTIVATION, PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS, AND SELF-CONCEPT AS PREDICTORS OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT**

GREGORY JOHN MILLS, ROBERT BRUCE THOMPSON (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

Due to its implications for career development, educational and development psychologists have attempted to identify the different variables that influence academic achievement. Fifty-five first-year students at the University of Southern Maine completed a questionnaire that measured socioeconomic status (SES), motivation, self-concept, and parent-child relationship factors. The results showed a significant negative correlation between SES and three types of intrinsic motivation ( $p < .05$ ). The results support the findings of previous research in this field.

#### POSTER 35

##### **LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUALS INDIVIDUALS' DISCLOSURE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS**

JEFFREY SCOZZARI, SAMANTHA BERKULE, STELLA KEITEL (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

One hundred six self-identified Lesbian, Gay, or Bisexual (LGB) individuals participated in an online survey to examine positive and negative coping mechanisms related to (1) the positive and negative reactions they received from others related to disclosing their sexual orientations, and (2) the coping mechanisms related to not disclosing their sexual orientations. Participants responded to an open ended question related to coping with disclosure. The researchers analyzed the data utilizing the grounded theory.

#### POSTER 36

##### **HOW DOES THIS LION ROAR? FOUR-YEAR-OLDS REMEMBER ELEMENTS BUT NOT ASSOCIATIONS**

AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), MARIANNE E. LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), TORRI JAIME, NICOLE CALTABELLOTTA, SHANNON ITJEN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

One experiment was conducted to test whether four-year-old children, who typically show impairments on associative recognition memory tasks, could succeed at remembering cross-modal pairings of animals and sounds. Although the children successfully recognized studied animals and sounds in isolation, they were impaired at remembering which animal had made a particular sound. The results are discussed in relation to the development of familiarity and recollection in children and suggest that familiarity develops earlier.

#### POSTER 37

##### **THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTION ON THE PERCEPTION OF TEMPORAL DURATION IN CHILDREN**

TARA M. BRIGHTBILL, MICHELLE E. S. TWEEDIE, DANIELLE N. HALLACKER, KATHERINE S. CHOE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study examined children's and adults' understanding of psychospatial perception of time duration. After watching the short movies of positive and negative valence in a random order, participants compared the duration of the two movies. According to the data, 5-year-olds were significantly more likely to perceive the positive-valence movie as longer while adults correctly perceived the two movies to have been the same in duration. Implications of the findings were discussed.

#### POSTER 38

##### **BELIEFS EXPLAINING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SPORTS INVESTMENT, UNSTRUCTURED EXERCISE, AND PROBLEM EATING**

MEGAN COGHLAN, KAITLYN A. FERRIS, AARON METZGER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined associations between adolescents' level of sports investment and unstructured exercise, and engagement in problematic under- and over-eating behaviors, and whether such associations were explained by adolescents' beliefs about food.

Participants included 614 youth. Results indicated higher levels of unstructured exercise were associated with lower levels of unhealthy eating behaviors. Higher sports investment was associated with viewing over-eating behaviors as more harmful, which in turn, was associated with lower levels of unhealthy eating.

#### POSTER 39

##### **PARENTAL INFLUENCES ON GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES IN CHILDREN**

CAROLINE TAYLOR (MITCHELL COLLEGE)

Early on, children begin recognizing gender patterns and stereotypes. Because parents are especially influential in structuring their children's environment, they impact gender roles and attitudes. This literature review highlighted specific effects that different types of parents and parenting styles have on children's gender role attitudes by providing evidence for the influence of parent-child interactions, parental sexual orientations, family structure and roles, maternal influences, paternal influences, and parental biases and stereotypes. Implications for parenting are discussed.

#### POSTER 40

##### **A LOOK AT HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL DISPARITIES THROUGH LENS OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS**

ROSEANNE L. FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK),  
VALERIYA.BABAKTHORNSBURY (HUNTER COLLEGE),  
EMILY DOW (GRADUATE CENTER CUNY),  
SHARRONE.FRANCIS, KITTY HUANG, CRISTEL JALBERT,  
FRANCESCA TEORA (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Using data from the 2011/2012 National Survey of Children's Health this paper examines the health and educational outcomes of young children within the context of their family functioning; parental health; and neighborhood characteristics. The results suggest that advancing the health and well-being the nation's children will only take place if we reduce the disparities that exist within the social determinants of health. Implications for changes in policy will be discussed through a Child Rights' framework.

#### POSTER 41

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFERENCE INSTRUCTION, MATH SELF-CONCEPT, AND ADOLESCENT MATH ACHIEVEMENT**

CHRISTINA BARBIERI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between instruction in middle childhood and adolescent mathematics achievement and self-concept was explored. Analyses of the Eunice Kennedy Shriver NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development data revealed that focusing on inferential skills in grade 5 predicted lower math self-concept at grade 6. This was dependent upon prior ability; inference instruction was related to higher math self-concept and achievement at age 15 for those who were high achieving during middle childhood.

#### POSTER 42

##### **A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY ON KINDERGARTEN DAILY ACTIVITIES IN INDIA AND JAPAN.**

BINTA FREEMAN, BRITTANY GREENE, ANGELIQUE HUDSON, HANA UCHIDA (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The purpose of our study was to examine differences in socialization practices as embodied in the daily activities of kindergarteners in India and Japan. We used activity setting analysis (Weisner, Gallimore, & Jordan, 1988) to examine the nature, structure, interaction type, and group dynamics. The results found that Japan focused on both academic and play in a semi-structured student to teacher setting. Where, India focused on academics in a highly structured teacher to student setting.

#### POSTER 43

##### **PEER EDUCATION PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY HEALTH**

HE LEN CHUNG, TIFFANY ESPARRA (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ANDRÉ MONDAY, DANIELLE JURICIC, JAMIRA CRIBB, JABREE PETTAWAY (MILLHILL CHILD & FAMILY DEVELOPMENT), NICOLE SHEPPARD, LAURA PLISHKA (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined the effects of a peer education prevention program on over 2,000 urban students in New Jersey. Workshops on topics such as bullying, gang awareness, and HIV/AIDS prevention were led by trained high school facilitators. Results indicated that audience members thought the workshops used an effective approach, addressed topics of serious concern in their communities, and would help them make responsible choices about risky behaviors in the future. Implications of the findings are discussed.

#### POSTER 44

##### **ADOLESCENTS' INTERPRETATION OF VARIOUS TYPES OF BULLYING**

ALICIA DOERFLINGER (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

Study 1 examined the perceived severity of bullying according to age. Participants were 60 middle and high school students in Ohio. Study 1 results suggest that adolescent participants rate traditional bullying as a more serious form of bullying than cyberbullying. Study 2 results suggest that older participants report engaging in and experiencing cyberbullying more often than younger participants, and that sex effects in the victim-bully dyad influence severity ratings.

#### POSTER 45

##### **GRANDPARENTS AS DISTAL PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN CHILDREN'S COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT: AN EXAMINATION OF LANGUAGE AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AMONG HIGH AND LOW SES CHILDREN**

ROBERT BRUCE THOMPSON, RENEE G. COTE, COURTNEY R. STEWART, JANESSA R. KAPINOS, ASHLEY OUELLETTE (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

Preschool language and executive function (EF) were explored as outcome variables related to proximal and distal predictors across two generations (parents and grandparents). Commonly reported suppressed language and EF among low SES children was confirmed; and outcomes overall were significantly predicted by both proximal (parent occupational status, sibling numbers) and distal variables (parent/grandparent education levels). Overall, findings support the claim that cognitive development among impoverished children is impacted by a complex of disadvantages, intergenerationally.

#### POSTER 46

##### **TOWARD A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF COLLEGE STUDENT'S ROMANTIC COMMITMENT AND INFIDELITY**

JANELLE STAHL (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), BRIANNA BOYKIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), BRENNAN COURTRIGHT, DESTINY LONG, GRETCHEN S. LOVAS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

College students (N=110) were surveyed to explore the impact of parent relationship quality, parent/child attachment, and personality on romantic attachment, relationship satisfaction/commitment, and infidelity. Higher romantic attachment anxiety/avoidance predicted lower relationship satisfaction/commitment; other results differed by student relationship status. For students who had never had a committed relationship, parent variables were unrelated to romantic attachment. Students currently in committed relationships displayed the strongest relationships between parent variables, romantic attachment, and relationship satisfaction/commitment.

#### POSTER 47

##### **POTENTIAL FACTORS IN PARENTAL HESITANCY TOWARDS SEXUALITY EDUCATION CURRICULA IN SCHOOLS**

MEGAN EBLING (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS CAMPUS)

Given an apparent dearth of research exploring parental hesitation towards sexuality education programming in schools, this study looks to parents directly to identify potential factors related to high parental hesitancy, such as parental religiosity, parental sexual conservatism, and the age of the hypothetical child, as well as to identify the most salient parental concerns regarding the potential consequences of school-based sexuality education curricula, as indicated by higher mean scores for "level of concern" rankings.

#### POSTER 48

##### **INFANTS' RESPONSES TO CAREGIVER TALK AND TOUCH DURING A WORD GAME**

LAUREN BUCKLEY, RUTH TINCOFF, SKYLER FINNING (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), AMANDA SEIDL (PURDUE UNIVERSITY), ALEX CRISTIA (LABORATOIRE DE SCIENCES COGNITIVES)

We examined how young infants respond to parents' speech and

touch input during a word game. Parents taught their infants nonwords for elbow, knee, and a small brush. Previous research examined how parents use touch and talk in this task. We measured infants' looks to locations on their body and to their parent's face. Beginning results show a significant difference between infants' look locations during multimodal input ( $F(2, 18) = 4.122, p = .034$ ).

#### POSTER 49

##### **"I JUST WANT WHAT'S BEST FOR YOU": THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PARENTAL BEHAVIORAL CONTROL AND YOUTH DISCLOSURE PATTERNS**

JOI A. NEWBERNE, ELIZABETH BABSKIE, AARON METZGER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

"I Just Want What's Best For You": The Association Between Parental Behavioral Control and Youth Disclosure Patterns  
Joi A. Newberne, Elizabeth Babskie, MS, MA, Aaron Metzger, PhD.

For adolescents, the decision to either disclose or keep information secret from parents is influenced by the nature of the specific behavior being discussed and the anticipated reaction from their parents (Smetana et al., 2006). The associations between parenting behaviors (behavioral control and family rules) and adolescents' willingness to disclose is also influenced by who is making the decisions. The present investigation found that boys tend to disclose about peer behaviors when parents enforce more rules and teens with less restrictive parents tend to disclose more when they have jurisdiction over peer decision-making.

Keywords: adolescence, parental monitoring, behavioral control, adolescent information strategies, social domain theory, decision-making authority

#### POSTER 50

##### **WELL BEING AND ADJUSTMENT DURING THE TRANSITION TO COLLEGE**

BRIJ P. PATEL (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS CAMPUS)

The transition into college involves brings on new levels of freedom and independence. The researcher predicted that risky behavior is associated with high levels of happiness in college students, which was proven correct ( $r = .24$ ). Researchers recruited students between the ages of 18 and 25 from the college campus. Participants were asked to complete an online survey via Qualtrics. Findings include motivation to achieve happiness is also related to a motivation to seek excitement.

#### POSTER 51

##### **SPATIAL-GENDER STEREOTYPES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN**

LINDSEY HILDEBRAND (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JAMIE JIROUT (RHODES COLLEGE), NORA NEWCOMBE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined whether children exhibit



gender-stereotyped preferences for spatial abilities dependent on age. Three-, four- and five-year olds (N = 91) were given a preference task in which they chose which of two characters (male or female) were best at spatial tasks. Three-year olds gave egocentric responses displaying a preference for their own gender. By age five, males strengthened in self-identification while females showed a preference for males as better at spatial tasks.

#### POSTER 52

##### **MEASURING EMOTIONAL REACTIVITY AMONG HIGH-RISK INFANTS: HOW URBAN AND RURAL SAMPLES COMPARE**

BRITTANY LEIGH MERCANTE, AIDA MCNABB, RACHEL MCKINNON, C. CYBELE RAVER, CLANCY BLAIR (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

This study compares infants' mild, moderate and high negative reactivity in 4 fear-eliciting stimuli across a small urban sample of Hispanic infants (n =121) and a larger rural sample of Black and white infants (n =903). Results suggest that Hispanic infants over 24 months in the urban sample demonstrated lower overall, moderate and high reactivity than infants of comparable ages in the rural sample. Implications for research in increasingly diverse sociocultural contexts will be discussed.

#### POSTER 53

##### **RESIST THE TEMPTATION! DELAYED GRATIFICATION AND LEADERSHIP IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

AFSHAN LADHA (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study determined if there was a direct relationship between delayed gratification and leadership. Sixteen college student leaders and 15 nonleaders were compared assessing their leadership activities and delayed gratification. Preliminary analysis indicates that there were no significant differences between leaders and nonleaders in their ability to delay gratification. Gender was significantly correlated with the social and achievement domains of delayed gratification. Analyses of perceptions of leadership effectiveness in leaders and nonleaders will also be discussed.

#### POSTER 54

##### **EVALUATION OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS: BIRTH ORDER, GENDER, RACE AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION**

ANNA MICEK (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE), ANNA MICEK (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE), VALENTINA NIKULINA (QUEENS COLLEGE), PHILIP BONIFACIO (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

This study examined whether the relationship between birth order and achievement motivation differs for males and females, as well as for individuals of different racial and ethnic backgrounds. The sample was drawn from John Jay College undergraduate students (N=400). Achievement motivation was assessed with the Motivation and Engagement Scale (Martin, 2014). The study aimed to highlight important racial/ethnic and family (birth order) differences in achievement motivation that are currently not well

understood.

#### POSTER 55

##### **CHILDREN'S VOICES IN Q-METHODOLOGY**

DANIELLE LEE GEMEREK, INES MEIER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This poster will introduce Q-Methodology which allows children to become an involved partner in a research project. As an example of child-centered Q-Methodology, we will report on a recent project investigating children's views on their opportunities. Children defined the survey language, ranked the statements, and were interviewed. Q-Methodology has been used primarily with adults, however, as this research will show, it is one possible answer to the quest for more child involvement in research.

#### POSTER 56

##### **LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND EEG MU RHYTHM IN EARLY CHILDHOOD: A PILOT STUDY**

KIMBERLY VALERIO, LAUREN BRYANT, KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The EEG mu rhythm has been of interest to researchers because it exhibits neural mirroring properties and may have implications for many complex cognitive processes. This study examines the relationship between 6-9 Hz mu rhythm desynchronization and language abilities during early childhood. Preliminary analyses revealed significant mu desynchronization at central sites during action execution (i.e., object-directed reaching). However, initial analyses failed to indicate a correlation between mu desynchronization and receptive language abilities.

#### POSTER 57

##### **THE IMPACT OF PARENTING STYLES ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' SELF-PERCEPTIONS**

HELEN JOSEPHINE SQUITIERI, KELLY M. LISTER-LANDMAN, MEREDITH KNEAVEL (CHESTNUT HILL COLLEGE)

There is considerable research examining the influence of parenting styles (Baumrind, 1971; Baumrind, 2014), with the authoritative parenting style (APS) relating to success in various domains. This study utilized Neemann and Harter's (1999) self-perception scales to determine if APS was associated with self-perceptions. Contrary to previous research on other populations, this study did not find a relationship between APS and college students' self-perceptions.

#### POSTER 58

##### **PERCEIVED HEALTH AND LEVEL OF COMFORT WITH HEALTH PROFESSIONALS**

AUSTIN J. KLAUSMAN, KELLY L SCHULLER (BETHANY COLLEGE)

One-hundred twenty-eight adults aged 60 and older (M=71 years, SD= 7.21) answered the 4-item self-rated, health scale (Lawton, Moss, Fulcomer & Kleban, 1982). Participants also

answered the question, "How comfortable are you speaking to your physician about your health?" Level of comfort with doctor was positively correlated with participant self-rated health ( $r=.255$ ,  $n= 125$ ,  $p=.004$ ). The study emphasizes the need to further examine the relationship between comfort level in doctor-patient relationship and self-perceived health.

#### POSTER 59

##### **IT'S MORE THAN THE READING LEVEL: ADAPTING SURVEY QUESTIONS FOR CHILDREN'S COMPREHENSION**

VICTORIA BUSER, ANNE T. GILMAN (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

An adult measure of musical expertise was adapted for children. Questions were modified to be shorter in length, use simpler vocabulary, and eliminate depersonalized language, negative phrasing, and double-barreled structures. Modified questions had a significantly lower reading level than original questions. Responses to revised questions correlated significantly with participant answers to all but one of the original questions. There was no significant difference in question comprehensibility between the original and revised surveys.

#### POSTER 60

##### **AN ANALYSIS OF SPIRITUALITY AND ATTACHMENT IN YOUNG ADULTS.**

MIKAYLA DIPAOLO, ALEXIS LAZO, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the responses of young adults to an interview on spirituality and purpose and meaning in life. Thirty students from a private New York college completed an hour long interview on different aspects of spirituality. There were two scoring schemes used to code the interviews: A spiritual based and an attachment based scoring procedures. Interview scores were related to survey assessed feelings of loneliness and depression.

#### POSTER 61

##### **PEER VICTIMIZATION AS A MODERATOR FOR PUBERTAL TIMING AND INTERNALIZATION AMONG GIRLS**

CHRISTINA E CERRA, HONGLING XIE, JILL SWIRSKY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the moderating effect of peer victimization on the relation between pubertal timing and internalizing factors among pre-adolescent girls. High social victimization moderated the relation between menarche and internalizing symptoms, and high overt victimization moderated the relation between perceived pubertal timing and internalizing symptoms. In both models, late developers experienced more symptoms than early-developing peers. Overall, these findings contradict existing literature stating that early developers experience more internalizing symptoms than their late-developing peers.

#### POSTER 62

##### **IS BARBIE THE BEST ROLE MODEL?**

AMINA ERWIN (CABRINI COLLEGE)

There has been a considerable amount of research relating to the "Barbie doll experience" and related long term effects for young girls. A convince sample of 100 college aged students, all women, ranging from age 17 to 24 were surveyed. They were given three Barbie images to choose from, Caucasian, African American and Hispanic. They were asked to select the Barbie doll that they played with most in their childhood years. They were also given self-esteem and body-esteem inventories to complete. The ethnic groups showed no significant difference between self-esteem and body-esteem scores.

#### POSTER 63

##### **NARCISSISM AND EARLY SEXUAL ACTIVITY**

MAGGIE ARTICA (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), JAKE BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

The current study examines the relationship between narcissists and early adolescents that engage in sexual intercourse by the age of 15. While exploring existing literature on these adolescents we noticed the research disregarded personality factors. After further investigation into personality we found both groups shared similar childhood-upbringings and predicted narcissists were more likely to engage in sexual activity at an earlier than non-narcissists. The results were consistent with our hypothesis and also found other contributing variables.

#### POSTER 64

##### **THE EFFECTS OF ADULT GUIDANCE ON A CHILD'S PERSISTENCE**

MAURA SNYDER, TESSA CONVILLE (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Children were asked to complete two puzzles, Towers of Hanoi and River Crossing. The guided group received scripted adult guidance for 5 minutes then continued to work until they wanted to try the other puzzle. The non-guided group didn't receive guidance. Instead, they were asked to work independently for 5 minutes before being given the option of continuing. There was only a main effect of persistence time, but there are planned revisions to the study.

#### POSTER 65

##### **OLDER ADULT'S PERCEPTIONS OF TECHNOLOGY**

MARIE DEROSATO, AUDREY MANSFIELD, ELIZABETH MATTEO, ERIN WAY (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to examine older adults' perceptions and use of technology. Twenty-six older adults (4 male) answered questions about comfort level with technology before and after taking a technology class along with qualitative questions. We found that 73% of participants agree that technology progresses too quickly. A paired samples t test revealed a significant difference ( $t(25) = -6.50$ ,  $p = .00$ ) in comfort before and after taking the computer class.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

**Event** **Conference Room 409**

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOP: INFUSING DIVERSITY INTO THE COLLEGE CLASSROOM**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015  
9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: BETHANY FLECK DILLEN

**TWEET, POST, OR WIKI-WHAT?! INTEGRATING SOCIAL MEDIA INTO THE CLASSROOM.**

HEATHER DAWN HUSSEY (NORTHCENTRAL UNIVERSITY)

This session will inform the audience on ways to integrate social media (SM) into the college classroom. Preexisting and relevant research will be reviewed including suggested practices, efficacy of use, and data supporting the teaching methods described. Further, the session will provide suggestions on how to transform past research into actual classroom practices. Participants will generate ideas of ways they could integrate SM in their own classes as well as discuss the potential advantages and challenges they might face in doing so.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

**Invited Speaker** **Conference Room 412**

**SCRA INVITED SPEAKER: JOSEPH R. FERRARI**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015  
9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: CHRISTOPHER BEASLEY

**OF, BY, AND FOR THE COMMUNITY: ASSESSING CATHOLIC PERMANENT DEACONS**

JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

The U.S. has over 18,000 Roman Catholic "permanent deacons" – ordained clergy who live service of social justice and charity. Deacons are often married with children, employed, educated, middle-age men. Little systematic research was conducted in the past 50 years on deacons - until now. This presentation reviews current survey studies of 1,997 deacons self-reporting personality traits, leadership styles, religious commitment, ethnicity, plus their parish sense of community. Implications with these community change agents are discussed.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

**Event** **Conference Room 413**

**EPAGS INVITED SYMPOSIUM: PUBLISHING 101 FOR STUDENTS**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: ROBERT ANDERSON

**PUBLISHING 101: ADVICE FOR UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE STUDENTS**

TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), MAIRIN AUGUSTINE (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), DAINA RAIFFEE, ROBERT ANDERSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This set of presentations will provide advice and commonly-accepted guidelines on publishing psychology research for individuals new to publishing. Multiple perspectives will be provided about topics such as determining publishable research, finding and deciding upon appropriate journals, authorship and collaboration, preparing for and responding to reviewers' remarks, and effectively revising for resubmission.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

**Paper**

**Salon E**

**LEARNING KEYNOTE SPEAKER: JUSTIN A. HARRIS**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015  
9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: DANIEL GOTTLIEB (SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE)

**LEARNING KEYNOTE: THE LAWS OF CONDITIONING: DOING TIME FOR GUILT BY ASSOCIATIONISM**

JUSTIN A. HARRIS (UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA)

Most theories of associative learning have converged on a single computation, captured in the Rescorla-Wagner (1972) model, that explains how animals learn partial correlation strengths between events. However, the one-dimensional view of learning it affords is difficult to reconcile with some key properties of conditioning, such as the two-dimensional nature of response timing. In this talk I will describe recent research investigating the content of Pavlovian conditioning, particularly as related to reinforcement time and rate.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

**Paper**

**Conference Room 414**

**PSI CHI WORKSHOP: GRAD. SCHOOL I**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015  
9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: JOHN C. NORCROSS, UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON

**PREPARING FOR GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY: MINI-WORKSHOP I**

JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), SUSAN KRAUSS WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS), CARLOS A. ESCOTO (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

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 prospective graduate students and faculty advisors, the 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 will supplement the presentations.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

**Paper** **Conference Room 411**

**INTERNATIONAL PAPERS: EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY TRANSITIONS AROUND THE GLOBE**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: PADMINI BANERJEE

**STUDYING DIASPORAS IN THE DIGITAL AGE: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESEARCHERS**

PADMINI BANERJEE, MYNA GERMAN (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

The scale of human migration has expanded just as the internal experience of migration has changed through informational and communication technologies that make it possible for twenty-first century immigrants to transcend time and space. This conceptual paper is based on an extensive review of approaches to the study of diasporas; it will explore valid and reliable ways to study diasporas within spatial and temporal contexts as well as connections with both home and host societies.

**GLOBAL TRAUMA: LESSONS FROM ARMENIA, AFRICA, HAITI & THE MIDDLE EAST**

Meaningful-world has responded to over two-and-a-half decades of global and local disasters and mass trauma helping transform tragedy and trauma into healing and meaning-making through post-traumatic growth, emotional intelligence, forgiveness, and mind-body-Eco-spirit health. Meaningful world strives to spread global awareness throughout society. This symposium addresses local and global epidemics and offers insight into the development of remedies focused on individual and collective interventions that promote health, unity, and peace through mind, body, and Eco-spirit integration.

**Presentations**

**Post trauma rehabilitation in the Middle East: Transforming**

**ongoing trauma through EQ**

by Dr. Kalayjian (ATOP PRESIDENT), Michael Reda (ATOP MEMBER), Amanda Shields (ATOP MEMBER)

**Post Trauma Rehabilitation in Africa: Transforming ongoing trauma through mindfulness and Forgiveness Gardens**

by Dr. Kalayjian (ATOP President), Michael Reda (ATOP MEMBER)

**Transforming Horizontal Violence and Generational Trauma in Armenia: Working with Syrian and other refugees**

by Dr. Kalayjian (ATOP PRESIDENT), Kate Mcavoy (ATOP MEMBER)

**Post-Earthquake Rehabilitation in Haiti: Challenges to healing, and Empowerment**

by Dr. Kalayjian (ATOP PRESIDENT), Patrice Dume (ATOP MEMBER)

**Discussant(s):** Dr. Ani Kalayjian (ATOP Meaningfulworld, and Teachers College, Columbia University)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**10:30am-11:50am**

**Invited Speaker**

**Salon E**

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: SUSAN A. NOLAN**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**10:30am-11:50am**

**BEYOND THE ACADEMY: 11 EASY WAYS TO SHARE PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE**

That work that I did to change people's minds was far more important than my laboratory work," anatomist Leonard Hayflick told a reporter. Too often we neglect the important, but difficult, work of talking about science outside of our academic circles – the work of changing minds in line with evidence. This work is necessary to change perceptions of our discipline, impart research findings with personal and societal implications, and drive policy discussions. There are many ways we, as individual psychologists, can get the word out – among them writing for student or general audiences, developing relationships with journalists, engaging with social media, volunteering our scientific expertise, and speaking to community organizations. Institutional changes would help, too. In our graduate education, most of us don't receive media training, guidance on developing clear and engaging presentations, or experience writing for nonacademic audiences. In our careers, there are few incentives these pursuits. Tenure and promotion committees, if they consider this type of work at all, often view outreach to the general public as anti-scholarly or as service rather than teaching or scholarship. In this talk, Susan will explore the need for sharing psychological science, the challenges to doing so, and specific ways we can do more of this as students and in our careers.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

Paper Conference Room 414  
**PSI CHI WORKSHOP: GRAD SCHOOL II**  
 Saturday, March 7, 2015  
 12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: JOHN C. NORCROSS, UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON

**APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY:  
 MINI-WORKSHOPS II**

JOHN C. NORCROSS, THOMAS P. HOGAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), SUSAN KRAUSS-WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS)

These mini-workshops draw on research studies and faculty experience to provide evidence-based advice on applying to graduate school in psychology. The panelists will present anxiety-reducing strategies for completing graduate applications, 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.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

Paper Conference Room 403  
**DEVELOPMENTAL OPEN LUNCH**  
 Saturday, March 7, 2015  
 12:00pm-1:20pm

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

Event Conference Room 413  
**EPAGS WORKSHOP: KEEPING UP WITH GRAD SCHOOL  
 COMPETITION IN CLINICAL/COUNSELING FIELDS**  
 Saturday, March 7, 2015  
 12:00pm-1:20pm

**KEEPING UP WITH THE GRAD SCHOOL COMPETITION:  
 SUCCEEDING IN THE CLINICAL/COUNSELING FIELDS**

LAUREN M. LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This workshop will assist graduate school-bound students in focusing on purposeful activities to support their career paths within the clinical-counseling fields. After first becoming aware of the broad scope of the helping professions and the common admissions expectations that graduate schools hold, attendees will be challenged to set goals and approach the next steps in their career plans. Several practical exercises will be offered to help students realize and showcase their strengths.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

Invited Speaker Conference Room 412  
**SCRA KEYNOTE SPEAKER: DEBRA HARKINS**  
 Saturday, March 7, 2015  
 12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: MICHELLE RONAYNE

**TOWN & GOWN: EMPOWERMENT THROUGH  
 COLLABORATION**

DEBRA HARKINS (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

Dr. Harkins will trace the five-year evolution of the relationship between her university-based research team and a community-based early childhood education center. She has an insider's perspective on essential factors in the success of a large collaborative project, including proactive consideration of the project's sustainability. As is common seen, the benefits flowed both ways: the university team "gave psychology away," but the community center also gave of itself, resulting in empowering growth all around.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

Symposium Conference Room 411  
**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: INTERNATIONALIZING  
 PSYCHOLOGY: TOWARDS A CROSS-DISCIPLINE AND  
 CULTURALLY SENSITIVE GLOBAL APPROACH TO  
 INTERVENTION**  
 Saturday, March 7, 2015  
 12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: FLORENCE DENMARK

**INTERNATIONALIZING PSYCHOLOGY: TOWARDS A  
 CROSS-DISCIPLINARY AND CULTURALLY SENSITIVE  
 GLOBAL APPROACH TO INTERVENTION**

This symposium explores a child-centered internationalization of psychology through intervention, parent-child relationship, and psychosocial support. A call for global action that is culturally sensitive and cross-disciplinary in the areas of research, education, and community development is then used as a model for implementation.

**Presentations**

**Early Intervention: A Global Perspective**

by Jonathan Palumbo (Pace University), Giselle Levine (Pace University, NYC)

**Considerations in International Parenting**

by Shagufta Asar (Pace University), Ashley Bogatch (Pace University, NYC)

**A Closer Look on the Ground: Case Studies of Psychosocial Help in Developing Countries**

by Maria Jessa Cruz (Columbia University), Srishti Sardana (Columbia University)

**iTAP: An Approach to Integrating the Internationalization of Psychology and Child Development**

by Marvelyn Brentum (Columbia University), John Walsh (iTAP)

**Discussant(s):** Richard Velayo, PhD (Pace University), Llenell Paz (Pace University and Columbia University)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Paper** **Conference Room 402**

**HISTORY INVITED TALK**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**THE TUMULTUOUS ORIGINS OF THE APA ACCREDITATION OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PH.D. PROGRAMS**

INGRID G. FARRERAS (HOOD COLLEGE)

This paper documents and analyzes the tension, disputes, and politics involved among the American Psychological Association (APA), the Veterans Administration, the Public Health Service (precursor to the National Institute of Mental Health), and specific universities during the mid to late 1940s, that shaped the establishment of the APA accreditation process of doctoral programs in clinical psychology.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Paper** **Conference Room 408**

**LEARNING PAPERS 3: MOTIVATION**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

CHAIR: ADAM FOX (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

**12:00pm - 12:15pm**

**RELATIVE VALIDITY CONTRIBUTES TO PARADOXICAL EFFECTS IN WITHIN-SUBJECTS ANTICIPATORY NEGATIVE CONTRAST (WS-ANC)**

MICHAEL VIGORITO (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

In the WS-ANC procedure the context is a more valid predictor of an impending preferred solution than is the flavor of a preceding, less-preferred solution. Thus, WS-ANC is due to searching behavior elicited by context-mediated anticipation of the impending preferred solution, rather than to a prospective comparison of the two solutions. Adding discriminative flavor cues to the initial solution eliminates the relative validity effect, permitting a prospective comparison and development of a conditioned flavor preference.

**12:20pm - 12:35pm**

**RELAPSE PHENOMENA FROM COUNTERCONDITIONING WITHIN A HUMAN PREDICTIVE LEARNING TASK**

ROBERT ALEXANDER SAUER, MARTHA ESCOBAR (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Three experiments using a predictive learning task with human participants investigated spontaneous recovery and renewal from appetitive-to-aversive and aversive-to-appetitive counterconditioning. Spontaneous recovery and renewal were observed with both types of counterconditioning (Experiments 2 and 3). However, renewal was more robust in the aversive-to-appetitive than the appetitive-to-aversive preparation (Experiment 3), suggesting that, in this preparation, aversive outcomes are more relevant than appetitive outcomes. Consequently, the physical context appears to better retrieve aversive than appetitive memories.

**12:40pm - 12:55pm**

**EFFECTS OF REINFORCER DISTRIBUTION DURING RESPONSE ELIMINATION ON RESURGENCE OF AN INSTRUMENTAL BEHAVIOR**

SCOTT T. SCHEPERS, MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

In resurgence, a behavior is reinforced and then extinguished while a second one is reinforced. When the second behavior is then extinguished, the first behavior "resurges." Three experiments studied the effects of different ways of changing the rate of reinforcement over Phase 2 sessions. Results favor a contextual account over two extensions of behavioral momentum theory. Extinguishing the original behavior in a context of sparse reinforcement allows its extinction to generalize to the resurgence test.

**1:00pm - 1:15pm**

**EFFECTS OF PREFEEDING ON TIMING IN A FIXED-INTERVAL TEMPORAL-BISECTION TASK**

ADAM FOX, DEPIKA SINGHA (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Recent research suggests that timing may be affected by motivation-related variables like food deprivation level. Four rats were exposed to a fixed-interval (FI) temporal-bisection task. On some days, rats were prefed an hour before the experimental session. Prefeeding resulted in a flattening and rightward shift of the psychometric timing functions. These results add to the evidence that motivation and timing may be linked.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Salon E**

**PRESIDENTIAL INTEGRATIVE SYMPOSIUM**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: SUSAN A. NOLAN

### **ETHICAL SCIENCE: TECHNOLOGY-DRIVEN DATA IN PSYCHOLOGY**

Technology, whether app-based tools or the use of “big data” – has extended the reach of psychological science in exciting ways. Many of us use cutting-edge technology to drive our research, as well as social media tools to share it beyond academia. Along with the excitement that technology brings to psychological science, however, ethical issues can arise. Three psychologists from different areas of psychology will explore the ethics related to their own research. Dr. Tracy Dennis, a clinical psychologist trained in affective and cognitive neuroscience, will discuss an attention bias modification “app” she has developed for anxiety. Dr. Tara Behrend, an industrial and organizational psychologist, will examine the collection of electronic surveillance data in the workplace. Dr. Michal Kosinski earned a joint Ph.D. in psychology and computer science after a technology career founding a successful start-up and consulting for Microsoft. Dr. Kosinski, who has analyzed data on millions of Facebook users, will explore the use of big data from social media. A fourth participant, social psychologist Dr. Dana Dunn, has written about ethics in the context of technology-based teaching and learning. Dr. Dunn will share his perspective on bring these discussions into the classroom, and lead a conversation among the participants.

#### **Presentations**

#### **A Tale of Two Cities: Bridging the Worlds of Psychology and Mobile Technology**

by Tracy A. Dennis, Professor, Hunter College of the City University of New York

Approximately 150 million people in the U.S. will suffer from a mental illness in their lifetime. Despite the tragedy of personal suffering and the immense economic and physical health costs, only a fraction of people suffering from mental illness seek and receive treatment. This gulf between need and access to treatment is linked to a range of barriers, including the high cost, low accessibility, and lingering stigma associated with mental illness. Thus, the development of alternative treatment delivery strategies has become a crucial research focus, particularly those that leverage the accessibility and reach of technology to “give Psychology away.” Yet, this field of study is in its infancy, and both empirical and practical issues raise a host of ethical challenges and opportunities. I will discuss these in the context of my research on an attention bias modification training “app” for anxiety and interactions with the mobile technology industry.

#### **The Human Side of Big Data Analytics in the Workplace**

by

Tara S. Behrend, Assistant Professor, Industrial-Organizational Psychology, The George Washington University

Researchers and industry analysts from diverse backgrounds have been drawn to the potential of big data—i.e., collecting

digital information regarding nearly every aspect of a person's behavior for the purposes of uncovering patterns, gaining new insight, or identifying problems. In the workplace context, this information is used to improve efficiency by identifying patterns associated with high and low performance, which can then be used to deliver feedback to individuals. I will discuss my lab's research concerning the potential downsides of obtaining information about employees via electronic surveillance and tracking, which can range from GPS location monitoring, to data mining of emails, to capturing voice tone and cadence. Despite the appeal of collecting data unobtrusively and ubiquitously, these practices can also contribute to an unhealthy work environment, or lead to severe negative outcomes. The potential of big data for generating new insight must be balanced with an acknowledgement that big data comes from people, which requires serious consideration of ethical issues.

#### **Facebook as a Research Tool in Social Sciences: Opportunities and Ethical Considerations**

by Michal Kosinski, Post-doctoral fellow, Stanford University, Computer Science Department

Facebook is rapidly gaining recognition as a powerful research tool for the social sciences. It constitutes a large and diverse pool of participants, who can be selectively recruited for both online and offline studies. Additionally, it facilitates data collection by storing detailed records of its users' demographic profiles, social interactions, and actual (rather than self-reported) behaviors. With the participants' consent, these data can be recorded retrospectively in a convenient, accurate, and inexpensive way. Furthermore, perhaps counterintuitively, Facebook can be used to protect participants' privacy. On the other hand, easy access to millions of participants increases the stakes when making ethical considerations; mistakes are easy to make given the blurred boundaries of an individual's consent, unclear distinction between private and public data, evolving concepts of privacy, and the lack of guidelines and regulations. This presentation is aimed at increasing the awareness of the opportunities and ethical challenges posed by Facebook and other digital environments.

**Discussant(s):** Connections among Technology, Ethics, and Teaching, Dana Dunn, Professor Moravian College

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Conference Room 407**

**INVITED SYMPOSIUM  
Saturday, March 7, 2015  
12:00pm-1:20pm**

**HOW TO PUBLISH YOUR MANUSCRIPT**

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.

**Discussant(s):** Editor – Joanne Broder Sumerson (Saint Joseph's University, Co-Editor of Psychology of Popular Media Culture), APA Staff  
Member/Moderator – John Hill, Account Manager, R. Eric Landrum (Boise State University)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Conference Room 405**

**SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: STIGMA**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

CHAIR: CARROL S. PERRINO

**STIGMA: A LABEL AND ITS CONSEQUENCES**

Stigma: A Label and Its Consequences

Carrol S. Perrino

Goffman (1963) suggested stigma has both societal as well as individual implications. The process of stigma formation as conceptualized by Link and Phelan (2001) involves differentiation and labeling, associated stereotypes, in-group/out-group distinction, loss of status and discrimination and power relationships. Presenters examine current examples of stigma, world-wide mental health incidence, aging and attractiveness, predicting school shootings, gender and ethnicity in STEM profession choice and Ebola quarantine.

**Presentations**

**Stigma and Mental Health**

by Janet Sigal, APA Representative to the UN

**Stigma and Aging**

by Robert J. Smith, Morgan State University

**Stigma and the Profile of a School Shooter**

by Ms. Natasha Otto, Morgan State University and Dr. Sylvette La Touche-Howard, University of Maryland College Park

**Stigma and minorities in STEM**

by Jocelyn Turner-Musa

**Stigma and Quarantine during health crises**

by Carrol S. Perrino

**Discussant(s):** Dr. Anita Wells (Morgan State University)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Conference Room 409**

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

CHAIR: AMY HUNTER

**CUPP SYMPOSIUM: HELPING STUDENTS SEE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN COURSEWORK AND "REAL LIFE"**

This CUPP symposium will focus on ways in which we can assist students in seeing how the material they are learning in their classes can be directly related to their lives outside of school. Presentations will focus on student involvement in academic service learning, the use of laboratory activities in a Social Psychology course, the advantages of providing explicit learning outcomes to students for individual assignments, and the use of structured reflection in Internship courses.

**Presentations**

**Helping Students See Connections between Coursework and "Real Life": An Overview**

by Janine Buckner, PhD (Seton Hall University) and Amy Silvestri Hunter, PhD (Seton Hall University)

**"Lab" Activities in Social Psychology**

by Susan M. Teague, PhD (Seton Hall University)

**Using Structured Reflection to Help Students' Professional Development in an Internship Course**

by Paige H. Fisher, PhD (Seton Hall University)

**Academic Service-Learning: Expanding the Classroom and Enhancing the Mission at St. John's University**

by Carolyn Vigorito, PhD (St. John's University)



**“Why do I have to do this?”: Specifying Assignment Learning Outcomes May Help Students Understand the Real-Life Implications of Course Activities**

by Renee R. Boburka, PhD (East Stroudsburg University), Brittany A. Anderson (East Stroudsburg University), and Richard K. Wesp, PhD (East Stroudsburg University)

**Discussant(s):** Bonnie Green, Ph.D. (East Stroudsburg University)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**12:00pm-1:20pm**

Poster

Franklin Hall A

**COGNITIVE POSTERS**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**12:00pm-1:20pm**

**POSTER 1**

**PRACTICE AMOUNT, NOT PRACTICE TYPE, INFLUENCES VISUOSPATIAL PROBLEM-SOLVING**

AMY S. JOH (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), SONIYA ASSUDANI (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SAMANTHA FARRELL (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Two studies examined the role of practice in a visuospatial problem-solving task. Participants received varying amounts of practice trials during which they were instructed to use one of three different practice methods. Afterwards, they received 40 test trials with varying levels of task difficulty. Results showed that the amount of practice and task difficulty exerted the strongest influence on the accuracy of participants' problem-solving ability. Type of practice did not influence problem-solving skills.

**POSTER 2**

**HOW LOW CAN YOU GO: EXPLORING THE LIMITS OF THE DRM PARADIGM**

ALAN SEARLEMAN, MARK OAKES, BRIDGET SHEA-GANDER (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The study examined the minimal conditions necessary to produce the Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) effect. These conditions included (a) not informing participants of an upcoming memory test (incidental learning), (b) asking participants to pay attention to the color of the words (shallow processing), and (c) presenting fewer lists with fewer thematically-related words in either a blocked or random order (minimizing potential activation of the underlying themes). Results showed how frighteningly easy false memories can be generated.

**POSTER 3**

**AGING AND THE ISOLATION EFFECT: THE TYPE OF TEST MATTERS**

TAMRA BIRETA, STEVEN SCHWERING, MICHELLE LEO,

KIMBERLY NEWBERRY, TARA CULNANA, OLIVIA PRUZNICK, REBECCA FOOTE, OLIVIA LAURA, CHRISTOPHER DEL ROSSO, LAURA CHEATHAM (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The isolation effect is improved memory for isolated items. This study examines the effects of test type (free recall, serial recall, and reconstructed order) upon the presence of the isolation effect in younger and older adults. Younger adults demonstrated the expected isolation effects across all experiments. Older adults demonstrated an isolation effect with free recall, and a reverse isolation effect with serial recall. This reversal is consistent with the item-order hypothesis and the Contextual Support for Similarity and Difference framework.

**POSTER 4**

**RECOGNITION OF FACES WITH CHANGED AGE INFORMATION: EFFECTS OF GENDER.**

WENYAN BI,CANDIDATE, ZEHRA PEYNIRCIOLU (THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

We replicated our previous finding of an asymmetry in face recognition with changed-age information (Bi & Peynirciolu, 2014) in that performance was better when older versions of faces were tested after younger versions were studied than vice versa. We also showed an own-gender bias in that performance was better for same-gender pictures. More interestingly, we showed that the asymmetry in performance as a function of direction of changed-age information emerged only for other-gender pictures.

**POSTER 5**

**THE EFFECT OF INCUBATION ON TIP-OF-THE-TONGUE STATES FOR PROPER AND COMMON NOUNS**

AMANDA SECCIA, DEBORAH TINDELL (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

To test the effect of incubation on TOT states for proper and common nouns, participants were shown general knowledge questions with an immediate or delayed retest. Questions about common nouns were more likely to be solved, items that led to TOT states were more likely to be solved on the second attempt, and incubation facilitated resolution, but there were no significant interactions. Results will be discussed in terms of blocking, incubation and node structure theories.

**POSTER 6**

**THE RELATION OF MEMORY AND MOOD IN OLDER AND YOUNGER ADULTS**

NICOLE SCHOENSTEIN, JESSICA FLECK, KELSEY TOPHAM, ALEXANDRA MOZAK (RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This research explored the relationship between mood and memory in older adults and younger adults in order to see if self-reported measures of memory or a neuropsychological measure of memory was most associated with a self-reported measure of mood, and to see if similar relationships between

mood and memory exist in younger and older adults. The underlying goal was to evaluate effective ways of detecting adults at risk for depression-related memory problems (i.e. pseudodementia).

#### POSTER 7

##### **LENDING A HELPING HAND: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES MODULATE HOW GESTURE FACILITATES WORKING MEMORY**

DANIELLE BELLMAN, STEPHANI FORAKER (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

We examined the degree to which individual difference factors modulate gesture's effect on working memory contents. Participants gestured or did not gesture while describing a picture, and simultaneously maintained visual-spatial or verbal working memory load. Gesturing increased accuracy for visual-spatial content, but primarily for those with lower working memory resources and a high speech rate. Gesturing also increased accuracy for verbal content, but this effect was not modulated by working memory resources or speech rate.

#### POSTER 8

##### **PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES OF TRUE AND FALSE MEMORIES WITH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE AFFECT**

ZANE FAULKNER (WRIGHT STATE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY), ECHO LEAVER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY)

The present study expanded upon current deficits in the false memory research literature by inducing both positive and negative false memory events in participants. Physiological measures (i.e., skin conductance, heart rate, and pulse plethysmography) were employed in an effort to discriminate between participants' true and false memories. False memories, in general, were found to exhibit a greater arousal pattern than true memories. Moreover, positive and negative false memories were implanted at an equal rate.

#### POSTER 9

##### **RETRIEVAL-BASED LEARNING: DISTINCT RETRIEVAL PRACTICE CONTEXTS ENHANCE LONG-TERM RETENTION**

JOHN SCHWOEBEL, BRIANA PALLAS, AUDREY DALTON (UTICA COLLEGE)

Spaced retrieval practice enhances long-term retention. The episodic context account suggests that distinctive temporal contexts associated with items underlies this effect. We examined whether distinctive contextual settings during retrieval practice may also contribute to enhanced long-term retention. Recall in a paired-associate task was better after retrieval practice in different contexts relative to the same context and a study only control condition. These findings have implications for understanding retrieval-based learning and applications to educational practice.

#### POSTER 10

#### **IS RETRIEVAL NECESSARY FOR RES?**

ALYSSA IULIANETTI, KIMBERLYNN HARRISON, CHRISTINE STAUB, MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

One experiment was conducted to test whether retrieval enhanced suggestibility (RES) was due to retrieval versus the presence of the test questions. Participants watched a film clip and either received a recall test or previewed the test questions and their answers. All participants then read a summary that contained misinformation and took a final recall test. Both groups showed a misinformation effect but it was larger in the testing group, consistent with other RES effects.

#### POSTER 11

##### **INFLUENCE OF ENCODING FOCUS ON SOURCE MONITORING AND EVENT-RELATED-POTENTIALS**

IRINA NAGOVSKY, ANDREW LEYNES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Source memory, memory for the origin of a memory, can be influenced by stereotypes and the information focused on during encoding processes. ERPs were studied, as encoding focus was manipulated involving stereotype-consistent information in a source monitoring paradigm situation. Self-focus elicited traditional source-memory ERP components, whereas the putative correlate of recollection (LPC) was absent during the other-focus condition. These results suggest that recollection involving oneself may differ from recollection of other-based memories.

#### POSTER 12

##### **CAN A ZOMBIE FIT IN A SHOEBOX? ANCESTRAL PRIORITIES AND WORD RECALL.**

JOHNATHAN ABEND, ALEX EBY, SARI BABA, ANNE GILMAN (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Past research has suggested that priorities from our ancestral environments boost memory, while others attribute this advantage to more arousing scenarios. Our word recall study contrasted eight scenarios of varied survival status, including grasslands and zombie scenarios. Contrary to the ancestral priorities hypothesis, the shipwreck scenario had the highest recall, whereas zombie and grasslands scenarios had lower, yet similar, scores. This suggests that ancestral priorities do not fully explain memory today.

#### POSTER 13

##### **THE 'WHERE' AND THE 'WHAT': AGING AND VISUO-SPATIAL WORKING MEMORY**

RUIZHI DAI, AYANNA K. THOMAS, HOLLY A. TAYLOR (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Visuo-spatial working memory (VSWM) has two dissociative components: memory for the object's identity, and memory for its location. Of these two, previous research suggests that location information may take priority. The present studies examined this

priority by examining factors predicted to differentially impact the VSWM components (age, strategic processing, spatial organization, and semantic association). We found that spatial organization, semantic association, age, and strategic processing all influence the priority of location processing in VSWM.

#### POSTER 14

##### **A BRIEF MEDITATION BEFORE RETRIEVAL ELIMINATES THE ANIMACY EFFECT IN RECOGNITION MEMORY**

CHRISTINA COLGARY, KIMBERLY RUBENSTEIN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), LUCIANE PEREIRA-PASARIN (CALDWELL UNIVERSITY), MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This study explored whether animacy effects (better memory for living than non-living items) persist after a brief mindfulness exercise (Van Arsdall et al., 2012). Participants studied a list of nonwords paired with properties to make them living (e.g., has a heart) or nonliving (e.g., runs on batteries). When the mindfulness exercise occurred before encoding, animacy effects were present, but not when it occurred before retrieval. The results are discussed in relation to theories on memory.

#### POSTER 15

##### **INFERIOR FRONTO-OCCIPITAL CONNECTIVITY AND SEMANTIC CONTROL**

TEHILA NUGIEL, KYLIE H. ALM, MOLLY E. SPLIT, INGRID OLSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

In this study we tested the hypothesis that the inferior frontal-occipital fasciculus (IFOF) is involved in controlled semantic retrieval. Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), along with a behavioral paradigm, a task where participants were presented with a series of nouns and asked to generate the first verb that came to mind for each noun were used. Preliminary statistics indicate a significant relationship between the IFOF microstructure and accurate, controlled retrieval.

#### POSTER 16

##### **FALSE MEMORY AND DUAL CODING IN SYNESTHESIA**

WENDY BRAJE, KIM POLSTEIN, PAUL OSTRER, DENAM PERERA, MARGARET SCHRANTZ (SUNY PLATTSBURGH)

We compared memory abilities of synesthetes and non-synesthetes in two memory paradigms. 1) False memory: Participants viewed and then recognized six DRM lists. Synesthetes recognized more targets but the same number of lures as controls. 2) Dual-coding: Participants viewed and then recognized six lists of concrete and abstract words. Synesthetes recalled more words than controls, but neither group showed an advantage for recalling concrete words. The results extend recent findings of memory in synesthesia.

#### POSTER 17

##### **DIVIDED ATTENTION AT TEST AFFECTS SUBSEQUENT RECALL DIFFERENTLY DEPENDENT ON TIME INTERVALS**

MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Dudukovic, DuBrow & Wagner (2009) found divided attention at test impaired performance on subsequent recognition. The current work found this effect was eliminated when using free recall tasks where there was no re-exposure to studied items that were not remembered. However, a significant benefit for the divided attention group was found when looking only at new items recalled on Test 2. Interestingly, this effect appears dependent on the time interval between Test 1 and 2.

#### POSTER 18

##### **IMPROVING STUDY TECHNIQUES: THE EFFECT OF WORDS AND CONTEXT ON MEMORY**

JOSEPH DEANGELIS, PERNILLE HEMMER, KIMELE PERSAUD (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY-NEW BRUNSWICK CAMPUS)

Research suggests that natural scene context can be used to aid memory when the stimuli is consistent with the natural environment (Persaud, et.al. submitted). When naturalness of the stimuli is disrupted, memory suffers. However, this finding was demonstrated with pictorial stimuli and the current project measures if the finding persists with word stimuli. Results suggest that the effect of context on memory is consistent across stimuli form and has implications for study strategies.

#### POSTER 19

##### **FAILURE TO REPLICATE EFFECTS OF BRIEF MEDITATION TRAINING ON MOOD AND COGNITION**

CEDAR RIENER (RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE)

We examined whether brief meditation training affects mood and cognition when compared to an active control group. Before and after four sessions over a four week period of either meditation training or listening to relaxing music of choice, participants completed traditional measures of mood and working memory. Both interventions yielded no significant benefits to mood or working memory capacity.

#### POSTER 20

##### **EVALUATION OF THE BRIEF-A SELF-REPORT MEASURE AS AN INDICATOR OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTION ABILITY**

ALEXANDRA MOZAK, KELSEY TOPHAM, NICOLE SCHOENSTEIN, JESSICA FLECK (THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Participants ages 50-88 years, completed the BRIEF-A, a self-report measure of executive function, and multiple neuropsychological measures at two time points. We hypothesized that participants who had the highest self-reported problems, would show the greatest decline on neuropsychological tests of executive function. Findings exploring the relationship between BRIEF-A and neuropsychological measures suggest that the BRIEF-A is sensitive to decline in executive function and that perceived decline was most highly correlated with measures of processing speed.

**POSTER 21****IS THERE A RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROCESSING OF SPATIAL LANGUAGE AND NON-TEMPORAL SPATIAL TASKS?**

SEAN HALL, JOHN HERRMANN, RICHARD WESP (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Recent studies have examined how language might influence perception of time with some showing a relationship and some not. We asked whether spatial language and non-temporal spatial processing might have a reciprocal effect on processing speeds. Participants completed math problems presented either horizontally or vertically and then answered questions about the vertical relationship between objects. We found no significant effect of spatial congruence on reaction times but found significant gender differences. We discuss possible implications.

**POSTER 22****EXAMINING EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING AND MATH ACHIEVEMENT BETWEEN MONOLINGUAL AND BILINGUAL CHILDREN**

ANDY VAN PHAM (FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY)

The study explores the relation between executive functioning and math achievement in a sample of 76 children comprised of monolingual, bilingual, or English-language learners (ELLs). Measures of executive functioning including working memory, attention and set shifting, and inhibition were assessed along with mathematical skills for each language group. Results indicated bilingual children exhibited higher scores on inhibition and set shifting measures compared to monolingual children and ELLs, although monolingual children performed similarly to ELLs, on most of the executive functioning and math tasks.

**POSTER 23****EFFECTS OF TELICITY ON SYNTACTIC REANALYSIS IN REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSES**

RYAN KING, DAVID J TOWNSEND (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

We recorded eye fixation times while participants read reduced relative clauses with telic or atelic predicates, as in The prisoner {halted/taught} by the agent tried to escape. First pass time showed no significant effects. However, total time was longer on atelic verbs (taught) than on telic verbs (halted). We conclude that readers use the event structure of verbs to resolve structural ambiguity relatively late in comprehension.

**POSTER 24****AUDIO-VISUAL INPUT HELPS UNDERSTANDING OF PHONOLOGICALLY AND STRUCTURALLY DIFFICULT SENTENCES**

LEANNA KALINOWSKI, AROOSA SYED, KELLY YUHNKE, CALEY WEKENMANN, STEPHANI FORAKER (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

We examined whether audio-visual input helps people understand difficult sentences. Participants viewed a video with and without background noise. We found that garden paths produced lower comprehension accuracy and slower response times than control sentences and tongue twisters, and this held for both noise and no-noise contexts. Seeing a video of the speaker's face did help comprehension overall, for all types of sentences.

**POSTER 25****ACOUSTIC CUES FOR ACTIVE AND PASSIVE STRUCTURE VARY FOR DIFFERENT VERBS**

ELEONORA JUDITH BEIER (BARD COLLEGE), GWENDOLYN REHRIG, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Previous analyses reveal that, when adults read active (the cat was pushing the mouse) and passive sentences (the cat was pushed by the mouse), verb stems are significantly longer in passives. We investigated whether this is true for all verbs. Analyses revealed it was, with two factors affecting passive lengthening. There was less lengthening for /t/ than /d/ passive participles (e.g., pushed < shoved) and for verb stems with stop codas (e.g., kicked < kissed).

**POSTER 26****SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE AND DETERMINER CHOICE INFLUENCE PROSODIC FOCUS-MARKING**

ELIZABETH CHALMERS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), GWENDOLYN REHRIG, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Two monolingual English-speaking adults read active and passive sentences containing the determiners determiner "a" and "the." Analyses of the duration, pitch, and amplitude of the determiners showed that first determiners are said with higher pitch than second determiners, and this difference is greater in active sentences than in passive sentences. Additionally, "the" is said louder than "a" in active sentences. These findings indicate that prosodic focus marking depends on both syntactic structure and determiner choice.

**POSTER 27****PASSIVE VERB STEM LENGTHENING IN DIFFERENT TENSES**

NICOLAUS SCHRUM, GWENDOLYN REHRIG, KARIN STROMSWOLD, (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

Research by Rehrig et al (under review) reveals that when adults read active sentences (the cat was pushing the mouse) and passive sentences (the cat was pushed by the mouse), verb stems are significantly longer in passives than actives. This study shows that passive verb lengthening also occurs in sentences with auxiliary "is" (e.g., the cat is pushing the mouse; the cat is pushed by the mouse), indicating that passive lengthening is a robust phenomenon.

**POSTER 28****SEMANTIC PROCESSING AND OPERATIONS FOR STATIVE AND EVENTIVE VERBS ON EVENT REPRESENTATION**

JACLYN WIENER, RAYMOND VAN STEYN, DAVID TOWNSEND (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

We measured stative and eventive verbs with inceptive and terminative aspect to determine whether addition or subtraction is costly. Measurements of eye fixation total time were gathered. Addition was more costly for stative verbs with inceptive aspect (e.g., started detesting) than eventive verbs. Subtraction was more costly for eventive with terminative aspect (e.g., stopped ascending) than for stative verbs. We conclude that temporal relations between events that required complex structures engender more cognitive processing.

**POSTER 29****ACOUSTIC CORRELATES OF FUTURE SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE IN ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SENTENCES**

GWENDOLYN REHRIG (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK), ELEONORA BEIER (BARD COLLEGE), ELIZABETH CHALMERS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), NICOLAUS SCHRUM, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

Seven monolingual English-speaking adults read active and passive sentences that were syntactically ambiguous until the verb ending (e.g., the dog was push-ING the bear/push-ED by the bear). Analyses of the duration, pitch, and amplitude of morphemes revealed that all 7 participants said passive verbs stems more slowly and quietly than active verb stems, indicating that linguistically-naïve adults unconsciously provide robust and reliable cues for upcoming syntactic structure. These acoustic cues may aid online sentence processing.

**POSTER 30****DOES SENTENCE CONTEXT HELP US READ SMALL PRINT?**

ELIZA KAR KHEI CHONG, KELSEY HANRAHAN, STEVE MANSFIELD, D.PHIL (SUNY COLLEGE AT PLATTSBURGH)

We measured reading accuracy as a function of print size for sentences with normal word order (i.e., with context) and with shuffled word order (i.e., reduced context). We found that the benefit of context depends on reading speed. For moderately-fast reading (240 words/minute) normal sentences could be read at sizes 9% smaller than shuffled sentences. But for slow reading (60 words/minute) there was no difference between normal and shuffled sentences.

**POSTER 31****IMPLICIT EFFECTS IN PURE ALEXIA: EVIDENCE FROM THE PICTURE-WORD INTERFERENCE TASK**

BRITTANY J. DINGLER, REBECCA L. JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Implicit lexical identification was investigated in an individual with pure alexia (a stroke-induced reading disorder) using a picture-word interference task. GJ's picture naming times were significantly slower when an incompatible word (e.g., DOG) was printed on the picture (e.g., of a cat) relative to either a compatible word (e.g., CAT) or no word. These results provide evidence for access to implicit lexical identification in a system that cannot automatically identify whole words.

**POSTER 32****THE VENTRILOQUIST EFFECT INCREASES UNDER RESPONSE DEADLINE**

SANJAY ADVANI, YOAV ARIEH (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

The Ventriloquist Effect can be construed as a failure of selective attention in which visual information interferes with the localization of sounds. We measured the Ventriloquist Effect with and without response deadline. In the later condition a short time-window limited the response. We found that listeners mislocalized the sounds more often when faced with a response deadline. The results are explained in terms of selective attention breakdown under stress.

**POSTER 33****MOVEMENT MAY NOT IMPROVE LEARNING OF SPATIAL LOCATIONS**

LISA KOSKULICS, ERICA PEREZ (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Embodiment theories would predict better recall of spatial information associated with movement. An earlier study found no strong effect of movement on spatial memory but instructions may not have been clear. In this replication with improved instructions, participants learned locations of objects and either associated them with movement congruent with locations of objects or did not move. Again, we found no evidence that movement improved recall. Findings suggest movement may not always improve spatial learning.

**POSTER 34****EXTENDING MULTISENSORY INTEGRATION TO SELECTIVE ATTENTION IN THE SPATIAL DOMAIN**

CONNER JAMES BLACK, NATALIE RUSSO, NICOLE SHEA (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Typically developing individuals automatically integrate information from multiple senses, which generally leads to improved perception, a phenomenon known as multisensory integration (MSI). Our goal was to determine whether findings from MSI rules that have been noted on divided attention tasks extend to selective attention tasks. We hypothesized that audio-visual trials would be processed more quickly than visual alone trials, despite asking participants to ignore any visual stimulus. Our findings support this hypothesis.

**POSTER 35**

### **STIMULUS IDENTITY IS INDEPENDENT OF STIMULUS LOCATION IN CHANGE DETECTION**

EDWARD J CRAWLEY (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The current study evaluated the use location information to detect changes in a visual array. Participants detected changes which could involve changes in location, stimulus identity, or a combination of identity and location. Results indicate that location information is used only for larger arrays sizes (10-12 letters) when stimulus identity information may not be available. Future studies should evaluate whether specific location or global changes are used to detect changes in large array sizes.

#### **POSTER 36**

### **DISTRIBUTION SHIFT AND SKEW UNDERLIE PRIMING OF POPOUT**

BRIDGET G. HANLEY, CONOR P. MCCARTHY, BRYAN R. BURNHAM (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Priming of popout (PoP) is the finding that visual search is faster when the features of a target and nontargets repeat than when the features switch. A dual-stage account suggests PoP reflects both selection and retrieval processes. We ran experiments in which we manipulated intertrial conditions including repeating/switching visual features across trials and delaying the response-stimulus interval. Analyses of response time distributions revealed shifting and skewing underlie PoP effects, consistent with the dual-stage account.

#### **POSTER 37**

### **EVALUATING TREATMENT THRESHOLD AND MEDICAL DECISION MAKING IN GAMBLING AND NON-GAMBLING POPULATIONS**

KIARA HUNTER BUCCELLATO, JESSICA SHOTWELL, ERICA E. FORTUNE (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Research on medical decision making in the gambling community is sparse, despite evidence that gambling severity is related to high rates of addiction comorbidity, poorer overall health, and risk-taking behavior in health domains. This study investigated the point at which gamblers (n=99) and nongamblers (n=99) decided to seek treatment in two medical scenarios. The hypothesis that gamblers would display higher treatment thresholds (i.e., delay treatment) was supported. Possible contributing factors and clinical implications are discussed.

#### **POSTER 38**

### **HOW MILD TBI AND EMOTIONAL VARIABLES IMPACT SUSTAINED ATTENTION**

HJORDIS LORENZ, ROBERT J. ANDERSON, MICHAEL T. WILSON, LAUREN M. LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined effects of mild traumatic brain injuries (mTBI), emotional distress, illness, and psychiatric disorders on sustained attention. Emotional regulation was assessed using

BRIEF-SR, and attention was analyzed using the visual Test of Variables of Attention. Participants diagnosed with psychiatric illness and mTBI demonstrated increased response time variability during slow-paced vigilance tasks and complex fast-paced tasks, respectively. Decreased attention in both groups is interpreted as being due to reduced executive functioning.

#### **POSTER 39**

### **THE EFFECTS OF READING LITERARY FICTION ON VISUAL PERCEPTION**

COURTNEY TAYLOR, KATHRYN KONNIK, TYLER MIRANDO, DANIEL PAGLIARELLO, KATHLEEN CROKE, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates performed a visual perception task before and after reading a short excerpt of literary fiction, popular fiction, or nonfiction. The Framed Line Test (FLT) requires participants to ignore context (absolute judgment) or take contextual information into account (relative judgment). Reading literary fiction appeared to maintain accuracy for both absolute and relative perceptual judgments, whereas reading popular fiction and nonfiction produced decrements in accuracy.

#### **POSTER 40**

### **DOES NATURE REALLY RESTORE ATTENTION? INABILITY TO REPLICATE PUBLISHED FINDINGS**

NICOLE CHRISTINE UPDEGROVE, JESSE N. ROTHWEILER, MANPREET KAUR, JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Attention Restoration Theory states, in part, that nature settings have the ability to restore focused attention. While published research supports this, studies conducted in our laboratory have found otherwise. We are reporting 3 studies in which we used the methodologies and data analyses of previously published research. All 3 studies found no ability of nature to restore focused attention. This has led us to question the reliability of the effect of nature on attention.

#### **POSTER 41**

### **BRAIN WAVES OF PERCEPTUAL FLUENCY**

HEATHER BRUETT, MERRILL LEVITT, CELIANNE QUEZADA, DANIELLE STEPIEN, MELISSA VADAKARA, ANA VELOSO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

There is recent evidence that fluency may be distinct from familiarity. To further test this claim using ERPs, twenty-nine participants encoded name-brand and off-brand products and completed three recognition (old/new) tests: one with off-brand products, another with name-brand products, and a third with a mix of both. Off-brand recognition led to fluency on the blocked test and familiarity on the mixed test. These results suggest that models of recognition should be revised to include fluency.

#### **POSTER 42**

### **ERRORS REVEAL CONSTRAINT LEARNING IN VISUAL**

## SEQUENCES

JILL A. WARKER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), SIMON FISCHER-BAUM (RICE UNIVERSITY), NATALIE DELLA POSTA, ALYSSA RODEMANN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Phonotactics constrain what sounds can occur together in languages. Adults can learn new constraints (e.g., /s/ only begins syllables) from experience producing them. We investigated whether the mechanism responsible for this learning extends to non-linguistic stimuli. Participants saw sequences of shapes where particular shapes were restricted to particular positions and then recalled the order the shapes appeared. Participants' memory errors reflected the constraints on shape position. This suggests a domain-general learning mechanism is at work.

### POSTER 43

#### PROXIMITY OF SELF: A PREREQUISITE FOR THE ILLUSION OF CONTROL

KATHRYN B. BATES, ZEHRA F. PEYNIRCIOGLU (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Illusion of control is when people overestimate their odds of success in chance events. We propose that a prerequisite, proximity of self (POS), needs to be met before any current explanation of the effect is viable. In Experiment 1, we show that when there is no POS, predictions from the control heuristic explanation do not materialize. In Experiment 2, we show that the framing effect, another cognitive bias, also disappears if there is no POS.

### POSTER 44

#### SHHH! I CAN'T HEAR WHAT I AM LOOKING FOR: VISUAL SEARCH FOR MULTIMODAL SEMANTICALLY INCONGRUENT STIMULI

ALYSSA LOMPADO, BRIAN WINIARCZYK, BONNIE ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Previous findings suggest the addition of a stimulus, either auditory or visual, does not always inhibit attention. The purpose of the current study was to investigate visual search with the addition of an auditory stimulus under differing levels of task difficulty. While reaction time was similar for congruency (sound match or mismatch) and target search category (difficulty), the accuracy data showed that incongruent auditory and visual stimuli hindered accuracy only when the task was difficult.

### POSTER 45

#### MIXED HANDEDNESS, SYNESTHESIA AND MAGICAL THINKING: EXPLORING THE "INCREASED NEURAL CONNECTIONS" HYPOTHESIS

CHRIS NIEBAUER (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY), MATT BAYLESS (SLIPPERY ROCK STATE UNIVERSITY), SPENCER KNAPFELC (SLIPPERY ROCK STATE UNIVERSITY)

Mixed handedness is associated with magical beliefs possibly due to greater connections between the two cerebral hemispheres. Synesthesia may be due to greater connections in

the temporal lobe raising the question if these two are connected. The current study found that mixed-handed males were lowest on synesthesia. Synesthesia and strange beliefs were negatively correlated for females. Both findings suggest that greater connections in one area may be associated with fewer in another.

### POSTER 46

#### IS COMPLEX THINKING AND INTELLECTUAL OPENNESS RELATED TO GREATER INTERHEMISPHERIC COMMUNICATION?

BLAINE SHRUM, CHRIS NIEBAUER (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

A number of studies have suggested that those that display mixed handedness (a tendency to use both hands to some degree) are more likely to update beliefs, more open to new experiences and possibly better at complex tasks that involve metacognitive processing. The current study tested if mixed handers scored higher on measures of intellectual complexity and intellectual openness. Significant correlations were present such that mixed handers scored highest on both measures.

### POSTER 47

#### REDUCTIONS IN COGNITIVE EFFICIENCY ARE ASSOCIATED WITH ALTERNATING TASK DEMANDS

TONI PRIMO, SARA MCHUGH-GRANT, STEPHEN MOELTER (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

This study investigated whether accuracy and reaction time for an attention demanding task showed inefficiency when sequential cognitive operations were incongruent. Students participated in a modified flanker task to test ACC and RT utilizing congruent/ incongruent arrows flanking a central arrow. Statistics exposed a significant interaction between current and previous trial types for both overall ACC/RT supporting our hypothesis. These results show that efficient cognitive performance is also influenced by carryover from recent cognitive operations.

### POSTER 48

#### BY THE NUMBERS: HOW MESSAGE FRAMING AFFECTS OPINIONS ABOUT REAL-WORLD DATA

COLLEEN MCDONOUGH, RAMONA PALMERIO-ROBERTS, MARIA TERESA DE GORDON, EDD (NEUMANN UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates were presented with various real-world statistics (i.e., poverty, healthcare, immigration) and were asked to share their opinions of each. Some students were given a percentage (i.e., more than 80% of children in our country are above the poverty level); others were presented with the same information using raw numbers (i.e., 15 million children in this country are living below the poverty level). Results show that message frame matters.

### POSTER 49

#### FACILITATION OF DIVERGENT THINKING WITH INSIGHT

## PROBLEMS

BRIANA L. PUGSLEY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), SARAH HANRAHAN, MINSHAN SHINNICK, KAYLA WEBER, JAMES WILLIAMS, RICHARD W. HASS (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between divergent thinking and insight was studied in a pilot experiment. Participants solved compound remote associates problems (CRA) before completing a divergent thinking (DT) problem. CRA solving led to increased uniqueness in DT responses, compared to control conditions—word scramble solving, music listening, comedy listening. A marginal effect of CRA on originality was found, but variability in originality was too large to conclude a trend. Future work will examine the relationship between insight and DT in more depth.

## POSTER 50

### HEDONIC CONTRAST IN EVALUATION OF CHESS GAMES

JORDAN ROTH WYATT, AND SCOTT PARKER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Twenty-four good chess-players rated the play quality in four 6-move chess sequences – two well-played (Good) and two less-well-played (Bad) -- on a -100 (worst-played imaginable) to +100 (best-played imaginable) bipolar hedonic scale. Twelve subjects saw the Good stimuli first (GB) and twelve saw the Bad stimuli first (BG). GB subjects rated the Bad sequences worse than did BG subjects (negative hedonic contrast); viewing sequence did not affect evaluation of Good sequences (no positive hedonic contrast).

## POSTER 51

### ANCHORING DISTANCE ESTIMATIONS WITH PASSAGE LENGTHS

JOSEPH STAMPAR, ELISE SOARES (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examined arbitrary anchoring effects. Participants read either long or short passages. They were then asked to estimate the length of the Mississippi River. Those who read the longer passage estimated that the river was significantly longer than those who read the shorter passage. These results extend the literature on arbitrary anchoring effects by showing the effect across unrelated anchors and target questions. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

## POSTER 52

### DOES READING LITERARY FICTION ALWAYS ENHANCE THEORY OF MIND?

ALEXA DREESE, DANIELLE HUSCHER, JESSICA TAKATS, JENNIFER ASMUTH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Recent attention has focused on the effect of literary fiction on Theory of Mind (Kidd & Castaño, 2013). In the present study, we attempted to extend those results to additional literary fiction stimuli. 79 undergraduate students read either a nonfiction or

literary fiction piece and then completed assessments of affective and cognitive ToM. Failure to replicate the previous results underscores the need to investigate the specific attributes of literary fiction that may influence ToM.

## POSTER 53

### MAKING A CHOICE: SELF-OTHER DIFFERENCES IN DECISION MAKING

ALISSA FLEMING (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Adults (N=239) made decisions for themselves, a concrete person (extraverted or introverted), or abstract person. Participants made riskier decisions for the abstract person than for the introverted person or the self. High life-impact situations yielded less risky decisions than low life-impact situations, and openness to experience predicted risk. Therefore, decision making differs based on the person for whom the decision is made, the type of situation, and the personality of the individual making the decision.

## POSTER 54

### EFFECT OF REGULATORY FIT AND EXPERTISE ON FITNESS OUTCOMES

LISA R. GRIMM, SOPHIE KAY, JESSICA CASSERA, ERIN LARGEY (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

While previous research on regulatory fit has found positive performance effects for participants experiencing a regulatory match as opposed to a mismatch, there has been limited research on exercise performance in a controlled setting. Using exercise tasks (i.e., sit-ups and squats), we manipulated regulatory focus and created matching or mismatching reward structures. Consistent with predictions, we found regulatory fit effects for participants with low but not high exercise expertise, which has important health implications.

## POSTER 55

### PSEUDOSCIENTIFIC BELIEFS AND THEIR CONNECTIONS TO REASONING ERRORS, RELIGIOSITY, TOLERANCE FOR AMBIGUITY, AND COGNITIVE REFLECTION

ANGELA HARRIS, LOU MANZA, BRITTNEY MORSE, JESSICA MEYER, ALYSSA POTOSNAK, RACHEL EYLER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Beliefs towards pseudoscience were compared to one's cognitive style, religiosity, tolerance for ambiguity, and possession of cognitive biases. Holding the attitude that Paranormal and Junk Science claims were legitimate was related to a tendency for non-deliberate and error-prone reasoning. This type of belief system was also associated with confidence that God was real, but one's degree of tolerance for ambiguity was not related to one's attitude towards both types of pseudoscience.

## POSTER 56

### PERCEIVED BEAUTY OF ELONGATED SHAPES - THE ROLE OF INSTABILITY



JAY FRIEDENBERG, AMBER BAILEY, KRISTINA DIDOMIZIO, CLAIRE MULGREW, KELLY HUVANE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Undergraduate observers rated the perceived beauty of randomly generated polygons of differing lengths. There were five axis lengths (70, 100, 130, 160 and 190 mm) with 10 examples each presented in four blocks. Ratings increased linearly with an increase in axis length. The results suggest a preference for patterns that are perceptually unstable and contradict previous work with elongated right triangles. Possible explanations for the discrepancy between the two studies include contour variability, familiarity and symmetry.

#### **POSTER 57**

##### **ANALYZING THE RELATION AMONG ACADEMIC MOTIVATION, LEARNING STRATEGIES, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**

JENNIFER JACKSON, COLLEEN J. SULLIVAN, AMBERLY BLISS, EMILY WHITE (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

To be academically successful, undergraduate students must demonstrate academic motivation and appropriate learning strategies to distinguish themselves. Undergraduate students completed online questionnaires and GPA was accessed with consent. Adaptive forms of academic motivation and learning strategies positively related to academic performance. Results suggest that adaptive motivational goals positively correlated with deep processing learning strategies and time management abilities. Academically motivated students who apply these learning strategies will likely experience greater success throughout their academic career.

#### **POSTER 58**

##### **COGNITION OF THE CONTENTS OF A PSYCHOSOCIAL CANCER INTERVENTION AMONG PROSTATE CANCER PATIENTS.**

WALTER G. CHARLES (NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY), LISA CAMPBELL (EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY)

Disadvantaged prostatectomy patients sorted sentence from different topics of the Coping Skills Intervention into a serial order that makes sense to them. Congruence between patients sorting order and the original or standard serial order of sentences in the intervention was evaluated. Patients sorted each intervention topics to similar but not identical congruence with the standard. Degrees congruence were sensitive to the type of topic, the amount of information in a topic, the serial order of the amount of information within a topic, and type of patients.

#### **POSTER 59**

##### **MULTITASKING DURING INTRODUCTIONS INHIBITS ABILITY TO REMEMBER NAMES**

EMILY SELBY, REBECCA KECK, KIRSTIN SCHAFFER, VICTORIA STELLA, CAITLIN TRAINER, NICOLE TROIA, DANIELLE VERHAGE, RICHARD WESP (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

A common procedure used to introduce people in groups is to encourage them to state their name and some interesting personal information. We evaluated whether thinking about what to say may distract from attending to others' names. We had small groups introduce themselves either anticipating that they would have to say something interesting about themselves or not. Name recall was significantly lower when participants expected to have to say something about themselves.

#### **POSTER 60**

##### **STANLEY SMITH STEVENS AND HIS ROLE IN THE COGNITIVE REVOLUTION**

MARK ANDREW AFFELTRANGER (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Many historical figures in psychology rightfully get credit for the cognitive revolution of the 1970s. However, many historians overlook the contributions of Stanley Smith Stevens including his early work on operationisms, his standard of invariance, and his demonstration of invariance in his psychophysical studies. This paper reviews Stevens's major contributions and the impact that they had on the cognitive revolution and why Stevens was in the right context to contribute to such a revolution.

#### **POSTER 61**

##### **ACCEPTING THE MOMENT: MINDFULNESS IS ASSOCIATED WITH LESS MEDIA MULTITASKING**

KAYLEIGH HOOD, CHRISTOPHER P. TERRY (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

Research has shown that young adults who engage in frequent media multitasking may differ in their information processing style compared to infrequent multitaskers. The present study explored the association between several personality characteristics and media multitasking behavior. After controlling for one's general preference for multitasking, attentional impulsiveness was associated with media multitasking, but sensation seeking was not. Acceptance of negative thoughts and feelings, an important component of mindfulness, was associated with less frequent media multitasking.

#### **POSTER 62**

##### **THINKING ABOUT MULTI-TASKING WHILE STUDYING? DON'T, IT'S A BAD IDEA**

DAN MOSSLER, TRAVIS LUCK (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

We conducted an experiment to determine if multi-tasking while studying affects comprehension and learning. Students had 60 minutes to study a chapter from a Psychology textbook. At six random times, they were asked to describe exactly what they were doing. Students reporting fewer social media distractions and less texting during the study session had significantly better comprehension test scores. Preference for technology was positively related to comprehension scores, but was negatively related to cumulative GPAs.

#### **POSTER 63**

**DRAWING FROM MEMORY:  
PROVIDING AND GENERATING PICTURES DURING  
KEYWORD MNEMONIC LEARNING**

BIANCA Z. STERN, EMILY K. COLLINS, ALYSSA J. HAUPTMAN, SARAH E. ECKART, JENNIFER A. MCCABE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Participants used the keyword mnemonic to encode 20 neurophysiological terms in three conditions: no-pictures, provided-pictures, generated-pictures. On an immediate memory test, providing pictures was superior to generating, though similar to having no pictures. Thus, the mnemonic seems to encourage vivid mental imagery even in the absence of external pictures; further, generating pictures may have caused cognitive overload. Future research should examine the picture generation effect with fewer time constraints and/or more learner support for drawing.

**POSTER 64**

**INFLUENCE OF COMMONNESS, RELATABILITY, AND UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR ON JUDGMENTS OF MORAL LUCK**

JOELLEN JOY BLASS, JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Moral luck refers to situations where a person is assigned moral blame/praise for an action and its consequences, even if the person had no control over the outcome. We investigated how the commonness of a scenario (common versus uncommon actions), the relatability of a scenario (using "you" versus a hypothetical person), and undergraduate major influences ratings of wrongness, blame, and punishment in moral luck scenarios. Results showed that commonness had the strongest effect across conditions.

**POSTER 65**

**HOW DOES SPATIAL SELF-REGULATION PREDICT EFFORT REGULATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS?**

GRACE CAMPAGNA (BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Mental effort predicts academic success. Yet our surroundings may hinder such effort. A survey of community college students found that spatial self-regulation at home and on campus each predicted cognitive effort. An interaction effect also occurred. Compared to students who successfully adapted their home spaces, students whose homes were not conducive to study reported an even greater increase in effort regulation as their adaptive use of the campus increased.

**POSTER 66**

**LEARNING CONCEPT PAIRS BASED ON MEMORY STRATEGY TYPE: IMPLICATIONS FOR CLASSROOM TEACHING**

RICHARD VELAYO, MERCEDES MCCORMICK, SARIKA

PERSAUD, LUCIO FORTI, LLENELL PAZ (PACE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effectiveness of different memory strategies (repetition, visualizing, storytelling, commonality, and "one's preferred" strategy) in remembering concept pairs. Results show that using one's preferred strategy, storytelling, and visualizing are significantly more effective than using repetition. Additionally, significant positive correlations were found between anticipated performance prior to learning the pairs, performance after learning the pairs, and the actual memory score received. Implications for teaching and suggestions for future research are presented.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

**Poster**

**Franklin Hall A**

**SCRA POSTERS  
Saturday, March 7, 2015  
1:30pm-2:50pm**

CHAIR: BRONWYN HUNTER

**POSTER 1**

**MEASURING ATTACHMENT IN CHILDREN OF INCARCERATED PARENTS: THE CIP-IPPA**

BRITTANY ERNST, JAMES M. CONWAY (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the reliability and validity of the CIP-IPPA, an adapted survey measure of attachment specifically for children of incarcerated parents (CIP). Analysis of data from 52 CIP (aged 9-17) indicated that the CIP-IPPA shows preliminary evidence of internal consistency and construct validity.

**POSTER 2**

**PSYCHOLOGICAL SENSE OF COMMUNITY IN THE BIG LEBOWSKI FANDOM.**

WILLIAM ASHTON (YORK COLLEGE, CUNY)

Previous researchers have suggested that the idea of psychological sense of community could be extended from physical neighborhoods to communities of interest (people who are connected due to shared interests). A reliability analysis is presented on a study designed to measure the psychological sense of community in a sample of fans of the movie, The Big Lebowski. Data collected shows the new scale has good reliability and good validity. Possibilities for scale use are discussed.

**POSTER 3**

**DOES HELP-SEEKING DETER DATING VIOLENCE AMONG LATINO TEENS?**

BRITTNEY L. TUCKER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE

UNIVERSITY, HARRISBURG), CHIARA SABINA, PDD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, HARRISBURG), CARLOS A. CUEVAS (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Data came from the Dating Violence among Latino Adolescents (DAVILA) study that examined help-seeking and the reoccurrence of dating violence victimization. Results show that formal help-seeking during Wave 1 was predictive of not experiencing dating violence during Wave 2. At the same time, results allude to informal help-seeking during Wave 1 being predictive of experiencing dating violence during Wave 2.

#### POSTER 4

##### **HOMELESS LGBT YOUTH: AN ECOLOGICAL MODEL OF SUPPORT IN RURAL AREAS**

MATTHEW HANSLEY (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, HARRISBURG)

Using an ecological model, this poster provides a systematic summary of research that offers a glimpse into the impact of homelessness for many lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, transsexual, queer, pansexual, two-spirit, intersex, and asexual (LGBTQA) youth in the United States. Specifically, this paper provides an overview of long-term negative physical and emotional effects created by a hetero-normative family structure. Community psychology perspectives can offer innovative ideas of social change and prevention to combat this issue.

#### POSTER 5

##### **RESILIENCE AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING AMONG LATINO ADOLESCENTS IN DATING VIOLENCE RELATIONSHIPS**

ESPRENE LIDDELL-QUINTYN (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

Substantial research has pointed to adolescent dating violence as a major public health problem, however, few studies have evaluated resilience among victimized teens. There is therefore a need to understand the factors encouraging resilience during teen dating violence. The present study evaluates how help seeking, familism, school connectedness and social support influence resilience among victimized Latino teens. Results indicate that an increase in school connectedness correlates with lower levels of anxiety, depression and hostility.

#### POSTER 6

##### **INFLUENCE OF AN URBAN PRACTICUM EXPERIENCE ON PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS**

LAUREN ASHLEY GROFF (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MARION G. MASON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study analyzed force-choice and open-ended items from pre-service teachers prior to and following a two-week urban practicum experience. The data showed that the childhood experiences of the pre-service teachers is related to their level of concern regarding the influence of financial problems on their urban students as well as concerns of the disconnect created by

the differences in their racial backgrounds.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

**Poster**

**Franklin Hall A**

#### **INTERNATIONAL POSTERS**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

#### POSTER 7

##### **RETROSPECTIVE EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF ART-THERAPY COURSE USED IN TREATMENT OF SYRIAN REFUGEE CHILDREN (REACT)**

ANGELA TEREPA (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), HUSSAM JEFEE-BAHLOUL (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), CLEMENT KAIROUZ (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI), YASSAR KANAWATI (SYRIAN AMERICAN MEDICAL SOCIETY), STEPHANIE COHEN (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), HESHAM HAMODA (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), ANDRES BARKIL-OTEO, MSC (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

There is a growing need to evaluate mental health interventions and their effectiveness in children surviving war. An art-therapy course was implemented in a foster home for Syrian children (n=48); the present study reports a retrospective analysis on clinical data recorded in routine clinical care during this course. The analysis aimed at establishing evidence for effectiveness of this intervention. Results indicate that levels of depression, impact of trauma, and difficulties in children decreased following the art therapy intervention.

#### POSTER 8

##### **CULTURAL BLIND SPOT: HIGHLIGHTING ERRORS IN MEASURING SELF-EFFICACY IN CHINA**

MALCOLM MATHESON (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

This study was designed to reexamine measures of self-efficacy in Chinese participants after taking into account salient cultural norms influencing results. In recent studies, Young Hoon Kim et al. (2010) had found modesty norms to affect self-esteem reports in East Asia. In this study, researchers employ the same methodology in China to reexamine standard self-efficacy measures, namely the General Self-Efficacy Scale (Schwarzer, R., & Jerusalem, M., 1995). Results indicate that norms of modesty do indeed influence how Chinese respondents complete this questionnaire, reinforcing the need for cultural sensitivity and accommodation in future cross-cultural research.

#### POSTER 9

##### **HONGKONG PARENT'S ATTITUDES TOWARD THEIR CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH**

AMY MOUANOUTOUA (CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY AT ALLIANT INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF FRESNO)

The purpose of this study was to explore Hmong parents' attitudes towards their children's mental health. A series of sequential multiple regressions were employed analyzing three quantitative hypotheses. Intangible barriers and child symptoms were robust variables in predicting help-seeking intentions. Intangible barriers and acculturation significantly influenced Hmong parents' help-seeking attitudes and mental health stigma. Western mental health providers should be cognizant of factors influencing Hmong parents' utilization of mental health services for their children.

#### POSTER 10

##### CROSS CULTURAL COMPASSION COMPARISON

JACQUELINE A CASSARO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JYH-HANN CHANG, SAVANNAH DOYLE, EMILY FITZSIMMONS, AISHA PRODANI (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The Compassion of Others' Lives Scale was developed by Chang et.al (2014) and was normalized by a college population in the United States. We were interested in comparing compassion with U.S. college students and International college students who have limited exposure to the United States. We recruited from the international studies program and students from the University of the Virgin Islands. Preliminary results indicated: empathy average of 6.69 and an alleviating suffering average of 6.65. Overall compassion is 13.34.

#### POSTER 11

##### CONTENT ANALYSIS OF PAKISTANI MUSLIM AND CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS DREAMS

DOUGLAS E. TRIMBLE, EMILY S. STROUT (EASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Muslim and Christian university students described their religious dreams. Content analysis of the dream assessed differences in terms of affective and manifest content of dreams. Dreams were coded by eight judges for religious content. Overall, Christians were more likely to report religious dreams than their Muslim peers. Although rare, some Muslims reported dreaming about Jesus but none of the Christians reported dreaming about Muhammad.

#### POSTER 12

##### INFLUENCE OF INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT ON THE EVOLUTION OF SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION OF TEACHING STAFF IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMS IN BRAZIL

DELBA TEIXEIRA RODRIGUES BARROS (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - BRAZIL), ZÉLIA MIRANDA KILIMNIK, IZABELA CALEGÁRIO VISENTIN, IVAN DE OLIVEIRA RAMOS JÚNIOR (FUMEC)

This study performed a documentary analysis of the curricula of professors of three private Business Administration Postgraduate Programs in Brazil. The data was obtained from Lattes Platform which is an information system maintained by the Brazilian

Government to manage information on science, technology, and innovation related to individual researchers and institutions working in Brazil. The results show the operational aspects of the evaluation of postgraduate programs adopted Brazilian Research Supporting agencies.

#### POSTER 13

##### IMAGES OF CAREER FROM A GROUP OF STUDENTS OF THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF MINAS GERAIS - BRAZIL

ISABELLA PEREIRA MARTINS, UNDERGRADUATE, GABRIELA BRASIL MOKARIN, UNDERGRADUATE, DELBA TEIXEIRA RODRIGUES BARROS (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS)

This study is based on Inkson's nine career metaphors list. This list was presented and explained to 163 undergraduate students of different courses and varied ages of both gender from a public university in Brazil. They were asked to choose one that represented the way they thought about their career. Craft Metaphor, was chosen by more than half of them, and the Economic, Narrative and Seasons Metaphors were found in a small amount of students.

#### POSTER 14

##### PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS FROM A BRAZILIAN HIGH SCHOOL

PEDRO ARTHUR ROLDI FERNANDES, RICARDO LUIZ ASSIS SANTOS, DELBA TEIXEIRA RODRIGUES BARROS (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS)

Choosing a career has become increasingly relevant recently as it requires adequate preparation to opt for a course and plan a career. This study was done in 2013 and used The Vocational Interest Assessment Test to investigate the interests that 83 students, aged 16-20, from a Brazilian high school had in ten fields of knowledge. The results show that their choices are mostly related to healthcare as their focus is mainly on the job market.

#### POSTER 15

##### ACCULTURATION, ENCULTURATION OR FAITH: THE PATHWAY OF CHINESE CHRISTIAN YOUTHS IN HAWAII

NATASHA EDWARDS (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The objective of this study was to investigate whether acculturation, enculturation or faith has led Chinese converts to Christianity in Oahu, Hawai'i. This paper explored the prevalence of Christianity in an Asian dominated society through investigating the motive behind the converted pathway. Relationships were made on their faith and its relation to aspects such as biblical knowledge and their introduction to Christianity. This study, suggested that faith had a dominant role in participants becoming Christians.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

Poster

Franklin Hall A

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**1:30pm-2:50pm**

**POSTER 16****USING HUMAN FACTORS GAMES TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGY AS A STEM DISCIPLINE**

RONALD G. SHAPIRO (RONALD G. SHAPIRO, LLC),  
 ANASTASIYA TSOY (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA  
 UNIVERSITY)

Would you like to encourage students of all educational levels to pursue a Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) career while demonstrating that one can pursue a STEM career in psychology? Start with Human Factors Games which provide applicable, educational, interactive, and useful activities to show how people process information and how this knowledge can be used in the design of products, processes and systems to improve communication and school performance, too!

**POSTER 17****20 YEARS OF CLINICAL FIELD EXPERIENCE: WHAT 328 PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS TELL US**

JOHN C. NORCROSS, BARRETT E. ZIMMERMAN  
 (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

To discover what topics and skills are most valued by practicum students, we aggregated data from 20 years (37 sections, 333 students) of anonymous evaluations of the clinical field experience at a single university. Students reported that supervisors were affirming, encouraged development, and provided feedback, but rarely helped students define goals. Students found seminar topics most useful when skills were being taught (e.g., dealing with difficult clients, responding to patient anger), rather than academic exercises.

**POSTER 18****DISCUSSIONS OF ANIMAL RESEARCH ETHICS IN INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY TEXTBOOKS**

STACY M. LOPRESTI-GOODMAN (MARYMOUNT  
 UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE ROE (PEOPLE FOR THE ETHICAL  
 TREATMENT OF ANIMALS)

We conducted a content analysis of animal research ethics discussions in introductory psychology textbooks. Our results revealed that most textbooks address this topic, however, defenses for animal use and discussion of oversight account for a majority of the content. Fundamental discussions of ethics, reasons behind opposition, and alternatives to animal use were lacking. We suggest two in-class activities to supplement the information typically outlined in textbooks to engage students to think critically about this topic.

**POSTER 19****DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF A SCHOOL-BASED NEUROSCIENCE-INSPIRED WORKBOOK FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN**

Laurie Elizabeth Ganey, Mary Katherine Duncan  
 (Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania)

Brain Awareness Week (BAW) is a worldwide initiative aimed at raising public interest in and knowledge about neuroscience concepts. To complement our University's BAW school-based programming, we developed and assessed a workbook entitled, *Do You Sense What I Sense? Exploring Differences in Human Sensory Experiences*. Professionals who work with middle school-aged children and faculty from related disciplines reported high levels of satisfaction with the workbook's format and content. Constructive feedback informed revisions for future programming.

**POSTER 20****USING ART PROJECTS IN THE ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY CLASS**

Debra Hull (Wheeling Jesuit University)

Undergraduates in an abnormal psychology course created art projects, using a variety of media, that demonstrated the symptoms, etiology, or treatment of a behavioral disorder. Projects were accompanied by an artist's statement explaining the work. An evaluation of the project showed that students learned more about the disorder, became more sensitive to people with the disorder, thought that the assignment was supportive of the university mission, and recommended repeating the assignment in future semesters.

**POSTER 21****EXPLORING STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF "CLICKERS" IN THE CLASSROOM**

Melisa Barden (Walsh University)

The purpose of this study was to examine students' attitudes toward the use of clickers in a number of psychology courses at a small, Liberal Arts university. Students answered a survey at the end of the semester of the past four semesters resulting in 411 responses. The survey assessed their opinions about the clicker use throughout the semester and recommendations for the future. Overall their responses were very favorable toward the use of the clickers.

**POSTER 22****STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATH (STEM) FOLLOWING PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS**

Michael A. Kirkpatrick (Wheeling Jesuit University)

Undergraduates in five courses (n = 125; 43% male, 57% female) underwent advanced psychophysiological demonstration activities using equipment purchased via a grant to encourage student careers in STEM fields. Afterwards, surveys revealed that more than 80% of all students agreed or strongly agreed with

statements favorable toward the advanced instrumentation as an aid to learning. More than half acknowledged challenging their beliefs about STEM and psychology, and 40% had more interest in STEM.

#### POSTER 23

##### **COLLEGE STUDENTS AND WRITING: CONNECTIONS BETWEEN COMPOSITION-RELATED GRADES, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS**

JESSICA OLIVERI, LOU MANZA, JESSICA MEYER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

College students (enrolled in lower-level and advanced Psychology-related courses) provided self-assessments regarding their writing attitudes and behaviors, which were in turn compared to earned composition assignment grades. Having a positive attitude towards writing and engaging in effective prose-based behaviors coincided with higher composition grades. Furthermore, this positive outlook (but not conduct) seemed to improve as students progressed from lower to upper level classes, but very few demographic qualities predicted appropriate writing cognitions/actions.

#### POSTER 24

##### **KURTOSIS: IS IT PEAKEDNESS?**

THOMAS P. HOGAN, MELISSA M. LOPEZ (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Introductory statistics texts for the social/behavioral sciences often introduce kurtosis (Pearson's fourth moment) as one characteristic of distributional shape. Our survey of 20 such texts showed that kurtosis is almost invariably defined as "peakedness" of the distribution. However, the usual formula for determining kurtosis primarily reflects a distribution's tail-elevation or tail-heaviness rather than central peakedness. We offer simple, graphical demonstrations of these phenomena and guidelines for appropriate instructional treatment of kurtosis.

#### POSTER 25

##### **STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH STATISTICS COURSE SUCCESS**

HOWARD M. REID, KAREN O'QUIN (SUNY COLLEGE AT BUFFALO)

A total of 124 participants completed an 80-item questionnaire designed to identify predictors of course performance. These subjects were from four sections of statistics (2 fall, 2 spring). Two regression analyses were conducted. Each indicated that the student's history and plans for dieting were significant negative predictors of academic performance. Factors previously identified in the literature, including work hours and personality characteristics such as introversion, were not found to be significant predictors.

#### POSTER 26

##### **THE EFFECTS OF QUIZ FORMAT ON EXAM GRADES IN AN**

#### **UNDERGRADUATE COURSE**

DORIS BITLER DAVIS (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Scheduled quizzes have some obvious pedagogical advantages, such as increasing class attendance, and encouraging distributed reading and studying. Regular quizzes have been part of an undergraduate learning course for several years, during which time it has become evident that quiz format is an important factor for faculty to consider. Consistent with previous research on the testing effect, taking fill-in-the-blank quizzes proved to have a more positive effect on multiple-choice exam grades than taking multiple-choice quizzes.

#### POSTER 27

##### **OBSTACLES TO SUCCESS FOR THE NONTRADITIONAL STUDENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

DUNJA TRUNK, SALLY ANN GONCALVES (BLOOMFIELD COLLEGE)

Retention rates for college students have been correlated with level of engagement in the academic environment. Attrition rates are higher for nontraditional than for traditional students. This research identified obstacles prohibiting successful academic outcomes for nontraditional students. Interviews were conducted with 10 nontraditional students at a small private college in New Jersey. Feelings of isolation, administrative inflexibility, and lack of nontraditional student organizations were identified as obstacles for success and engagement in the academic environment.

#### POSTER 28

##### **APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THREE ONLINE SOURCES FOR COMMUNICATING INFORMATION**

J. CRAIG CLARKE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), DAPHNE HEFLIN, AMANDA GARCIA, KATIE RICKER, KRISTIN DAVIS, SALISBURY UNIVERSITY, MARK WALTER, LARENCE BECKER, THOMAS J. TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Websites maintained by the American Psychological Association and Psi Chi provide information about applying to graduate school. However, little is known about the effectiveness of published online information despite the fact that it is both readily available and often recommended to psychology undergraduates. In a pretest/posttest design, we found that neither Psi Chi members (n=9), nor students in a psychological statistics course (n=61) increased their knowledge as a result of exposure to different websites.

#### POSTER 29

##### **STUDENT AND FACULTY ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN COLLEGE CLASSROOMS**

NATHAN GREENAUER, SAMANTHA LUTZ, KATIE EGGERT (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Research on the use of technology in the classroom has made it evident that attitudes toward technology are multifaceted. The

current study evaluates student and faculty attitudes about the use of technology in higher education. Attitudes are measured along three dimensions: intended use of technology, perceived efficacy of technology, and the availability of support. The current study also evaluates these attitudes in relation to familiarity with technology, campus size, and academic discipline.

#### POSTER 30

##### **DEMONSTRATING THE IMPACT OF “STRONG” LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION TO FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS**

JAMES SCEPANSKY (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

Students (N = 15) enrolled in a first-year experience course participated in a demonstration of the importance of acquiring “strong” letters of recommendation. All participants read and evaluated two letters, one objectively good but lacking substance, and the second describing the recipient in terms of academic and personal attributes/behaviors. Analyses revealed that students rated the second letter as more impactful and that they would be more satisfied receiving that letter. Implications will be discussed.

#### POSTER 31

##### **PSEUDO RANDOM NUMBER GENERATION: HOW PSEUDO IS TOO PSEUDO?**

REKA KOVACS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), THOMAS J. TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ROBERT M. TARDIFF, J. CRAIG CLARKE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined the random number generator (RNG) from the Data Analysis Toolpak in Microsoft Excel 2010. We created a large number of normally distributed random samples and analyzed numbers across samples, comparing patterns across distributions. Our results indicate that whereas the sample distributions did not appear to deviate from normality, they did appear to be non-random. This issue could impact any study that involves random assignment, random selection and simulations.

#### POSTER 32

##### **TEACHING ADULT PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS: TWO SURVEYS OF PREFERENCES**

LINDSAY A. PHILLIPS, LISA FILOON, CAROLYN CZERNIAK, CYNTHIA WHITLEY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This presentation will address two surveys of adult psychology student preferences and provide tips for instructors. In the first, 132 adult students participated in an online mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative) survey, indicating that the characteristics they most value in instructors include clear communication, positive attitude, and respect for adult learners. A second survey specifically of 15 psychology students who presented at conferences indicated that this is a valued experience in their education.

#### POSTER 33

##### **ALTERNATIVES TO ANIMAL USE IN UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY EDUCATION**

KATHERINE V. ROE (PEOPLE FOR THE ETHICAL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS), STACY LOPRESTI-GOODMAN (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN GOODMAN (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY AND PEOPLE FOR THE ETHICAL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS)

For ethical, economic, and pedagogical reasons, psychology educators are increasingly interested in replacing the use of animals in their courses with non-animal teaching methods. Here we review modern educational tools that allow students to dissect virtual brains, design and conduct virtual behavioral experiments, and collect and analyze data. These methods are effective at teaching basic and advanced behavior and neurobiological concepts, accommodate students opposed to animal use, and save educators instructional time and money.

#### POSTER 34

##### **SCIENTIFIC RATIONALE FOR CITING TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY TEACHING ACTIVITIES**

ERIN ASHLEY MCLEAN, LAUREN ANDERSON, EMILY KULP, THOMAS J. TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Boyack et al. (2005) have demonstrated the interconnectedness of science disciplines. Limited in these discussions of the interconnectedness of science disciplines has been an examination of how educational disciplines may influence each other. We examined where and why researchers (n = 476) in various disciplines cite teaching activities from the Teaching of Psychology (ToP). Undergraduate researchers examined patterns of citations in the methods, results, or discussion sections of 476 articles citing a ToP teaching activity.

#### POSTER 35

##### **THE ROLE STRUCTURE PLAYS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS' RECALL AND METACOMPREHENSION**

EMILY G. SOLTANO, MARK SERVELLO, JOEY STILWELL (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), VRINDA KALIA (MIAMI UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined whether structure improved participants' recall of textbook information and whether there was a relationship between recall and metacomprehension. Results suggest that under these experimental conditions, structure was not a significant factor, however, the type of material (conceptual or factual) does influence recalling information. Results revealed a positive correlation between participants' recall and their metacomprehension. The results of this study may have implications for educators and students at all levels.

#### POSTER 36

##### **GAMIFICATION IN FOUNDATIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE COURSES: EFFECTS ON ENGAGEMENT AND MISCONCEPTIONS**

WINTER MAXWELL THAYER, LUCAS J. MCGOVERN (CASTLETON COLLEGE)

This project investigates gamification, a trend gaining popularity

in business and education. Misconceptions about psychology and class engagement were assessed in a gamified section of Introduction to Psychology (N = 102) and three non-gamified (N = 65) sections at the beginning and end of the Fall Semester. Significant differences were not found between sections. Additional research is ongoing during the current semester. Implications are discussed for misconceptions and gamification: is gamification worth the effort?

#### POSTER 37

##### **ARE TEACHING ACTIVITIES RELEVANT? A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY INTERVENTIONS.**

CHRISTIAN BOLGIANO, ANDREW OLAH, THOMAS J. TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

APA (2013) has identified personal development as one of its baccalaureate learning outcome goals. We content-analyzed for type of personal relevance evident (or absent) in 152 Teaching of Psychology articles. A total of 24% of articles made information personally relevant for students. We coded for five categories of personal relevance. We recommend that future ToP teaching activities focus on making students aware of the relevance of what they are learning, regardless of the topic.

#### POSTER 38

##### **MAJORING IN PSYCHOLOGY: PERSONALITY AND ACADEMIC MAJOR SATISFACTION**

MICHELLE FAY GUTHRIE YARWOOD, ERIN MICHEL, CHRYSTEN, COLACICCO (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated personality differences between psychology majors and non-majors and determined the personality traits associated with satisfaction in the psychology major. Students completed a survey on their personality and major satisfaction. Psychology majors scored lower in Extraversion than Liberal Arts students and higher in Openness to Experience than both Science and Liberal Arts majors. Psychology students higher in Conscientiousness and Openness to Experience (vs. average psychology student) reported greater major satisfaction. Implications will be discussed.

#### POSTER 39

##### **A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF UNDERGRADUATE TESTS AND MEASURES SYLLABI**

LAUREN BURK, THOMAS J. TOMCHO, CHARISSE CHAPPELL (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

More than 50% of undergraduate psychology curricula have a psychometric course (Perlman & McCann, 1999). We content analyzed the types of applied topics and assignments that were covered in a convenience sample of 35 syllabi. We compared those results to 4 peer-reviewed psychometric syllabi from the Society of Teaching of Psychology's Project Syllabus and found no significant differences in material coverage. We discuss the implications of our findings.

#### POSTER 40

##### **LEARNING SCIENTIFIC WRITING SKILLS: A CONTENT-ANALYSIS AND META-ANALYSIS**

JASPER FLINT (MARDELA MHS), THOMAS J. TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Having students learn written communication skills is an important component of undergraduate training across a range of scientific disciplines, including psychology (APA, 2013). We evaluated writing skills assessment (i.e., writing style, writing mechanics, background literature, experimental design, analysis, interpretation, complete research paper) in 27 articles published in the Journal of College Science Teaching between 2000-2014. We found few JCST studies evaluate written communication skills (<10%), and students have difficulty integrating each writing component into a complete research paper.

#### POSTER 41

##### **EFFECTS OF AN INTERTEACHING PROBE TO ENHANCE APA STYLE LEARNING**

JONATHAN SLEZAK, CAITLIN FAAS (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

The goal of the current study was to implement interteaching (Boyce & Hineline, 2002) as a probe to teach APA style in a research methods and statistics course in comparison to the traditional lecture-based approach. Two sections of the course participated in the study with the same instructor. Both teaching strategies significantly increased student performance on APA knowledge, with a greater average increase and larger effect size for students exposed to interteaching methods.

#### POSTER 42

##### **SET FOR SUCCESS: TARGETED INSTRUCTION IN LEARNING STRATEGIES AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE**

JENNIFER A. MCCABE, DARA G. FRIEDMAN-WHEELER, SAMUEL R. DAVIS, JULIA PEARCE, KATHRYN JOHN, ALYSSA J. HAUPTMAN, EMILY S. RUFF (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of targeted instruction on effective learning/memory strategies (spacing, elaboration, testing) with and without additional instruction on behavior change techniques (implementation intentions, reward schedules). Using online surveys, Introductory Psychology students who received the learning strategies intervention reported higher use and perceived helpfulness of the recommended strategies compared to a control group. Adding a behavior change component did not improve these measures.

#### POSTER 43

##### **DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE GOOD TEST TAKER SCALE**

JEFFREY S. BARTEL, SARAH KIMUTIS, MICHELE MELLICK (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)



Some college students who perform poorly on examinations indicate that they “don’t test well,” however, this concept is not operationalized in the literature. We developed and validated a measure of Good Test Taking (GTT) ability for college students. A total of 259 students from 28 colleges participated. GTT Subscales were correlated with test anxiety and study skills, but GTT predicted variance in participants’ exam grades and GPA above and beyond these characteristics.

#### **POSTER 44**

##### **AN INVESTIGATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS’ EXAM SUPERSTITIONS: FREQUENCY AND PREDICTORS**

SARAH KIMUTIS, JEFFREY BARTEL, MICHELE MELLICK (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

We analyzed the frequency of several types of student rituals in the classroom, whether students perceive their behaviors to be superstitious, and whether already-known predictors of general superstitious behaviors (like uncertainty) are also related to test taking superstitions. Uncertainty surrounding the examination situation (operationalized as test anxiety, confusion about exams, and external locus of control) was associated with increased use of superstition, suggesting that exam-related superstitions may serve a similar function to other superstitious behaviors.

#### **POSTER 45**

##### **THE DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCES: A CASE STUDY**

MADISEN LEA KEGANS, ROSANGELA CATALANO, ANN D. JABLON, LINDA Z. SOLOMON, ALYX M. DUCKERING (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), TAYLOR LUKE (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN)

The purpose of the present study was to assess the developmental impact on emerging adults of serving in student leadership positions -- in particular, as an undergraduate teaching assistant (UTA). In response to interview questions, the participant discussed the effects of serving as a UTA. The participant’s responses focused primarily on overall self-development, building good rapport with the professor, and a connection to her later life. These themes were consistent with those obtained in a previous pilot study.

#### **POSTER 46**

##### **THE ROLE OF SOCIAL INFLUENCE IN THE IMPOSTER PHENOMENON**

CHRISTY B. FRAENZA (WALDEN UNIVERSITY; PENN STATE ALTOONA), LYNN NAGLE (PENN STATE ALTOONA)

This quantitative study compared online students to traditional students. Results indicated that traditional students had significantly higher imposter phenomenon (IP) scores than online students. Because online students showed lower levels, it is important to determine if the use of technology within a traditional setting could reduce these negative experiences. For instance, students could share questions regarding course material via a live Twitter feed during class sessions. By doing so, students

may feel freer to participate.

#### **POSTER 47**

##### **PRESENTATION “MINIS” FOR DISCUSSING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT WITH STUDENTS**

ANDREW PECK, MELISSA SKOLNICK, KARI HARTBAUER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), SEAN O'BRIEN (UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI), AARON PINKETT (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), KAYLA KING, MARY VINCIGUERRA, JORDANNA LEMBO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

In this poster, we will present a set of recommendations for discussing sexual misconduct with students, and show-and-tell a number of PowerPoint presentations “minis” including a range of topics such as bystander intervention, date rape drugs, the effects of sexual assault, consent and coercion, and talking with survivors. Educators can use these short, research-informed, presentations in a variety of combinations or sequences to support a wide-range of discussions about sexual misconduct.

#### **POSTER 48**

##### **WATER CHALLENGE HEALTH AND WELLNESS GRANT**

EMILY FITZSIMMONS, JYH-HANN CHANG (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JACQUELINE CASSARO, SAVANNAH DOYLE, AISHA PRODANI (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

There are few opportunities for undergraduates to pursue grant writing. This is one of the most difficult and critical aspects of a research program. This poster presents a recent grant writing project called “water challenge” through The Health and Wellness grants of Pennsylvania whereby undergraduate researchers conceptualized a grant, implemented it, and evaluated its program efficacies. The total budget received from the grant was \$1,500.00. Population consists of faculty , staff and students.

#### **POSTER 49**

##### **PRE-COURSE AND POST-COURSE SELF-ASSESSMENTS OF STATISTICS STUDENTS**

SUSAN E. MASON, AMANDA L. SMITH, AMBER M. MARKHAM, MARGOT E. HICKEY (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

We compared pre-course and post-course self-assessments of statistics students. One purpose of the study was to determine the extent to which self-assessments can be used to predict success. Another purpose was to examine changes in student self-assessments from the first day of class to the last day of class. Identifying qualities that differentiate the weaker and stronger students can help us identify those students who might benefit from additional preparation, or support during the semester.

#### **POSTER 50**

##### **EDUCATION'S IMPACT ON HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND INTEREST IN PSYCHOLOGY SUBFIELDS**

KELCI WOLFE (KING'S COLLEGE), VALERIE MCELRATH,  
ROBERT BUTLER (KING'S COLLEGE)

Research suggests that college students are not fully aware of the educational requirements or career opportunities within psychology (Green, McCord, & Westbrook, 2005). It logically follows that high school students have similar deficits. Students participated in a lecture on the various subfields of psychology. Results indicate that educating high school students about degree requirements and career opportunities within psychology, is effective in increasing their knowledge about psychology and changing their interest level.

#### **POSTER 51**

#### **THEORY IS NOT JUST FOR PSYCHOLOGY DISCIPLINE RESEARCHERS! TEACHING RESEARCHERS IMPLICITLY USE THEORY TOO.**

AMANDA HENNING, MADELINE SMITH, THOMAS J. TOMCHO  
(SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Despite the fact that "there is nothing so practical as a good theory" (Lewin, 1951), research into the teaching of psychology has long been noted as being atheoretical in its implementation (Daniel & Chew, 2013). We coded 365 Teaching of Psychology (ToP) teaching activities for implicit or explicit evidence of learning theories evident in article introductions and methods sections. Preliminary analyses indicate that ToP researchers are implicitly using theory, but rarely explicitly state learning theory (<4% of articles).

#### **POSTER 52**

#### **TURNING A RESEARCH IDEA INTO A CENTRAL RESEARCH QUESTION: PRACTICAL ADVICE FOR STUDENTS AND DISSERTATION TEACHERS**

JENNIFER SYMONDS, MADIA LEVIN (THE CHICAGO  
SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY)

Doctoral students can enter a program with a general idea of what they want to research. However, this is often a social problem rather than an academic one, that needs development into a clearly defined research question embedded in the constructs, theories and methods of a psychological field. Using international psychology as an example, this poster will outline a teaching and self-assessment tool for how to generate a central research question from an initial idea.

#### **POSTER 53**

#### **THE EFFECT OF QUIZ CONTENT ON EXAM PERFORMANCE**

JULIAN L. AZORLOSA (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF  
PENNSYLVANIA)

Eight identical quizzes were administered to two sections of a Psychology of Learning class prior to an exam. For one section, quizzes occurred after the material had been covered in lecture. For the other section, quizzes were based on material not yet covered in lecture. The two sections did not differ in their academic characteristics. Performance on the exam was the

same two sections. In addition, both sections performed equally on the quizzes.

#### **POSTER 54**

#### **DSM AT THE MOVIES**

CHERYL L. NEWBURG (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY)

This poster will present an approach to using popular movies as a way to enhance interest and further understanding of psychopathology among undergraduates. The movies shown in class each portray a different psychological disorder, and students are asked to become attuned to inaccuracies and accuracies in the way characters are portrayed. Students are also required to read articles on the disorders being presented.

#### **POSTER 55**

#### **STUDENTS RECALL VISUAL INFORMATION PRESENTED IN LESSONS BETTER THAN LINGUISTIC INFORMATION**

EMILY R. BROOKS, JIAIQI DING, KRISTEN T. BEGOSH  
(UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

PowerPoint modality (graphic, text, or auditory) and method (simultaneous, sequential or emphasis) can impact student recall. Students watched an instructional video in which the information was either visible all at once (simultaneous), appeared line-by-line (sequential) or was all visible but became bold as discussed (emphasis). A recall quiz showed that graphic information was remembered best. Participants had better memories for the visual representation than for verbal information, in general.

#### **POSTER 56**

#### **COMPARING STUDY TIME BEFORE AND AFTER A PSYCHOLOGY STATISTICS COURSE**

NICOLE BELGRAVE, KRISTIE TSE, LORIN BERMAN, BELIZ  
HAZAN, LAURA RABIN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

The task of determining appropriate study time, poses a challenge to college students who juggle numerous academic and personal responsibilities. However, this task is an important skill in order for students to fully understand a course and obtain good grades. In the present study we investigated whether undergraduate students have a realistic idea of the amount of time they will devote to exam preparation in a challenging course.

#### **POSTER 57**

#### **HOW INTEGRATING GAME BASED ELEMENTS CAN GREATLY IMPROVE UNIVERSITY DEGREE AUDIT SYSTEMS**

THOMAS AGRUSTI, BETHAN SHIPWAY, TIMOTHY KIM,  
TYLER GRADY, THOMAS HEINZEN, ANDRES SALAZAR  
(WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Game based elements, such as agency, positive reinforcement, and constant feedback, have been shown to increase student performance. Empirical research has shown greater motivation, accessibility, aesthetic appeal, and comprehension for programs

that incorporate game based elements into their design. Our research examined student perceptions of various degree audit systems with varying levels of game based element integration. Our evidence demonstrated how students rated the degree audit with the most prevalent game based elements above the other systems in multiple areas.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**Conference Room 413**

**EPAGS INVITED SPEAKER: FEMALE SERIAL KILLERS**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

CHAIR: JEAN READING

**FEMALE SERIAL KILLERS: WHAT DO WE KNOW?**

MARISSA HARRISON (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

Previous research on serial killers concentrates mostly on male perpetrators, and therefore the backgrounds, means, and motives of female serial killers (FSK) are not widely understood. Using mass media reports, our team examined the demographics, motives, methods, mental health, and victim characteristics of 64 FSK who committed their crimes in the US since 1821. Our team has compiled an interpretation of the "typical" FSK and provides clinical and evolutionary interpretations of the behavior of FSK.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

**Symposium**

**Salon E**

**PRESIDENTIAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

CHAIR: SUSAN A. NOLAN

**SELLING PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE: GETTING YOUR FINDINGS OUT OF YOUR LAB AND INTO THE "REAL WORLD"**

How can we bring psychological science from our labs to the "real world"? In the Presidential Symposium, academics, a granting officer, a journalist, and a technology expert will help to answer this question. Regan A. R. Gurung, former President of the Society of the Teaching Psychology (STP), will talk about sharing psychological science with students – on-campus, online, or through textbooks and other publications. Laura L. Namy will offer views on giving psychological science away from her dual perspectives as a professor and NSF program director. Dr. Namy will discuss how we, as scientists, can be better citizens in terms of sharing our work. Next, award-winning science journalist, Faye Flam, will talk about the role that reporters play in translating science for a general audience. Educated at the California Institute of Technology, Ms. Flam has written for the New York

Times, Science, The Economist, and many other publications, and has been a journalism critic for the Knight Foundation. She is a current contributor to Forbes. Ms. Flam will share pitfalls to avoid, along with best practices for scientists when working with journalists. Sue Frantz will then offer advice on how to harness social media and other technologies to spread research findings beyond academic venues, including to your own students and to the general public. The author of the blog, Technology for Academics, Professor Frantz has won awards for her work in this area, including an APA Presidential Citation. Finally, discussant R. Eric Landrum, recent President of STP, will engage the panelists in conversation, including a discussion of Dr. Landrum's ideas on essential aspects of our lives that can be improved through psychological science, and the urgency for us, as psychological scientists, to reach out.

**Presentations**

**Go Tell it on the Mountain and Everywhere: Multiple Venues for Sharing Psychology**

by Regan A. R. Gurung (Professor of Human Development and Psychology at the University of Wisconsin, Green Bay)

**Making Psychological Science Seem Sensible and Significant to Society**

by Laura L. Namy (Program Director at the National Science Foundation and Professor of Psychology at Emory University)

**The Journalist's Dilemma: Seeking Truth in the Era of Buzz and Clickbait**

by Faye Flam (Science Journalist; current contributor to Forbes)

**Social Media at Work: Beyond Fun and Games**

by Sue Frantz (Professor, Highline College)

**Discussant(s):** R. Eric Landrum (Professor, Boise State University)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

**Poster**

**Franklin Hall A**

**PSI CHI POSTERS**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

CHAIR: DANIEL P. CORTS, PSI CHI PRESIDENT ELECT & AUGUSTANA COLLEGE

**POSTER 58**

**HOW FAT IS YOUR WALLET?: WEIGHT AS A PREDICTOR OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS.**

EMILIE JEAN MAURER (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

It was hypothesized that, first, participants who saw stimulus A, transitioned from thinner to heavier, would rate her SES lower than stimulus B, transitioned from heavier to thinner, and second, stimulus A would be rated lower in health than stimulus B. 178

adults participated. A t-test found a significant difference between stimuli in perceived health,  $t(97) = -7.49, p < .001$ . Limitations included the homogenous sample. Future studies should expand the hypotheses.

#### POSTER 59

##### PERCEPTIONS OF INTERRACIAL DATING

ASHLEE RAUB-RODRIGUEZ, LINDSAY PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

In this study, 73 adult participants completed a survey to see if age was related to acceptance of interracial dating. The participants ranged in age from 20 to 68. Age did not play a factor of the acceptance of interracial dating; in fact, most participants reported accepting attitudes towards interracial dating. Qualitative responses indicated that the participants mostly based their views of acceptance on the mere idea that couples have the right to happiness.

#### POSTER 60

##### STUDY STRATEGIES, COPING STYLES, AND GPA AMONG GRADUATE STUDENTS IN HEALTH SCIENCES

ALYSSA LIEBERMAN (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY), KELLYANN GOUGH, ALICIA NORDSTROM (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY), SCOTT MASSEY (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between student study strategies, coping styles and GPA in health sciences graduate students. Students completed surveys during midterms of first semester. Students with higher deep processing reported lower escape-avoidance (emotion-focused) coping. Students with higher disorganization reported higher escape avoidance (emotion focused) and less problem solving and positive appraisal (problem-focused) coping and lower GPA. Results indicate that students with disorganized study strategies are at risk for poor coping and academic performance.

#### POSTER 61

##### ASD, SOCIAL STIGMA AND SUPPORT

NICOLE RODENBAUGH, LINDSAY A. PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The goal of this study was to discover if there was a correlation between perceived severity of

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and openness to supportive services for individuals with ASD.

Fifty five adults, ranging in age from 23 to 60 participated in the survey. The survey did not find

a correlation between perceived severity of ASD and openness to supportive services. Overall,

participants indicated much desire to offer support to individuals with ASD.

#### POSTER 62

##### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND PERCEIVED STRESS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENTS

JENNA GARNER, TONY SHENDEROVICH, MIRIAM NEGASI, BRIANNA KOWALSKY, LYNETTE KULHANJIAN, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationship between the Big Five personality traits and various college stressors. Questionnaires measuring personality traits, academic college stressors and social college stressors were distributed to undergraduate students at several colleges throughout the U.S. Results showed a significant positive correlation between neuroticism and stress and a significant negative correlation between intellect/imagination and stress.

#### POSTER 63

##### NON-CLINICAL LEVELS OF PSYCHOPATHY PREDICT RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ANDREA SHAKER, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how non-clinical levels of psychopathy and biological sex predict rape myth acceptance in undergraduates. Primary, but not secondary psychopathic tendencies predicted overall rape myth acceptance. Although biological sex did not predict overall rape myth acceptance, biological sex interacted with psychopathy to predict elevated levels of certain aspects of rape myth acceptance. Further, these patterns appear partially dependent on participants' personal knowledge or experience with victims of sexual assault.

#### POSTER 64

##### PERSONALITY AND COLLEGE MAJOR SELECTION WITHIN THE SCIENCES

SAMANTHA DIMEGLIO, NICOLE MANZETTI, ASHLEY MONDRAGON, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Previous research demonstrated a relationship between college major with a limited number of majors examined and personality traits. The current study examined this finding in more detail, looking exclusively at science majors to see if personality traits are related to major choice within a single academic area. Results show significant differences between majors within the sciences on agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism. Results are discussed in terms of future job requirements and personality theory.

#### POSTER 65

##### THE INFLUENCE OF ANXIETY AND NATURAL OR INDUSTRIAL SOUNDS ON ATTENTIONAL TASK PERFORMANCE

MELANIE CHINSOON, LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

While previous research suggests sounds and anxiety can impact attention, no difference between the natural or industrial sounds on attentional task performance was found. We also found no relationship between anxiety and attentional task performance. Controlling for sound volume and an improved attentional test was discussed. Further research into the effects of sound on attentional performance is needed.

#### POSTER 66

##### **REDUCTION IN HOSPITALIZATION FOLLOWING PEER SUPPORT SERVICES FOR SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS**

KAILEY MELLOTT, CHELSEA KSANZNAK, KIM WEIKEL, CHRIS SIMS (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study assessed whether receipt of Peer Support Services (PSS) at a rural mental health association was associated with reduced hospitalizations. A paired-samples t-test indicated a marginally significant reduction in hospitalizations following participation in PSS among individuals with fewer than 10 prior hospitalizations, with 61.5% having no hospitalizations after the receipt of PSS.

#### POSTER 67

##### **DOES PARTICIPATION IN LIVE ACTION ROLE PLAY GAMES IMPROVE SELF-ESTEEM?**

BETHAN SHIPWAY (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), JULIA KOLAK, JOE, FALCETANO, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to assess if there was a relationship between participation in Live Action Role Play Gaming (LARPing) and level of self-esteem. Although there was no significant difference found between the LARPing population and Non-LARPing population as scored by the Rosenberg's self-esteem scale, over 83% of LARPer's self-reported that their self-esteem had improved since they began LARPing.

#### POSTER 68

##### **FAST LEARNING ABOUT NEUTRAL STIMULUS IN HUMAN CONTINGENCY LEARNING**

RYAN HUTCHINGS, CAMEO PERRY, JASON DEY, KATHERINE HAWES (COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Total error reduction (TER) learning models predict that an inhibitor will gain excitatory properties faster than a neutral stimulus, while within-compound models of conditioning make the opposite prediction. In a human contingency learning paradigm, participants received Phase 1 A+/AX- training. In Phase 2, participants received either zero, one, or two trials of both X+ and Y+ where Y was a novel stimulus. Increments in ratings of Y were larger than those of X.

#### POSTER 69

##### **RECEPTIVE PRAYER AS AN EFFECTIVE ALLEVIATOR FOR ANXIETY**

RANDI PICKETT (EASTERN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the association between receptive prayer and generalized anxiety. Forty students (63% female) at a small religious university participated. Participants completed a pre-test and post-test of self-rated anxiety. Prior to the post-test, the experimental group completed and a prayer assignment. Results showed a significantly greater decrease in anxiety in the experimental group relative to the control group. Findings suggest that receptive prayer may be an alleviating factor for anxiety among some students.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

**Paper**

**Conference Room 406**

##### **CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: NSF (REU) TRAINING DIVERSE TEAMS**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

CHAIR: KAREN WOLFORD, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO

##### **NSF (REU) TRAINING DIVERSE TEAMS OF VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS TO RESEARCH TRAUMA: STUDENT SUCCESS AND RESEARCH ENDEAVORS**

NSF Research Education for Undergraduates (REU) sites facilitate research training for undergraduates leading to successful outcomes. This symposium highlights student success and research endeavors from the first three cohorts of our NSF REU for mentoring and training diverse groups of Veterans and non-Veterans' research on trauma. Adaptations of MBSR a trans-therapeutic strategy for physical and psychological health such as post-traumatic stress, depression, anxiety and pain, and Dogs2Vets programs are some areas that will be discussed.

#### **Presentations**

##### **Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) Adapted for Veterans**

by Brooks Gump 1 (Syracuse University), Karen Wolford 2 (SUNY Oswego), Dessa Bergen-Cico 3 (Syracuse University), Matt Dykas 4 (SUNY Oswego), Stephen Glatt 5 (SUNY Upstate Medical Center), Jacqueline Reihman 6 (SUNY Oswego), Arthur Delsing 7 (SUNY Oswego), Ruben Medina 8 (University of Kansas), Sarah Wolf-Stanton 9 (Syracuse University), Ingrid Hachmeister 10 (University of South Florida)

##### **Physiological Reactivity in Child Populations Currently Experiencing Environmental Trauma**

by Sarah Wolf-Stanton 1 (Syracuse University), Brooks B. Gump 2 (Syracuse University), Craig K. Ewart 3 (Syracuse University), Ingrid Hachmeister 4 (University of South Florida)

##### **Gene Expression Data Analysis in Relation to PTSD Emergence in the Military**

by Stephen J. Glatt 1 (SUNY Upstate Medical Center), Arthur

Delsing 2 (SUNY Oswego), Azada Wan 3 (Syracuse University), and Monica Brimley 4 (Syracuse University)

#### **Dogs2Vets**

by Dessa Bergen-Cico 1 (Syracuse University), Brooks Gump 2 (Syracuse University), Karen Wolford 3 (SUNY Oswego), Matt Dykas 4 (SUNY Oswego), Stephen Glatt 5 (SUNY Upstate Medical Center), Jacqueline Reihman 6 (SUNY Oswego), Keith Alford 7 (Syracuse University), Arthur Delsing 8 (SUNY Oswego), Kenneth Cisson 9 (SUNY Oswego), Ingrid Hachmeister 10 (University of South Florida), Ruben Medina 11 (University of Kansas), Charles Preuss 12 (University College Syracuse University), Sarah Wolf-Stanton 13 (Syracuse University), Clare Callahan 14 (Syracuse University)

#### **ICorps Mobile App for Stress Reduction**

by - Arthur Delsing 1 (SUNY Oswego), Karen Wolford 2 (SUNY Oswego), Brooks Gump 3 (SUNY Oswego), Dan Bernard 4 (Stovepipe Interactive)

**Discussant(s):** Karen Wolford (State University of New York at Oswego)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

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**Paper** **Conference Room 408**

**LEARNING PAPERS 4: DISCRIMINATION**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**1:30pm-2:50pm**

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CHAIR: JOSEPH R. TROISI II (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

#### **THE RESPONSE-DISCRIMINATIVE FUNCTION**

STANLEY J. WEISS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Within discriminative-operant situations two processes—the response-discriminative and incentive-motivational operate. Over groups, rats' lever-pressing in-tone-and-in-light discriminative stimuli (SDs) postponed shock. With SD absence shock-free, each excited the avoidance-incentive (fear) process. Between groups, SDs occasioned response-rate increase, no-change or decrease. In testing, tone-plus-light enhanced responding 2.5 fold when these SDs excited both processes, 1.5 fold when they excited only the incentive-motivational process and didn't enhance rate when they activated conflicting processes--producing the Discriminative-Response Function.

**1:50pm - 2:05pm**

#### **A NOVEL ASSESSMENT OF INHIBITION BETWEEN CONDITIONED STIMULI**

CODY W. POLACK, SARAH R. O'HARA, RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Cues X and A were each paired with a common cue B to create compounds XB and AB. Interspersed presentations of these

compounds may cause the unique features to form mutually inhibitory associations. In the present experiments, a novel measure of inhibition between cues is proposed and tested. Inhibition between X and A attenuated overshadowing between these cues (Experiment 1) and X compounded with Y at test suppressed overshadowing of Y by A (Experiment 2).

**2:10pm - 2:25pm**

#### **RESPONSE INHIBITION DURING EXTINCTION IN DISCRIMINATED OPERANT CONDITIONING**

RODRIGO CARRANZA-JASSO (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO), SYDNEY TRASK, MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Experiments examined response inhibition (learning not to perform a specific response) during discriminated operant extinction. Rats first learned to perform each of two responses in the presence of two discriminative stimuli (S1R1, S2R1, S3R2, S4R2). They then received extinction of S1R1, S1 alone, R1 alone, or exposure to the context alone. During transfer tests of S2R1 and S3R2, the group extinguished with S1R1 (but no other) suppressed its responding to S2R1 but not S3R2.

**2:30pm - 2:45pm**

#### **CAFFEINOL (CAFFEINE + ETOH): BINARY AND TERNARY CONFIGURAL DRUG DISCRIMINATIONS IN RATS**

JOSEPH R. TROISI II (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Caffeine and alcohol combinations may promote different subjective experiences that likely contribute to their co-abuse. Drug mixtures combine to produce discriminative profiles in rats that are consistent with configural learning account. Here, binary (caffeine + EtOH) and ternary (caffeine + EtOH + nicotine) presentations of caffeinol promoted robust stimulus control in rats. In Exp 1, caffeinol was differentiated from its elements. In Exp 2 the three binary compounds were contrasted with the ternary compound.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

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**Symposium** **Conference Room 409**

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SYMPOSIUM**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**1:30pm-2:50pm**

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CHAIR: SUZANNE C. BAKER

#### **BEYOND THE COURSE CHECKLIST: ADVISING OUTSIDE THE LINES**

The value of an undergraduate education in psychology is well known to psychology educators, but we often fail to tell an evidence-based story about what our students know and are able to do at graduation. Our graduates need to be able to document the skills that they possess, particularly in the absence of meaningful and widespread assessment, and given that 75% of

psychology baccalaureates do not attend graduate school in psychology. The problems and perils of this situation, along with potential solutions, are pondered during this presentation.

**Discussant(s):** Dana S. Dunn (Moravian College)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

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**Paper** **Conference Room 401**

**COGNITIVE PAPERS: LEARNING & MEMORY**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**1:30pm-2:50pm**

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CHAIR: DANA WOHL, PHD (THOMAS COLLEGE)

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

**SOCIALLY-SHARED RETRIEVAL-INDUCED-FORGETTING AND JURY DECISION-MAKING: EXAMINING THE ROLE OF CLOSING ARGUMENTS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS**

DANA WOHL (THOMAS COLLEGE)

We examined closing arguments in a criminal trial as a vehicle for socially-shared retrieval-induced forgetting in mock jurors. Eighty participants first studied twenty-four "evidence-arguments" from both a prosecuting and defense attorney. A selective-practice phase followed in which participants were exposed to a subset of the evidence-arguments in the form of a closing statement delivered by each attorney. Performance on the final recall task indicates that unmentioned evidence by an attorney impaired recall for items belonging to the studied category. This suggests that an attorneys' closing statement may induce forgetting of critical evidence and affect a jurors' decision.

**1:50pm - 2:05pm**

**ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTEXT-SHIFT ACCOUNT OF RETRIEVAL-INDUCED FORGETTING**

JULIA S. SOARES (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA CRUZ), CODY W. POLACK, RALPH R. MILLER (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The context-shift account of retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF) proposes that RIF occurs in practiced categories due to the context shift from study to practice, provided there is no shift between practice and test phases (Jonker, Seli, & Macleod, 2013). We tested both constraints posited by this context account of RIF by reducing or enhancing the salience of the context shifts between study, practice, and test. Our results were contrary to both predictions of the context account.

**2:10pm - 2:25pm**

**INFORMATION THEORY AND ARTIFICIAL GRAMMAR LEARNING: INFERRING GRAMMATICALITY FROM REDUNDANCY**

RANDALL JAMIESON (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA)

In an artificial-grammar task, participants study stimuli constructed according to a grammar. Following study, they attempt to sort novel grammatical from novel ungrammatical test items. I present evidence that participants judge test strings by local redundancy and that local redundancy serves as the basis for decision in the transfer version of the artificial grammar task. I show that the confound produces problems throughout the literature and I discuss the results within the heuristics and biases framework.

**2:30pm - 2:45pm**

**TYPISTS DEVELOP SENSITIVITY TO THE STATISTICAL FREQUENCIES OF LIKELY N-GRAMS**

LAWRENCE P BEHMER JR, MATTHEW J. C. CRUMP (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY)

We investigate how serial ordering abilities develop with practice in the context of skilled typing. Using a large N online study we show that poor typists' individual keystroke typing times were strongly correlated with single letter frequency (faster when typing high-frequency single letters), whereas expert typists were correlated with bigram and trigram frequencies. These data show that skill acquisition for action sequencing relies on a learning process sensitive to statistical structure of produced actions.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

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**Paper** **Conference Room 402**

**NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS: LEARNING**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**1:30pm-2:50pm**

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CHAIR: TRAVIS TODD

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

**INHIBITING VENTRAL PALLIDUM WITH DREADDS IMPAIRS SIGN-TRACKING IN RATS**

TRAVIS P. TODD, STEPHEN CHANG, DAVID J. BUCCI, KYLE S. SMITH (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

Two experiments investigated the effects of inhibiting ventral pallidum (VP) on sign-tracking using Designer Receptors Exclusively Activated by Designer Drugs (DREADDs), a technology that allows for repeated activation of engineered receptors by systemic injection of the otherwise inert ligand clozapine N-oxide (CNO). Inhibition of VP produced an attenuation of sign-tracking. In vivo recordings confirmed that neurons in the VP were inhibited. The VP's role in the acquisition of incentive motivation is discussed.

**1:50pm - 2:05pm**

**DISCONNECTION OF NUCLEUS ACCUMBENS SHELL AND**

**VENTRAL PALLIDUM ENHANCES SIGN-TRACKING IN RATS**

STEPHEN E. CHANG, TRAVIS P. TODD, DAVID J. BUCCI,  
KYLE S. SMITH (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

The effects of disconnecting nucleus accumbens (NAc) shell and ventral pallidum (VP) on sign-tracking were investigated using Designer Receptors Exclusively Activated by Designer Drugs (DREADDs). Disconnection of NAc shell and VP accelerated the acquisition of sign-tracking. In vivo recordings following disconnection of NAc shell and VP were also performed. The results are discussed in terms of the functional neural circuitry that underlies the attribution of incentive salience.

**2:10pm - 2:25pm**

**SHIFTS IN REINFORCEMENT OUTCOME  
REPRESENTATIONS IN THE SENSORIMOTOR STRIATUM  
ENCODE HABIT FORMATION**

KYLE SMITH (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE), ANN GRAYBIEL (MIT)

Signals related to the success or failure of a given behavior can drive learning and habit formation. We identified neurons in the sensorimotor striatum that were active after reinforced behaviors had been completed and outcome signaling occurred. The dynamics of these neurons mapped on to stages of habit formation, and paralleled distinct changes in the activity of neurons related to task performance. The implications of these findings for understanding habits will be discussed.

**POSTER 1**

**USING DESIGNER RECEPTORS TO EXAMINE THE ROLE OF  
NOREPINEPHRINE IN AVERSIVE  
PAVLOVIAN-TO-INSTRUMENTAL TRANSFER**

VINCENT D. CAMPESE, ROBERT M. SEARS, JOSEPH E.  
LEDOUX (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Norepinephrine (NE) transmission in the central amygdala (CeA) is detrimental to aversive Pavlovian-to-instrumental transfer (PIT). Experiment 1 found that CeA muscimol infusions impaired PIT. In experiment 2, systemic NE agonism eliminated PIT and NE blockade increased PIT. Using selective genetics, experiment 3 showed that excitation of locus coeruleus impairs PIT. These studies provide strong evidence that NE transmission in CeA constrains PIT, which is in agreement with findings from simple Pavlovian threat conditioning.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

**Paper** **Conference Room 403**

**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT  
AND CAREGIVING**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**1:30pm-2:50pm**

CHAIR: TANIA ROTH

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

**THE CO-DEVELOPMENT OF AN ACADEMIC DISCOURSE  
AND STUDENT IDENTITY IN A COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
RESEARCH GROUP: YEARS ONE AND TWO**

LARA MARGARET BEATY (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY  
COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The Student-Experiences Research Group was created to meet the needs of community-college students and to research student retention and development. This paper will focus on the first eighteen students who participated. Focusing primarily on video-recorded meetings and records of participation, analysis traces student development as it relates to their. Results indicate that identifying as part of the research group tends to be intertwined with an increasing use of an academic discourse and level of participation.

**1:50pm - 2:05pm**

**A MATTER OF MEANING: EXPLORING MENTORSHIP AND  
SENSE OF BELONGING IN COLLEGE**

REBECCA GULLAN, KATHLEEN BAUER, JENNIFER  
DEOLIVEIRA, PIERRE KORFIATIS, KELSEY BLONG,  
RICHARD USHKA, JONATHAN SPECTOR (GWYNEDD  
MERCY UNIVERSITY)

This paper shares findings from two studies exploring factors that support identity development during the college years. Findings from the first study suggested that relationships with faculty are critical to student sense of belonging on campus. To explore this further, a second study involved creation and administration of a quantitative measure of informal and formal mentorship. Self-reported experiences by university students and faculty/professional staff, highlight key components of effective mentoring relationships.

**2:10pm - 2:25pm**

**ACE PROGRAM REVISITED: QUALITY, VALIDITY AND  
IMPROVEMENT**

BEIYE GU (DELAWARE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study evaluated a comprehensive one-semester training program for developmental level community college students from disadvantaged backgrounds. The program aims to promote students' personal awareness and academic skills while they conduct social justice research in learning community. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected to evaluate student success, contributing factors to student success, and areas to improve. Findings suggest that the program delivers valid student success, and help identify areas for continuous systematic improvement.

**2:30pm - 2:45pm**

**UNDERSTANDING THE SOCIOCULTURAL PERSPECTIVE OF  
INFORMAL CAREGIVERS**

SARA POWERS (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)



Throughout the caregiving literature, few researchers have incorporated positive aspects of care, burden, and cultural values in a comprehensive stress and coping model. The current study aimed to understand the cultural experience of caregivers and how that influences both the positive appraisal of the caregiving role (e.g., feelings of love, strengthening relationships) and levels of burden (e.g., social, physical).

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Paper** **Conference Room 406**

**CLINICAL PAPERS: STRESS, ANXIETY, AND SUBSTANCE USE**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: KEITH MORGEN, CENTENARY COLLEGE

**3:00pm - 3:15pm**

**OLDER ADULT SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER: NATIONAL TRENDS AT FACILITY AND CLIENT LEVELS**

KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Older adult substance use disorder (SUD) is a major epidemic with a limited literature. To address this gap, national treatment databases (N-SSATS and TEDS-admissions) were analyzed with a two-fold purpose. One, comparing facilities with/without specialized older adult services. Two, comparing admissions characteristics for clients over/under 55 years-old. Results found areas of both significant difference and similarity. Findings will be discussed in the context of a larger national research program on policy/treatment needs for older adults.

**3:20pm - 3:35pm**

**ROLE OF TRAUMA TYPE AND SEVERITY IN PTSD SYMPTOMS IN EMERGING ADULTS**

K. SLOAN STRIKE, JOSH STIEBER, KRISTEN COURTNEY, ELISSA J. BROWN, ANDREA BERGMAN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the impact of witnessed and experienced interpersonal trauma exposure, as well as the role of trauma severity, on PTSD symptoms in a sample of emerging adults attending a GED program in Queens. Although the severity and number of experienced traumas predicted PTSD symptom severity, the severity and number of witnessed traumatic events did not. These findings suggest the importance of distinguishing trauma type in the prediction of PTSD symptoms in emerging adults.

**3:40pm - 3:55pm**

**EVENTS, REACTIONS, AND BEHAVIORS: CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (PTSD)**

ERIEENNE R. WEINE, NANCY S. KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Are clinicians' PTSD diagnoses influenced by life-event context as specified by the DSM-5 (i.e., traumatic event; APA, 2013) or DSM-IV-TR (i.e., traumatic event and immediate intense reaction; APA, 2000)? Fifty-six clinical psychologists diagnosed hypothetical people who experienced a traumatic or mildly negative event, an intense or mild reaction, and PTSD behavioral symptoms. Clinicians diagnosed PTSD more frequently in traumatic event context than in mildly negative event context, regardless of reaction context; implications are discussed.

**4:00pm - 4:15pm**

**ELEVATION IN HEALTH ANXIETY AFTER MEDICAL-RELATED INTERNET SEARCHING**

JAMES J. GRAY, ZOE ENG, STUDENT (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Short Abstract:

Experimental subjects searched the Internet for information about a personal medical concern, while control subjects searched about a neutral topic, the weather. There was a trend ( $p = .053$ ) toward significant increases in anxiety related to the medical disorder after searching about the medical disorder. Additionally, after searching about the weather, control participants felt significantly more anxiety about the weather ( $p = .002$ ) and significantly less anxiety about the medical disorder ( $p = .000$ ).

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Paper**

**Franklin Hall A**

**SOCIAL POSTERS 2  
Saturday, March 7, 2015  
3:00pm-4:20pm**

**POSTER 1**

**EFFECTS OF USING FOODS AND FOOD IMAGES TO ENHANCE POSITIVE MOOD.**

KAYLA CUIFOLO (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), QUENTIN KING-SHEPARD (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), GREGORY PRIVITERA (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The hypothesis that eating a small portion of food will sustain a positive mood increase after viewing foods/food images was tested. Mood was measured at baseline, 5-min, and 10-min while participants viewed a food or an image of a food. Results showed positive mood change in all groups at 5-min. For groups who viewed an actual food, only when participants were allowed to eat a small portion at 5-min did mood remain positive at 10-min.

**POSTER 2**

**ATTRACTIVENESS AND ADVERTISING: REACTIONS TO POP-UP ADS**

RICHARD J. SUAREZ, DONNA CRAWLEY (RAMAPO COLLEGE)

We investigated reactions to an ad that interrupted an online task. We used four versions a coffee ad: attractive models or average models with product, attractive or average product only. Ads popped up once, four or eight times. Participants rated annoyance, perceived ad attractiveness, liking for coffee, and probability of product purchase. Results showed that ad frequency, perceived ad attractiveness, and liking for coffee all related to annoyance and reported probability of product purchase.

### POSTER 3

#### ATTITUDES ABOUT SENTENCING OF OLDER MALE AND FEMALE CRIMINALS

SARAH LEAR (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

This experiment examined the influence of gender in the sentencing of an older criminal. A participant read about either an older male's or female's conviction for an act of vandalism. They then answered a survey that asked if they agreed or disagreed with the criminal's sentence. Results found no significant difference in the sentencing based on the criminal's gender. This finding suggests that the criminal's age may be a more salient factor than gender.

### POSTER 4

#### ADOLESCENT TESTED, AUTHORITATIVE PARENT APPROVED: PARENTAL FACTOR INFLUENCES ON ADOLESCENT RULE-VIOLATING BEHAVIORS

NADINE TRESA MALIAKKAL, STACY JELENIEWSKI, ELLEN COHN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

This study extended Trinkner, Cohn, Rebellon and Van Gundy (2012) findings by examining whether parental legitimacy was a mediator in the relation between parenting styles and four separate rule-violating behaviors (relational aggression, violent behavior, theft, substance abuse). 625 adolescents were surveyed every six months over three periods about parenting style, parental legitimacy, and rule-violating behaviors. Using generalized structural equation modeling, parental legitimacy mediated the relation between authoritative parenting and relational aggression, violent behavior, and theft.

### POSTER 5

#### IS BREAST BEST AT ANY AGE? ATTITUDES ABOUT BREASTFEEDING INFANTS VERSUS TODDLERS

LESLIE COGORNO, LAURA S. GELETY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study is to further investigate the feelings people have about extended breastfeeding. It was hypothesized that people would have more favorable attitudes about breastfeeding an infant versus a toddler. To test this hypothesis, the participants viewed two pencil drawings (one of a mother breastfeeding an infant and one of a mother breastfeeding a toddler) and rated their levels of comfort and agreement with each image. The results supported the hypothesis.

### POSTER 6

#### WHAT CONTRIBUTES TO PERCEIVED CRIMINALITY? THE INFLUENCE OF TRAITS, STATES, AND TRUSTWORTHINESS.

NICOLE CHRISTINE WILSON, JASON TRENT (HOOD COLLEGE)

Across three independent studies, photos of criminals and volunteers were evaluated. Study 1 assessed maturity, intelligence, masculinity, attractiveness, and perceived emotion. Study 2 assessed perceived criminality and facial expression. Although criminality ratings did not predict actual criminality, perceived negative facial expression was associated with perceived criminality. In addition, three of the four trait ratings predicted criminality ratings. Study 3 assessed perceived trustworthiness. Criminality ratings were positively associated with trustworthiness. Additional results and implications are discussed.

### POSTER 7

#### AN INVESTIGATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS TATTOOED MODELS.

GREGORY BYRNE, KATHRYN WINTERBURN, ROBIN VALERI (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

We examined how college students' (n = 53) attitudes regarding a model's ability to serve as a representative for their university were impacted by the presence of a tattoo. Participants viewed photos of 8 students, which include the target, a female college student, shown either with or without a tattoo, and asked to rate each photo on several dimensions. The target without the tattoo was rated as a significantly more desirable representative of the university.

### POSTER 8

#### PERCEPTIONS OF COLLEGIATE SOCCER PLAYERS

MADLINE E. HOLT, ELIZABETH SACCO, DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates were asked to imagine a men's or women's soccer game and respond to a 20-item survey about the game. Female players were rated more coordinated and graceful, knowledgeable, self-confident, aggressive, physically healthy, stronger; and more likely to have a good body image, engage in a team service project, have a woman coach, and have a gay sexual orientation. Male players were rated more masculine, competitive, motivated, and likely to be successful students.

### POSTER 9

#### THE CONSISTENCY OF THE SELECTION PROCESS EVALUATIONS USED AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

JESSICA RACHEL MARK, REBECCA SARAH MARK, ROBERTA DIHOFF, ELEANOR GAER (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the current study was to investigate the consistency of the use of the psychological evaluation and the polygraph examination as part of the law enforcement candidate selection process by law enforcement agencies among the ten largest law enforcement agencies in the United States. A survey consisting of questions related to law enforcement candidate screening procedures was mailed to selected law enforcement agencies. Results indicated a lack of consistency in the screening procedures.

#### **POSTER 10**

##### **INTERACTION OF POPCORN TASTE PREFERENCE AND POPCORN SCENT ADMINISTRATION ON RATINGS OF MOVIE QUALITY AND ENJOYMENT IN A THEATER SETTING**

REBECCA BROWN, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, PHD/LPHARM, ALLISON BURKE, PATRICK DWYER, KILLEEN SCHLEGEL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants (undergoing either no scent or buttered popcorn scent) watched an independent film. Females in the scent condition who did not like popcorn gave the film a lower rating on dramatic and cinematic elements, whereas males gave the film a higher rating. These results present an interesting dilemma to, and a word of caution concerning, the standard practice of movie theaters to indiscriminately augment theater air flow with product-related scents.

#### **POSTER 11**

##### **MASCULINITY AND MUSCLES: COMPARING SOCIAL AND GENDER IDENTITY INFLUENCES ON THE DRIVE FOR MUSCULARITY**

ANNA LVOVNA HAIN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER J. TICKLE (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Masculinity and drive for muscularity were examined to determine the separate and interactive effects of social comparison and gender identity threat. The social comparison task created a discrepancy between current and "ideal" body image, and a false feedback task involving failure to a female threatened gender identity. The study found that specific characteristics of masculinity (drive for achievement and competition) as well as reported engagement in body building behavior were influenced by these processes.

#### **POSTER 12**

##### **CAN PRIMING ATTACHMENT INFLUENCE JURY DECISIONS?**

ALLYSON MELONI (CAMDEN COUNTY COLLEGE/RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This research is a result of two studies that examined manipulating attachment style through the use of priming to determine the effect it may have on jury outcomes.

#### **POSTER 13**

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IRRATIONAL BELIEFS AND COMPULSIVE BUYING**

RICHARD J ANDRASY (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Harnish and Bridges (in press) found that irrational beliefs were associated with compulsive buying. We wished to replicate that finding. A survey was conducted among 297 undergraduates enrolled at Penn State. The current results support the notion that irrational beliefs – specifically, Problem Avoidance and Worrying subscales – are associated with compulsive buying.

#### **POSTER 14**

##### **PERCEPTIONS OF PUBLIC DISPLAYS OF AFFECTION BY GAY AND HETERO COUPLES**

BENJAMIN ARTHURS, JOHANNES STRAUSS, SARAH SLEEVI, TAYLOR ULISSE, JAMES ALLEN, DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Eighty-five undergraduates were asked to imagine four scenarios involving public displays of affection performed by either male-male, female-female, or male-female couples: patting on the butt, kissing on the lips, cuddling on the couch, and reaching into the other person's pants. Ratings for appropriateness, commonness, whether the two people were a couple differed depending on the type of couple described and specific behavior performed except that there were no differences for reaching into pants.

#### **POSTER 15**

##### **WORKPLACE BULLYING AND ITS EFFECTS ON MOTIVATION AND ABSENTEEISM**

NANCY TAYLOR, LAURA S.GELETY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study explored how workplace bullying affects a target's job motivation as well as absenteeism from his/her job. We hypothesized that workplace bullying is negatively correlated to a target's motivation toward his/her job. It was also hypothesized that targets of bullying experience high absenteeism from their jobs. The results of this study indicate that greater workplace bullying is correlated with lower job motivation. A positive correlation was found between working place bullying and absenteeism.

#### **POSTER 16**

##### **INTERNET USAGE, DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS, CONNECTEDNESS, & SELF-EFFICACY: HOW DIFFERENT GENERATIONS EXPERIENCE THE INTERNET**

RYANN WENKE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE), KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Participants self-reported their internet usage, connectedness on social media, self-efficacy, and depressive symptoms on an online questionnaire. No significant correlations were found between usage, connectedness, and depression. However, the sample included two distinct age groups (college students and middle aged adults). Splitting the sample resulted in an interesting correlation between depression and internet usage among the middle aged adults. We postulate that growing up with

the internet mitigates potential negative consequences of online time.

#### POSTER 17

##### **THE SELF-REGULATORY CONSEQUENCES OF FORECASTING FUTURE EMOTIONS**

YEVGENIY M OLKHOV, AASHIKA SUSEENDRAN, VERONIKA S. BAILEY, CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Behavioral self-regulation occurs when a person actively changes the self to reach a goal. We tested whether forecasting how one will feel after an upcoming test influences goal-related effort (i.e., practice). The effect of anticipating one's future emotions depended on the context of self-regulation. In neutral contexts (i.e., no prior feedback), thinking about future success was motivating. In contrast, in a failure context, imagining how additional failure will make one feel was more motivating.

#### POSTER 18

##### **PURCHASES OF IMAGE-BASED GOODS: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COMPULSIVE AND NON-COMPULSIVE BUYERS**

TRAVIS JAMES KLINGER, RICHARD J. HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Limited research suggests that compulsive buyers purchase image-based goods as a way to increase self-esteem (Dittmar, 2004). We wished to add to this limited body of knowledge by exploring the types of products purchased by compulsive and non-compulsive buyers. Results indicated that compulsive buyers purchased clothing, jewelry/watches and footwear more frequently than non-compulsive buyers.

#### POSTER 19

##### **BEAUTIFUL IS MEAN?: FIRST IMPRESSIONS AND PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS**

ERICA ALLEN, KIMBERLY SCHOENBERG, CONNIE WOLFE (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

The focus of the present study was to investigate women's perceptions of other women based on physical appearance. Two dimensions of physical appearance were examined: attractiveness and maturity. The primary finding of the study was that participants perceived highly attractive women as being more socially aggressive than less attractive women. It was also found "babyfaced" women were perceived as less socially aggressive than mature looking women. A significant interaction was found as well.

#### POSTER 20

##### **RAISING THE THREAT LEVEL: THREAT INCREASES PUNITIVENESS TOWARDS ACTORS WITHOUT VOLITIONAL CONTROL**

NATASHA THALLA, MICHAEL J. GILL (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Past research has found that those unable to volitionally control

their bad acts evoke less punitive responses than those who can exert control (Weiner, 2006). We test whether this tendency is eliminated when perceivers experience threat. Our experimental evidence suggests when perceivers feel threatened they punish bad actors to the same degree regardless of their degree of control. This suggests that when people are afraid, they are motivated to punish in order to remove threats.

#### POSTER 21

##### **"HONEY, I SHRUNK THE SELF-CONCEPT": SELF-CHANGE PROCESSES AND RELATIONSHIP OUTCOMES**

ANNA A. KOZITZKY, GRANT MCPHERSON, KRISTEN E. IRWIN, LAUREL A. BOYCE, THALIA S. GARCIA, BRENT A. MATTINGLY (URSINUS COLLEGE)

Relationships create self-change along two dimensions, direction and valence, resulting in four unique processes. We examined how these processes affect relationship outcomes. Participants imagined forming a relationship with a hypothetical partner that resulted in one of the four types of change, then completed measures assessing expected duration of the relationship, commitment, attention to alternatives, and interest in self-disclosure. Results indicated that self-improvement processes were associated with more positive relationship outcomes than self-degradation processes.

#### POSTER 22

##### **DO MOOD-REGULATION EXPECTANCIES FOR SPECIFIC COPING STRATEGIES PREDICT THEIR USE?**

CHRISTIE HOFFMANN, EMILY CARLSON, CARLY CALLAHAN, JACOB WEBBERT, ABBY R. LITOVSKY, KAYLA R. PRINCE-STEHLER, DARA G. FRIEDMAN-WHEELER (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Do expectancies for different types of coping strategies predict their use? In this daily diary study, participants completed the Coping Expectancies Scale, assessing beliefs about the effectiveness of coping strategies, and reported on actual stressors and coping for a week. Expectancies for passive/avoidant coping and for cognitive coping predicted use of these types of coping. Expectancies were less predictive of coping behavior when type of stressor (interpersonal vs achievement) was considered.

#### POSTER 23

##### **THE APPEAL OF BEING REAL: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE COMPONENTS OF STATE AUTHENTICITY**

TYSON C. KREIGER, STREAM CONIGULIARO (UTICA COLLEGE)

As research on authenticity advances, many researchers contend it should be conceptualized as a state that varies routinely rather than an enduring trait. Extending this research, we examined whether predictors of state authenticity differed between male ( $n = 23$ ) and female ( $n = 59$ ) undergraduates. Multiple regression analyses revealed that among women, neuroticism, self-esteem, and positive affect significantly

predicted levels of state authenticity. However among males, state authenticity was only significantly predicted by self-esteem.

#### **POSTER 24**

##### **SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE PREFERENCES FOR HUMAN PRODUCED BY MEN OR WOMEN: IS HUMOR IN THE SEX OF THE PERCEIVER?**

KRISTEN NICOLE WOODS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN)

Three experiments explore sex differences in preferences for comedy and humor produced by men and women. We find an overall preference for male comedians; however, when the base rate difference in prevalence rates for male and female comedians are controlled, men show a significant preference for humor produced by males, while females show no gender preference. These findings are discussed from the perspective of evolutionary psychology.

#### **POSTER 25**

##### **TO EAT OR NOT TO EAT: TEMPTATION AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING**

ANDREA FOLKER, HANNAH WEISS, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined the effect of cognitive strain and boredom on temptation. Fifty students completed an inventory measuring executive functioning before being left in a room with food. The control group was told to wait and the stressed experimental group completed a timed math exam. Control individuals who rated themselves with higher executive functioning, specifically better self-restraint and emotional regulation, were able to resist temptation.

#### **POSTER 26**

##### **GENDER, PERSONALITY, MORAL DILEMMA AND DECISION MAKING**

LING-CHUAN CHU (QUINEBAUG VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study examined mundane decisions and moral decisions. One hundred and eight college students were recruited to make decisions on four sets of moral dilemmas ("Kill and Let Die", "Trolley Problem", "Two Brothers" and "Saving Lives") and three mundane situations, and to respond to a personality inventory. The patterns of the decisions showed more rule-based on moral dilemmas and more outcome-based thinking on mundane decisions. Gender and personality differences were also found.

#### **POSTER 27**

##### **THE EFFECT OF TARGET GENDER ON THE "WHAT IS BEAUTIFUL IS GOOD" PHENOMENON**

JOURDAN HARRIS, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The current study examined the role of target gender in the "what

is beautiful is good" phenomenon, the tendency to attribute positive personality traits to people who are considered physically attractive. Participants evaluated 20 targets varying in gender and attractiveness on 7 personality traits. Results showed limited evidence for a consistent attractiveness bias. In many cases attractiveness and gender interacted, suggesting that attractiveness is more often a liability for women and an asset for men.

#### **POSTER 28**

##### **BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES OF MATERNAL PERCEPTIONS OF EMOTION LABILITY IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN**

COURTNEY R. LINCOLN, BETH S. RUSSELL, VON F. JESSEE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Maternal, child, and dyadic behavioral correlates of perceived and observed emotion lability in preschool children were assessed using 30 mother-child dyads recruited from a maternal support group and a Head Start school. Significant correlations between preschoolers' perceived emotion lability as reported by mothers and observations of mother, child, and dyadic behaviors were found. Significant cite differences in emotion lability in preschoolers were also found. Consequences for social interactions and implications for interventions are discussed.

#### **POSTER 29**

##### **ATTACHMENT, ATTRACTION, AND INTERRACIAL PREFERENCES**

JAMES BRADLEY, CANDIDATE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

The aim of the present research is twofold. First, our research investigates how an individual's attachment style influences facial attractiveness. This research addresses an individual's preference in partner "type." Results indicate interesting differences between anxious-avoidant and ambivalent individuals' for facial preferences. The second goal investigates interracial relationships and the antecedents leading individuals to attract and date outside of their own ethnic group.

#### **POSTER 30**

##### **EGO THREAT AND APPROACHES TO HUMOR**

BERNARD C. BEINS, SHANNON REBHOLZ, ALLISON CIPRIANO, AMANDA LARA, EMILY BACHER, ADAM JONES (ITHACA COLLEGE)

We investigated how ego threat affects enjoyment of humor. Participants experienced ego threat or ego boost, then rated a series of jokes. People who direct humor at others (i.e., katagelisticists) and people who direct humor toward themselves (i.e., gelotophiles) respond differently to ego threat and to ego boost in their appreciation of humor, although the patterns are not identical. Those who use humor as a tool may be protected against effects of ego threat.

#### **POSTER 31**

##### **THE EFFECT OF CHRONIC AND ACUTE STRESS ON**

## **COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNETHICAL BEHAVIOR**

REBECCA COHEN (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

There is no research directly linking chronic sleep restriction (resulting in chronic stress) and cheating. A gap also exists in the research of how acute stress may affect unethical behavior. The current study examined the correlation between chronic sleep restriction and cheating and experimentally manipulated acute stress to test its effects on cheating. Results indicate limited support for the hypotheses that stress and sleep restriction are associated with increased cheating. Limitations and outlook are discussed.

### **POSTER 32**

#### **THREE NONVERBAL BEHAVIORS ASSOCIATED WITH INTIMIDATION DURING A HANDSHAKE**

DR. NINA L. TARNER, ZACHARY E. WITKOWER, ALEXANDRA KELLY, DEVIN GARNICK (GETTYSBURG COLLEGE)

The present study examined how three nonverbal behaviors (head tilt, arm extension, and palm exposure) influenced perceptions of intimidation while initiating a handshake. Participants viewed 12 images of a man initiating a handshake, and indicated how intimidating he was. Results indicated that all three variables played independent roles in increasing perceptions of intimidation.

### **POSTER 33**

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORMAL COGNITIVE REASONING SCALE: ITS ASSOCIATION WITH POLITICAL ORIENTATION**

SUBHASHINI PAVITRA CHARYULU (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), RICHARD J. HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

We report a preliminary attempt to classify individuals as other-focused or self-focused when resolving ethical dilemmas through the development of the Formal Cognitive Reasoning Scale (FCRS). Results support the notion that other-focused individuals more closely identified with the Democratic party while those who are self-focused more closely identified with the Republican party.

### **POSTER 34**

#### **CAFFEINE EXPECTANCY AND THE FIVE-FACTOR PERSONALITY MODEL**

FRANCESCA M. PUPO, ERIN M. STEEL (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), MORGAN K. TREASTER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), JESSICA L. WRIGHT (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), THOMAS A. MARTIN, PHD. (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Past research has yielded inconsistent correlations between measures of personality traits and caffeine consumption. A survey of 143 undergraduate students examined the relationship between caffeine consumption and conscientiousness using the Caffeine Expectancy Questionnaire and the NEO-PI-3FH.

Results yielded limited and weak correlations between caffeine expectancies and conscientiousness. Caffeine consumption correlated strongly with the caffeine expectancy of withdrawal/dependence, and moderately with energy/work enhancement, appetite suppression, and physical performance enhancement.

### **POSTER 35**

#### **REACTING TO GENDER STEREOTYPES: THE IMPACT OF EXPECTATIONS AND PERFORMANCE ON SELF-ESTEEM**

CHARLENE CHRISTIE, JENNIFER URETSKY, CARLENA REAGAN (SUNY COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

This research investigated the impact of negative gender stereotypes on collective and individual esteem under varying conditions of difficulty. We examined the consequences of exposure to a positive or negative group stereotype as distinct from actual performance. Whereas membership in a positively or negatively stereotyped group would be expected to influence collective esteem (assuming some level of identification with the group), we predicted this would interact with actual task performance (an index of ability).

### **POSTER 36**

#### **THE EFFICACY OF DESCRIPTIVE VERSUS INJUNCTIVE NORMS IN PROMOTING RECYCLING**

AASHIKA SUSEENDRAN, ZORYANA MAHLYAK, ADAM LEVY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The researchers designed and conducted a 14-day field experiment that manipulated sign type and location in order to investigate how social norms affect the recycling behavior of students and faculty on campus. Results showed a significant interaction effect between sign type (injunctive or descriptive) and the location of the sign, where the number of recycled materials depended on whether each sign was placed in the library or the university commons.

### **POSTER 37**

#### **VALIDATING A NEW MEASURE OF SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION**

JOSEPH P. KENKEL, IRIS CHIANG, MATTHEW G. MALONEY, HANNAH MARIANI, JAMIE K. LUNDSTROM (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), BETHANY A. G. REYNARD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) is an important construct in understanding relationships among individuals and groups. This study validated a new measure of SDO containing two subscales: Group SDO and Individual SDO. Participants completed a previously validated measure of SDO and an authoritarianism scale for assessing convergent validity, and an altruism scale for assessing discriminant validity. Results revealed evidence for convergent, but not discriminant validity for the new measure and moderate support for internal consistency.

### **POSTER 38**

### **THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WOMEN'S ATTITUDES TOWARD MASCULINITY INVENTORY**

HEATHER DUDLEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), SAVANNAH JOHNSON, SAVANNAH LADAGE, ELIZABETH WILSON, ABIGAIL MARCHESE, TANISHA WILLIAMS, PETER GIORDANO (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study validated a new measure of women's attitudes toward traditional masculinity, the Women's Attitudes toward Masculinity Inventory (WAMI). Participants were 25 undergraduate women ages 18-21. To establish construct validity, participants completed the Male Role Norms Inventory and the Bem Sex Role Inventory (measures of convergent validity), the Social Dominance Orientation Scale (measure of discriminant validity) and the WAMI. The results indicate that WAMI has acceptable convergent and discriminant validity and internal reliability.

### **POSTER 39**

#### **THE EFFECT OF VOLUNTEERISM ON IDENTIFICATION WITH ALL HUMANITY**

NICOLE COOGAN (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

Identification with all humanity (IWAH) is characterized as caring for humankind regardless of religion, race, or other distinguishing factors. This study explored the effect of volunteerism on IWAH. A team of eleven volunteers was followed over the course of a weeklong service trip. IWAH was measured both before and after the service project. Results indicate that IWAH scores across three categories of identification (community, country, humanity) increased from the pre-test to post-test.

### **POSTER 40**

#### **NUMERICAL ANCHORS AND JUDGMENTS OF RECENT BEHAVIOR: DOES KNOWLEDGE MATTER?**

SARAH COE-ODESS, NATHAN N. CHEEK, BARRY SCHWARTZ (SWARTHMORE COLLEGE)

Cheek, Coe-Odess, and Schwartz (2014) found that even judgments of one's own recent behavior are susceptible to numerical anchors. In this study (N = 183), we tested the hypothesis that self-knowledge attenuates the effect of anchors on judgments of recent behavior, such that people are less vulnerable to numerical anchors when judging their own past behavior than when judging other people's past behavior. Somewhat surprisingly, results suggest that knowledge does not actually attenuate anchoring.

### **POSTER 41**

#### **I'D LIKE SOME MORE: SELF-EXPANDING EXPERIENCES AND PREFERENCE FOR NOVELTY**

NISHANT R. CHATARJEE, MAHALA FEMOVICH, LINDSAY KOMAR, REBECCA PERROTTET, MADISON REIL, BRENT A. MATTINGLY (URSINUS COLLEGE)

Self-expansion leads to many positive consequences, which should motivate individuals to continue seeking self-expansion

opportunities in other domains. We predicted that experiencing self-expansion should increase individuals' preference for subsequent novelty. Participants were randomly assigned to read self-expanding or non-expanding facts, then instructed to choose between two sets of candy, one of which contained variety. Results indicated that self-expansion and non-expansion participants were equally likely to select variety. Implications will be discussed.

### **POSTER 42**

#### **WHO DRIVES THE WORST: EXAMINING STEREOTYPED BEHAVIOR BASED ASSUMPTIONS IN THE ABSENCE OF A KNOWN GROUP MEMBERSHIP**

TESSA M. BENSON-GREENWALD, JASON R. LANTER (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the pervasiveness of stereotyping by pairing stereotypical behaviors related to driving with the absence of knowledge of the driver's group membership. The researchers specifically examined the associations made regarding the age, gender, and race of the driver. Participants read a passage that depicted either aggressive or careless driving, evaluated these behaviors, and then answered questions regarding their endorsement of certain stereotypes.

### **POSTER 43**

#### **OPTIMISM, OSTRACISM AND MOOD: A CASE OF BUFFERING OR UNMET EXPECTATIONS?**

JENNIFER KNAPP, OLIVIA SCRIVANI, CASEY VANDESANDE, MELANIE DUHAMEL, JUSTIN A. WELLMAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

In this study we tested competing hypotheses that optimism could buffer negative feelings when an individual was ostracized or that it could raise expectations and thus lead to greater disappointment and negative mood. The results showed ostracized participants had a greater negative change in mood and the typical declines in fundamental needs. The results of the optimism prime supported the raised expectation/disappointment hypothesis with mood declining following the optimism prime.

### **POSTER 44**

#### **THE IMPACT OF EXPERIMENTALLY-INDUCED GRATITUDE ON ATTENTION AND BEHAVIORAL TENDENCIES**

RYAN C ROUTLEDGE (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The experience of gratitude appears to embody a similar function as other positive emotions according to Fredrickson's (1998) broaden-and-build theory. That is, gratitude facilitates the expansion of cognitions and action tendencies in the short-term. To test this prediction, a sample of undergraduates was recruited for an experiment in which gratitude was or was not induced. Compared to neutral states, gratitude promoted a more global attentional scope and a greater number of action tendencies.

### **POSTER 45**

#### **SELF-CONCEPT STRUCTURE PREDICTS EASE OF**

## **SWITCHING BETWEEN DIFFERENT SELF-ASPECTS**

VERONIKA S. BAILEY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), HARRISON STOLL (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), AASHIKA SUSEENDRAN, DAVID D. CASTELLANO, YEVGENIY M. OLKHOV, CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), ALLEN R. MCCONNELL (MIAMI UNIVERSITY)

The self-concept is composed of multiple distinct self-aspects, each of which may represent the person in different situations. At any given moment, usually only one self-aspect is "active." This research tested people's ability to switch from one active self-aspect to another. We found that self-complexity predicts how easily a person mentally switches from between self-aspects. Specifically, people with lower self-complexity (i.e., their self-aspects are both fewer and more overlapping) are faster to switch between self-aspects.

### **POSTER 46**

#### **SEX AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION INFLUENCE PREFERENCES FOR HUMOR PRODUCED BY MEN OR WOMEN**

INDIRA SANTIAGO-PEARCE, SEAN DUFFY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

Three studies examine how sex and sexual orientation affect preferences for humor produced by men or women. We find that male heterosexuals show a preference for humor produced by men, whereas female heterosexuals show no sex preference. Male homosexuals and female lesbians exhibit a preference for humor produced by females. These results are discussed in relation to gender identity theory.

### **POSTER 47**

#### **THE EFFECTS OF EMPATHY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION ON PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR**

KYLIE SMITH, ERIN RATLIFF, GRETCHEN SECHRIST (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the influence of empathy and social exclusion on individuals' willingness to engage in prosocial behavior. Participants were provided with information to make them feel socially excluded or included and then read an empathy-evoking or a neutral article. Prosocial behavior was measured by participants' willingness to donate to a fictitious campus organization. Results demonstrated that socially included participants given the empathy manipulation helped less than all other participants. Implications will be discussed.

### **POSTER 48**

#### **CONSTRUAL LEVEL AND SELF-CONTROL: AN ANALYSIS OF IAT PERFORMANCE**

RACHEL BRIDGES, KRISTIN JAY (MARIST COLLEGE)

The purpose of the current study was to test the interaction of a person's general level of self-control and the construal level utilized as they affect a specific instance of self-control. An implicit association task (IAT) was presented to participants after

they completed scales of self-control and received either a "high level" or "low level" prime. The effects of general level of self-control (as measured by scale) and prime type on participant's IAT performance were measured using two 2x2 analyses of variance (ANOVAs). Analysis yielded with number of errors on IAT as dependent variable a significant main effect for level of self-control, a significant main effect of prime type and a significant level of self-control and prime type interaction. No significant findings were found with mean response time on IAT as dependent variable. Such findings suggest that those with low self-control can improve their success by manipulating construal level.

### **POSTER 49**

#### **RELATIONSHIPS WITH MOTHERS, EMOTION RECOGNITION AND EMPATHY TOWARDS STRANGERS.**

NICOLE BEANBLOSSOM, MARIA LITRENTA, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This study examined the influence of attachment on the ability to recognize emotions and empathetic reactions. Young adults completed implicit and explicit attachment measures, identified facial emotions and rated empathetic responses to videotaped narratives about negative life events. Relationships with mothers were related to the ability to recognize the emotions of others.

### **POSTER 50**

#### **THE EFFECT OF ATTRACTIVENESS AND RECIPROCITY ON COMPLIANCE**

AMBER MARIE DEVITO, VICTORIA PEERS, THOMAS WAGNER, ADAM LEVY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this experiment was to investigate the effects of attractiveness and reciprocity on compliance. Reciprocity was manipulated through the form of gift giving, presented in a vignette. Two conditions included a reciprocity component and all included attractiveness measures. Compliance was measured by willingness to join a club on a college campus. A main effect of attractiveness on compliance was found, along with a main effect of reciprocity on compliance.

### **POSTER 51**

#### **QUALITY CONTROL: BIASED EVALUATIONS OF NEUROSCIENCE AND COGNITIVE-BASED PSYCHOLOGICAL EVIDENCE THAT THREATENS A STRONG IN-GROUP IDENTITY**

MARGARET M. BEHLEN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), GEOFFREY D. MUNRO (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CYNTHIA A. MUNRO (JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

The persuasive power of scientific evidence was assessed through perceptions of the quality of evidence using two psychological methods, brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or cognitive testing. Participants read a scenario in which an expert's opinion, based on either MRI or cognitive testing, rendered a politician incompetent for his position. Participants evaluated the quality of MRI evidence more favorably than cognitive testing evidence, an effect pronounced among



participants motivated by political partisanship to disbelieve evidence.

#### POSTER 52

##### EMOTION PERCEPTION ACROSS THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE

MARIA PARMLEY, FANG ZHANG, CASSIE LINCOLN, KATELYN COLBURN, NABIL GEORGES (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

Increased progesterone in the luteal phase is associated with increased affiliative behavior in females. Consistent with our hypotheses females showed increased attention to emotional facial expressions (particularly sadness and fear) in the low fertility (luteal) compared to the high fertility (follicular) phase. In the follicular phase females showed greater attention to angry expressions. Our findings support the notion that emotion attention does indeed fluctuate across the menstrual cycle.

#### POSTER 53

##### THE EFFECT OF LOVING-KINDNESS MEDITATION ON IDENTIFICATION WITH ALL HUMANITY AND UNETHICAL BEHAVIOR

REBECCA GALLUP (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE), LYDIA ECKSTEIN JACKSON (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

Previous research has evidenced the myriad benefits of meditation. However, thus far, very little work has examined the effects of meditation on moral behavior. The present study sought to test the effects of meditation (loving-kindness meditation vs. relaxation meditation) on moral behavior in an experiment that asked participants to meditate daily for 7 days. Results indicated no significant difference between loving-kindness meditation and relaxation meditation (the control) in cheating. Limitations and outlook will be discussed.

#### POSTER 54

##### THE EFFECT OF RELATIONSHIP STATUS ON PERCEIVED AND SELF-REPORTED WELL-BEING

ALEXANDRA M. VANBERGEN, BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PSYCHOLOGY (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT NEW PALTZ)

An experimental replication and extension of the single stereotype was explored. A survey including a target profile and multiple scales was completed by 502 participants. It was found that participants rated the partnered target significantly higher on perceived well-being than the casual/sexual relationship target ( $p < .001$ ). A significant difference was found in participant well-being between those who identified as single and those of romantic/committed relationship status ( $p < .01$ ).

#### POSTER 55

##### IMPACT OF VIDEO FEEDBACK COMMENTARY ON RECALL:

##### A TEST OF FALSE MEMORIES

KRISTEN LEE GERZEWSKI, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT

COLLEGE)

This study examined the impact of reporters' feedback commentary on video news reports to test false memories. Participants took a recall test after receiving either true feedback, false feedback, or no feedback. Those given the true feedback or no feedback had more accurately recalled information than those given the false commentary. Type of feedback had no impact on how confident respondents were in their answers nor on their perception of the quality of reporters' summaries.

#### POSTER 56

##### THE ROLE OF INGROUP IDENTIFICATION AND GROUP MEANINGFULNESS IN INTERGROUP RETALIATORY AGGRESSION

DAVID D. CASTELLANO, CHRISTINA M. BROWN, ADAM M. LEVY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The current research tested how group identification and meaningfulness affect retaliatory aggression toward ingroup and outgroup members. Participants were assigned to a minimal group or a meaningful group (based on self-relevant dimensions). Group identification and intergroup bias in retaliatory aggression increased when the group was meaningful. Specifically, meaningful group participants demonstrated greater retaliatory aggression toward an outgroup than ingroup target. Group identification mediated the relationship between type of group on aggression toward the outgroup target.

#### POSTER 57

##### DOES COMPETITION PREDICT UNETHICAL BEHAVIOR?

BREANA C GALLAGHER (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

Previous studies have demonstrated that competitiveness is associated with a wide range of behaviors. However, competitiveness has not yet been investigated in context when another's self-interest is directly pitched against one's own. The present study was interested in whether enjoyment of competition could predict unethical behavior. Using a ticket-allocation paradigm, participants anonymously allocated 10 tickets between themselves and an ostensible other. As predicted, there was a positive correlation between competitiveness ( $M = 3.69$ ,  $SD = .93$ ) and number of tickets allocated to self,  $r(32) = .40$ ,  $p = .02$ .

#### POSTER 58

##### THE EFFECTS OF MEDIA MESSAGES AND PERSPECTIVE-TAKING ON PREJUDICE TOWARD INDIVIDUALS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS

KAITLYN MEYER, ERIN RATLIFF, ANNIE DUNN (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY), MARISSA ZERBY (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY), ROSE MACKAY, CHELSEY GAVIN, KATELYN GAVIN, GRETCHEN SECHRIST (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests media messages about violent crimes which emphasize an individual's mental illness increase prejudice toward individuals with mental illness. This study examined if perspective-taking would reduce this effect. Participants read a

news article emphasizing mental illness or not, and were asked to take the perspective of an individual with mental illness or not. Attitudes toward individuals with mental illness were then assessed. Results demonstrated that perspective-taking reduced prejudice. Implications of media coverage are discussed.

#### **POSTER 59**

##### **EFFECT OF OPINION CONGRUENCE ON JUDGMENTS OF SOURCE CREDIBILITY**

ANTONIA N. SANTORO, GEOFFREY D. MUNRO (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed whether congruency between the message and the reader's opinions affect judgments of source credibility. 122 students read essays written by either a highly or moderately credible source. Essays were consistent or inconsistent with the participants' beliefs. Results indicated that participants with beliefs consistent with the essay rated the author as having the most credibility, and only participants with beliefs inconsistent with the essay distinguished between the highly and moderately credible sources.

#### **POSTER 60**

##### **THE EFFECTS OF SUSPECT RACE AND WITNESS CERTAINTY ON GUILT AND SENTENCING**

KRYSTAL NELSON, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

In order to test predictions regarding modern racism in perceptions of criminal cases, participants read about a robbery committed by a black or white suspect as reported by a black witness who was 50% or 90% certain of his identification of the suspect. Greater witness certainty led participants to be more confident in their judgments, but certainty and suspect race had no effects on perceptions of guilt or harshness of recommended punishment.

#### **POSTER 61**

##### **IDENTITY IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: ARE YOU ALL IN OR NOT?**

BETTY A. BACHMAN (SIENA COLLEGE)

The author adapted diagrams from The Inclusion of Other in the Self scale (Aron, Aron & Smollan, 1992) to measure both the overlap of participant and partners' identities and the embeddedness of their identities within their romantic relationships. Participants' interpretation of the new scale was assessed, as was its relationship to participants' ratings of satisfaction, identification, and commitment. In addition, the contribution Contact Hypothesis components to relationship satisfaction was measured.

#### **POSTER 62**

##### **EFFECT OF EMOTIONS ON FOOD CHOICES**

CHU KIM-PRIETO, KAT FUENTES, MATT KLUBECK, DEAN

MANNING, MARIA PHILLIPS, COLE PLAYTER, BRIANA SOSA (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined the interaction between mood and food choices. We hypothesized that there will be significant differences between the participants' emotion and food choice. The results suggest that happier people do not necessarily eat healthier. Additionally, people in a sad emotional state do not eat unhealthier.

#### **POSTER 63**

##### **DEVELOPMENT OF A SIMPLE MOOD-INDUCTION TECHNIQUE FOR GROUP TESTING**

AMANDA LARA, AMANDA LARA, ALLISON CIPRIANO, BRIANNA RYAN, LAINA SCHLAG, BERNARD C. BEINS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Psychological research often calls for mood induction so that participants are in a desired psychological state. Some mood induction techniques require extended time by participants in individual settings (e.g., the Velten procedure) and some are inconsistent and may involve experimenter effects (e.g., autobiographical recall). We successfully developed a mood induction procedure using anagrams that is short, requires no unusual materials, and is ideal for group testing in generating positive and negative affect.

#### **POSTER 64**

##### **THE PERFECT POINT OF VIEW: AN EXAMINATION OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERFECTIONISM IN RELATIONSHIPS**

CELINA R. FURMAN, SHANHONG LUO (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON)

The present research examined how perfectionists interpret their partner's behavior in order to better understand why perfectionism is often associated with negative relational outcomes such as increased conflict and decreased satisfaction. Using hypothetical scenarios, we tested whether perfectionists would make more conflict-promoting attributions about their romantic partner's behavior. Results indicated that both partner-oriented and partner prescribed perfectionists had a tendency to interpret their partner's behavior in a conflict-promoting manner.

#### **POSTER 65**

##### **THE NONLINEARITY OF HUMAN TRAIT PERCEPTION**

THOMAS E. CUTHBERT, FRID JOANIS, DAVID A. WILDER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

This study examined parallels between psychophysics and judgments of personality traits. We hypothesized that judgments of traits will be nonlinearly related to the objective evidence for those traits. Participants were given scenarios in which target persons committed various intelligent and irresponsible acts and were asked to rate these target persons on those traits. The results supported the nonlinearity hypothesis.

#### **POSTER 66**

## **COGNITIVE DISSONANCE THEORY: WHY PEOPLE CHANGE WHEN THEY ARE IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS**

BRITTANY VAUGHN WILKINSON, RACHEL DINERO  
(CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

Cognitive dissonance is the psychological tension created by conflicting attitudes and behavior. The current study was designed to determine if people change their interests and values in a romantic relationship in order to reduce cognitive dissonance. Results indicated that when participants were faced with a situation in which a partner expressed a value or interest that conflicted with the participants', participants changed their expressed value to be more consistent with their partner.

### **POSTER 67**

## **THE INFLUENCE OF ATTACHMENT STYLE AND PERCEIVED SEXUAL ATTRACTION ON MATE RETENTION TACTICS**

ERIN RATLIFF, KARRI VERO (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined how attachment style affects the type of mate retention tactics used in romantic relationships. Seventy-four undergraduates completed assessments of attachment, mate retention strategies, and perceptions of partner's attractiveness. Results indicate that secure attachment styles were positively related to relationship satisfaction, participants with close attachment styles were less likely than participants with insecure attachment to use partner derogation, and participants who perceived their partner as highly attractive used partner derogation very infrequently.

### **POSTER 68**

## **SCENTS AND SENSIBILITY: THE INFLUENCE OF CLEAN SMELL ON PERSONALITY EVALUATION**

JASMINE JARUPAT, MELANIE CHINSOON, MATTHEW MALONEY, CAMILLE BLUE, LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The present study sought to determine if exposure to a clean smell would lead to a more positive evaluation of another person than no smell. We found no difference between the clean smell (Lysol @ Lemon Scented cleaner) and no clean smell on evaluation of various personality factors of a target person described within a vignette. The difficulties in controlling smells in this kind of research is discussed.

### **POSTER 69**

## **PERCEPTIONS OF PEOPLE WITH SPEECH DISORDERS**

JESSICA MCGARRITY (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), JAKE BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

This research hypothesized that people with speech disorders are perceived differently by others on multiple dimensions of ability. To test this hypothesis the participants read a fictitious court case transcript of a dialogue between a lawyer and witness.

In one condition the witness speaks with a stutter. The results confirm the proposed hypothesis and a possible reason for these results are that people make judgments and stereotype people based on the way they speak.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Conference Room 409**

### **TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: TEACHING ONLINE IN 2014 - FACULTY INTERVIEWS**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: MARY STREIT

### **TEACHING ONLINE IN 2014 - FACULTY INTERVIEWS**

In this innovative faculty symposium, a presentation of interviews from professionals who have been teaching full-time in an online environment for a minimum of 5 years will be explored. As this is a unique kind of work environment, the psychological effects of doing this type of work for an extended period of time will be examined, along with tips for success in the online environment.

**Discussant(s):** Dr. Mary Streit (Kaplan University)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:30pm**

**Symposium**

**Conference Room 408**

### **LEARNING INVITED SYMPOSIUM: CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF RALPH R. MILLER**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:30pm**

CHAIR: MARTHA ESCOBAR (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

### **INVITED LEARNING SYMPOSIUM: CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF RALPH R. MILLER**

Ralph R. Miller has been a presence at the annual EPA meeting for 50 continuous years. His research spans almost every aspect of Pavlovian conditioning (especially stimulus selection and competition, timing, and interference, highlighting the sometimes ignored difference between learning and performance), and extends to related fields (including memory processes, decision making, and treatments for psychopathology). With over 430 publications, editorships in two flagship journals, and over 20 PhD students still active in academia, his impact on the field is fundamental and far reaching. In this symposium, researchers whose careers have intertwined with Miller's highlight the many ways in which he has shaped our understanding of learning and cognition.

### **Presentations**

**Invited Symposium: Another Three R's: Retrograde Amnesia, "Reconsolidation", and Ralph (The Early Years)**

by David C. Riccio (Kent State University)

**Invited Symposium: Relatively Speaking**

by Peter D Balsam (Barnard College and Columbia University)

**Invited Symposium: The Behavioral Origins of Human Suboptimal Gambling Behavior**

by Thomas R. Zentall (University of Kentucky)

**Invited Symposium: Interference at Performance Output in Instrumental Learning**

by Mark E. Bouton (University of Vermont)

**Discussant(s):** Aaron Blaisdell (University of California, Los Angeles)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Paper** **Conference Room 405**

**SOCIAL PAPERS: SOCIAL OSTRACISM**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN

**3:00pm - 3:15pm**

**SOCIAL REJECTION LEADS TO DECREASE IN CONCEPTUAL PERSPECTIVE TAKING**

LISA LOTITO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), ANDREW TODD (UNIVERSITY OF IOWA)

Social rejection leads people to be hyper-sensitive to social cues (e.g., Bernstein et al., 2008, 2010; Pickett Gardner 2005 Social Monitoring System). This study examines the effects of social rejection and acceptance on conceptual perspective taking, or the ability to understand another's thoughts, attitudes, or intentions. We found that the exclusion condition made people less likely to take the perspective of another.

**3:15pm - 3:30pm**

**PERCEPTIONS OF THE MONA LISA ARE SENSITIVE TO REJECTION AND REJECTION SENSITIVITY**

JONATHAN GERBER (GORDON COLLEGE), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Are perceptions of the Mona Lisa determined by the personality and experiences of the perceiver? 28 Mturk participants completed a reverse correlation image classification task after writing about a memory of inclusion or exclusion. Highly rejection sensitive participants generated less happy images of the Mona Lisa than low rejection sensitive participants. Images generated after remembering exclusion were happier than those generated by participants remembering inclusion. Mona Lisa's smile is in the eye of the beholder.

**3:30pm - 3:45pm**

**SATIATING BELONGING NEEDS MODERATES THE EXCLUSION-INDIVIDUATION EFFECT.**

MEGAN ANN NADZAN, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE ABINGTON), HEATHER M. CLAYPOOL (MIAMI UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that reestablishing a social connection satiates the belonging threat and reduces aggression in excluded individuals. Another study indicated that excluded individuals stereotype less and individuate others more due to an affiliation motive. Our study finds that reestablishing a social connection mitigates the exclusion-individuation effect. This implies that it is possible to abate responses, maladaptive or adaptive, of social exclusion and with further research discover methods of combating exclusion.

**3:45pm - 4:00pm**

**SOCIAL SUPPORT AND HOSTILITY MODERATE PERCEPTUAL AND CARDIOVASCULAR EFFECTS OF OSTRACISM**

JAMIE L. GORMAN, KENT HARBER (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEWARK), KAREN S. QUIGLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), MAGGIE SHIFFRAR (CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTHRIDGE)

Hostility and low social support increase mortality, but supposedly through different underlying mechanisms. To assess the unique impacts of these moderators on cardiovascular reactivity, we examined whether hostility and social support independently affected performance and cardiovascular responses during an acute social threat (i.e., ostracism) and a subsequent visual task. Hostility predicted reactivity during ostracism, while social support predicted perceptual accuracy. This work suggests that hostility and social support uniquely impact responses to interpersonal threat.

**4:00pm - 4:15pm**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COPING STRATEGIES AND BASIC NEEDS FOR EXCLUDED INDIVIDUALS**

LYNNE ASHLEY LAZOR (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Coping with social exclusion is difficult. We were interested in examining how different coping strategies (adaptive and maladaptive) moderated the effect of social exclusion on people's psychological basic needs. Utilizing the Basic Needs Inventory, a writing exercise, PANAS, and the BriefCOPE inventory, we found socially excluded individuals who used more adaptive coping strategies fared better with respect to their basic needs as compared to people who used less of these adaptive strategies.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Event** **Conference Room 413**  
**EPAGS SYMPOSIUM: PREPARING FOR INTERNSHIPS**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: SARA BERRY

**INTERNSHIP YEAR: WHAT TO EXPECT AND HOW TO PREPARE**

This symposium will include presentations about a variety of internship sites and experiences. Specific steps for the application process and for navigating the interview period are provided. Each presenter will speak about the strengths and weaknesses of their experience.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Paper** **Salon D**  
**EVENT: PSI CHI AWARDS/RECEPTION**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS-OBRIEN, PSI CHI EASTERN VP

**PSI CHI AWARDS CEREMONY AND RECEPTION**

Psi Chi will distribute the Eastern Regional Research Awards and Travel Grants to student winners. These include certificates and monetary awards. Following the presentation of awards is a light reception for Psi Chi student members and their advisers.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Paper** **Conference Room 412**  
**SCRA PAPERS**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: MICHELLE RONAYNE

**3:00pm - 3:15pm**

**CONNECTING CONSUMPTION TO PRODUCTION: POWER OF BUILDING KNOWLEDGE**

JANA SLADKOVA, YANA WEINSTEIN, RACHEL KOLLIN, CANDIDATE, SHAHJEHAN KHAN, CANDIDATE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS LOWELL)

To investigate undergraduate students' consumption trends as they relate to fair trade, we developed a seminar that focused on conscientious consumption and compared the effect of taking this seminar to taking an equivalent seminar on a different topic. We assessed students' consumption decision-making and knowledge

of fair trade issues pre- and post-seminar, and found that in comparison with the control group, experimental students' knowledge, attitudes, and potential for behavioral change were significantly higher post-seminar.

**3:20pm - 3:35pm**

**CREATING SOCIAL CHANGE THROUGH COALITION BUILDING: FINDING COMMON GROUND WITHIN DIVERGENT GROUPS.**

LORETTA JAY (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

Messaging about social change typically happens with like-minded audiences, in essence "preaching to the choir." B Stigma-Free brings together divergent organizations that share a common concern: the stigmatization of their target population: weight bias, stigma of mental illness, fear of acknowledging early signs of Alzheimers disease, opposition to gay and transgender rights, heightism, racism, sexism. Through a new social movement, B Stigma-Free tackles the polarization of our society with an innovative method of community engagement.

**3:40pm - 3:55pm**

**CITY HOUSE PROJECT: A PROGRAM EVALUATION OF AN URBAN LIVING-LEARNING COMMUNITY**

STEPHANIE WILSEY (CARLOW UNIVERSITY)

Living-learning communities (LLC's) are educational shared living arrangements. City House is a LLC whose goals include enhanced civic engagement and community living within the LLC. A program evaluation of City House assessed these areas using surveys and interviews administered to City House students and neighbors. Results indicated student growth in specific areas. Neighbors were positive in their views of City House. Recommendations are of general interest to other LLC's and community-engagement models with undergraduate students.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Paper** **Conference Room 403**  
**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: AMY LEARMONTH

**3:00pm - 3:15pm**

**THE RELATION BETWEEN COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY AND PATTERNING**

ALLISON BOCK (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY), KELLY CARTWRIGHT (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), CHRISTIAN GONZALEZ, SARAH O'BRIEN, MELISSA F. ROBINSON, KATRINA SCHMEROLD, AMBER SHRIVER, ROBERT PASNAK (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Patterning is a crucial cognitive ability that precedes pre-algebraic mathematics and reading. There is limited research on its cognitive underpinnings; however, there is suggestion of a relation between cognitive flexibility and patterning. This study examined performance in first-grade children and showed that performance on patterning and the card sort flexibility measures were significantly related. This study is one of the first to show that cognitive flexibility may be an important underlying component of patterning.

**3:20pm - 3:35pm**

**THE PLACE OF "PATTERNING" IN THE HIERARCHY OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT**

ROBERT PASNAK, K. MARINKA GADZICHOWSKI, ALLISON M. BOCK, SARAH E. O'BRIEN, MELISSA FETTERER-ROBINSON, KATRINA LEA SCHMEROLD (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Five- and six-year-olds are taught to recognize sequences of items as part of the "Common Core" of American education (Common Core State Standards, 2010). This improves children's cognitive ability and academic achievement (Kidd et al., 2013; Kidd, et al., 2014). The place in the hierarchy of cognitive development of children's ability to recognize sequences has not been identified. Testing indicates that it is intermediate between seriation and transitivity, and more closely related to the latter.

**3:40pm - 3:55pm**

**CHILDREN'S HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING TASKS: MEASURES OF INTELLIGENCE OR MOTOR SKILLS?**

GWENDOLYN REHRIG, CARINE ABRAHAM, CHANDNI PATEL, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

This study investigates the skills tapped by drawing and risk factors associated with poor drawing. Self-portraits of 345 preschool children were scored using the Draw-A-Person (DAP) IQ rubric and an aesthetic rubric. Analyses of the children's fine motor, gross motor, social, cognitive and language skills revealed fine motor and cognitive skills predicted aesthetic scores, but only fine motor skills predicted DAP IQ scores. Being male and premature were risk factors for poor drawing skills.

**4:00pm - 4:15pm**

**SEX-RELATED DIFFERENCES IN BRAIN-BEHAVIOR ASSOCIATIONS DURING EARLY CHILDHOOD: THE STROOP-LIKE DAY-NIGHT TASK**

KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), SUSAN D. CALKINS (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, GREENSBORO), MARTHA ANN BELL (VIRGINIA TECH)

Inhibitory control is an executive process linked with optimal cognitive and social-emotional development. We examined changes in 4-year-olds' 6-9 Hz EEG power in response to increased inhibitory demands (i.e., "Stroop-like" vs. "non-Stroop" day-night tasks). Although there were no sex differences in task performance, boys exhibited more widespread changes in brain activation (EEG power) as compared to girls. These findings will

be discussed in relation to our current understanding of executive processing related brain-behavior associations throughout development.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

**Paper**

**Conference Room 401**

**COGNITIVE PAPERS: ATTENTION & PERCEPTION**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: KELLY GOEDERT (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

**3:00pm - 3:15pm**

**EVIDENCE FOR GENERALIZATION OF CONTEXT-SPECIFIC CONTROL IN A FLANKER TASK**

NICHOLAUS BROSOWSKY (GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MATTHEW J. C. CRUMP (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The present work investigates stimulus-driven setting and adjusting of attention filtering demands. In a flanker task, the attentional sets applied to one set of congruent and incongruent items in particular location contexts were found to be applied in a general fashion to control processing of another set of frequency unbiased items presented in the same contexts. The results license further discussion of how learning and memory processes participate in attentional control.

**3:20pm - 3:35pm**

**THE INFLUENCES OF WORKSPACE CLUTTER ON CREATIVE OUTPUT AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS**

YANA DURMYSHEVA (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ALBERTO MANZI (MERCY COLLEGE)

Despite a common view that environmental clutter has a negative impact on those exposed to it, recent research demonstrated that it might also have certain benefits. To investigate this, forty-one participants have been randomly assigned to work at either a messy or a neat desk. Creativity, attention and executive functioning were assessed using previously established paper-and-pencil and computerized tasks. Preliminary results indicated a possible positive influence of workspace clutter on both creativity and executive functioning.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**4:30pm-6:30pm**

**Event**

**Conference Room 407**

**RECEPTION FOR FRIENDS AND COLLEAGUES OF RALPH R. MILLER**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**4:30pm-6:30pm**

This informal reception with a cash bar is open to all and is designed for friends and colleagues of Ralph Miller to have a chance to chat with Ralph, swap war stories, and mark the end of Ralph's 50th consecutive EPA conference.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**4:30pm-6:30pm**

Poster

Franklin Hall A

**SOCIAL POSTERS 3**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**4:30pm-6:30pm**

**POSTER 1**

**EMOLABELING AS A STRATEGY TO EFFECTIVELY  
 REDUCE THE INFLUENCE OF MISLEADING LABELING ON  
 NUTRITION LABELS**

CAITLIN J BROWN, GREGORY PRIVITERA (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), JAMES GILLESPIE, JD

A counterbalanced within-subjects experimental design was used to test if emolabeling, the use of emoticons to convey health information, will protect consumers against misleading labeling. Grocery store shoppers were shown nutrition labels for a low and high calorie food with/without emolabels, and with/without a misleading label. Results show that emolabels reduced the effectiveness of misleading labels: participants rated the LC food as healthier and the HC food as less healthy when emolabels were added.

**POSTER 2**

**THE TRANSFERENCE OF FRIEND AND SIBLING  
 RELATIONSHIPS**

CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH, ANNA BEHLER, RICARDO ALMONTE, NATASHA CHAIT (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study assessed transference of attachment for friend and sibling relationships, and examined transference differences between single and coupled individuals. Attachment-related feelings were especially likely to transfer from friend and sibling relationships to new social partners who shared similarities with friends and siblings. Friend and sibling relationships also appeared to be more influential for single individuals, pointing to the significance of these significant others in singles' lives.

**POSTER 3**

**COMPARING COMPASSION OF CATHOLIC NUNS AND  
 UNDERGRADUATE  
 STUDENTS**

JOSEPH LA TASSA, JYH-HANN CHANG (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study compares the level of compassion between

undergraduate students in general psychology courses and Catholic nuns using the Compassion of Others Lives' (COOL) scale. The study attempts to validate COOL scales constructs' on its ability to measure compassion of others by identifying a specific population who ideally should score high in compassion for others. This group will be compared to the general population of undergraduate students of the northeast. Results of a Mann-Whitney non-parametric test supported our hypothesis in showing a statistically significant difference in compassion scores between both groups of participants ( $U = 4441.5$ ,  $P = .001$ ).

**POSTER 4**

**SUBSTANCE USAGE AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS**

JOSEPH LIGATO, MATTHEW PLESO, JESSE DEFAZIO, BLAINE SHRUM, DAN ESTES (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated the relationship between academic success and substance usage. It was found that alcohol and marijuana had significant negative correlations with college gpa. Further study found that caffeine usage did not have a significant relationship with college gpa. Tobacco usage showed a significant relationship with both alcohol use and marijuana use but no correlation with college gpa. The implications of these results will be discussed.

**POSTER 5**

**RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY AS A PREDICTOR OF  
 WELL-BEING**

AUDREY BOBER, NICHOLAS A. TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Many world religions believe religiousness is the basis of human happiness and the foundation of well-being. The current study examined the relationship between religiousness/spirituality with subjective well-being in the national (MIDUS) study ( $N > 6,000$ ). We found individuals reporting identification with a specific religion, having a strong religious identity, and those high in spirituality had greater levels of well-being. Spirituality had the strongest relationship with well-being ( $r = 0.13$ ;  $SE = 0.14$ ;  $p < .001$ ).

**POSTER 6**

**GENDER AND CLASS LEVEL DIFFERENCES ON  
 PROCRASTINATION AND SELF-REGULATORY BEHAVIORS**

DARSHANAND RAMDASS, DANIELLE LANG, KIMBERLY MARINELLO, MICHELLE NOWAK (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of gender and class level on 300 undergraduates' grade goals, procrastination, self-efficacy and perceived stress. It was hypothesized that there would be main effects of gender and class level on self-efficacy and procrastination. Preliminary results support the first hypothesis. Females evidenced higher self-efficacy compared to males and they procrastinated less compared to males. Seniors procrastinated less compared to freshmen and sophomores, but there were no class level differences on self-efficacy.

**POSTER 7****THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT ON ADULT ATTITUDES TOWARD INTERACTING WITH CHILDREN**

DAINA RAIFFE, TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study tested the relationship between attachment and attitudes toward interacting with children. Seventy-one college students completed a new measure called Attitudes Toward Interacting with Children Scale (ATICS) and the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA). Results indicated that higher maternal and paternal attachment security were related to more positive attitudes toward interacting with children, but when taking both into account, only maternal attachment predicted attitudes toward children.

**POSTER 8****TO EXPAND OR NOT TO EXPAND THE SELF: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN SELF-EXPANSION AND SELF-CONSERVATION**

ERIN KATHLEEN HUGHES, JORDYN MAGENHEIM, GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The study examined individual differences in desire for self-expansion (i.e. increasing the self-concept through novelty) or self-conservation (i.e. maintaining the current self through familiarity). Results indicate that participants were split between those who identified as self-expanders and those who identified as self-conservers. Many participants, the majority of whom were self-conservers, found engaging in a lot of new activities overwhelming and stressful.

**POSTER 9****PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY AND THE FIVE LOVE LANGUAGES**

ECHO ELIZABETH LEAVER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), DALVINA GREEN (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA AIKEN), MICHAEL DONNELLY (SULCUS SCIENTIFIC CONSULTING)

This study used psychophysiological measures to validate Chapman's Five Love Languages theory. Physiological responses (skin conductance, heart rate, and respiration rate) were recorded while 89 participants listened to recorded guided imagery scripts that each represented one of the love languages (LL). Researchers were able to identify a primary LL for each participant. A composite score of the physiological responses indicated a significant increase in arousal for when participants listened to their primary LL.

**POSTER 10****ACHIEVEMENT GOALS AS A PREDICTOR OF ACADEMIC SATISFACTION**

EMILY FORSYTH, EMILY FORSYTH, KELLY BLOOM, JAYMEE WILSON, STEPHANIE BERGER (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study examined how well mastery, performance-approach and performance-avoidance goals predicted students' overall course satisfaction, satisfaction with exam grades and satisfaction with their own efforts. Multiple regression analyses found that mastery goals predicted high satisfaction with the course and their own efforts, performance-approach goals predicted high satisfaction with their own efforts and performance-avoidance goals predicted low satisfaction on all three satisfaction measures. Students with different academic goals derive satisfaction from different aspects of academic work.

**POSTER 11****SHIFTING VIEWS OF CONSENT: A VIDEO ACTIVITY**

JORDANNA LEMBO, ANDREW PECK (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Misinterpretations of sexual availability can lead to sexual assaults on college campuses. One way to combat these misinterpretations is through education. We were interested in learning if exposure to a video activity, coupled with information about gender differences in sexual interest, would shift views of consent. We found that the activity and lesson positively shifted female students' views of consent. This activity could be successfully applied in lectures and classrooms.

**POSTER 12****REDUCING BLAME VIA CONTROL OF SELF-FORMATION: THE POWER OF HISTORICIST NARRATIVES**

NICK D'ANGELO UNGSON (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Historicist narratives temper blame by reducing perceived control of self-formation. Across two studies, we investigated this mechanism further. In Study 1, we used MouseTracker software to demonstrate that historicist narratives decrease perceived control of self-formation, and that this process involves decisional uncertainty and ambivalence. In Study 2, we show that motivation to blame (i.e., acting as a legal prosecutor) disrupts the process by which historicist narratives reduce perceived control of self-formation.

**POSTER 13****DOWNPLAYING SOCIAL APPROVAL: THE ROLE OF DEFENSIVE SELF-ESTEEM**

TIFFANY LAM, IN PSYCHOLOGY, AMBER YAJCAJI, JUSTIN BUCKINGHAM, IN EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

176 undergraduates took a self-esteem implicit association test. Prior to the test they completed an explicit self-esteem measure during a prescreening. Half then wrote an essay about a time in which they felt ignored by their peers. Main effects and interactions on participants' approval CSW scores were analyzed. Among those with high explicit self-esteem, defensive SEs were more likely to minimize the impact of approval on their self-worth than were secure SEs following the threat.

**POSTER 14**



### **GENDER BASED VICTIM BLAMING IN A HYPOTHETICAL MURDER**

CARRIE R. ROSENGART, JUSTIN D. HACKETT, COURTNEY M. ALWOOD, CHELSEA R. SINGLETON, LAURA K. EVANKO, PAIGE A. MALNOFSKY, SARAH R. FLAHERTY (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of this study was to investigate rates of victim blaming in a hypothetical murder. In this vignette a person is murdered attempting to return home after a rendezvous with a lover. The murder victim was male for some participants and female for others. While both men and women blamed the victim, the women blamed the victim at an even greater rate than the perpetrator of the crime, regardless of the victim's gender.

### **POSTER 15**

#### **OUTSIDE LOOKING IN: GENDER AND RELATIONSHIP STATUS ON ATTITUDES TOWARD OTHERS' RELATIONSHIPS**

SARA JALBERT, KRISTIN E. HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This study examines circumstances in which one may experience stigmatizing attitudes toward cheating behavior in relationships and alternative relationship styles. Results suggest that participant gender has a significant effect on attitudes toward swinging relationships, participant relationship status has a significant effect on attitudes toward cheating behavior and open relationships, and that gender and relationship status have an interaction effect on attitudes toward cheating behavior. These findings have important implications for the literature on close relationships.

### **POSTER 16**

#### **SOCIAL MEDIA AND SELF-ESTEEM**

FRANCESCA RIVERA, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study is to look at how social media feedback affects a person's self-esteem. Participants received false feedback on a tweet they had written and levels of State Self-Esteem were measured. Findings indicate that participants who received false negative feedback on their tweet had lower levels of State Self-Esteem. This indicates that feedback via social media in the form of likes, retweets, and follows can have a significant impact on self-esteem.

### **POSTER 17**

#### **"TAKING CHARGE" OF STIGMA: TREATMENT-SEEKING ALLEVIATES PENALTIES FOR MEN'S MENTAL ILLNESS**

HANNAH MILLER (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Men and women face significant stigma for experiencing mental health issues. However, because the choice to seek mental health treatment reaffirms masculine stereotypes (i.e., autonomy, taking charge of situations), treatment-seeking may mitigate stigma for men. Results confirmed that men who chose to seek

treatment for depression were viewed as more respectable and likeable than identical men who did not seek treatment. No differences emerged for female targets as a function of their treatment-seeking decisions.

### **POSTER 18**

#### **AN EXAMINATION OF WORD PRIMING AND PICTURE CONTENT ON VISUAL ATTENTION TASKS**

SAMUEL J CASTELLUCCI, SUSAN M HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the priming of printed words on a visual response task whereby participants viewed scenic pictures with or without people featured. Participants were tested to see if the first place where they looked in a picture was influenced by the primes. Our findings showed that written primes had little effect on visual attention; however, people most often attended to aspects of picture with people present, and this trumped the priming effect.

### **POSTER 19**

#### **MESSAGE FRAMING AND AD EVALUATION: THE ROLE OF SELF-MONITORING**

KENNETH G. DEBONO, KATE KOZAIN (UNION COLLEGE)

High and low self-monitors evaluated advertisements for a shampoo and a gym. For some, both ads were framed in terms of the positives one could gain from using the product (promotion focused). For others, the ads were framed in terms the negatives one could avoid by using the products (prevention focused). Results suggested that high self-monitors preferred the prevention-focused versions and low self-monitors preferred to promotion-focused versions.

### **POSTER 20**

#### **HEAT OF PASSION (THE EFFECTS OF EMBODIED TEMPERATURE ON RELATIONSHIP PERCEPTION)**

RAQUEL BROOKE WAREHIME (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to examine how embodied experiences of temperature can influence one's perception of others and their intimate relationships. Specifically, we studied whether chewing a certain type of gum (cinnamon, mint, or fruit) affected how participant's characteristics of an opposite sex target and their own romantic relationship through a series of questionnaires. Results indicated that those who chewed cinnamon gum felt less trust and were more likely to cheat.

### **POSTER 21**

#### **EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-OBJECTIFICATION, SELF-EFFICACY AND PARTICIPATION IN GENDER-BASED SOCIAL ACTIVISM**

AUTUMN VOGEL, LYDIA ECKSTEIN JACKSON (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

A recent study found that gender-specific system justification

mediated the relationship between trait self-objectification and lower levels of participation in gender-based social activism (Calogero, 2013). The present study set out to replicate the link between trait self-objectification and participation in gender-based social activism, and sought to test self-efficacy as an additional mediating factor. Neither were supported by the data. Implications and limitations are discussed.

#### POSTER 22

##### **THE EFFECT OF WEAPON, EVIDENCE, AND LEGAL SYSTEM KNOWLEDGE ON JUDGMENTS OF GUILT**

JESSICA MARIE KAUFMAN (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined several aggravating and mitigating factors of a court case and assessed if these factors may alter a juror's decision-making process. One-hundred ten college students completed self-report questionnaires of comprehension, punishments, and legal issues. Participants were also given a court case and asked to render a verdict for defendant. Results suggest a main effect of admissibility of evidence on verdict. Future research is discussed.

#### POSTER 23

##### **HOW JOB POSITIONS CAN AFFECT EVALUATIONS OF GENDER AND RACIAL COUNTER-STEREOTYPES**

JEN HEEWON PARK (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

This study constitutes a first test of the hypothesis that for those in high occupational positions, counter-stereotypical gender or race of such job positions can lead to more positive affect than that fits the job stereotype. Fifty two respondents participated in a questionnaire that evaluated other people. Results show that in high job level, counter-stereotypical figures, compared to stereotypical, received significantly higher score. This effect was particularly significant in stereotype inconsistency in gender.

#### POSTER 24

##### **GENDER, PERSONALITY, MORAL DILEMMA AND DECISION MAKING**

LING-CHUAN CHU (QUINEBAUG VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study examined mundane decisions and moral decisions. One hundred and eight college students were recruited to make decisions on four sets of moral dilemmas ("Kill and Let Die", "Trolley Problem", "Two Brothers" and "Saving Lives") and three mundane situations, and to respond to a personality inventory. The patterns of the decisions showed more rule-based on moral dilemmas and more outcome-based thinking on mundane decisions. Gender and personality differences were also found.

#### POSTER 25

##### **WILL RACE, RELIGION, AND ETHNICITY AFFECT SATISFACTION, COMMITMENT, AND ATTRACTION IN RELATIONSHIPS?**

NICOLLE GRAHAM (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

The effects of race, religion, and ethnicity on college students' satisfaction, commitment and attraction to their partners in a romantic relationship were studied. Three scales were administered to 246 students from a suburban Mid-Atlantic university to measure these variables. A correlation was found between Asian partners and their attractiveness rating. Other significant findings pertaining to a partner's cultural view and religion were also found. These results conflict with earlier studies, and alternative interpretations were advanced.

#### POSTER 26

##### **SELF-CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ORIENTED MEDIA AS PREDICTORS OF PERCEIVED POLICE LEGITIMACY**

MARGARET MARY BAKER, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the relationships among self-control, law enforcement-oriented media and obligation to obey the police. One-hundred thirty-three college students completed self-report measures of these constructs. These results showed that people who indicated that they watched more law enforcement-oriented television reported more favorable attitudes toward the police and more obligation to obey them. Additionally, people who reported a higher ability to engage in interpersonal emotional control also reported a higher obligation to obey the police.

#### POSTER 27

##### **USES AND GRATIFICATIONS FROM SOCIAL MEDIA SITES: TWITTER, INSTAGRAM, SNAPCHAT, YIKYAK, AND FACEBOOK**

ELLA FORD, GRACE CHAO, JENNIFER J. TICKLE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Many college students are moving away from using Facebook in favor of newer mobile apps, but little is known about what uses and gratifications come from these apps. A survey examined use of and attitudes toward Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, YikYak, and Facebook. Use of these platforms was prevalent, and although motivations for using the sites were similar, attitudes about the purposes of posts and responses to feedback on the platforms varied.

#### POSTER 28

##### **NEGATIVE PAST ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP EXPERIENCES AS PREDICTORS OF AVOIDANT BUT NOT ANXIOUS ATTACHMENT**

ROGER PICHARDO, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research focuses on how negative romantic relationship experiences can contribute to attachment avoidance, which can be displayed in the next relationship. Our findings showed that attachment avoidance was not correlated with any negative relationships experiences. However, attachment anxiety was positively correlated with some negative experiences. The data collected was inconsistent with our hypothesis, meaning that

self-reported past negative romantic experiences may not contribute to avoidant attachment.

#### POSTER 29

##### **MOCK JURORS' DECISION MAKING IN COMPENSATING PSYCHOLOGICAL INJURIES IN TORT LAW**

MARGARET KING, MEREDITH KNEAVEL (CHESTNUT HILL COLLEGE)

This study examined mock jurors' decision making in compensating for psychological injuries. Participants were presented with a web-based vignette describing the plaintiff's symptoms and summaries of expert testimony. Of the 251 participants, 135 would not compensate; whereas, 116 would compensate the plaintiff. There was not a statistically significant difference in amount of compensation based on the legal party calling the witness, type of testimony, or the interaction.

#### POSTER 30

##### **SEX AND RACE TRUMPS MOOD ON BELIEF IN A JUST WORLD AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR**

HIBA SALEM, MICHAEL KNAPP (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The current study assessed the influence of mood, gender, and race on belief in a just world, and in turn, possible consequences for prosocial behavior. Specifically, we were interested in the emotion of awe as compared to happiness. We induced mood using video clips, and participants (N=48) completed pre- and post-induction mood rating scales, Immanent and Ultimate Justice scale (Maes, 1998), Lottery Winner questionnaire (Callan et al., 2006), as well as a demographic form. Results suggest that there was no difference between awe and happiness on just world beliefs or prosocial behavior ( $p > .05$ ). However, a t-test demonstrated that females (M=2.4) scored lower on Ultimate Justice as compared to males (M=2.5), but not Immanent Justice. There were no group differences with regards to prosocial behavior. Next, we looked at European Americans and Asians. Once again, there were group differences with regards to ultimate justice, with European Americans (N=22, M=2.4), scoring lower than Asian Americans (N= 19, M=3.1) In the full generalized model with, there were marginal effects of sex ( $p = .1$ ) and a marginal effect of condition by race ( $p = .1$ ). Why there might be differences in race and gender on ultimate but not immanent justice are discussed.

#### POSTER 31

##### **OUR SELF-IDENTIFICATION OF HAPPINESS**

HEATHER MARYLEE BAGDOIAN (QUINEBAUG VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This experiment was designed in order to test for a correlation between an individual's happiness level and their self-identification of happiness. 106 students were asked to complete a survey rating the happiest person they knew, the unhappiest person they knew, and lastly rating themselves. The results indicated that there was no correlation between their happiness level and their self-identification of happiness. Yet, people's self-identification was closer to a happy person, instead

of an unhappy person.

#### POSTER 32

##### **LUCKY ON THE FIELD, LUCKY IN THE CLASSROOM?**

MICHELE MELLICK, JEFFREY S. BARTEL, SARAH KIMUTIS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

We investigated whether the likelihood of engaging in superstitious behaviors (SBs) is domain-specific. We administered surveys to 99 collegiate student-athletes assessing their general, test-taking, and athletic SBs. Athletes who were superstitious were indeed more likely to be superstitious generally and to have more test-related superstitions than less superstitious athletes. Results are discussed in terms of the function of superstitions as a means of regaining control in uncertain environments.

#### POSTER 33

##### **JUDGMENTS OF ANOTHER'S SIMILARITY TO SELF AND FACIAL WIDTH TO HEIGHT RATIO**

EMILY ANANIA, ANDREW SISKE, RUOWEI SUN, ADAM STIVERS, D. MICHAEL KUHLMAN (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Eighty two participants rated 125 photos on how similar to themselves they felt each target to be. Overall, females judged female photos as more similar than male photos; the opposite occurred for male participants. The fWHR/similarity relationship was moderated ( $p < 0.001$ ) by photo sex. In males similarity decreased with fWHR; in females it increased. This effect was not moderated by participant's sex.

#### POSTER 34

##### **STEREOTYPES ABOUT PSYCHOLOGISTS AND NEUROSCIENTISTS: WHO IS WARM? WHO IS COMPETENT?**

STEPHANIE M VICARI (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

We assessed stereotypes about two subfields of psychology: cultural psychology and behavioral neuroscience. Undergraduates in an introductory psychology course judged cultural psychologists as 'warm' behavioral neuroscientists as 'competent' (experiment 1). In experiment 2, participants advised 'kind' individuals to pursue cultural psychology and 'smart' individuals to pursue behavioral neuroscience. Finally, participants labeled consensually coded 'likeable' faces as cultural psychologists more than 'behavioral neuroscientists' (experiment 3).

#### POSTER 35

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEATH ANXIETY AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE BEHAVIORS**

KYLE ROBISON, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES A.A. (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the effect of priming thoughts of death on reported

depression and substance use. Participants were randomly assigned to completing a death anxiety scale (to prime thoughts of death) or a control scale and all completed depression and substance usage scales. Results failed to show an effect of death priming, but correlational analyses showed those afraid of their own death reported more depressive symptoms and those afraid of another's death reported lower drug usage.

#### POSTER 36

##### FACTORS PREDICTING WILLINGNESS TO FORGIVE

ALYSSA JAY LACAVAL (GROVE CITY COLLEGE), ALLISON SCREEN, RACHEL SMITH, JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

In this study, we examined the relationship between attachment to God and forgiveness levels in regards to substance use and gender. We hypothesized that secure attachment to God levels will associate with high forgiveness and situational forgiveness ratings; and that our population will be more forgiving those who are Christians, due to in-group bias. Situational forgiveness for the religious target was significantly greater than the secular target.

#### POSTER 37

##### "WE ARE OKAY TO BE OURSELVES": SEX SEGREGATION IN GAY AND LESBIAN EMERGING ADULT'S FRIENDSHIPS

KELLY SMITH, MEGHANN SOBY, CLARE MEHTA (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

In the present study we qualitatively investigated sex segregation (the tendency to befriend same-sex others) in fourteen gay and fourteen lesbian emerging adults aged 18-25. Lesbian women discussed preferring same-sex friends, enjoying cross-sex friends, and noted that feminist beliefs impacted their friendships. Gay men discussed preferring cross-sex and same-orientation friendships and noted that they had few heterosexual male friends. Overall, our study contributes to the literature on sex segregation by suggesting that sex segregation may exist to a lesser extent in emerging adult gay men than in emerging adult lesbian women.

#### POSTER 38

##### TRADITIONAL VERSUS CYBER BULLYING: THE ROLE OF GENDER IN PERPETRATION AND VICTIMHOOD

JOSHUA FEINBERG (SAINT PETERS UNIVERSITY), RONALICE POLITICO (SAINT PETERS UNIVERSITY)

Participants were presented with a vignette that varied on the type of bullying (in person versus cyber) and the genders of the perpetrator/victim pair. Participant judgments across conditions were analyzed. The results indicated that participants viewed cyber bullying as worse on several key variables and no different than "traditional" bullying on other key measures. Furthermore, several significant interactions indicated that female on male cyber bullying was viewed more harshly.

#### POSTER 39

##### TRAIT IMPORTANCE AND DESIRABILITY UNDERLIE THE SELF-STRUCTURE

YASMIN L. NAAMAN, AARON GRAHAM, CELESTE SANGIORGIO, WARREN A. REICH (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

240 participants described themselves in each of 19 roles inter/personal roles using an 86-trait list. Participants' self-structure data were modeled using HICLAS, which organizes identities by idiographic similarities in trait attribution; MDS examined the sample's nomothetic trait clustering. 10-12 independent raters categorized the traits by 6 dimensions: importance, desirability, agency, and communal (social-emotional) tone. Regressions among MDS and trait ratings showed that participants preferred desirable and important traits, sometimes defining roles by those tones.

#### POSTER 40

##### PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTANCE: EFFECTS OF COMMUNICATOR'S AFFECT IN A GROUP DISCUSSION

AMANDA LYNN TRAFICANTE, KRISTINE L SLANK (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

This study investigated whether a communicator's affective tone influences psychological reactance in group discussions. In small groups, a confederate restricted participants' freedom with positive or negative affect or the confederate did not restrict freedom. Consistent with the intertwined model, reactance was measured as mood, cognitions, and attitude change. Results showed little evidence of psychological reactance, suggesting that discussion enabled participants to reestablish attitudinal freedom. Forceful persuasive messages appear to have different effects in different contexts.

#### POSTER 41

##### DOMAIN SPECIFICITY IN BELIEFS ABOUT ONLINE AND IN-PERSON TRANSGRESSIONS

MARK E. ALTMAN, BENJAMIN OOSTERHOFF (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), AARON METZGER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Utilizing a social domain framework, the current study examined the wrongness and willingness judgments of personal, moral, and conventional violations, and whether these judgments vary by medium (online vs. in-person). People viewed moral and conventional violations as more wrong and were less willing to engage in them in-person than online. Furthermore, people viewed online moral violations as more wrong and were more willing to engage in them than in-person conventional violations.

#### POSTER 42

##### CROSS-CULTURAL REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE MEDIA

DANIELA MARTIN, MEGAN GRIFFITH (PENN STATE BRANDYWINE)

In today's society, women are frequently objectified in the media.

They are judged by their bodies rather than their ideas, and their accomplishments are depicted and scrutinized. Media images have been found as contributing to this distorted picture of real women and their bodies. Countries like Italy have higher rates of sexism than the United States (Pallatino, 2011) and this may correspond to different representations of women in the media. The primary purpose of this study is to compare how women are represented in American and Italian magazines, determine which visual characteristics supporting stereotypical female portrayals are most strongly represented in each country, and to determine how magazines differ in the representation of women in different generations.

#### POSTER 43

##### **MIND OVER MUSIC: PERCEPTIONS OF INTELLECT AND PERSONALITY ON SPOTIFY**

MARY RILEY, SHARON BABCOCK, AMANDA DEPPA, DEANNA FRITZ (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Past research has revealed that people make inferences about other people's personalities based on music information. The current study, expanding on Houska and O'Neill (2014), investigated the perception of traits such as intellect, extraversion, introversion, judging, and perceiving. Participants viewed Spotify listening history and evaluated account holders. Listeners of classical music were rated significantly higher in intellect compared to listeners of other genres. Results are discussed in the context of research in personality and cyberpsychology

#### POSTER 44

##### **THE EFFECTS OF MEDIA PRIMING ON ATTITUDES TOWARD AUTISM**

ELIZABETH ANN WILSON, LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Research has showed negatively framed media effects attitudes. We expected that negatively framed news would lead to negative attitudes toward autism, and experience/knowledge of autism would be related to positive attitudes. Using media coverage of the Sandy Hook shooting, both with and without autism negatively framed, attitudes and experience/knowledge of autism were measured. Significant results were not found for either hypothesis; the mean scores for attitudes were almost identical across conditions.

#### POSTER 45

##### **YOU DON'T OWN MY EMOTIONS: REACTIONS TO OTHERS' LABELS OF OUR EMOTIONS**

LEAH WARNER, JOANNE DELICES, MELINDA DISHARON, KIMBERLY HALLORAN, JESSICA IHLE, AMANDA MOL, SARAH PAUL (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Labeling another person's emotion can create the feeling that one's personal, subjective experience has been invaded, termed hijacking subjectivity. Confederates posing as naïve participants provided a label of participants' emotions; when they were labeled as conveying emotion, participants reported more

hijacked subjectivity than when emotions were not labeled.

#### POSTER 46

##### **THE EFFECT OF GENDER ON SELF-HANDICAPPING BEHAVIORS**

MARY WILCOX (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Self-handicapping is when one creates obstacles that prevent successful performance. Obstacles can be behavioral, by withdrawing effort, or by claiming a handicap, such as making an excuse. Participants (N = 154) could self-handicap by practicing less for verbal and arithmetic tasks and could claim an excuse. Women were found to behaviorally self-handicap on arithmetic tasks relative to verbal tasks whereas men did not display either type of self-handicapping behavior.

#### POSTER 47

##### **JOHN HANCOCK AND COCKINESS: THE EFFECT OF IMPLICIT SELF-ESTEEM ON SIGNATURE SIZE**

ANDREA MUNIAK, DANIELLE MURRAY, LINDSAY ROBESON, HEATHER THOMPSON, KATHLEEN WEST, KEVIN MCKILLOP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined the influence of self-esteem on the signature size of college undergraduates. Participants' signatures were obtained before and after they completed a bogus inductive reasoning task and were provided with either positive or negative feedback. In the positive feedback group, signature sizes increased from pre to post-feedback, while in the negative feedback group, signature sizes decreased from pre to post-feedback. Signature size may prove to be a useful implicit measure of self-esteem.

#### POSTER 48

##### **INVESTIGATING EMOTIONAL RESPONSES TO THE LANGUAGE OF SEXUAL TRANSGRESSION**

ESTEBAN JESUS VALENCIA, ALEXANDER J SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Current discourse concerning collegiate sexual violence demands a greater understanding the language utilized in such discussions. To investigate this, we surveyed 395 subjects to determine whether emotional equivalency exists between synonymous term-pairs. Participants generated a list of sexual violence descriptors, and were asked to group those descriptors into synonymous term-pairs. Subsequently, these term-pairs were utilized in vignettes describing incidents of sexual violence. Participants were asked to rate their emotional responses to each vignette.

#### POSTER 49

##### **REDUCING BLAME FOR INTENTIONAL TRANSGRESSORS: THE ROLE OF CHARACTER IMPLANTATION**

STEPHANIE CERCE, MICHAEL GILL (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Intentional harmful acts strongly predict blame responses (Malle,

Guglielmo, & Monroe, 2012). We propose that blame can be mitigated even for intentional harms via the perception that the transgressor's immoral character was implanted by an unfortunate personal history. Across three studies, we established that blame and retributive punishment are diminished with character implantation information. Mitigation occurs primarily through the perception that the actor did not have control over his self-formation, a novel free will conception.

#### **POSTER 50**

##### **IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT, RELIGION AND SPIRITUALITY: THE EMERGING ADULTHOOD STORY**

JUSTIN PAUL LAPLANTE (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Religious and spiritual identity development among emerging adults was investigated using a grounded theory analysis of semi-structured interviews. Analyses reveal that regardless of self-identified as religious (Christian) or spiritual-but-not-religious, there was an overarching concern with developing a personally meaningful relationship with the Divine. This was approached communally for religious participants and individually for spiritual participants. Specific themes for each group are elucidated and explained. Implications are discussed with respect to fostering religious and spiritual awareness.

#### **POSTER 51**

##### **ADOLESCENT DATING VIOLENCE: GENDER AND GENDER ASSUMPTIONS**

NICOLE MARIE CANCELLI (CABRINI COLLEGE)

Effects of gender and gender assumptions on adolescent dating violence rates were examined. Over 100 undergraduate students were given a survey asking their adolescent dating violence histories. Participants also rated their nonconformity to dating scripts and intentions to intervene in certain scenarios, with additional ratings on items relating to gender assumptions. Limited correlations existed between gender assumptions and dating violence rates. Overall, women experienced significantly more dating violence than men, especially in perpetration.

#### **POSTER 52**

##### **THE CORRELATION OF EATING BEHAVIORS AND PERSONAL WELLBEING**

JESSICA FONTAINE (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The study examined the correlation between eating behaviors and personal well-being. Eighty college student participants completed questionnaires to measure eating behaviors, perceived stress, body image anxiety, and overall well-being. The results showed a significant negative correlation between eating behaviors and perceived stress. They also showed a significant positive correlation between perceived stress and body image anxiety.

#### **POSTER 53**

##### **HOPE, ANGER, CONTEMPT, AND OTHER EMOTIONS PREDICT VOTING INTENTIONS IN SENATE RACES**

IRA J. ROSEMAN, STEVEN KATZ, DAVID P. REDLAWSK (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), KYLE MATTES (UNIVERSITY OF IOWA)

Can specific emotions predict voting intentions in actual elections? We conducted an on-line panel study of large samples of adults in Iowa and New Jersey asking about six different emotions that prior research suggested might influence candidate evaluations and voting behavior. We found that hope and anger toward Democratic and Republican candidates in both states—more than other positive and negative emotions—predicted voting intentions. The understudied emotion of contempt, as well as anxiety, enthusiasm, and admiration, also predicted voting intentions for particular candidates.

#### **POSTER 54**

##### **FACIAL WIDTH TO HEIGHT RATIO AND AGGRESSION.**

THOMAS MCCAULEY, HENRY GEMINO, WILLIAM FUREY, RYAN HEIDT, ADAM STIVERS, D. MICHAEL KUHLMAN (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

We investigated the relationship between facial width to height ratio (fWHR) and Aggression based on self-report (study1) and ratings of pictures by strangers (study 2). Ratings by strangers replicated prior research that wider faces are viewed as more aggressive in males but not females. However, self-report measures yielded much different findings: both males and females with high fWHR are lower on Anger (both sexes) and Hostility (females only) facets of Aggression.

#### **POSTER 55**

##### **SOCIAL INFLUENCE: REDUCING THE IMPACT OF PREJUDICE ON BEHAVIOR**

LINDSEY LEVITAN, HEATHER JONES (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

A study examines the relation between the views of those around us and our behavior toward other groups of people. Specifically, it finds that individuals' views about groups of other people (here, smokers) are more likely to influence behavior toward members of that group as well as relevant political attitudes (e.g. smoking bans) to the extent that those around us agree with us. Implications for reducing the impact of prejudice on behavior is discussed.

#### **POSTER 56**

##### **WRITTEN OR OUT LOUD: DISGUST SENSITIVITY CAN BE MANIPULATED BY HOW THE SCALE IS COMPLETED**

ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Men usually score lower on disgust sensitivity measures than women. We manipulated the response format to test whether men would adjust their self-reported disgust. 58 men completed disgust, contamination fear, and control surveys when either writing their answers or verbalizing them out loud to an experimenter. Disgust sensitivity was significantly higher when

reporting their responses out loud compared to writing their responses, suggesting men adjust their self-reported disgust. Contamination fear and control scales were unaffected.

#### **POSTER 57**

##### **THE EFFECTS OF JUDGING SPACE AND DISTANCE IN THE TRAFFIC ENVIRONMENT**

CHARLENE MOULTRUP (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effects of personality (such as locus of control, hazard monitoring, thrill seeking) on subjective judgments of distance between vehicles while driving. Participants completed a questionnaire measuring personality factors, then viewed two videos three times each. Participants were asked to stop each video when the vehicles were 90 feet, 175 feet, and 260 feet apart. Results showed that, overall, participants were a poor judge of distance, especially at longer distances.

#### **POSTER 58**

##### **SOCIAL INFLUENCE: REDUCING THE IMPACT OF PREJUDICE ON BEHAVIOR**

LINDSEY LEVITAN, HEATHER JONES (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

A study examines the relation between the views of those around us and our behavior toward other groups of people. Specifically, it finds that individuals' views about groups of other people (here, smokers) are more likely to influence behavior toward members of that group as well as relevant political attitudes (e.g. smoking bans) to the extent that those around us agree with us. Implications for reducing the impact of prejudice on behavior is discussed.

#### **POSTER 59**

##### **POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT: FEMALE TRADITIONALISM AS MODERATOR**

ANALIA ALBUJA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), MA. ASUNCION LARA, LAURA NAVARRETE, LOURDES NIETO (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO)

The present study examined the relationship between female traditionalism (FT; i.e. passivity and submission), social support, and postpartum depressive (PPD) symptomatology in Mexico City, Mexico. The results support a moderation model in which the negative relationship between social support and depressive symptomatology was moderated by high FT. Highly traditional women who lacked social support were at the greatest risk of presenting depressive symptomatology six months postpartum. These findings have implications for PPD prevention programs.

#### **POSTER 60**

##### **SEXISM AND FEMINISM: THE EFFECT OF HOSTILE AND BENEVOLENT SEXISM ON FEMINIST IDENTITY AND ATTITUDES**

SAVANNAH JOHNSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

To investigate the effect of exposure to sexism (benevolent or hostile) on the endorsement of feminism, 67 undergraduate women ages 18-27 were exposed to portions of the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (Glick & Fiske, 1996). Feminist identity and attitudes were then measured using a 24-item scale. Results did not indicate a significant difference in feminist identity and attitudes between the benevolent and hostile conditions; however, religious and political views were predictors of feminist identity and attitudes.

#### **POSTER 61**

##### **MANUFACTURING MASCULINITY: PRIMING STEREOTYPES THROUGH CARD SORTING**

CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH DAVEY, BRIANA NICOLE PICHALSKI (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of the color pink on masculinity and strength. Participants (N=84) were given a card sorting task followed by a measure of grip strength and a version of a gender norms scale. Gender differences were found in both measures, with males scoring higher for both grip strength and masculinity. No significant results were found between card sorting groups on the masculinity scale, but findings were marginally significant on the grip strength.

#### **POSTER 62**

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RACIALLY CHARGED COMEDY, COMEDIAN RACE, AND PERCEIVED HUMOR**

SHAWNA BUSH, JEFFERY FARGO, JUDAH BUTLER, LUTHER GRIMSLEY, ROBERT PERRY-CRAWFORD, MARISA MEALY, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether comedian and target race influenced the perceived humor of racially charged comedy skits. White participants viewed comedy clips in which a Black or White comedian targeted in-group or out-group members. After watching these clips, they rated how familiar the comedian was and how funny they perceived the clips. Results revealed that the cross-race clips were considered significantly funnier than clips targeting in-group members. Possible reasons for this difference are discussed.

#### **POSTER 63**

##### **INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN EVERYDAY HELPING SITUATIONS**

JESSICA LABUDA, ANGELA FIDAZZO, MEGHAN SMITH (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of attractiveness, cost, and gender on helping behavior. Two-hundred seventy participants completed an online questionnaire with low and moderate cost helping scenarios. Participants randomly received either an attractive or unattractive picture of the opposite gender. There were significant main effects of attractiveness, cost, and gender. Results showed that men helped more than women, participants

helped more often for low cost scenarios, and attractive confederates received more help than unattractive confederates.

#### POSTER 64

##### THE IMPORTANCE OF SERVICE IN THE RECOVERY PROCESS FOR TWELVE-STEP

CHRISTOPHER WRIGHT, DJ ANGELONE, JILL SWIRSKY, ANDREW ASSINI, VANESSA SCHUETZ (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), DAMON MITCHELL (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The twelve step program has shown to be effective in aiding addiction-recovery through techniques such as sponsorship. Due to the voluntary nature of sponsorship, a broader element of volunteer service has also been associated with the program. The results of a series of correlation analyses suggest a significant positive relationship between service and time abstinent. A hierarchical linear regression analysis revealed that service significantly predicted current length of time abstinent when controlling for step- work.

#### POSTER 65

##### WHAT'S IN A (BLACK) NAME: EVALUATIONS OF AFRICAN VS AFRICAN AMERICAN NAMES.

RILEY ARONSON, SIMON HOWARD, ALEX BORGELLA (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

The present study participants were asked to evaluate comparable resumes of high and low quality. Names on resumes were manipulated to be either a name stereotypically associated as an African American name or a traditional Africa name . We hypothesized that resumes with traditional African names would be evaluated higher than resumes with names that are stereotypically associated with African Americans. Results are non-significant but the pattern of the means partially support our predictions.

Saturday, March 7, 2015

4:30pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Conference Room 409

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SYMPOSIUM:THE FLIPPED PSYCHOLOGY CLASSROOM VIEWED FROM MANY ANGLES

Saturday, March 7, 2015

4:30pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: SARAH JOHNSON AND GEORGE SPILICH

##### THE FLIPPED PSYCHOLOGY CLASSROOM VIEWED FROM MANY ANGLES

Psychologists have always been interested in the application of behavioral science principles to the classroom. In many schools, the passive lecture is being replaced with approaches that adherents feel will actively engage students and thereby lead to greater student success. One such approach is the flipped

classroom. In this extended symposium, seven individuals who have experimented with the flipped classroom will share their experiences, both pros and cons, interspersed with discussion amongst panelists and the audience. First, Stephanie Gray Wilson, Elizabeth Becker, and Jennifer Stevenson will discuss how to increase participation and maintain enthusiasm in your flipped classroom. Next, Bethany Fleck Dillen and Phyllis Blumberg will present evidence regarding flipping the classroom and discuss how to use this evidence when planning your own flipped class. Finally, George Spilich and Sarah Johnson will discuss aspects of technology to consider when flipping your classroom.

#### Presentations

**Flipping a statistics class: Motivation and implementation**  
by Stephanie Gray Wilson (Capital University)

**How to flip successfully: Strategies for ensuring student participation and enthusiasm.**  
by Elizabeth Becker (St. Joseph's University)

**Use of discussion boards to springboard discussion and keep it going**  
by  
Jennifer L. Stevenson (Ursinus College)

**Flipping a statistics class: Outcomes and assessment**  
by Bethany Fleck Dillen (Metropolitan State University of Denver)

**Evidence-based methods for flipping your classroom.**  
by Phyllis Blumberg (University of the Sciences)

**Creating your own content "Academy": It's easier than you think.**  
by George Spilich (Washington College)

**Student comfort level in relation to styles of content delivery**  
by Sarah K. Johnson (Moravian College)

Saturday, March 7, 2015

4:30pm-6:30pm

Event

Conference Room 413

EPAGS PAPERS: SOCIAL MEDIA PERSONALITY QUIZZES  
Saturday, March 7, 2015  
4:30pm-6:30pm

##### FACEBOOK AND PERSONALITY QUIZZES: HOW ACCURATE ARE THEY?

Users of online social networking sites have likely noticed the considerable number of quizzes asking things like "How introverted are you?" or "What classic rock song are you?" Some of these quizzes are solely for fun, but do some of them accurately identify personality traits in the same way that well established measures do in research? This workshop will present some of the research on personality and social media, as well as give participants a chance to compare their results on some of these measures.



**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**4:30pm-6:30pm**

**Symposium**

**Conference Room 401**

**COGNITIVE INVITED SYMPOSIUM: MORAL JUDGMENT**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**4:30pm-6:30pm**

CHAIR: JONATHAN BARON, PHD (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

**COGNITION AND EMOTION IN MORAL JUDGMENT**

Moral judgment is often said to involve two stages. The first is controlled largely by intuition and emotion, and is prone toward deontological (rule based) judgments, or judgments that are more punitive. The second is reflective, more utilitarian, and possibly less punitive. Three talks challenge the relation between sequential processing and utilitarian judgments and the causal effect of emotion. Inbar, the discussant, may refer to his own work on similar questions.

**Presentations**

**A Pseudo-Meta-Analysis of Response-Time Tests of the Sequential Two-Systems Model of Moral Judgment**

by Jonathan Baron (University of Pennsylvania) and Burcu Gürçay (University of Pennsylvania)

**The Role of Passion and Reason in Third-Party Judgments of Incest**

by Edward Royzman (University of Pennsylvania)

**Does Incidental Disgust Amplify Moral Judgment? A Meta-Analytic Review of Experimental Evidence**

by Geoffrey Goodwin and Justin Landy (University of Pennsylvania)

**Discussant(s):** Yoel Inbar (University of Toronto, Scarborough)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**4:30pm-6:30pm**

**Symposium**

**Conference Room 411**

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: THE UN AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: HOW PSYCHOLOGY CAN CONTRIBUTE**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**4:30pm-6:30pm**

CHAIR: EMILY DOW

**THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: HOW PSYCHOLOGY CAN CONTRIBUTE**

The United Nations' efforts to focus on the post-2015 development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are accelerating. In this symposium, APA graduate

student interns will review current initiatives around the SDGs, and explain how psychological knowledge can inform the SDG agenda. Topics will include how psychological knowledge is received and incorporated into the UN SDG agenda, how mental health services are provided for refugees and trafficked individuals, and how psychology can mitigate education and gender-based inequities around the world.

**Presentations**

**Mainstreaming Psychology in our International Society**

by Jin Hashimoto, MA (Teachers College, Columbia University)

**The United Nations and Mental Health Parity Issue**

by Dalal Alhomaizi (Teachers College, Columbia University)

**How the UN Supports Mental Health Services for Migrant and Displaced Populations**

by Noor Baker (Teachers College, Columbia University)

**Human Trafficking and the United Nations' Global Agenda**

by Leah Kaylor (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

**Promoting Early Childhood Education in Developing Nations**

by Eri Imahori (Teachers College, Columbia University)

**Gender Inequality: How the United Nations is Addressing the Issue of Women in Custody**

by Roxane Caires (Steinhardt, New York University)

**Discussant(s):** Janet A. Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**4:30pm-6:00pm**

**Paper**

**Conference Room 405**

**SOCIAL PAPERS: EMPATHY, STEREOTYPES, AND PREJUDICE**

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**4:30pm-6:00pm**

CHAIR: ASHLEY LYTLE

**4:30pm - 4:45pm**

**REDUCING HETEROSEXUALS' SEXUAL PREJUDICE VIA A SIMULATED CROSS-ORIENTATION FRIENDSHIP**

ASHLEY LYTLE, SHERI R. LEVY (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Sexual prejudice continues to be a problem. Contributing to the small literature on cross-orientation friendships. Study 1 showed that cross-orientation friendships are related to more positive attitudes toward gay men/lesbians. In Study 2, White heterosexual undergraduates involved in a simulated

cross-orientation friendship with a confederate (matched to participants' gender) who disclosed his/her sexual orientation reported significantly improved attitudes toward gay men/lesbians (pre- to post-experiment) and greater feelings of interpersonal closeness compared to control participants.

**4:50pm - 5:05pm**

**EMPATHIZING WITH OTHERS' POSITIVE VS. NEGATIVE EMOTIONS: DO THEY BOTH PREDICT HELPING?**

MICHAEL R. ANDREYCHIK (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY), SAMANTHA KRIVENSKY (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), NICOLE MIGLIACCIO, MICHELLE CUSUMANO, ELIZABETH SHEERIN, ELIZA LEWIS, STEPHANIE GUTKIN (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

We empirically distinguish empathy for others' negative emotions from empathy for others' positive emotions and show that they are related to different types of social behaviors. Whereas negative empathy was related to helping regardless of how helping appeals were framed, positive empathy was related to helping only when helping appeals emphasized how one's help would aid others to experience positive emotions, and not when appeals focused on helping others to avoid further suffering.

**5:10pm - 5:25pm**

**THE ROLE OF MOOD IN SPEED OF PROCESSING OF STEREOTYPIC INFORMATION**

EMILY R DANIELS (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

People in a positive mood are more likely than people in a negative mood to use schemas when processing social information. Participants in a positive or negative mood read stereotype-relevant and -irrelevant social information. There was a significant interaction between mood and type of information, such that participants in a positive mood processed stereotype-relevant information faster than stereotype-irrelevant information. The results suggest that mood influences schema reliance at an early stage of information processing.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**4:30pm-6:30pm**

**Paper** **Conference Room 406**

**CLINICAL PAPERS: EMERGING ADULthood**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**4:30pm-6:30pm**

CHAIR: DEANNE ZOTTER, WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY

**4:30pm - 4:45pm**

**THE PREVENTION OF BODY DISSATISFACTION AND EATING DISORDERED BEHAVIORS IN SORORITY WOMEN**

DEANNE ZOTTER, DANIELLE TUCCI, COURTNEY BENNER

(WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

Sorority women involved in the Sister to Sister (S2S) Program for the prevention of eating disorder were compared to non-sorority women on measures of body image and eating behaviors. Results indicate similar levels of body dissatisfaction, but significantly less disordered eating in the sorority participants. Although body dissatisfaction appears normative in college women, the S2S program may have prevented sorority women from acting on their dissatisfaction, thus protecting them from disordered eating.

**4:50pm - 5:05pm**

**THE PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF PEER MENTORS FOR PREVENTING EATING DISORDERS IN SORORITY WOMEN**

MEGHAN MEIKRANTZ, KELLY BRADLEY, DEANNE ZOTTER (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The Sister to Sister Peer Mentor Program (S2S) at West Chester University is a sorority-based peer-led eating disorder prevention program. This study aims to determine the perceived effectiveness of S2S in order to increase the program's success, as well as to inform other prevention efforts. Results show that campus wide events were perceived to be more effective than day-to-day support from peer mentors; while peer mentors were rated significantly higher than the sorority monthly programs.

**5:10pm - 5:25pm**

**ADHD, PTSD, AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS IN DISCONNECTED EMERGING ADULTS**

KRISTEN COURTNEY, K. SLOAN STRIKE, AB, ELISSA BROWN, ANDREA BERGMAN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Emerging adulthood is an understudied developmental period during which substance use disorders are prevalent. As psychiatric disorders are predictors of substance use disorders at other ages, this study examines the hypothesis that PTSD moderates the relationship between ADHD and substance use disorders in emerging adults. Multiple regression analyses revealed that ADHD and PTSD were each significantly associated with alcohol use disorders, but their interaction was not significant. Neither was significantly associated with marijuana use disorders.

**Saturday, March 7, 2015**

**4:30pm-6:30pm**

**Paper** **Conference Room 412**

**SCRA SYMPOSIUM: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**  
**Saturday, March 7, 2015**  
**4:30pm-6:30pm**

CHAIR: CHRISTOPHER BEASLEY

**A TRANSDISCIPLINARY THEORETICAL, EMPIRICAL, AND APPLIED DISCUSSION ON COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

Community psychology has long sought to understand aspects of communities that strengthen ties and create settings that promote resilience and flourishing. It has also promoted second-order change, social justice, and diversity through citizen participation initiatives, sense of community, and collaboration. These mechanisms share an underlying factor of engagement. This symposium will discuss engagement from a variety of perspectives such as helping behavior, volunteerism, collaboration, employee citizenship behavior, and international contexts.

### **Presentations**

#### **Organizational Engagement & Coalition Building**

by Michele Schlehofer (Salisbury University)

#### **Coalition Building with Divergent Stigma-Related Organizations**

by Loretta Jay (B Stigma-Free)

#### **Promoting Community Engagement Through Living-Learning Communities**

by Stephanie Wilsey (Carlow University)

#### **Applied Experiences of Volunteerism in School and International Contexts**

by Mera Boulus (America Needs You)

#### **Applying Employee Organizational Citizenship Behavior to Community Engagement**

by Kelley Freeman (Washington College)

#### **Applying Interpersonal Helping Behavior to Community Engagement**

by An Nguyen (Washington College)

#### **Community Engagement & Social Participation in Peru**

by Camila Freire Barrios (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú)

**Discussant(s):** Michelle Ronayne ( Southern New Hampshire University)

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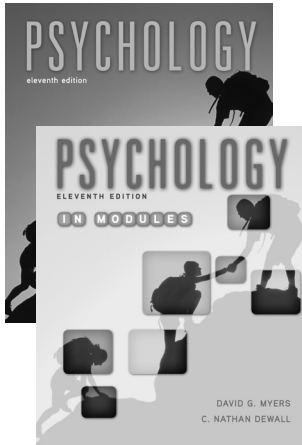


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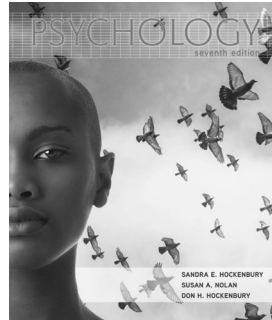
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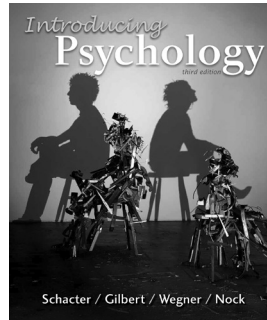
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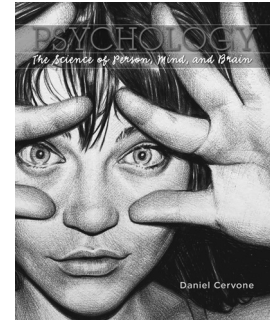
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*Large photo:* First National Meeting, held September 4, 1929, at the Ninth International Congress of Psychology at Yale University (CT). Representatives of 11 departments of psychology signed the charter to establish Psi Chi.

*Photos from left to right:* (1) Psi Beta Executive Director Carol Tracy (1981–2005). (2) Distinguished Member Dr. Phillip Zimbardo with Psi Chi members from the University of Illinois at Chicago. (3) Dr. Lillian Portenier, Psi Chi President (1949–52). (4) Psi Chi cofounders Drs. Frederick Howell Lewis and Edwin B. Newman with Executive Director Ruth Cousins. (5) Psi Chi President Dr. Wayne Dennis (1960–62). (6) Psi Chi Executive Officer Kay Wilson (1990–2003) and Distinguished Member Dr. Albert Bandura. (7) Psi Chi cofounder Dr. Edwin Newman, circa 1930. (8) Distinguished Member Dr. B. F. Skinner with students at the American Psychological Association convention in Boston in the 1980s. (9) Ruth Hubbard Cousins became Executive Secretary in 1958. (10) Psi Chi's 70th Anniversary celebration held at Yale University (CT). (11) Psi Chi President Dr. Sue Dutch (1992–93) lends a hand with a Psi Chi Chapter Service project.

## Celebrating 85 Years in Building Relationships That Advance Psychology

Membership in Psi Chi is open to students who are majoring or minoring in psychology, and attend an institution where a chapter is located.

[www.psichi.org](http://www.psichi.org)





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