

**Thursday, March 3, 2016**

**6:00pm-7:20pm**

**Invited Speaker Westside Ballroom Salons 1 & 2**

**PSI CHI KEYNOTE: RECENT ADVANCES IN THE UNDERSTANDING AND PREDICTION OF SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR.**

**Thursday, March 3, 2016  
6:00pm-7:20pm**

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS-O'BRIEN

**RECENT ADVANCES IN THE UNDERSTANDING AND PREDICTION OF SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR**

MATTHEW K. NOCK (HARVARD)

In his talk, Professor Nock will describe recent findings from epidemiologic studies on the prevalence, characteristics and risk factors for suicidal behavior, behavioral studies on psychological processes associated with self-injurious and suicidal behavior, and clinic-based studies aimed at improving the prediction of suicidal behavior.

**Thursday, March 3, 2016**

**7:30pm-8:00pm**

**Event Westside Ballroom Salons 1 & 2**

**EPA BUSINESS MEETING  
Thursday, March 3, 2016  
7:30pm-8:00pm**

CHAIR: TERRY DAVIDSON, PHD

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**7:00am-7:49am**

**Poster Westside Ballroom Salons 3 & 4**

**UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH POSTERS 1  
Friday, March 4, 2016  
7:00am-7:49am**

**POSTER 1**

**DO ONLINE COURSES YIELD LOWER STUDENT RATINGS ON SELECTED COURSE EVALUATION ITEMS?**

BRIDGET G. HANLEY, EUGENIU GRIGORESCU, THOMAS P. HOGAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Typical course evaluation forms are developed in the context of traditional, in-class formats but may also be used for online courses. We hypothesized that online courses would yield lower ratings for items referring to in-class procedures. The study compared 9 in-class sections with 9 online sections matched for instructor, field, and level given in adjacent semesters. Contrary to expectations, no differences were found in ratings for items

referring to in-class procedures nor for other items.

**POSTER 2**

**COMBINING AUDITORY AND VISUAL INFORMATION IN OBJECT DISCRIMINATION: INDEPENDENT VS. INTEGRATION DECISION MODELS**

WILLIAM B. STOLL, YOAV ARIEH (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined the way corresponding auditory and visual information is combined in a discrimination task. Participants judged whether an object was a cello or a violin based on size (visual-condition) or pitch (auditory-condition) or both (bimodal-condition). Subsequently, data from the visual and auditory conditions was used to estimate performance in the bimodal condition. We found that our data favored an integration model where sensory information is linearly combined in a predecisional stage.

**POSTER 3**

**EXPLORING THE EFFECTS OF READING ON COMFORT WITH EXISTENTIAL ISSUES**

HIRAL PATEL (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

Existentialism refers to questions about our basic existence. In psychology, these include the exploration of fundamental questions about why we are here, what happens when we die, and similarly difficult topics. We had 104 participants who provided written informed consent who were randomly assigned to one of two conditions, experimental or comparison. We didn't find any observed differences in existential comfort but we did find that the more the participants enjoyed reading, the more comfortable they felt with existential issues.

**POSTER 4**

**SEEK, PROCESS, AND APPLY: FEEDBACK ORIENTATION'S EFFECT ON FEEDBACK AND PERFORMANCE**

AMANDA QUIJADA-CRISOSTOMO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Feedback orientation is an individual trait that explains the extent to which an individual believes feedback to be important and feels a sense of obligation to use feedback. I examined feedback orientation as a moderator on the relationship between feedback and performance. I hypothesized that feedback orientation would moderate and strengthen this relationship. However, these hypotheses were unsupported. I explore potential explanations for these null findings in the discussion to generate directions for future research.

**POSTER 5**

**EMOTIONAL REACTIVITY AND RESTRAINT DURING COUPLE NARRATIVES ABOUT ROMANTIC CONFLICTS**

GEIMY BARRETO CAMPOVERDE, JESSICA MARKUS, KELSEY WOLFF, CANDICE FEIRING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Reactivation of emotions during recollection of conflict events provides insight into regulatory processes used to guide couple behavior. This study examined emotion regulation during narratives about romantic conflict in 38 emerging adult couples (60 by early 2016). Women showed greater emotional reactivity in regard to anger and sadness than their male partners. Gender moderated associations between emotions and relationship functioning. For example, more angry words were associated with less satisfaction for women but not men.

#### **POSTER 6**

##### **PHILOSOPHY: A CATALYST FOR SELF-AUTHORSHIP?**

CHRISTOPHER P. MARKIEWICZ (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This investigation explored the relationship between undergraduate enrollment in Philosophy courses and the development of Self-Authorship, or "the capacity to define one's own beliefs, identity and social relations," (Baxter Magolda, 2001; Kegan, 1994) in college students. Analysis of student course histories and their epistemic, interpersonal, and intrapersonal beliefs supported the hypothesized relationship. This result justifies giving Philosophy and Critical Thinking courses a more central role in college curricula.

#### **POSTER 7**

##### **EFFECTS OF CURATION ON CONTENT LEARNING**

GREGORY BYRNE, NONE, ALTHEA BAUERNSCHMIDT (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

E-learning is a popular and increasingly validated method of learning. One of the primary features of e-learning is the curation of digital content, however the learning benefits of curated content have not been examined. In this experiment we examined the effects of content curation on memory. Initial results found no advantage for recall of curated content over non-curated content.

#### **POSTER 8**

##### **ARE NATURE SETTINGS ABLE TO RESTORE DIRECTED ATTENTION BETTER THAN URBAN SETTINGS?**

EMILY LYNN FUNK (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), FRANCESCA LEE ELEZOVIC, JOHN-CHRISTOPHER ANDREW FINLEY, JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of this study was to see if nature environments restore attention more than urban environments. Participants completed an attention depleting task, then viewed nature or urban pictures with the corresponding sounds, then completed a second attention task. Overall, the results showed that while the nature intervention was rated more restorative and led participants to feel more relaxed, it did not improve attention performance compared to the urban intervention.

#### **POSTER 9**

##### **THE EFFECT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC FILTERS ON PERCEIVED ATTRACTIVENESS**

LAUREN POTTS, JUSTIN COUCHMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

To determine how the brain would interpret attractiveness and other character traits based on photos with different photographic filters, participant's were shown six pictures of people that were either black and white, sepia, or had no filter. They were then asked to rate each picture on attractiveness and other character traits. Several significant findings suggested pictures of people in black and white were more visually appealing.

#### **POSTER 10**

##### **THE RELATION BETWEEN INNER-TALK AND ANXIETY: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY**

ROBERT WELLMAN, KENDRICK JONES (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the relation between inner talk and anxiety. There is a concerning lack of research investigating the relation between the two; therefore, the present study was exploratory in nature. It was hypothesized that higher amounts of inner talk would be associated with higher amounts of anxiety. The results revealed that for certain topics there were statistically significant correlations between inner talk and anxiety; however, this held for females only.

#### **POSTER 11**

##### **DRESS FOR SUCCESS: HOW DRESS AFFECTS CONFIDENCE AND TEST-TAKING ABILITIES**

NICHOLAS MATTHEW MANZA (NEUMANN UNIVERSITY)

In our study we investigated how confidence levels are affected depending on the type of clothing a person is wearing to take a test, and how this could influence test scores. Participants wore professional and comfortable clothes while taking a test and filled out a survey asking questions based on levels of confidence. The findings of this research show that professional dress does yield a better performance on a test and the confidence associated with it.

#### **POSTER 12**

##### **BODY APPRECIATION PREDICTS NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF MODEL EXPOSURE ON HAPPINESS, CONFIDENCE, BODY IMAGE STATE**

ELIZABETH GEFFERS (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

Social cognitive theory suggests self-deprecating cognitive mechanisms may aid women's pursuit of the thin-ideal goal. Participants viewed thin-ideal "YouTube Screenshots" of a thin or low-normal weight model. Exposure to normal weight models, a seemingly achievable goal, reduced participants' state body image satisfaction. Body appreciation, which reduces the desirability of the thin-ideal goal, exhibited a protective effect, reducing self-deprecating cognitive mechanisms such as decreased happiness, self-confidence, and body image satisfaction.

**POSTER 13****WHEN A NAME MATTERS: GENDER BIAS IN THE COMPETENCY RATING OF EDUCATORS**

DAWN WILKENFELD (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Evaluations of teacher competency are utilized for hiring purposes, tenure, and merit awards. This study examined gender biases in perceptions of teacher competency. One noteworthy result was a bias against males. Participants (n = 272) read a fictional vignette of either a competent or incompetent teacher. They were overwhelmingly likely to assume the competent teacher was female, with no such distinction for the incompetent teacher,

**POSTER 14****DOES MINDFULNESS AND SOCIAL PROBLEM SOLVING PREDICT LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS?**RACHEL NICOLE VERDECCHIO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY),  
JAMES A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Establishment of healthy lifestyle habits in early adulthood is important, as the development of such habits have positive long-term implications for later health habits. The current study was a preliminary investigation into the ability of SPS and MIN to predict types of health in a college population. Results of our study partially support this notion, SPS and MIND contributed significant variance to the model of PH behaviors and SPS contributed significant variance to HE behaviors.

**POSTER 15****STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE TEACHER COMMENTS GIVEN THEIR TRAIT OPTIMISM**HUNTER HEPNER (STUDENT), SUSAN HUGHES  
(PROFESSOR)

This study examined student perceptions of positive or negative comments made by professors on papers considering the students' trait level of optimism. Results showed that students generally perceived papers with more negative professor comments as being more constructive, more helpful, clearer, yet harsher than those with positive comments. Overall, pessimists saw the feedback as being more helpful and clearer than optimists, however pessimists found the negative comments as even more constructive than the positive comments.

**POSTER 16****STRESS, GENDER, AND RISKY SOCIAL DECISION MAKING**BROOKS DAVIS JOHNSON, DREWANNE KLINE, NATHAN  
SAVIDGE, SAMUEL DAY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This research examines the effects of stress on risky social decision-making, and how these effects may vary between males and females. In previous research, women have generally been found to make less risky decisions under stress, while stressed men make more risky decisions. However, these studies have

been mainly in the realm of financial risks. We find that this pattern also holds for risk taking in social scenarios.

**POSTER 17****IS GOD GREEN?: RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES ON CLIMATE CHANGE BELIEFS**

SARA LOTEMPLIO (COLBY COLLEGE)

Despite a scientific consensus of 97%, many Americans don't believe in anthropogenic climate change. The current study evaluated the effects of religious beliefs on climate change beliefs. Non-Catholic Christians were significantly less likely to believe in anthropogenic climate change than Atheists, Catholics, Agnostics, or those who identified as having no religion. These results indicate that, at least for Christians, there is a difference in beliefs that stems from the level of religion

**POSTER 18****THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEASURES OF PREDICTABILITY**KRISTEN GERZEWSKI, KEITH A. FEIGENSON (ALBRIGHT  
COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between various measures of predictability, including personality questionnaires, a bead counting task, and a line drawing task. Scores were consistent across the PDI, MIS, and CBS questionnaires. Those who jumped to a conclusion on the easy bead task also jumped to a conclusion on the hard bead task. These results suggest that self-reports of predictability may be reliable, but do not correlate with the jumping to conclusions task.

**POSTER 19****THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DARK TETRAD OF PERSONALITY, PARENTING STYLES AND DREAMS**

MILO FREESE (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

This study concentrated on the Dark Tetrad of Personality (Narcissism, Psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and Sadism), Baumrind's parenting styles (Authoritative, Authoritarian, and Permissive), and The Mannheim Dream Questionnaire (Distressful Nightmares, and Dreams' Emotional Tones). Authoritarian parents showed a positive relationship with the Emotional Tone of subjects' dreams. Permissive parents elicited a negative relationship with Distressful Childhood Nightmares. Both Vicarious Sadism and Narcissism had a negative correlation with Distressful Nightmares. Lastly, Narcissism positively correlated with Emotional Tones.

**POSTER 20****THE EFFECT OF MUSIC ON MOOD AND VISUAL ATTENTION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**MARNEY POLLACK, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL  
CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effects of background music on visual attention

and whether mood and arousal mediated this effect. Participants listened to one type of background (Mozart, Albinoni or silence) while completing the d2 Test of Attention. We found no significant effect of music on visual attention and listening to music did not change participants' mood or arousal in the anticipated direction. To observe effects, listening to music may need to occur before performing the d2.

#### POSTER 21

##### **ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND MOTIVATION: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ATHLETES AND NON-ATHLETES**

GRACE CAPUZZI (CABRINI COLLEGE)

This study examined academic success between athletes and non-athletes with particular emphasis on motivation as a mediating factor. Research suggests that athletes have higher motivation to maintain eligibility for playing their sport. Results here revealed that athletes had a weak correlation between GPA and academic motivation. However, non-athletes had a much smaller correlation between GPA and motivation. This supports the idea that academic success is related to motivation more for athletes than non-athletes.

#### POSTER 22

##### **PREDICTING PROSODY PERCEPTION FROM AUTISTIC TRAITS: A COMPARISON OF THREE MEASURES**

JULIANA COLON (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JASON BISHOP (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Prosody, or speech rhythm and melody, is known to be among the key language-related deficits associated with autism spectrum conditions. The present study employed an individual differences approach to this issue, exploring the extent to which three different measures of autistic traits in neurotypical adults predicted the perception of linguistic prosody. We found one particular measure, namely the Autism Spectrum Quotient, to strongly predict sensitivity to prosodic prominence (accentuation), but not to prosodic boundaries (pausing).

#### POSTER 23

##### **THE EFFECT OF TACTILE DIRECTIONAL STIMULATION ON SPATIAL AND LOCATIONAL AWARENESS**

PURAN ZHANG (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND), ELYSSA TWEDT (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), L. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, SARA KERR, DINÇ ÇİFTÇİ (UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND)

Twenty female participants explored a virtual maze with the goal of finding a target flag as quickly as possible. On some trials, participants wore a belt lined with vibrating factors that indicated the direction of North within the virtual world. Initially, wearing the belt impaired search performance compared to the no belt condition. This difference disappeared with practice suggesting that a longer training period may be needed while wearing the belt to realize navigational benefits.

#### POSTER 24

##### **THE EFFECT OF MINDFULNESS ON IMPLICIT LEARNING**

MEGAN A. HENDRICH, CHRISTOPHER KLEIN (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

Previous research found a negative correlation between dispositional mindfulness and implicit learning. The current study examined if experimentally induced mindfulness affected implicit learning ability. Mindfulness was induced using a photograph-sorting task, and then participants performed a serial reaction time (SRT) task to measure their implicit learning. There were no significant differences between how much implicit learning occurred; however, the high mindfulness condition showed a faster learning rate than the low mindfulness or control conditions.

#### POSTER 25

##### **THE ROLE OF VERBAL WORKING MEMORY IN PREDICTING EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT PROSODY**

NADIA ZAKI, JESSICA SPENSIERI (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JASON BISHOP (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Prominent theories in psycholinguistics relate verbal working memory capacity to both spoken and "implicit" (i.e., sub-vocal, generated in silent reading) pauses, such that lower working memory predicts a greater use of pauses. This evidence has come primarily from sentence processing results examining the resolution of ambiguities. In the present study, we attempt to validate these claims using an individual differences approach applied to both overtly-produced and silently-read speech.

#### POSTER 26

##### **ADOLESCENT GIRLS' BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES ABOUT FRIENDSHIP IN A COMPETITIVE CONTEXT**

XAVIA MICHELLE HOBSON, CATHERINE A. BEST (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY)

Longitudinal data showed that friendship attitudes of adolescent girls remained positive even in a highly competitive overnight camp setting. Survey data from a four-day Olympics showed great enjoyment of highly competitive activities, and high levels of supportive versus unsupportive friendship bonds, despite being in direct competition. Significant results also suggested that during competition, the desired qualities of having good friends (other) were more positive than reported qualities of being a good friend (self).

#### POSTER 27

##### **THE INFLUENCE OF SCENARIO ON INFERENCES ENGAGED DURING THEORY OF MIND**

KATHRYN R. DENNING, AIMEE C. KNUPSKY, LYDIA ECKSTEIN JACKSON, NINA L. KIKEL (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

The present study examined how important participants rated nonverbal behavior, social group membership, and situational

context inferences when mind reading across different scenarios. Results indicated that participants' ratings depended on the specific scenario. Generally, situational context was rated as most important, followed by nonverbal behavior, and then social group membership. However, participants' ratings differed in the scenarios where the target was a member of a low-status group (e.g. female, black, teenager).

#### POSTER 28

##### **BRINGING THE BODY BACK: HOW GENDER INFLUENCES RECOGNITION OF DISPLAYS OF EMOTION**

ANNIE UTTERBACK (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

The present study explores what visual information people use to recognize emotion in full-body expressions. Participants are presented with static, full-body images of actors and eyetracking technology enables researchers to see if they use visual information from the face or the body in interpreting emotion. Additionally, the present study explores how the gender of stimuli impacts the perception of emotion by analyzing if participants can correctly identify emotion for different-gendered stimuli.

#### POSTER 29

##### **THE EFFECT OF HEURISTICS ON FOOD CHOICES MADE WITH DEPLETED SELF-CONTROL**

KATHRYN COFFER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the use of the energy-consequence heuristic, consideration whether a food will make one feel energetic or sluggish, for food choices made with depleted self-control. Participants completed a self-control depletion task, watched a food slideshow, and chose which food they would eat. Although the results were not significant, the group using the heuristic made a slightly greater number of healthy food choices than those who did not, suggesting the importance of more research.

#### POSTER 30

##### **STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF CHILDREN WITH ADHD VARYING IN GENDER AND AGE**

MECCA COOK, JILL M. NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

This study examined psychology students' perceptions of children with ADHD varying in gender and age and overall perceptions of ADHD. It was predicted that participants' perceptions would change depending on the child's age or gender. The results indicated that girls with ADHD were viewed more negatively than boys and 6-year-olds were viewed more negatively than 12-year-olds. Overall perceptions of ADHD were optimistic about the potential of the child but unsure about treatment.

#### POSTER 31

##### **THE PROSODIC CORRELATES OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SYNTAX IN COMPREHENSION AND PRODUCTION**

MEGAN KENNY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), GWENDOLYN REHRIG, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Previous work reveals that English-speaking preschoolers rarely say passives and frequently misunderstand them, and even adults produce fewer passives than actives and misunderstand more passives than actives. Previous work also reveals that adults say verb stems ("kiss") more quickly in actives ("the pig was kissing the sheep") than passives ("the pig was kissed by the sheep"). This research investigates the role of prosody in children's and adults' comprehension and production of active and passive sentences.

#### POSTER 32

##### **EFFECTS OF A MINDFULNESS TRAINING PROGRAM ON ATTENTION TASKS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ALEXANDRA N. PERO, EMILY ADAMS, LINCOLN BLACKWELL, GRACE DI DOMENICO, KEVIN HESSER, KATHERINE N. RAU, MADELINE E. RUNYEN, GABRIELLA M. TERRY, LISA LUCAS, ED. D., SANDRA KERR, GEETA SHIVDE (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed the effects of a six-week mindfulness-training program (Learning to BREATHE) on attention in undergraduates. Participants completed the Stroop color word task and the Attention Network Test before and after the training program. Performance was compared to a control group that did not receive mindfulness training. Results comparing group performance on the cognitive tasks, as well as future improvements to the study design, will be discussed.

#### POSTER 33

##### **PERCEPTION OF INTELLIGENCE DEPENDS ON VOICE INTONATION**

KATHRYN HOOK, KATHRYN COFFER, KATHRYN GRAEFF, BLAIR FERGUSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

An understanding of the voice's importance is necessary in today's electronic culture. Research by Schroeder and Epley (2015) suggests that a person will be perceived as more intelligent through verbal communication than through written communication. We show that college applicants were judged as more intelligent when presented as a voice with intonation than when presented with no intonation or when the information was read.

#### POSTER 34

##### **MILD CONTRAST REDUCTION IMPAIRS ORIENTATION PERCEPTION MORE THAN MILD BLUR**

DEBORAH WATMAN (QUEENS COLLEGE- CUNY), ZENA DAKMAK, BRYAN RICHGRUBER (QUEENS COLLEGE), SILVIA CALDERON, BYRON JOHNSON, MONIKA DEVI, AYESHA SHAHAB (QUEENS COLLEGE), KIMBERLY PAREDES (QUEENS COLLEGE), ANDREA LI, PI (QUEENS COLLEGE)

We aim to understand how visual impairment affects the way individuals visually perceive objects and thus interact with the

environment. We measured the effects of mild simulated blur and contrast reduction on tilt perception at low and high spatial frequencies. Results show that mild contrast reduction impairs orientation perception at low frequencies, and thus may affect the perception of coarse aspects of the visual scene. Equivalently mild blur has little effect on orientation perception.

#### POSTER 35

##### **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM AND BODY IMAGE USING AN EMOTIONAL STROOP TASK**

RACHAEL STETHERS (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

This experiment tested the relationship between self-esteem and body image. An Emotional Stroop Task was used, containing neutral words (e.g., vinyl) and negative body image words (e.g., fat). Participants with lower self-esteem were expected to respond slower to negative body image words than those with a high self-esteem. A marginally significant correlation revealed that participants with a lower self-esteem responded slower to emotional words than those with a high self-esteem.

#### POSTER 36

##### **PREDICTING USE OF TUTORING SERVICES IN PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE**

TYLER JAMES MIRANDO, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates completed an online survey assessing factors that predict their likelihood to use Psychological Science tutoring services. Factors included grit, mindset, and personality. Although no regression model was statistically significant, we observed a trend such that students with a fixed mindset were less likely to utilize tutoring services ( $t=-1.995$ ,  $p=.051$ , part correlation =  $-0.253$ ). A different picture may emerge when comparing students who actually utilized peer-tutoring services with those who did not.

#### POSTER 37

##### **CLASSROOM SEAT CHANGE AND ANXIETY IN NEO PERSONALITY TRAITS**

KERRY S GRAGG (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Abstract

#### POSTER 38

##### **EMOTIONS ELICITED FROM VIDEOS**

EMILY ACQUAVIVA (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

We examined the effects of music in a video on fear-related emotions. Participants watched a video of a walk through an unfamiliar, basement storage area recorded during the day and at night. An arpeggio was played ascending or descending on violin with or without a tremolo. Based upon the scared response to cries (Facchini, Bellieni, Marchettini, & Tiezzi, 2005) and to nonlinear sounds (Blumstein, Davitian, & Kaye, 2010) we

predicted the night video with the ascending tremolo arpeggio would be perceived as the scariest. No significant results were found.

#### POSTER 39

##### **ILLUSORY CONJUNCTIONS: GENDER AND THE MISPERCEPTION OF HAPPY, NEUTRAL, AND ANGRY EMOTIONS**

ALEXANDRIA FAWCETT GUMUCIO, HEATHER JELONEK, TANISHA WILLIAMS, SETH STROBEL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Limited attention tasks have been linked to illusory conjunctions: the misperception of features of one stimulus belonging to another nearby stimulus. Participants viewed a PowerPoint that flashed images of a male and female face showing either a happy, neutral, or angry facial expression and two numbers. Participants completed a primary addition task and indicated the expression of each face. Results indicated that the neutral emotion was incorrectly selected most often regardless of gender.

#### POSTER 40

##### **AUDITORY FEEDBACK FOR SIGHT-READING MUSICIANS INFLUENCES GAZE**

ANDREW LUCILA, FRANKLIN ROQUE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), BENJAMIN CICCARELLI, MICHAEL MORGAN, MICHAEL S. GORDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Visual attention and manual coordination were tested with pianists sight-reading baroque music. Sight-reading music is an attention taxing task that has received little previous study. In this research, the musicians were tested with synchronous, delayed, and preplayed auditory feedback during their performance. Pianists were analyzed using the error rates in their performance and with the use gaze-tracking software. The results were consistent with previous research and show the difficulty of musicians integrating asynchronous auditory feedback.

#### POSTER 41

##### **EXAMINATION OF NOTE TAKING AND LECTURE STYLE AS PREDICTORS OF TEST PERFORMANCE**

JUSTIN LANG, HEATHER DUDLEY, TANISHA WILLIAMS (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effect of lecture style (visual or audio-only) and note-taking method (longhand or laptop) on encoding, recall, and test performance. The study expanded on previous research by comparing both lecture styles and examining performance on both factual and conceptual recall items. While no differences were found, contradicting previous studies, we do suggest future research on possible individual factors that could influence performance, such as personality traits.

#### POSTER 42

##### **FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PROCRASTINATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

CIARA NESTOR, STEPHEN MOELTER (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

Procrastination is the purposeful and irrational delay of an intended task until discomfort about completing the task is experienced. A primary goal of this study is to understand what approaches and techniques effectively reduce procrastination. We asked participants to complete a measure of impulsivity and then return an online survey within two weeks, time to return the survey was used as a behavioral measure of procrastination. We hypothesized that intention implementation techniques would reduce procrastination and modulate the effect of impulsiveness on procrastination.

#### POSTER 43

##### **CHILDHOOD STRESS AS A PREDICTOR OF AFFECTIVE FORECASTING ACCURACY**

TIMOTHY ROBBINS, MARGARET MILLER, ANDREA LAFFEY, EMILY VAUGHAN (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

We examined childhood stress as a predictor of affective forecasting accuracy. We predicted that participants who had higher levels of childhood stress would have less accurate affective forecasts. We administered the Reading Span Test to participants, but falsified their feedback according to condition in order to measure their affective forecasting accuracy and correlate it with each participant's score on the Adverse Childhood Experiences Test. No significant results were found regarding the hypothesis.

#### POSTER 44

##### **THE EFFECTS OF HANDEDNESS AND GENDER ON THE RESULTS OF THE STROOP TEST**

MARYLIN OREJUELA (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the effects of handedness and gender on Stroop performance. Participants completed a measure of handedness (measured as a continuous variable), the Stroop, and a demographic questionnaire. Higher scores for female gender and non-right handedness were found.

#### POSTER 45

##### **RELATIVE CLAUSE GARDEN PATH SENTENCES ARE ACOUSTICALLY DISTINCT**

NICOLAUS SCHRUM, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Sentences with reduced relative clauses are temporarily syntactically ambiguous. For example, in the sentence fragment "The judge believed the bystander...", "the bystander" could be an object NP (e.g., "The judge believed the bystander in the alley") or it could be the subject NP of a relative clause with a null complement (e.g. "The judge believed the bystander saw the crime"). Our results suggest that these sentences are acoustically distinguishable long before they are syntactically distinguishable.

#### POSTER 46

##### **THE EFFECTS OF INTERRUPTION ON COGNITIVE PROCESSING IN A COMPLEX GAMBLING TASK**

MEAGHAN VALLER (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS - AMHERST\*), CHER A. NICHOLAS, ANDREW COHEN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST)

This study investigates the effect of interruptions on the decision-making process. Participants chose between a set of gambles, each with multiple, probabilistic outcomes. On half of the trials, participants were interrupted with a simple task (i.e., multiplication or spatial perception). The order in which the gamble outcomes were viewed was recorded. Interruptions forced participants to restart the decision process, albeit with some savings. Interestingly, interruptions did not cause a qualitative shift in the decision process.

#### POSTER 47

##### **RAPE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATUS AND TIMING PREDICTING BODY SHAME**

CAROLYNE PAIGE MERWIN, SUZANNE L. OSMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the current study was to examine body shame among female rape victims based on acknowledgment status (yes; no) and timing of rape (recent; earlier). Undergraduates (n = 794, 225 rape victims) completed the Sexual Experiences Survey and Body Shame subscale of the Objectified Body Consciousness Scale. Results showed that body shame decreased over time, but only for the acknowledged victims. Findings suggest that acknowledgment may be beneficial in the long run.

#### POSTER 48

##### **CONSERVATIVES' HANDS ARE CLEAN: EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONSERVATISM AND ANTIBACTERIAL USE**

OSASERE EDEBIRI, RYAN PICKERING, LYDIA JACKSON, SARAH CONKLIN (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

Previous research has found that exposure to a public hand-sanitizer station leads to more conservative attitudes. The current research extends these findings by examining the relationship between conservative ideology and everyday antibacterial use. Data reveal a significant positive correlation between conservatism scores and antibacterial use scores. Data also reveal that perceived vulnerability to disease mediates this relationship.

#### POSTER 49

##### **DO MEN AND WOMEN EXPERIENCE OBJECTIFICATION THE SAME WAY?**

CHRISTOPHER MILLER, CHEYENNE STAMBAUGH (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), BRIANA SMITH (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), ADAM LEVY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The aim of this study was to see if inducing self-objectification in men and women would have an effect on their cognitive abilities, specifically math performance. Participants completed a set of pre and post math questions, saw either objectified or non-objectified pictures of individuals matching their gender, and then filled out a questionnaire to measure their objectification levels. Analysis showed that men who viewed objectified men performed significantly worse on the post math questions.

#### POSTER 50

##### **RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: THE ROLE OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING, SELF-ESTEEM, AND SEXUAL ATTITUDES**

SEIGIE BUTLER, LESLIE HALPERN, ELISABETH O'ROURKE, RENATA VAYSMAN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study examined relationships among executive functioning, self-esteem, sexual attitudes, and sexual risk taking behavior in college students. It was hypothesized that executive functioning, self-esteem, and sexual attitudes would be associated with engaging in sexual behaviors. The findings of this study suggest that for male and female students the psychological factors that contribute to risky sexual behaviors are not the same. Findings from this study could be used to create interventions for sexual risk taking.

#### POSTER 51

##### **THE EFFECT OF STRESS ON EMOTIONAL EATING**

VICTORIA M GRANT (QUINEBAUG VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of stress on emotional eating and potential differences between genders. Two studies were conducted with 146 college students. Participants were exposed to a stressful situation and forced a choice between a healthy or unhealthy food options. In the first study, no significant differences were found. In the second study, significant results were found between perceived stress levels and food selection. Overall, no significant differences between genders were found.

#### POSTER 52

##### **EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WEIGHT CONCERNS, PERCEIVED STRESS AND SOCIOTROPY IN INDIAN ADOLESCENT GIRLS**

HANNA VERHOEVEN, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY), MAUREEN ALMEIDA (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

Weight concerns are emerging among young women in India with globalization and may be correlated with a strong desire to be liked and accepted. Data (N=156; Mean Age=18.62, SD=1.39; St. Xavier's College, Mumbai, India) indicated perceived stress and sociotropy correlated positively ( $p < .05$ ) with weight concerns. These preliminary data indicate that weight concerns are associated with desire to please and stress among young women in India.

#### POSTER 53

##### **GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE CORRELATES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL HELP-SEEKING STIGMA**

NICHOLAS ALBANO, KELLY ZAKY, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Men are less likely to seek psychotherapy than women (Addis & Mahalik, 2003). In light of this, we asked college students (79 men, 236 women) to respond to measures of psychological help-seeking stigma, attitudes concerning mental illness, personality, self-esteem, and parental relationships. Reluctance to receive psychological help was positively associated with stereotyping mental illness and negatively associated with optimism about mental illness among men. These variables were only weakly associated with help-seeking stigma among women.

#### POSTER 54

##### **INVOLVEMENT AND GPA**

JESSICA L. LAMONT, MARIE E. DEROSATO, GENESIS H. LOPEZ, ERIN L. WAY (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

Involvement in campus activities has been associated with higher student academic performance (Melius, 2011; Kuh et al., 2008). We sampled 67 undergraduate students at a small, private university. Correlations between GPA and on campus organization involvement were non-significant; however, there was a significant correlation between self-reported GPA and hours involved in off-campus activities ( $r = -.406, p = .01$ ). This study was likely limited by the use of convenience sampling and over-representation of senior students.

#### POSTER 55

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

SARA TOMPKINS, KATIE K. CHRISTMAN, GREDI GRACARI, CELYNA B. JACKSON, CATHERINE BLASI, ROBERT C. BUTLER (KING'S COLLEGE)

Within society there has been an overall decrease in religiosity. We hypothesized that as a result, religious content in Newspapers would become increasingly negative. We also hypothesized that articles from regions with low religiosity would have significantly more negative content than regions with high religiosity. Our first hypothesis was not supported, but our second one was. Limitations and implications of this study are discussed.

#### POSTER 56

##### **WHOSE JOKE IS IT ANYWAYS? THE EFFECTS OF SELF-ESTEEM ON CULTURAL SENSITIVITY**

JESSICA L. KETCH, KATHLEEN PICCOLI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), DAVID B. STROHMETZ (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how self-esteem may affect one's cultural sensitivity. 53 Participants were subjected to a self-esteem manipulation and evaluated racially insensitive comedians. Participants in the low self-esteem group laughed more at racially



insensitive jokes, regardless of the comedian's race, suggesting that racial humor may be used as a self-esteem repair mechanism. Also, the African American comedian was rated as funnier and more appropriate, which may be an example of modern racism.

#### POSTER 57

##### **THE EFFECT OF SELF-COMPASSION ON ACHIEVEMENT GOALS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

YE-EUN KIM (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

Self-compassion has been shown to have positive association with mastery achievement goals and negative association with performance achievement goals. This study extended extant correlational research and experimentally examined the effect of self-compassion on achievement goal orientation. Results suggest that increased state self-compassion had no effect on achievement goals; participants in the self-compassion condition did not display significantly higher levels of mastery goals nor lower levels of performance goals. Limitations and future direction are discussed.

#### POSTER 58

##### **EXAMINING INDIVIDUAL PERCEPTIONS AND MISCONCEPTIONS REGARDING PROPER ANTIBIOTIC USAGE**

CASEY MULHOLLAND, MAC GORDON, ERIN M. HILL (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

Antibiotic resistance is becoming an increasing concern as the efficacy of antibiotics decreases. This study examined the common misconceptions about the proper usage of antibiotics. Spearman's rho correlations indicated a significant relationship between seeking of antibiotics and reported dissatisfaction for not receiving antibiotics on a doctor's visit for bronchitis. A significant portion of the population remains uninformed about proper antibiotic use. Therefore further psychological research is needed to understand motivations and antibiotic resistance-relevant behaviors.

#### POSTER 59

##### **THE SUPERHUMANIZATION BIAS AND ITS INFLUENCE ON HEIGHT AND WEIGHT PERCEPTION**

JOCELYN ROBINSON (MOBOPHOTO)

Superhumanization is the attribution of superhuman capabilities to black individuals over white individuals. These superhuman capabilities include superhuman speed, superhuman strength, telekinesis, and the ability to tell the future. The present study examines how the superhumanization of black people influences physical perception and further, if black individuals are seen as heavier and taller than white individuals. The results revealed that participants estimated the black target to be significantly taller and heavier than the white target.

#### POSTER 60

##### **CORRELATION OF COMPASSION OF OTHERS' LIVES SCALE WITH THE FEAR OF COMPASSION SCALE**

ALEXA STRELECKI (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study sought to determine a correlation between the Compassion of Others' Lives (COOL) Scale and the Fear of Compassion Scale. Eighty-nine undergraduate students at a Pennsylvania state university participated in the study. Participants filled out a questionnaire that consisted of both scales. Results indicated a significant correlation between the overall COOL scale and overall Fear of Compassion scale. [ $r = .245, n = 89, p = .010$ ]

#### POSTER 61

##### **THE EFFECTS OF PARENTING STYLES ON PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

SHANNON (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Diana Baumrind's parenting styles have influenced many different types of research on children's attachment and adjustment and how those parenting styles influence a child's ability to adapt to daily life. The present study looks at how parenting style can influence one's personality, specifically level of neuroticism and openness to new experiences, and social anxiety. 54 participants were students from a liberal arts college in Northeastern United States. Results revealed that there were two significant relationships, neuroticism and social anxiety ( $r = .682, p < .001$ ) and social anxiety and paternal authoritarian parenting style ( $r = -.327, p = .028$ ). The results have important implications for further research on this topic or more in-depth research topics in the future.

#### POSTER 62

##### **SOCIETAL FEAR OF SEXUAL ASSAULT**

SAMANTHA JOHNSON (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The present study examines the fear that society has of sexual assault, and the self-protective behaviors individuals exhibit to lower their risk of victimization. The data for this research was collected using Survey Monkey, inviting individuals to participate using social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and email. Participants were asked to answer questions regarding their fear of being sexually assaulted, the threat of assault they perceive in various situations, and the self-protective measures they take to lower their risk of being assaulted. Analyses revealed significant results. Age was negatively correlated with perceived social danger and home security precautions, while fear of rape was positively correlated with perceived social danger and constrained behaviors. Implications for further research are discussed.

#### POSTER 63

##### **AN ARCHIVAL ANALYSIS OF CHRISTIAN AND ISLAMIC TEACHINGS ON RAPE**

AMANDA JOANNE DESANTIS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), DARRYL HILL (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

The purpose of this study was to determine whether ISIS' version of Islam and fundamental Christian groups are facilitating rape culture and victim blaming attitudes. This study used online religious sources to support the hypotheses. Results suggest that these groups do facilitate victim blaming attitudes and rape culture by sympathizing with perpetrators, policing the way women dress and act and giving them the responsibility of not getting raped, and by adhering to the Just World Belief.

#### POSTER 64

##### **EYE-CONTACT TRAINING REDUCES ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL ANXIETY**

SIERRA MARIE TRUDEL, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present investigation assessed whether practicing eye contact improved social self-efficacy and flourishing, and reduced social anxiety. Twenty-one undergraduates were randomly assigned to experience a 3-session highly interpersonal eye-contact training or modified control training. Participants who experienced interpersonal eye-contact training reported significantly lower eye-contact anxiety and interaction anxiety than students who received the control training. Thus, practicing eye contact with another individual may promote less stressful social interactions.

#### POSTER 65

##### **RELIGION AND GENDER**

KATIE K. CHRISTMAN, ROBERT C. BUTLER (KING'S COLLEGE)

Few research studies have explored media portrayals of gender roles within religious contexts. We reviewed 701 newspaper articles and evaluated them for content consistent with male and female stereotypes. The results of our study support that media portrays men and women consistent with gender stereotypes. Given the power of media to influence society, media outlets may want to evaluate portrayals of men and women in religious contexts in an effort to promote social justice.

#### POSTER 66

##### **CONNECTIONS BETWEEN AUTHORITARIANISM AND DEONTOLOGICAL VERSUS CONSEQUENTIALIST MORAL REASONING STRATEGIES**

KATHRYN MCELWEE, JECENIA DURAN, PHILIP DUNWOODY (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Research has shown that highly religious or politically conservative individuals are high in authoritarianism. The present study aims to examine how sociopolitical orientations of authoritarianism relate to different moral reasoning strategies. We hypothesize that those high in authoritarianism will be high in deontological moral reasoning and low in consequentialism. A survey was administered to 257 college students. As predicted, authoritarianism was positively correlated with deontological moral reasoning and negatively correlated with consequentialist moral reasoning.

#### POSTER 67

##### **THE EFFECTS OF CANDIDATE GENDER AND QUALIFICATION ON MOCK HIRING DECISIONS**

ZHANTTAL CASTRO (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

This study examined gender role stereotypes as they pertain to hiring decisions. It was hypothesized that the interaction between gender and qualifications of fictitious candidates would have an effect on evaluative rating scales. Results showed no significant interaction, however candidate qualification did have a significant effect on one rating scale item regarding likelihood of hiring. These data indicate that qualifications were weighed more heavily in participants' decision to hire the candidates than gender role stereotypes.

#### POSTER 68

##### **THE EFFECT OF HEALTH INFORMATION FOUND ON THE INTERNET ON KNOWLEDGE OF STDs, PERCEIVED VULNERABILITY TO STDs, AND HEALTH LOCUS OF CONTROL**

LOGAN CAREY (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Evaluated the role of health information found on the internet in information efficacy. One hundred college students read an article about STDs from (a) the CDC, b) WebMD, or c) Yahoo News. Knowledge of STDs, perceived vulnerability, and health locus of control were assessed. Results indicate that participants who read the article from WebMD had more knowledge regarding STDs than did those who read article from Yahoo News.

#### POSTER 69

##### **COLLEGE IDENTITY SALIENCE, STRESS, AND COLLEGE PERFORMANCE**

MATTHEW PLESO, CHRIS NIEBAUER (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the relationship between college identity salience, college performance, and stress. It was hypothesized that individuals with a higher college identity salience receive higher grades and are less stressed. Results showed a significant positive correlation between perceived performance and actual performance as well as between stress and the level to which they feel their identity is "being attacked". Only male participants showed significant positive correlation between identity salience and stress as well.

#### POSTER 70

##### **WORKPLACE SELF-EXPANSION: CAN YOU MAKE BORING JOB TASKS BETTER?**

BRITTANY D'ANNUNZIO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY M. D'ANNUNZIO, NICOLE CAPPUCCINO, ERIN K. HUGHES, GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI JR. (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The study examined if a self-expanding activity can influence

perceptions of a boring job task. Results indicate that engaging in a new and interesting task (i.e., listening to a TED talk) made data entry more enjoyable compared to those who listened to relaxing water or who had silence.

#### POSTER 71

##### **EXISTENTIAL SHAME SURVEY: A STUDY OF VALIDITY USING ANXIETY, ANGER, & SELF-IDENTITY**

STEPHANIE TAVERNA, AA, INGRID TULLOCH (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to validate a measure of the construct "existential shame" and its demographic correlates. Sixty-one undergraduates completed scales for trait anxiety, trait anger, an existential shame scale (ESS), and demographic information. Results revealed high internal reliability for ESS, discriminant validity with the trait anger scale and convergent validity with existential shame and trait anxiety. Median existential shame differed by self-reported sexual identity. These results suggest ESS is a valid measure of the construct.

#### POSTER 72

##### **THE INFLUENCE OF POSITIVE EXPOSURE: LGBT ACCEPTANCE AND TOLERANCE ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES**

CATHERINE GINGRAS (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates implicit (IAT) and explicit (HATH) attitudes about homosexuality and the effect of persuasive messages and religious participation. Students (n=48) read a vignette portraying a positive or negative "coming out" narrative, completed implicit and explicit measures of prejudice, and reported level of religious participation. Explicit measures of prejudice were higher than implicit. Positive narratives reduced implicit prejudice (IAT) compared to a control group. Religious participation was associated with higher levels of explicit prejudice.

#### POSTER 73

##### **HOW STUDENTS' BODY SIZES ARE RELATED TO PERCEPTIONS OF A FEMALE PROFESSOR**

RACHEL MARIE SCRIVANO, JENNA L. SCISCO (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), GARY W. GIUMETTI (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

Obese adults face discrimination in the workforce (O'Brien, Latner, Ebner & Hunter, 2013). This study hypothesized that participants with higher BMIs will have positive preferences for obese applicants. No significant interactions were found between the participants' BMI and weight status of the hiring candidate. However, a marginally significant trend presented that higher BMI participants projected being more satisfied with having an obese candidate as their advisor,  $F(3,153) = 2.46, p = .065$ ,

#### POSTER 74

##### **EFFECTS OF ANNOUNCED DONOR FRAMING ON CONTRIBUTION BEHAVIOR IN A PUBLIC GOODS GAME**

#### WITH THRESHOLD

JULIA MARIE HLAVACIK, RONALD P. MONACK, JONATHAN L. WETZEL (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Non-profit organizations depend on donations from individuals and outside organizations to operate. Matching schemes are commonly used to encourage donors to contribute. One proposed alternative to a matching scheme utilizes a large 'lead donor' announcement to incentivize donations. We investigate this announced donor phenomenon in a computerized experiment. Utilizing a threshold public goods game model and two different scripts, we manipulate the pre-experimental script and compare differences in both group and individual behaviors.

#### POSTER 75

##### **ALCOHOL USE, SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOR, AND RESIDENTIAL STATUS AMONG COLLEGE WOMEN**

TERRENCE CALISTRO, MELISSA AUGUSTIN, KELLEY BOYCE, JENNA MARKAKIS, NATALIA PLAWIAK, CLAUDIA SANTOYA (MERCY COLLEGE)

The purpose of the current study is to expand this area of research by exploring and describing how alcohol use, sexual risk behavior, and HIV knowledge differs by residential status among female college students. Findings in the current study support previous research indicating that although HIV knowledge among college students is high, sexual risk behavior among this population is also high.

#### POSTER 76

##### **SELF-ESTEEM, SELF-DISCLOSURE, AND FACEBOOK: A REPLICATION OF FOREST AND WOOD (2012)**

ERIN SULLIVAN, ALICIA BYLSMA, BRIANNA ALLARD (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

Social media may foster interpersonal relationships because they are platforms for self-disclosure. Facebook could potentially be helpful for individuals who struggle with in-person interactions, like people with low self-esteem. In a replication of the Forest and Wood (2012) study, the present findings suggest that individuals with lower self-esteem perceive Facebook as a safer place for self-disclosure than in-person interactions. However, other findings were not reproduced in the present investigation. Implications of these differences are discussed.

#### POSTER 77

##### **THE EFFECT OF BODY VALIDATION ON SELF-OBJECTIFICATION IN WOMEN**

BRIANNA ELYSE VERY, KRISTIN HENKEL CISTULLI (SAINT JOSEPH COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to determine whether or not asking participants to validate different aspects of their bodies, either their physical appearance or body competence, might alleviate the effects of self-objectification. Results suggested that there were no differences between women who wrote about physical

beauty, body competence, and a control group. In general, the women in this study tended not to self-objectify, which may be the result of campus culture.

#### **POSTER 78**

##### **LIKELIHOOD AND MORAL RATING OF PROSOCIAL AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ZACHARY PAUL TURTOLA, GLORIA LEVENTHAL (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Twenty-four prosocial and antisocial scenarios were presented to 35 female and 15 male undergraduates. Participants rated how likely they would engage in the behavior described and "goodness/badness" of the behavior. Females were more likely to act in a prosocial manner when there was self-gain; males were more likely to act in a prosocial manner when there was risk. Likelihood of acting antisocially for self was not related to moral rating of the behavior.

#### **POSTER 79**

##### **ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MASCULINITY & FEMININITY CHARACTERISTICS AND STRESS MANAGEMENT IN INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS**

PATRICK J. VITTNER, SAMANTHA M. MUSE, CLARE M. MEHTA (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the associations between interpersonal support and stress management in 130 male college students. The study also investigated the associations between masculinity and femininity and interpersonal support. Interpersonal support was positively associated with stress management. Masculinity was positively associated with interpersonal support. Femininity was positively associated with interpersonal support.

#### **POSTER 80**

##### **UNDERGRADUATE THOUGHTS, FEELINGS, AND BEHAVIORS TOWARDS RELIGIOUS AND NONRELIGIOUS GROUPS**

CATHERINE LEE BUTT, DAVID RYAN SCHURTZ (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated perceptions of atheists and agnostics. One hundred seventy seven undergraduate students received a survey based on one of four religious and nonreligious groups: atheism, agnosticism, Islam, and Christianity. Significantly more enthusiasm was reported by participants for Christians than atheists and agnostics. Participants also reported significantly more willingness to interact with Christians than agnostics and Muslims. Participants also reported significantly stronger feelings of kinship and pride towards Christians.

#### **POSTER 81**

##### **THE EFFECTS OF COMPLIMENTARY WORDS BY STRANGERS AND FAMILY ON STATE SELF-ESTEEM**

MELISSA AVECILLAS (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Research has focused on how valuable compliments from significant others are, but fails to explore inferences about people providing the compliments. Compliments from strangers were expected to be valued more than praise from family. Participants (N = 60) responded to trait self-esteem measures and then received two types of feedback (i.e., stranger, family) in randomized order. A statistically reliable change in state self-esteem was observed. These data have implications for communication techniques in therapeutic settings.

#### **POSTER 82**

##### **PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF SELF-WEIGHING ON COLLEGE-AGED WOMEN**

MARIA KARAMOURTOPOULOS, ELLIOTT R. WEINSTEIN, TIMOTHY A. CASTANO, ANDREA E. MERCURIO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Research exploring the effects of self-weighing on psychological health has been mixed. We examined the role of self-weighing on appearance and weight-related schemas in average-weight young women. We predicted that women in the weighing condition would report more weight and body-related thoughts, greater body dissatisfaction, and lower mood than women in the control condition. Results generally did not support our hypotheses; however, one marginally significant trend suggested that self-weighing activated greater weight related thoughts.

#### **POSTER 83**

##### **ARE MEN MORE TRANSPHOBIC THAN WOMEN?**

ALEX B SHARO (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

It's understood that there is a bias against transgender individuals (Bradford, J., et al 2013). This study examined how knowledge of one's gender affects attractiveness ratings. The results show a significant three-way interaction. Attraction depended on the gender of the rater, the gender of the face and if the gender of the face was known or unknown. Men rated the transgender women face higher when they did not know her gender identity.

#### **POSTER 84**

##### **ANXIETY AND HEART RATE**

JONATHAN SPECTOR, RICHARD USHKA (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

The focus of this poster presentation will be to show the results of an experimental study examining the effects of prayer in response to a perceived anxiety provoking event. Prayer has consistently been used to help individuals find comfort in times of anxiety and fear. Our study is designed to renew and promote the idea of using prayer in times of distress.

#### **POSTER 85**

##### **NARCISSISM AND MORAL TRANSGRESSIONS**

ALANA PICOZZI, NATASHA TORRENCE, STEPHEN ANDERSON, RANDALL VIOLETTE, LYDIA ECKSTEIN JACKSON (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

Trait narcissism has been shown to predict immoral transgressions, especially in contexts where behavior can be rationalized as something else. This study sought to assess trait narcissism and unfair resource division in the context of a ticket-allocation task. Results were consistent with previous research in demonstrating that participants high in trait narcissism were statistically more likely to unfairly favor themselves. The subcomponents of grandiose/exhibitionism and entitlement/exploitativeness were also shown to predict immoral allocation.

#### **POSTER 86**

##### **WHAT'S REALLY HAPPENING? AN EXAMINATION OF FACTORS RELATED TO RISKY SEX IN THE STUDY ABROAD POPULATION**

KAITLYN BLEIWEISS, TIFFANY MARCANTONIO, DJ ANGELONE, BRIANNA BEULAH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Study abroad students engage in risky sexual behavior; however, there is a dearth of literature examining factors that influence the behavior. Sexual sensation seeking, alcohol and sex expectancies and drinking behaviors were examined in relation to study abroad student's risky sex. Contrary to the literature, none of the factors were endorsed by risky students, but were by non-risky ones. Future research should aim to examine larger sample sizes to generalize this finding.

#### **POSTER 87**

##### **IS STEM RUNNING OUT OF STEAM FOR ASIAN AMERICANS?**

DANIEL CHAI (ROSLYN HIGH SCHOOL)

Research has shown that Asian Americans have to outperform other races academically to receive equal consideration by colleges. This experiment was the first to test whether this bias is directed towards all Asian Americans or only those who fit the model minority stereotype. College admissions officers rated a stereotypical Asian American student least likely to be accepted to their schools, suggesting that stereotypical Asian American students are particularly disadvantaged in admissions.

#### **POSTER 88**

##### **THE SINGLE STIGMA: INVESTIGATING THE PERCEPTIONS OF SINGLE PARENTS**

NATHAN YANG (ROSLYN HIGH SCHOOL)

This experiment investigated the impact of a parent's gender and marital status on perceptions of the parent and child. Participants read vignettes that manipulated a parent's gender and marital status and then evaluated the parent's competence and the wellbeing of his or her child. Small but significant biases against mothers and children of divorced parents were found, suggesting

that while some biases linger, they have been eroding over time.

#### **POSTER 89**

##### **INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS IN THE CLASSROOM: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH**

KRISTEN BARCZYNSKI, MITCHELL HORRELL, MEGAN MATEJCIC, SEON RIPLEY, JULIA SIMEONE, ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), JOHN DOBSON, DBA (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Data were collected to evaluate a strategy for interdisciplinary teaching and learning. Business students were asked to give international management suggestions to a CEO looking to expand production to a collectivist culture. Social psychology students provided expertise on implications of American management practices on a collectivistic workforce. Results indicate improvements in the quality of the memos following interaction with the psychology students under some circumstances. Implications are discussed.

#### **POSTER 90**

##### **DOES THE DOUBLE STANDARD STILL EXIST? COMPARING MEN AND WOMEN'S ATTITUDES TOWARDS PREMARITAL SEX**

STEPHANIE NICOLE RODRIGUES, JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated the sexual double standard and the influence of age, relationship status, and religiosity. Results showed that premarital sex was more accepted for people who were female, older, in a relationship, and non-religious. In non-religious participants, women had more negative attitudes towards premarital sex than men. Participants' perception of others' attitude towards premarital sex correlated with their own attitude. Results suggest that the double standard may only be present under specific circumstances.

#### **POSTER 91**

##### **ASSESSING THE MULTICULTURAL CLIMATE OF A UNIVERSITY SETTING**

BRETT D L SELF, VIRGINIA N. IANNONE (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to assess the multicultural climate of a small, private university. Results showed that both the student and faculty/staff cohort showed a similar level of competence in knowledge and sensitivity, but the students scored lower in terms of the propensity to act to stop social injustices. Additionally, there were several group differences found based on demographic characteristics such as gender, sexuality, and political affiliation. Limitations and future directions are discussed.

#### **POSTER 92**

##### **ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN**

ANNE PRICE, JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This research examined the effects of trait aggression and previous experiences with physical punishment on attitudes towards physical punishment of children in a convenience sample of 70 college students. An ANOVA found only a significant main effect of previous experience with physical punishment on attitudes about punishing children. People with high levels of physical punishment as children held more positive attitudes about punishing children than those with lower levels of physical punishment.

#### POSTER 93

##### **INFLUENCE OF RAVE CULTURE ON BELIEFS REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF ECSTASY AND WELL-BEING**

ANGELIQUE PALERMO (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study investigated the relationships regarding beliefs about the rave culture, beliefs about the effects of MDMA (main ingredient in ecstasy) and an individual's state of well-being. Surveys were administered assessing demographics, a belief on ecstasy use, and whether or not the participant had rave experience. Although ravers were more likely to rate the effects of ecstasy as being positive as opposed to non-ravers, there was no difference amongst well-being between the groups.

#### POSTER 94

##### **RIGHT HEMISPHERIC ACTIVATION AND BELIEF OF BEING MORE MAGICAL THAN OTHERS**

BRANDON M STRINGERT (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY), BRANDON M STRINGERT, AUSTIN WALLS (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

Hand preference and hemispheric dominance is associated with superstitious thinking. 102 right handed undergraduate students were asked to fill out three surveys, including the Magical Ideation Scale, a Line Bisection Test, and Skeptic Beliefs scale. While hemispheric activation was not associated with overall magical thinking or skepticism, it was associated with how skeptical a participant believed they were in comparison to others.

#### POSTER 95

##### **EVALUATING THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF A NEW SCALE FOR UNIQUENESS SEEKING**

MARGARET RITTLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), BETHANY STROTHER, LAUREN WEAVER, HUNTER FOLTZ, ASHTON JUDY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study validated a new measure for uniqueness seeking, the Belmont Uniqueness Seeking Scale (BUSS). Sixty-three participants (17 men; 46 women), ages 18-22 completed five surveys measuring individualism and self-esteem (to establish convergent validity) and collectivism and conformity (to establish discriminant validity), in addition to the already valid Need for Uniqueness scale and the BUSS in order to establish construct

validity. The results suggest the BUSS has acceptable convergent and discriminant validity and internal reliability.

#### POSTER 96

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORALITY AND PROSOCIAL MESSAGES**

HALEY ANN EASH, MICHELLE GUTHRIE YARWOOD, ANDREW PECK, KAYLA KING, ALEXIS WEISSER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to focus on the relationship between an individuals' morality and their responses to prosocial messages, as well as how their responses to prosocial messages change over time. I asked participants to evaluate written messages regarding on-campus initiatives to reduce sexual misconduct. The purpose of our study was to assess how the order of these messages influence participants' bystander attitudes.

#### POSTER 97

##### **THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON BODY IMAGE**

SHANNON MORIARITY (CASTLETON UNIVERSITY)

I explored the relationship between social media use and body image in an undergraduate sample. Unexpectedly, we found no significant differences in body dissatisfaction between males and females. However, as predicted, there was a significant relationship between frequent social media use and body dissatisfaction. Further analyses revealed that perfectionism increased as participants reported more frequent social media use, and that male body dissatisfaction was more affected by social media use than was female body dissatisfaction.

#### POSTER 98

##### **SELF-CARE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: WHY BIAS OF STYLE?**

AUSTEN L. TARABAY, SAMANTHA WALKER, MARISA RODRIGUEZ (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

Self-care is "what people do for themselves to maintain health, and prevent illness" (WHO, 2011). The current study tested if college students participate more in active forms of self-care rather than sedentary. Students completed a questionnaire with questions regarding physical/environmental, mental/emotional and spiritual/social health. The results demonstrated a significant difference such that students prefer active over sedentary self-care. Students could be reminded of the benefits of sedentary self-care, in an attempt to balance this.

#### POSTER 99

##### **"LET ME TAKE A SELFIE": EFFECTS OF INSTAGRAM PHOTOS ON PERSONALITY RATINGS**

DEANA A FRITZ (CENTENARY COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Past research has looked at personality ratings and how these may impact behavior on social networking sites; however, most

work examined Facebook and Twitter. The current study investigated the effects of different types of photos posted to Instagram on personality ratings. Participants (N = 70) viewed Instagram postings and rated their views of a fictitious profile owner's personality. Selfies were rated higher on the Narcissism Personality Inventory (Raskin & Terry, 1988) than materialistic pictures.

#### POSTER 100

##### THE EFFECTS OF INFORMATION ON HELPING PERCEPTIONS AND THE BYSTANDER EFFECT

COURTNEY GRONZDIOWSKI (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The bystander effect is a robust phenomenon, but few studies have examined the effects of education on helping perceptions. Participants were randomly assigned to watch a base rate, small numbers, or a theoretical video. There was a significant difference between participants' ratings of their own helping behavior ( $M = 5.79$ ,  $SD = 1.07$ ) and a similar other's helping behavior ( $M = 5.14$ ,  $SD = 1.27$ ),  $F(1, 113) = 50.16$ ,  $p < .001$ ,

Friday, March 4, 2016

8:00am-9:20am

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Poster Westside Ballroom Salons 3 & 4

**COGNITIVE POSTER SESSION**  
Friday, March 4, 2016  
8:00am-9:20am

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CHAIR: JESSECAE MARSH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

#### POSTER 1

##### PERCEIVED BEAUTY OF ELONGATED SHAPE: IS THERE A LIMIT TO CONTOUR COMPLEXITY?

JAY FRIEDENBERG, GREGORY INZINNA, MARKIE TERIELE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Undergraduate observers were asked to judge the beauty of shapes varying in elongation and number of sides. We generated random contour polygons at five different axis lengths (70, 100, 130, 160 and 190 mm) and for three different side conditions (16, 24, and 32 sides). Beauty ratings increased with elongation but decreased with number of sides. The results suggest a preference for patterns with a limited amount of complexity.

#### POSTER 2

##### THE INFLUENCE OF REMOTE INTERACTION AND ACTION-SPECIFIC EFFECTS ON SELF-TO-OBJECT SPATIAL JUDGMENTS

NATHAN GREENAUER, CATHERINE MELLO, GABRIELLE DEBACH, ELIZABETH MUMMAU (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

The present study assessed the extent to which isomorphic modes of interaction with tools are necessary for compression of

egocentric distance estimates. Participants estimated distances following target interaction using a tool that was not a direct extension of their body. Thus, we assessed whether distance compression occurs for non-isomorphic interactions across long distances. Our results suggest that the ability to interact, not the mode of interaction, drives egocentric distance compression effects associated with tool use.

#### POSTER 3

##### HIGH AND LOW SKILL IN VISOSPATIAL PERFORMANCE: AN EYEGAZE TRACKING ANALYSIS.

KELSEY MATTINGLY, DELFINA BEL, MATTHEW DAVES, LINXI FENG, ALLISON HALT, ALLYSON JAYNE, HANNAH KEBEDE, MERCEDES ROBINSON, EMILY O'DONNELL, JOLIE SMUDIN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The JLAP (Judgment of Line Angle Orientation) task was administered to 90 undergraduates and the top 10 percent and bottom 15 percent in performance were invited back to retake the test. The scan paths of the two groups differed in the time spent comparing target lines to the comparison lines, as opposed to processing the target lines themselves. These differences are interpreted to reflect inherent differences in processing of spatial content.

#### POSTER 4

##### INDUCING GRATITUDE IMPROVES RELATIONAL PROCESSING ON A VISUAL PERCEPTION TASK

COURTNEY TAYLOR, KATHRYN KONNIK, TYLER MIRANDO, NATHAN LANNAN, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates performed a visual perception task before and after a writing intervention induced gratitude, positive affect (without gratitude), negative affect, or neutral affect. Within the task participants are instructed to ignore context (absolute judgment) or use contextual information to make judgments (relative judgment). Inducing gratitude, but not positive affect in general, significantly improved performance on the relative judgment, whereas inducing negative affect improved performance on absolute judgments. Thus, feeling grateful for people improved relational processing.

#### POSTER 5

##### EFFECTS OF DRAWING OBJECTS UPSIDE-DOWN: TESTING THE MISPERCEPTION HYPOTHESIS OF DRAWING ACCURACY

JUSTIN OSTROFSKY LAUREN CONKLIN, KRISTA THOMSON, MARGARET SLUSARCZYK, CHELSEA WILLIAMSON (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

Art educators have argued that drawing objects upside-down causes better drawings. However, perceptual recognition research has demonstrated that individuals are worse at recognizing spatial relationships of objects when upside-down. By asking participants to draw a face while it is upright and upside-down, we demonstrate that drawing faces upside-down either impairs spatial drawing accuracy (in reproducing the

distance between the eyes and mouth) or does not affect drawing accuracy (in reproducing the distance between the eyes).

## POSTER 6

### ROBUST RECOGNITION OF FAMOUS FACES

EDWARD J CRAWLEY, PHD., LISA KOSSUTH, AMANDA BATTLE (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Cueing (eyes vs. mouth) during the study phase and orientation of the face (upright vs. inverted) during recognition influenced recognition of non-famous faces but not famous faces. Specifically, cueing the eyes during study reduced the inversion effect for non-famous faces. Recognition of famous faces was not influenced by either of these manipulations. These results support the idea that recognition of famous faces may be robust because they are associated with semantic information (e.g., occupation, name).

## POSTER 7

### A DISSOCIATION OF THE FACE PROCESSING REGIONS IN CHILDREN USING TWO TIMECOURSE MODELS

YI GAO (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), JONATHAN O'RAWE, HOI-CHUNG LEUNG (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

We examined the responses of face selective regions to visual stimuli in children using two different time course models, sustained and linear decay of signal. Our analysis showed a dissociation between the face selective regions by their response pattern. While the fusiform face area showed a more sustained response, the superior temporal sulcus showed a linear decay response over time. This result suggested that face selective brain regions may serve different functions during face processing.

## POSTER 8

### AN INVESTIGATION OF AUTOMATIC ACCESS TO SPATIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF NUMBERS

PATRICK DWYER, YOAV ARIEH (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

In the Spatial Numerical Association of Response Codes (SNARC) effect, people respond quicker to numbers when the response key's position is congruent with the spatial representation of the number. We presented participants with different proportions of congruent and incongruent stimuli in a numerical parity task. Results indicated that the strength and direction of the SNARC effect was contingent on the stimulus distribution: the more congruent stimuli the larger the SNARC effect.

## POSTER 9

### THE EFFECTS OF AXIS ORIENTATION ON MENTAL ROTATION PERFORMANCE

BERNARD P. GEE, CHELSEA AQUINO (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Detecting visual changes is essential in adapting and interacting in our world. This research examined how spatial processing varies dependent upon how we perceive objects related to depth and angular disparities. Human subjects were tested on a mental rotation task about the three cardinal axes. Performance was best along the vertical axis. When encountering objects in our environment, the most common viewpoints are along this axis of rotation.

## POSTER 10

### THE EFFECTS OF STIMULUS CONTENT AND BODY POSITIONING ON MENTAL ROTATION

KRISTY MATASAVAGE, BERNARD P. GEE (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Visuospatial skill helps us to imagine how to arrange luggage or quickly recognize objects from different vantage points. The focus of this study was the interaction between stimulus type and body positioning, and its effect on mental rotation. Participants were better at the task with presentations of hand stimuli versus geometrical shapes, and hand placement in front of the body versus behind the back. This study demonstrated the importance of sensorimotor integration in spatial reasoning.

## POSTER 11

### SMALL ELEPHANTS AND BIG NEEDLES: PERCEPTUAL INFORMATION DOES NOT AFFECT WORD PROCESSING

NATALIE A. KACINIK (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KOLE NORBERG (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ELLIOT KLEIN, MIRIAM FEINTUCH, ARIELLA GOLDBERG, LEAH SAMOUHA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study tested whether the representation and processing of word meaning is indeed "embodied" and grounded in perceptual experiences (e.g., Barsalou, 2008; Glenberg, 2010). Participants performed lexical (word/nonword) and semantic (natural/artificial) decisions on words where font size was manipulated to be congruent or incongruent with an object's actual size. Similar to our previous findings, font size did not significantly affect participants' judgments in either task, thereby presenting a challenge for embodied accounts of word meaning.

## POSTER 12

### TRADEOFF OF STIMULUS DURATION AND REACTION TIME ON ACCURACY IN RATS

CINDY LIN (QUEENS COLLEGE), DANIEL D. KURYLO (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Reaction time (RT) varies with the amount of sensory data processed. For longer RT, a trade-off exists between performance enhancement due to extended processing, and performance reduction due to fading stimulus representations. In the current study, the presentation time was varied for a simple and complex stimulus. Results suggest that complex stimuli maintain an internal representation of the stimulus, where



extended RT benefits performance. This suggest that stimulus representation is sustained within the visual system.

#### POSTER 13

##### THE PROCESSING OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTION-LADEN WORDS DURING READING

EMMA L. STARR, H. FAYE KNICKERBOCKER, REBECCA L. JOHNSON, ANNA M. HALL, DAPHNE M. PRETI, SARAH ROSE SLATE (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), JEANETTE ALTARRIBA (SUNY ALBANY)

Recent research (Knickerbocker et al., 2013; Scott et al., 2013) using eye-tracking methodology has documented the effect of emotionality of words on eye-movements during reading. The current study examined the effect of emotion-laden words (e.g., birthday, funeral). The results indicate that emotion-laden words affect reading similarly to emotion words, in that they produce shorter fixations compared to neutral words. However, the time course of processing is different for emotion and emotion-laden words.

#### POSTER 14

##### ATTENTION, PRIMING, AND CHANGE BLINDNESS

AUSTIN BURNS (MARIETTA COLLEGE), MEGAN HENDRICH, CHRISTOPHER KLEIN (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

This study examined if contextual priming influences a person's ability to detect changes in visual stimuli. Participants were primed with a paragraph that was related or unrelated to the picture that followed, and then tested using the flicker paradigm (Rensink, O'Reagan, & Clark, 1997) to see if priming affected detection times of changing items. It was found that the related and unrelated priming conditions had significantly faster detection times than the neutral prime condition.

#### POSTER 15

##### IMPACT OF MILD TBI ON VISUAL SCANNING AND CHANGE BLINDNESS PERFORMANCE

GEORGE SPILICH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), KATIE ABRAMS (WASHINGTON COLLGE), MUZAMIL BASHIR, KATHLEEN BRENNAN, ANNA GJERTSEN, CLAIRE HOFSTEDT, JESSICA ROSEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

A total of 53 College students (22 controls and 31 concussed) viewed ten short videos that demonstrated the Rensinck change blindness phenomenon while gaze tracks were recorded. =When compared with controls, TBI individuals detected significantly fewer changes and took significantly longer to detect the change when successful. In addition, their gaze paths differed from those of the controls. The results are interpreted in light of potential attentional problems associated with TBI.

#### POSTER 16

##### POSITIVE INFORMATION FACILITATES TEMPORAL ALLOCATION OF ATTENTION

SHAWN E FAGAN (THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MARIANN WEIERICH (HUNTER COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK; THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The ability to prioritize attentional resources is fundamental to successful functioning in the world. We tested the influence of affect on the facilitation and disengagement of attention in a normative sample. We also tested the influence of individual differences in state anxiety on attention allocation. Positive, but not negative or neutral, stimuli facilitated attention and state anxiety drove this effect. Future research should incorporate state affect to more precisely assess attention to affective information.

#### POSTER 17

##### MEASURE OF ADAPTIVE AND MALADAPTIVE ABSORPTION

MADLIN D. LAUSTEN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), KATY COFFER (BELMONT), SCARLET SANDERS, BRITTANY YAEGER, PETE GIORDANO (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study validated a new measure of absorption, the Measure of Adaptive and Maladaptive Absorption (MAMA), which consists of two subscales measuring adaptive absorption and maladaptive absorption. Participants completed the Tellegen Absorption Scale and Dissociative Experiences Scale as measures of convergent validity and the Attention-Related Cognitive Errors Scale and Mind-Wandering Questionnaire as measures of discriminant validity. Results suggest convergent validity and internal reliability, and support the distinction between adaptive and maladaptive absorption.

#### POSTER 18

##### EMPATHY AND SOCIAL AWARENESS AFFECT CHANGE DETECTION OF EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION

KENDALL WOLOWICZ, SUSAN DAVIS, ANGEL AGU (UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON)

Gradual changes in expressions of facial emotional are detected more frequently than gradual changes in neutral (non-emotional) stimuli. This change detection is impacted by social awareness and empathy. Paradoxically, confidence is exaggerated even when detection of these changes is low. Subjective reports and implicit memory data support the important role of relatively oblivious attention in avoiding change blindness.

#### POSTER 19

##### COLOR AS CONTEXT CUE FOR THE MERE EXPOSURE EFFECT

ELISE SOARES (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The mere exposure effect suggests that preference is shown for familiar items. de Zilva, Mitchell, & Newell (2013) found that this effect is dependent on the match between exposure and test context. We attempted to expand this idea and see whether color could serve as a context cue for the mere exposure effect.

Items were presented with white or color backgrounds as cues. Mere exposure effects were found for intact items regardless of color backgrounds.

#### POSTER 20

##### **NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO ATTACHMENT-RELATED STIMULI IN GRIEVING INDIVIDUALS**

JASMINE FAY, SUZANNE CLERKIN (PURCHASE COLLEGE)

The current study utilized electroencephalography during performance of an emotional Stroop task to examine the impact of attachment-related emotional priming on cognitive control in bereaved individuals. The study provided evidence of increased attention to attachment-related and negative stimuli, as well as a moderation of initial attention and threat-processing by individual attachment and coping styles.

#### POSTER 21

##### **THE DYNAMICS OF BEST LAID PLANS: TRACING RESPONSE SCHEDULING IN SKILLED TYPING**

LAWRENCE P. BEHMER JR., MATHEW J. C. CRUMP (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF CUNY)

This talk presents evidence for predictions made by computational models about parallel and serial activation of action sequences during skilled motor performance. While employing a go-signal procedure that forced typists to occasionally stop and type a previous or future letter, we observed that future responses displayed graded activation states consistent with parallel models of activation. These findings support competitive queuing models employing a winner-take-all mechanism for selecting the most active element over other inhibited elements.

#### POSTER 22

##### **CONFLICT ADAPTATION IS NOT CONSISTENT ACROSS TASKS OF COGNITIVE CONTROL**

ALEX DA COSTA FERRO, LESLIE MARTIN, CAITLIN GIROUARD, SHANNON O'BRIEN, AMINDA O'HARE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT DARTMOUTH)

Conflict adaptation is found across tasks of cognitive control. A comparison of the flanker and the Stroop tasks ( $n = 42$ ) found significant conflict adaptation in the flanker but not the Stroop task. While both of these tasks measure cognitive control, there may be differences in the amount of control or the mechanism for control needed to achieve conflict adaptation.

#### POSTER 23

##### **DISTRACTIONS WHILE MULTITASKING EXERT EARLY AND PERSISTENT EFFECTS ON SEARCH**

ASHLEY PRUE, SHANNON DERR, KATHERINE MOORE (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Across two experiments in which participants searched for two

colored targets simultaneously, we show that the costs of set-specific capture (a form of contingent attentional capture) are greatest when the two targets are color opponents (e.g. red and green) as compared to when the colors are more similar in hue (e.g. orange and magenta). This result provides evidence for the focus of attention model of set-specific capture, influencing early visual processing.

#### POSTER 24

##### **EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING IN AGING IS PREDICTED BY OBJECTIVE BUT NOT SUBJECTIVE HEALTH MEASURES**

DANIELLE KAPLAN, MATTHEW COSTELLO (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

**Objective:** To determine the relationship between health factors on executive function in older adults.  
**Method:** Participants ( $n=76$ ) were administered self-reported and objective measures of executive function and physical and mental health.  
**Results:** Executive function was predicted by age and gait speed, but not by any self-reported health measure.  
**Discussion:** Although an objective health measure strongly predicted their executive function, subjective appraisals of health were insignificant predictors of either executive function or age group membership.

#### POSTER 25

##### **INATTENTIONAL BLINDNESS AND SATISFACTION OF SEARCH: COMPETING PHENOMENON OR PARTNERS IN CRIME?**

SHELBY PAIGE POORBAUGH (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

I investigated the role of inattention blindness (IB) and satisfaction of search (SOS) on suspect identification accuracy. Participants watched for a suspect's appearance on a video of a college classroom building hallway. Foil presentation occurred before or after the perpetrator's appeared. Accuracy was predicted to be lowest in the foil before condition because both phenomena (IB & SOS) were predicted to hinder suspect identification; differences were significant for correct suspect identification and direction accuracy.

#### POSTER 26

##### **SPEECH PERCEPTION & WORKING MEMORY: MORE THAN WHAT MEETS THE EAR**

LEANNA KALINOWSKI, STEPHANI FORAKER (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

We examined how individual differences in verbal and visual-spatial working memory modulate comprehension of tongue twister, garden path, and control sentences, which were presented in audio only or audio-visual conditions, combined with a noisy or silent background. Higher visual-spatial working memory facilitated processing time online for tongue twisters, but not garden path or control sentences. Higher verbal working memory facilitated comprehension accuracy for all sentences, but garden paths in particular.

**POSTER 27****EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AND PERSONALITY TRAITS IN A SAMPLE OF YOUNG ADULTS**

ALBERTO MANZI (MERCY COLLEGE), YANA DURMYSHEVA (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE - CUNY), MARY ANN ZEVALLOS (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CUNY), JUSTINE RAMOS (MERCY COLLEGE)

This study investigated the relationship between different facets of executive functions and the five major personality traits. Updating, Inhibition and Cognitive Flexibility were measured with subtasks from the NIH Examiner Battery and correlated with measure of neuroticism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness assessed using the NEO-FFI-3 questionnaire. Results suggested relationships between Neuroticisms and Updating, Extraversion and Updating, Openness and Cognitive Flexibility, and Conscientiousness and response bias at a working memory task.

**POSTER 28****EXAMINING THE UTILITY OF AN ADAPTED WORKING MEMORY SPAN TASK**

D. JAKE FOLLMER, RAYNE A. SPERLING (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the utility of an adapted measure of working memory capacity designed to be administered individually via electronic survey software. Initial support for the psychometric properties of the task was obtained. Performance on the adapted working memory capacity span task was correlated with several cognitive measures. Participants who scored higher on the task also obtained higher scores on a measure of reading comprehension. Implications for the use of the measure are discussed.

**POSTER 29****THE EFFECT OF TIME FRAME ON IMAGINATION INFLATION EFFECTS: AN ATTITUDINAL AND BEHAVIORAL PERSPECTIVE**

TESS (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

We investigated the effects of imagination inflation in a future oriented time frame and any attitudinal and behavioral consequences of this effect. Participants reported their confidence of food-related lifetime events and their liking for various food items. Participants imagined scenarios in either future or past tense. Data suggest participants in past and future conditions increased confidence in the target event, but did not change attitudes or behaviors of the food involved in the target event.

**POSTER 30****THE ROLE OF AUTHORITY IN RETRIEVAL ENHANCED SUGGESTIBILITY (RES)**

ARIELLE P. BRANCO, VICTORIA A. BARTEK, KIMBERLYNN M. HARRISON, CHRISTINE N. STAUB (SETON HALL

UNIVERSITY), LEAMARIE T. GORDON (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE), MARIANNE E. LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Retrieval Enhanced Suggestibility (RES) is the finding whereby misinformation effects increase when participants take a test before reading misinformation. The present study tested whether increasing or decreasing the authority of the misinformation would change the size of the effect. The results of the experiment replicated RES with more 40% more misinformation in the tested than untested group but this effect was not substantially larger for those given authority information than those who were not.

**POSTER 31****SUBTLE COGNITIVE DIFFERENCES EXIST BETWEEN CONTROLS AND THOSE WITH "RESOLVED" TBI'S**

ROBERT JOSEPH ANDERSON, HJORDIS LORENZ, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD, CEARA SCANLON, GEORGE SPILICH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The effects of mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) on working memory ability was examined using a standardized, computerized battery. Participants within the mTBI group illustrated significantly more errors in spatial working memory tasks when compared to those without a concussion history, with similar trends in delayed matching to sample and rapid visual processing tasks. Subtle working memory differences suggest that subclinical mTBI deficits exist multiple years after the injury, challenging traditional concepts of recovery.

**POSTER 32****EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXERCISE ON IMMEDIATE MEMORY**

ALTHEA BAUERNSCHMIDT (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), NICHOLAS MITCHELL, ADAM STEVENS (GETTYSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has shown that exercise is beneficial for cognitive processes. However, whether that benefit is caused by neural plasticity or general autonomic arousal, remains unclear. In this experiment we examined the effects of exercise, at an intensity and duration great enough to contribute to neural plasticity, on episodic memory. Our initial results indicate that exercise may benefit memory through a different mechanism than autonomic arousal.

**POSTER 33****A COLOR SIMILARITY EFFECT FOR MEMORY IN GRAPHEME-COLOR SYNESTHESIA**

KATHERINE MOORE, MYTHAN LAM, CASEY MARCKS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), NICOLE YARMOLKEVICH (ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY)

Grapheme-color synesthetes automatically associate letters and numbers with specific colors, and often have superior memory for verbal information. We showed that this memory advantage is due to synesthetes' use of color cues. Synesthetes (but not controls) exhibited a "color similarity effect" akin to the phonological similarity effect, in which similar sounding

phonemes (e.g. “G, P, T, E”) are harder to recall in order than dissimilar ones (e.g. “R, Q, J, D”).

#### POSTER 34

##### **IS ATTENTION DURING RETRIEVAL NECESSARY FOR THE ISOLATION EFFECT?**

TAMRA J. BIRETA, ROUDINA GEORGY, STEVEN C. SCHWERING, MICHAEL LEVI, MARY ROZSAS, CAILIN CRAWFORD, BRIDGET APPLEBY, MARIA PRINTON, LALITYA KARRA, CATHERINE JANIS, JENNIFER WHITE (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The isolation effect is improved memory for items that differ from the context. Semantic isolation effects require greater attention during encoding than physical isolation effects (Bireta & Mazzei, in press). The current study examined whether attention is required during retrieval. Similarly to encoding, dividing attention during retrieval eliminated the semantic, but not the physical, isolation effect. This suggests that semantic isolation effects require attention both during encoding and retrieval, whereas physical isolation effects do not.

#### POSTER 35

##### **DID YOU HEAR THAT GOSSIP? #ENHANCEDMEMORY: THE IMPACT OF CONTENT AND SOURCE ON MEMORY IN YOUNG AND OLDER ADULTS**

KIMBERLY BOURNE, SARAH BOLAND, SHANNA GRANT, GRACE CARROLL, JENNIFER COANE (COLBY COLLEGE)

Excerpts from social media are remembered better than sentences from books and faces (Mickes et al., 2013). We extended these results by testing older and younger adults in their memory for content (tweets vs. news headlines) and source (Twitter vs. CNN format) in photoshopped twitter and CNN posts. Younger and older adults remembered tweets better than headlines, whereas the source was remembered better when content and source were congruent (e.g., tweet in Twitter format).

#### POSTER 36

##### **WARM MEMORIES: THE IMPACT OF COLOR VARIATION ON RECOGNITION OF DISTRACTOR IMAGES**

SAMANTHA ZAK, CASSANDRA CRIMMEN, TORRE FRANZ, LEANNA KALINOWSKI, MICHAEL BRUNETTO, SARAH HOLENSTEIN, STEPHANI FORAKER (SUNY BUFFALO STATE)

We examined how the color of background distractors during visual search affected later surprise memory recognition for those distractors. Blue items were recognized significantly less often, while yellow and red distractors were better recognized, and equally so. The complementary pattern appeared for new items. Metamemory judgments were negatively correlated with distractor recognition, reflecting overconfidence, but were unaffected by color. Interestingly, individual differences in visual-spatial working memory capacity modulated recognition of red distractor images.

#### POSTER 37

##### **PHOTOGRAPHS AND THE DETAILS OF FUTURE THOUGHTS**

KATHERINE GREENBERG, BRIANNA WELLEN, REBECCA B. BAYS (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Previous research suggests that future episodic thought is closely related to episodic memory. Additionally, photographs affect episodic memory by supplying details surrounding events. We investigated whether photographs add details to future event descriptions that occur in unfamiliar (no episodic memory) locations. Results suggest that viewing photographs of familiar locations actually hinders a participant’s temporal detail inclusion as well as perceptual information more broadly. Photographs do, however, supply temporal and event details for unfamiliar locations.

#### POSTER 38

##### **MOSES ILLUSION PERFORMANCE AND ENCODING MISINFORMATION: EXAMINING WORKING MEMORY AND ATTENTIONAL CONTROL**

SHANNA GRANT, JENNIFER COANE (COLBY COLLEGE)

The Moses Illusion (MI) occurs when people fail to detect misinformation in general knowledge. Exactly why people fall for the MI is unclear; however, it is likely due to low levels of attentional control or working memory. The present study found that failure to detect misinformation on MI questions correlated with low levels of attentional control; however, reproducing an MI error on a subsequent cued-recall test correlated with low working memory.

#### POSTER 39

##### **CONTEXT EFFECTS IN MEANINGFUL ENVIRONMENTS: THE SEMANTIC NATURE OF FAMILIARITY**

JEREMY OSAK, CIARA WILLETT, APARNA MUKHERJEE (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), CHI THAO NGO (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), MARIANNE E. LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

A context effect in memory refers to better recognition of items when tested in the same context as encoded. One experiment examined whether these effects depend on the meaningfulness of the encoding scene after incidental encoding. There were no context effects for targets. However, false alarm rates to exemplar switched lures were observed only when the study and test backgrounds were meaningful scenes. These findings suggest a role of semantic familiarity in context effects.

#### POSTER 40

##### **ERP CORRELATES OF EPISODIC MEMORY AT ENCODING: COMPARING HIGH AND LOW-FUNCTIONING YOUNG ADULTS**

EMMA PALITZ (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), BETHANY SIMMONDS (HAVERFORD COLLEGE), ETHEL GAY, ANJALI THAPAR (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE)

The present study measured event-related potentials (ERPs) in 30 young adults (YAs) during a recognition memory task. As characterized by a neuropsychological battery, YAs were divided into low and high cognitive functioning groups. The data from the study phase were evaluated for physiological and behavioral differences in items subsequently remembered or forgotten between the two groups. As expected, high functioning YAs outperformed low functioning YAs in memory performance. The groups also demonstrated reliably different ERP components.

#### **POSTER 41**

##### **THE EFFECT OF MUSIC ON AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY RECALL**

BRANDON T. PARRILLO, EMILY R. SMITH (SIENA COLLEGE)

The current experiment examined whether different types of music would have an effect on physiological response as well as influence spontaneous autobiographical memory recall. When participants were presented with unfamiliar classical music designed to be dissonant (i.e., musical chords lacking harmony) or consonant (i.e., harmonious musical chords) their heart rate significantly increased or decreased, respectively. In addition, participants recalled more positive autobiographical memories when listening to white noise or consonant music.

#### **POSTER 42**

##### **EFFECT OF MULTITASKING ON CONFIDENCE, PERCEPTION OF TASK DIFFICULTY, AND MEMORY**

NOELLE ANN MCKEARNEY, ROBERT BRADSHAW, CASEY COOMBE, KITTINUN WONGSIRIKUL (RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE)

This study investigated perception of task difficulty when multitasking. Participants were assigned to conditions: forced cell phone use, cell phone use allowed, or cell phone use prohibited. Participants then rated their confidence in ability to remember the video, watched the video, rated the difficulty of material, and then were tested on that material. Results suggest that confidence level was not affected by condition, forced multitasking lowered performance, and multitasking decreased perception of difficulty of material.

#### **POSTER 43**

##### **EXAMINING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FALSE MEMORY ERRORS AND VISUAL PERSPECTIVE IN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORIES**

EMMA C FETONTI, FRANCESCA FALZARANO, MARIA PLESHKEVICH (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), ERIN HUNT, KAREN L. SIEDLECKI (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the relationship between visual perspective in autobiographical memories and the tendency to make false memory errors. Participants were asked to retrieve three autobiographical memories and to complete a diverse set of false memory tasks. In a sample of 110 participants between the ages of 18-47, results showed visual perspective is not

consistently related with the tendency to make false memory errors.

#### **POSTER 44**

##### **MEMORY-ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES: TESTING THE BENEFIT OF A SURVIVAL CONTEXT**

HEATHER DORAN, COURTNEY WETTENSTEIN, EMILY R SMITH (SIENA COLLEGE)

One of the most successful memory enhancement techniques has been to create an image for the information being processed. However, recently Nairne and Colleagues have found an even larger memory benefit for random words when participants are instructed to consider the words in a survival context. The goal of the current experiment was to further explore this survival context memory benefit by introducing an additional reproduction scenario to process words.

#### **POSTER 45**

##### **EVALUATING THE INFLUENCE OF MOOD ON INTENTIONAL AND INCIDENTAL MEMORY**

AMANDA HANGELAND, ERIC STOUFFER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study was conducted to determine if mood (positive or negative) had an effect on intentional and incidental memory in college-aged participants. The results showed that there was no difference in performance between the two mood groups for the intentional memory task, however, the negative mood group performed better on the incidental memory task than the positive mood group. This may be because negative emotion allows people to remember more neutral stimuli than positive emotion.

#### **POSTER 46**

##### **LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF CONCUSSION ON MEMORY AND BALANCE**

TYLER JAMES UBER, TYLER UBER, KIEU NGUYEN, COREY SHEARD, BENJAMIN MAGLIOCCA, VICTORIA KAZMERSKI (PENN STATE ERIE, THE BEHREND COLLEGE)

Evidence on the consequences of sports-related concussions is accumulating. There is also growing concern that balance may be affected. This study assessed the long-term effects of concussions college students. As expected, those with a history of concussion generally did more poorly on the tests. Time since the concussion and balance and performance on the continuous performance task were negatively related. There are major implications for the caution that should be exercised in youth athletics.

#### **POSTER 47**

##### **STATE MINDFULNESS PREDICTS MEMORY IMPROVEMENTS AFTER BRIEF MEDITATION**

KIMBERLY S. RUBENSTEIN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), VICTORIA A. BARTEK (SETON HALL), RAYMOND BLATTNER, MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Mindfulness meditation has been shown to impact many cognitive functions. Recently, memory improvements and reduction have been observed depending on the memorial task. The present research tested whether a 20-minute mindfulness meditation would change performance on a recognition memory test. Although overall results did not differ, scores on the Toronto Mindfulness subscale of decentering were associated with changes in memory performance. This suggests that mindfulness does not have a single memorial effect.

#### POSTER 48

##### **FIVE YEAR-OLDS DEMONSTRATE LINEAR NUMBER REPRESENTATION**

JENNIFER ASMUTH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), EMILY MORSON (INDIANA UNIVERSITY), LANCE RIPS (NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY MACHAMER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

When young children attempt to locate numbers along a number line, they show compressive placement. For example, the distance between "5" and "10" is larger than between "75" and "80." This has been explained by assuming that children have a logarithmically scaled mental representation of number. Using a novel methodology in which children choose which number line best represents the integers, we show in three studies that children prefer linear number lines over logarithmic lines.

#### POSTER 49

##### **HOW TIME OF DAY IMPACTS YOUNG ADULT COGNITION: APPLICATIONS TO EVERYDAY LIFE**

ALLYSON JAYNE, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The effects of morning versus evening testing times were explored in self-reported morning and evening chronotypes. Using Cognistat, those who were mismatched in preferred time of day to time of testing showed significantly poorer language comprehension than the matched group. It was notable that most college-aged participants were evening chronotypes and earned higher scores in language repetition and memory ability when tested during the evening. Applications to everyday life are offered.

#### POSTER 50

##### **EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEARNING DISCRIMINATIONS, WORKING MEMORY, ATTENTIONAL CONTROL, AND FLUID INTELLIGENCE**

BRIANNA SORETH, PSYCHOLOGY, BRIANNA SORETH, PSYCHOLOGY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), J.W. WHITLOW, PSYCHOLOGY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This study focused on the relationship between cognitive processes and associative learning discriminations. The learning discriminations studied here include positive patterning, negative patterning, and biconditional discriminations. Previous research has suggested that negative patterning is more difficult to master compared to the other learning patterns. This study hypothesized

that those who master negative patterning will score higher on measures of working memory, attentional control, and fluid intelligence.

#### POSTER 51

##### **THE ROLE OF COGNITIVE INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN THE EXPERIENCE OF MAGIC**

LISA GRIMM, NICHOLAS SPANOLA, ANDREW EDELBLUM, RACHEL DICKLER, HEATHER BRUETT, DANIEL GALLAGHER, ERIN LARGEY, TOM WEISS, CHRISTIAN SABELLA, ALEXA NAGASUE (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Research examining the practice of magic from a psychological perspective has been expanding, however few studies have looked at how cognitive individual differences can influence observer's magic perceptions and experiences. Using videos of various magic effects, we examined the impacts of Need for Cognition (NFC) and Need for Cognitive Closure (NFCC) on magic perceptions. Results showed that NFC and NFCC were related to rewatching behavior, ability to generate solutions, and enjoyment and complexity ratings.

#### POSTER 52

##### **THE PROCESSING OF BLEND WORDS IN VISUAL WORD RECOGNITION**

SARAH ROSE SLATE, REBECCA L. JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), BARBARA J. JUHASZ (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

The Processing of Blend Words in Visual Word Recognition

Sarah Rose Slate, Rebecca L. Johnson, & Barbara J. Juhasz

Skidmore College

Wesleyan University

This study explores the processing of blend words (e.g., spork) compared to non-blend words. While recent research has explored the effects that blend words have on reaction times in a lexical decision task, the current study looked at the effect of blend words in a naming task. The findings suggest that blend words are more difficult to process than non-blend words, evidenced by longer reaction times and lower accuracy rates in naming.

#### POSTER 53

##### **LIMITS ON LEARNING POSITIONAL CONSTRAINTS IN VISUAL SEQUENCES**

ADRIANNA DAMATO, NONE, ALYSSA RODEMANN, NONE, JILL A. WARKER (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), SIMON FISCHER-BAUM (RICE UNIVERSITY)

Speech errors reveal learning of linguistic constraints in which the position of an item depends on another item (e.g., k starts syllables if the vowel is a) after a consolidation period. We investigated whether this learning mechanism extends to non-linguistic stimuli and whether a consolidation period is

needed. Participants saw sequences of shapes embedded with a constraint and recalled the shapes in order. Error analyses suggest a different learning mechanism may be at work.

#### POSTER 54

##### **ACOUSTIC CORRELATES OF SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE**

KATHARINE AVENI, PAUL DE LACY, GWENDOLYN REHRIG, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examines the role of monosyllabic and phrase final lengthening in English passive verb stem lengthening by comparing the length of verb stems (e.g. "push-") in passives (e.g., "he was pushed by her"), progressive actives (e.g., "he was pushing her"), and perfective actives (e.g., "he has pushed her"). Analyses indicate that, although both play a significant role, phrase final lengthening has a greater effect on passive verb stem lengthening than monosyllabic lengthening does.

#### POSTER 55

##### **PRIMING WITH RHYMING: A SYLLABIC WORD/PICTURE TASK**

ASHA ANTONIA DIXON, SUSAN M. HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined how the priming of words that rhyme may have an effect on responses to a picture/word task when considering whether the words were monosyllabic or polysyllabic. Results showed that while participants were more likely to choose the rhymed word answer, there was no difference in whether the rhymed words had one syllable or more. Further, those who reported not reading often for pleasure were better at the rhyme priming word task.

#### POSTER 56

##### **EFFECTS OF ARTICULATORY SUPPRESSION AND IMITATION ON MEMORY FOR NONSPEECH ENVIRONMENTAL SOUNDS**

MICHAEL A NEES (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

Recognition memory for environmental sounds was tested under six encoding conditions. Articulatory suppression during encoding impaired recognition memory for sounds as compared to all other conditions. Covert imitation of the sounds, however, did not aid memory as compared to a condition with comparable demands that did not involve imitation. Cognitive theories to explain encoding and memory for nonspeech sounds must account for the negative impact of articulatory suppression on memory for nonspeech sounds.

#### POSTER 57

##### **RETROSPECTIVE INHIBITION IN SEQUENTIAL CAUSAL LEARNING SUPPORTS SPARSE-AND-STRONG PRIORS**

CIARA WILLETT, RAYMOND BLATTNER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), BOB REHDER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), KELLY GOEDERT, DAN CIESLAK, OLIVIA CORMIER,

CRYSTAL WATSON, KERRIN O'CONNOR, JENNIFER BARBOSA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Two models of causal inference posit that when presented with information about a causal system, individuals either integrate information into their existing beliefs (integrated model) or demonstrate competition among multiple causes of a common effect (Sparse-and-Strong priors). We employed a retrospective inhibition sequential causal learning paradigm. Inconsistent with the integrated model, participants ignored changing information about background rates of the effect. Consistent with Sparse and Strong priors they exhibited competition between two causes.

#### POSTER 58

##### **PARANORMAL FIREWALLS AND METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS: SEPARATING PSEUDOSCIENTIFIC BELIEFS AND DECISION-MAKING**

KELLY SORBER, LOU MANZA, JESSICA MEYER, ALYSSA POTOSNAK, CORRINA PARSONS, ELIZABETH AGUILAR, TAYLOR UMBRELL, MAUREEN FLEMING (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Connections between reasoning skills, perceived competencies, and attitudes towards pseudoscience were explored in college students. Participants performing well on complex reasoning tasks underestimated such abilities, while those with weaker aptitude overestimated their competence. However, neither of these perceptions, nor performance levels, correlated with opinions towards paranormal phenomena/junk science. Results are argued to support the existence of paranormal firewalls, which allow individuals to develop effective reasoning abilities in some areas, yet weaker skills in others.

#### POSTER 59

##### **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESPONSES AND REACTIONS TIMES ON THE COGNITIVE REFLECTION TEST**

BLAIR SHEVLIN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER A. MCCABE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Most responses to questions on the Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT) follow a similar, incorrect pattern thought to be indicative of System 1 processing. System 1 processing should hypothetically produce faster answers than if participants provide an answer derived correctly or due to faulty computations. Using a web-based survey, researchers found that those providing the intuitive-incorrect response to CRT questions had faster reaction times than those giving either a novel-incorrect response or the correct response.

#### POSTER 60

##### **CONTEXTUAL CONTROL OVER STIMULUS-RESPONSE SETS**

NICHOLAUS P. BROSOWSKY (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MATTHEW J.C. CRUMP (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Context has been shown to cue the automatic reinstatement of

various psychological processes across domains. The current study investigates context-dependency in a previously unexamined aspect of cognitive control: the creation and execution of stimulus-response sets. Specifically, we investigate whether response subsets can become associated with, and retrieved by contextual cues. Over three choice reaction time experiments we found no evidence for contextual control over stimulus-response sets.

#### POSTER 61

##### **THE ATTRACTION EFFECT INFLUENCES PREFERENCES AND DISCOUNT RATES IN INTERTEMPORAL CHOICE**

PHILLIP LOATMAN, CHRISTIAN C. LUHMANN (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Normative models of intertemporal choice, such as the exponential discounting model, assume discount rates are stable across decision contexts. In three experiments, we demonstrate that the attraction effect, a phenomenon in which the introduction of an inferior choice item increases the relative attractiveness of other choice items in the choice set, influences discount rates and preferences in intertemporal choice. The results provide evidence in favor of attribute-based models rather than models that employ discount rates.

#### POSTER 62

##### **INTERTEMPORAL AND RISKY CHOICE: NATIONAL SURVEY DATA REGARDING SINGLE PROCESS THEORIES**

KELLI L. JOHNSON, CHRISTIAN C. LUHMANN (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Several proposals exist regarding the relationship between intertemporal choice and risky choice. Recent meta-analytic evidence found that behavioral evidence was insufficient to support these proposals. The current study utilized a large, nationally representative sample to further investigate this relationship and a large set of variables that may moderate it. We found choices to be related, but in the direction that contradicted existing proposals. We also find that most variables fail to moderate this effect.

#### POSTER 63

##### **INCREASING METACOGNITIVE ACCURACY WITH BRAIN STIMULATION**

RIFAT AHMED, ELIZABETH F. CHUA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

High definition transcranial direct current stimulation (HD-tDCS) was used to excite the left dorsal lateral prefrontal cortex (IDL-PFC) or the left anterior temporal lobe (IATL) while answering general knowledge questions. Participants first tried to recall the answer, then gave a feeling-of-knowing (FOK) judgment about whether they would correctly recognize the answer, then completed a recognition test. FOK accuracy (i.e., whether FOK predicted recognition accuracy) was greater under IDL-PFC stimulation compared to IATL or sham stimulation.

#### POSTER 64

##### **METACOGNITIVE EASE AND SELF-DISCLOSURE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

JESSICA PAPPAS, COURTNEY MASCOLA (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Individuals tend to self-disclose undesirable attributes in disfluent situations (Joinson & Paine, 2007). The present study investigates disfluency on theft disclosure with or without bystanders present. Participants (n=100) read a (fluent vs. disfluent) vignette describing an opportunity to steal money. Self-disclosure of theft was significantly greater in the disfluent condition independent of bystander presence. This study adds to the burgeoning literature on issues of metacognitive ease and disfluency on self-disclosure of negative attributes.

#### POSTER 65

##### **THE EFFECT OF MISLEADING INFORMATION ON THE HYPERCORRECTION EFFECT**

MARCOUS H. MARCHESE, ERICA FORTUNE (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), JESSICA SHOTWELL (UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA)

This study examined the relationship between misleading information and the hypercorrection effect using general knowledge questions. Although this study failed to replicate the Hypercorrection effect, findings were consistent with previous research on susceptibility to misleading information even when participants felt highly confident. Those given misleading information scored significantly lower ( $p < .001$ ) even though they retained the same high confidence level ( $p > .05$ ). Results suggest limitations to the Hypercorrection effect that must be further explored.

#### POSTER 66

##### **THE MEDIATING ROLE OF MASTERY APPROACH ORIENTATION BETWEEN METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS AND MONITORING**

ALEXANDER L. TOWLE, D. JAKE FOLLMER, RAYNE A. SPERLING (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the relationships among metacognitive awareness, mastery-approach goal orientation, and metacognitive monitoring. Metacognitive awareness significantly predicted mastery-approach goal orientation, while mastery-approach goal orientation in turn predicted metacognitive monitoring accuracy. Mastery-approach goal orientation, but not mastery-avoidance, performance-approach, or performance-avoidance goal orientations, mediated the relationship between metacognitive awareness and monitoring accuracy. The findings suggest an important role of mastery-approach goal orientation in the self-regulation of motivation. Implications for the findings are discussed.

#### POSTER 67

##### **HANDEDNESS AND USING INNER SPEECH TO PLAN FOR THE DAY: IT DEPENDS ON GENDER**



CHRIS NIEBAUER, ROBERT WELLMAN, KENDRICK JONES  
(SLIPPERY ROCK STATE UNIVERSITY)

Handedness differences may reflect the degree to which the two sides of the brain are interconnected. If the two sides of the brain are less interconnected in the strong hander, it is possible their left brain (which is responsible for inner speech) may engage in more inner talk than the mixed hander. Results suggested it was only in talking to ourselves about planning for the day that inner speech differed and this depended on gender

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

**Symposium**

**Imperial-Julliard**

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM I**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

CHAIR: ASHLEY LYTLE (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

**SEXUAL PREJUDICE: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, AND INTERVENTION STRATEGIES**

Sexual prejudice impacts the mental and physical health of sexual minorities. This symposium explores the causes and consequences of sexual prejudice on sexual minorities and strategies for reducing internalized homonegativity, anxiety, depression and other co-occurring health risks among sexual minorities as well as sexual prejudice among heterosexuals.

**Presentations**

**Structural stigma and the health of lesbian, gay, and bisexual populations**

by Mark L. Hatzenbuehler (Department of Sociomedical Sciences, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY)

**Discrimination, Internalized Homonegativity, and Attitudes toward Children of Same-Sex Parents: Can Secure Attachment Buffer Against Stigma Internalization?**

by Leora Trub (Pace University)

Ella Quinlan (Pace University)

Tyrel J. Starks (Hunter College of the City University of New York (CUNY); Health Psychology and Clinical Science doctoral program, Graduate Center, CUNY; Center for HIV/AIDS Educational Studies and Training (CHEST)

Lisa Rosenthal (Pace University)

**LGB-Affirmative Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Young Adult Gay and Bisexual Men: A Randomized Controlled Trial of a Transdiagnostic Minority Stress Approach**

by John E. Pachankis (Department of Chronic Disease Epidemiology, Social and Behavioral Sciences Division, Yale School of Public Health, Yale University, New Haven, CT)

Mark L. Hatzenbuehler (Department of Sociomedical Sciences,

Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY)

H. Jonathon Rendina (Center for HIV/AIDS Educational Studies & Training (CHEST), New York, NY)

Steven A. Safren (Department of Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA)

Jeffrey T. Parsons (Department of Psychology, Hunter College of the City University of New York (CUNY), New York, NY; Center for HIV/AIDS Educational Studies & Training (CHEST), New York, NY)

**Reducing Heterosexuals' Prejudice toward Gay Men and Lesbian Women via an Induced Cross-Orientation Friendship**

by Ashley Lytle (Stony Brook University)

Sheri R. Levy (Stony Brook University)

**Discussant(s):** Ashley Lytle (Stony Brook University)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:15am**

**Symposium**

**Marquis C**

**TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: CRITICAL THINKING**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:15am**

CHAIR: AMY SILVESTRI HUNTER

**CUPP SYMPOSIUM: INFUSING CRITICAL THINKING INTO PSYCHOLOGY COURSES**

This CUPP symposium will focus on ways in which we can enhance students' critical thinking skills in psychology courses. Presentations will focus on challenging the irrefutability of facts, identifying the limitations to intuitive thinking, incorporating critical thinking skills into First Year Experience courses, and building critical thinking skills through a Wikipedia project.

**Presentations**

**Introduction: Infusing Critical Thinking Into Psychology Courses**

by Amy Silvestri Hunter (Seton Hall University), Paige E. Fisher (Seton Hall University), Janine P. Buckner (Seton Hall University)

**Popular knowledge and popular belief: Facts are slippery little devils**

by Barney Beins (Ithaca College)

**Using Galileo to Trick Students Into Distrusting Their Intuition**

by Thomas Heinzen (William Patterson University)

**Critical Thinking from the Ground Up**

by Cheryl E. Drout (State University of New York Fredonia)

**Tips for Teaching with Wikipedia in Undergraduate Classes**

by Patricia J. Brooks (The Graduate Center, CUNY; College of Staten Island, CUNY) and Christina Shane-Simpson (The Graduate Center, CUNY; College of Staten Island, CUNY; Hunter College, CUNY)

**Discussant(s):** Paige E. Fisher (Seton Hall University)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

**Symposium**

**Brecht**

**BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM: BEHAVIORAL AND NEURAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ADAPTIVE AND MALADAPTIVE REWARD SEEKING**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

CHAIR: KYLE SMITH, PHD (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

**BEHAVIORAL AND NEURAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ADAPTIVE AND MALADAPTIVE REWARD SEEKING**

Seeking of goals like food is an adaptive behavior with many features that research is beginning to understand. Goal-seeking can also become problematic, such as in addiction, when it occurs in excess or despite negative consequences.

Experiments discussed in this symposium address brain mechanisms of 'unlearned' food seeking in appetite states, flexibility in learned reward responses, changes in the value of drugs like alcohol after exposure, and the balance of normal and excessive goal valuation.

**Presentations**

**Disruption of Adaptive Reward Seeking by Optogenetic Inhibition of the Ventral Pallidum**

by Stephen E. Chang, Ph.D., and Kyle S. Smith, Ph.D. (Dartmouth College)

**Prefrontal Circuit Regulation of Behavioral Control.**

by David Moorman, Ph.D. (UMass Amherst)

**Alcohol Gains Access to Appetitive Learning through Adolescent Heavy Drinking**

by Michael McDannald, Ph.D. (Boston College)

**Optogenetic Activation of the Central Amygdala Generates Addiction-like Preference for Reward despite Adverse Consequences.**

by Michael J. Robinson, Ph.D. (Wesleyan College)

**Discussant(s):** Kyle Smith (Dartmouth College)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

**Symposium**

**Jolson**

**CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM II: THE MASTER'S DEGREE -**

**OPTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN A COMPETITIVE MARKET**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

CHAIR: T. CRESPI, ED.D.

**THE MASTERS DEGREE: OPTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN A COMPETITIVE MARKET**

M.A.? M.S.? M.F.T.? Clinical Psychology? School Psychology? Marriage & Family Therapy? Counseling? For students interested in graduate education the choices can seem overwhelming. Full-Time or Part-Time? Critically, what employment opportunities accompany differing degrees? Is an M.A. Degree viable? Is it a good option? This presentation examines graduate education with particular attention to master's degree options, opportunities, and credentialing for practice. For students interested in graduate education the applied nature of the presentation should be engaging.

**Presentations**

**Licensing and Certification With The M.A. Degree: Separating The Wheat From The Chaff**

by Tony D. Crespi, Ed.D., A.B.P.P., Chair  
The University of Hartford

**School Psychology and Children's Mental Health**

by Natalie N. Politikos, Ph.D., N.C.S.P.  
The University of Hartford

**The M.A. Degree In Clinical Practices and Clinical Psychology**

by Dawn E. Neese, Ph.D.  
The University of Hartford

**Inside Graduate School: Reflections On Graduate Education**

by Ariel G. Rodriguez  
The University of Hartford

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

**Symposium**

**Bellasco-Broadhurst**

**CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM I: TRAINING DIVERSE TEAMS OF VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS TO RESEARCH TRAUMA: STUDIES, OUTCOMES AND CHALLENGES**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

CHAIR: K. WOLFORD, PH.D.

**NSF (REU): TRAINING DIVERSE TEAMS OF VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS TO RESEARCH TRAUMA: STUDIES, OUTCOMES AND CHALLENGES**

An ongoing National Science Foundation Research Education for Undergraduates (NSF REU) site involving collaboration between Syracuse University, SUNY Oswego and SUNY Upstate Medical

Center is now in its fourth cohort year with research focused on Veterans and Posttraumatic Stress. This symposium focuses on research outcomes and challenges for projects generated by this REU program ranging from a Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) study, a Genomic Biomarker study, Dogs2 Vets and the NSF ICorps Mobile App.

## Presentations

### **The Implications of Social Support and Resilience in Veterans' Well-Being**

by Ivan Castro (Syracuse University), Matthew J. Dykas (SUNY Oswego)

### **Military Veteran/Non-Veteran Teams of Undergraduates Identifying Genomic Biomarkers of PTSD in Peripheral Blood**

by Stephen Glatt (SUNY Upstate Medical Center), Matthew Weinerth (Le Moyne College), Jonathan Winfield (Stony Brook), Lauren Chilcott (Syracuse University), Daniel Tylee (SUNY Upstate Medical Center), Monica Brimley, Azada Wan (Syracuse University), Arthur Delsing (SUNY Oswego)

### **Quality Partner Support and PTSD Symptoms in Veterans**

by Heather R. Hockenberry (Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania),  
Matthew J. Dykas (SUNY Oswego)

### **Past Secure Base Relationships in Military Veterans**

by Abigail Snow (Baldwin Wallace University), Matthew J. Dykas (SUNY Oswego)

### **Dogs 2 Vets Challenges and Solutions in Implementation**

by Dessa Bergen-Cico (Syracuse University), Karen Wolford (SUNY Oswego), Keith Alford (Syracuse University), Ruben Medina (University of Kansas), Kenneth Cisson (SUNY Oswego), Charles Preuss (Syracuse University)

### **NSF ICorps Mobile App for Stress Reduction: Creation of the Minimum Viable Product and Initial Validation Study Outcomes**

by Nicole Montera (SUNY Oswego), Leandra Infante (SUNY Oswego), Arthur Delsing (SUNY Oswego), Karen Wolford (SUNY Oswego), Brooks Gump (Syracuse University)

**Discussant(s):** Karen Wolford (State University of New York at Oswego)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:00am**

**Invited Speaker**

**Wilder**

**WORKSHOP: EPA 101:GETTING THE MOST OUT OF YOUR ATTENDANCE AT EPA**  
**Friday, March 4, 2016**  
**8:00am-9:00am**

CHAIR: VINCENT PROHASKA

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

This session, designed for first time EPA attendees, provides tips for maximizing the EPA experience. Suggestions for deciding what sessions to attend, how to network (geared to students), and avoiding conference overload will be included.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

**Paper**

**Odets**

**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: INVITED GRADUATE STUDENT TALKS (\*ALL TALKS ARE 10 MIN)**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

CHAIR: TANIA ROTH, PHD

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

**HOW DO WE DRAW CONCLUSIONS ABOUT CHILDREN'S KNOWLEDGE OF NUMBER?**

PATRICK BYERS, EXPECTED SPRING 2016 (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This paper reports the results of a functional linguistic analysis of conclusions made about children's conceptual knowledge of number in research articles. The analysis suggests that claims about what children know are generalized descriptions of dispositions, rather than descriptions of epistemic contents. This raises problems for the research in question, which can only be avoided through the reconceptualization of conceptual knowledge itself.

**8:15am - 8:30am**

**THE INFLUENCE OF ELABORATIVE CONVERSATIONS ON CHILDREN'S MEMORY FOR A SCIENCE LEARNING EVENT**

KAITLIN A CAMILLERI, MICHELLE D LEICHTMAN, DAVID B PILLEMER, EDD, CARMELA AMATO-WIERDA, EMILY A. STONE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

Forty preschoolers participated in a science lesson at school and conversed with their parent about the lesson or another event later that day. Parents knew nothing about the details of the lesson. One week later, a researcher interviewed children. Children who provided more details when talking about the lesson with their parents, and children with elaborative parents, remembered more facts and concepts from the lesson, suggesting a powerful impact of parent-child talk on children's learning.

**8:30am - 8:45am**

**UNDERSTANDING THE MATTHEW EFFECT IN EARLY VOCABULARY GROWTH**

HEATHER-ANNE PHELAN, PAMELA BLEWITT, CHARLES

PHILLIPS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

As children's vocabularies grow, they learn new words with greater efficiency, a phenomenon known as the Matthew effect. As a result, children with larger vocabularies have a word learning advantage over children with smaller vocabularies. One theory suggests that the advantage comes from increasing categorical organization of the lexicon as it grows, making it easier to associate new words with previously learned words. This study tests this theory with 3- to 4-year-olds.

**8:45am - 9:00am**

#### **EFFECTS OF VISUAL AND MOTOR EXPERIENCE ON EEG ACTIVITY IN EARLY CHILDHOOD**

LAUREN BRYANT, KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

EEG mu rhythm desynchronization (MRD) during action perception has been associated with one's motor experience with the target action in infants and adults. The current study investigates this relationship in early childhood. Preliminary analyses demonstrate significant MRD at central sites during execution of tool use, regardless of the participant's prior experience with that tool, but differential reactivity of occipital regions during action observation that varied with one's existing motor experience with the tool.

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

#### **PROBLEMS IN CLASSROOM ENGAGEMENT: VALIDATION OF AN ASSESSMENT IN EARLY PRIMARY GRADES**

CASSANDRA HENDERSON, JOHN FANTUZZO, KATHERINE BARGHAUS, WHITNEY LEOEUF, FEIFEI LI, PAUL MCDERMOTT (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The aim of this study was to investigate the psychometric properties of the Problems in Classroom Engagement Scale (PCES). The PCES was designed and tested for district-wide use for a large urban school system. Factor analytic examination revealed a bifactor structure. The structure reflected a general domain (Behavioral Engagement Problems) and two key sub-domains (Social Engagement Problems and Academic Engagement Problems). These dimensions were reliable within and across grades and demonstrated external validity.

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

#### **CHILDREN ARE THEIR OWN BOSSES: SELECTIVE TRUST IN TEACHERS**

JI YONG CHO, DOUGLAS FRYE (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This article examines whether 3- to 5-year-old children trust teachers more than non-teachers and to what extent do they give out their trust. Three tasks were utilized to delve into children's reliance on teachers as resources in relation to their current abilities, knowledge, and preferences. Children chose teachers when they did not have the ability, the knowledge, or preference for solving the task problem. In all other cases, they selected the non-teacher who gave a similar answer to what the children

conceived.

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

#### **NEONATAL PAIN EXPERIENCED IN CAREGIVER PRESENCE HAS SHORT AND LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES FOR PAIN AND EMOTION**

MAYA OPENDAK (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), GORDON BARR, ROSE PERRY, KASSANDRA KAYSER, REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Infants born premature experience repeated noxious medical procedures, but maternal presence can attenuate the behavioral response to these procedures. However, the mechanisms by which the mother reduces pain or the enduring impact of using the mother as an analgesic stimulus is unknown. Using an animal model of early life pain with and without the mother, we monitored behavior at different points across the lifespan. Our results provide evidence that maternal presence during early life pain reduces pain responses in both infancy and adulthood, but was also associated with long-term changes in emotionality.

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

#### **EARLY LIFE TRAUMA HAS LIFE-LONG CONSEQUENCES FOR SLEEP**

MONICA P. LEWIN, REGINA M. SULLIVAN, DONALD A. WILSON (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Early life adversity is linked to psychiatric and neurological disturbances that persist throughout the lifespan, and has also been associated with sleep disturbances. However, it is unclear which specific elements of sleep are dysfunctional. Using an animal model of early life trauma, we monitored sleep physiology at different points across the lifespan. Our results provide evidence not only for a difference in sleep physiology after early life trauma, but a trajectory of sleep dysfunction that changes throughout development. These changes in sleep could contribute to behavioral pathology.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

**Symposium**

**Cantor**

**APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: APPLYING PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS, PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES TO IMPROVING THE WORKPLACE**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

**CHAIR: BONNIE A. GREEN, PHD**

**APPLYING PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS, PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES TO IMPROVING THE WORKPLACE**

Whether housed in a psychology, assessment, or business department Industrial Organizational Psychology has the ability

to improve the work place environment. During this symposium we will discuss findings on staffing decisions based on resume characteristics, leadership and the ability to process data driven recommendations, creation of a measure of workplace diversity effectiveness, and a positive psychology approach to developing emotional intelligence in the workplace. A discussion will follow the presentation.

### Presentations

#### Resume Characteristics that Influence Interview Decisions

by Domniki Demetriadou (The WorkPlace Group), Steven Lindner (The WorkPlace Group), Kenneth Levitt (Frostburg State University), Abby Jeffcoat (LaSalle University), Thomas Sigerstad (Frostburg State University)

#### Balancing Client Priorities and Professional Ethics: Profit at What Cost?

by Andrew S. Ziner (East Stroudsburg University)

#### Measuring Diversity in the Workplace: Lessons Learned During Test Construction

by Bonnie A. Green, (East Stroudsburg University) Theresa Gehring (East Stroudsburg University), Alejandra Gomez (East Stroudsburg University), Shakeemah Hilaire (East Stroudsburg University), Omari Lewis (East Stroudsburg University), Kaseem Parsley (East Stroudsburg University), Janelle Richards (Elizabethtown College)

#### Emotional Intelligence and Positive Organizational Leadership

by Jeffrey L. McClellan (Frostburg State University), Kenneth Levitt (Frostburg State University), Gary DiClementi (Kenyon College)

**Discussant(s):** Bonnie A. Green (East Stroudsburg University )

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**9:30am-10:50am**

**Invited Speaker** **Westside Ballroom Salons 1 & 2**

**PRESIDENTIAL KEYNOTE SPEAKER: EDVARD MOSER,  
NOBEL LAUREATE, PHD  
Friday, March 4, 2016  
9:30am-10:50am**

CHAIR: TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

#### GETTING FROM A TO B: GRID CELLS AND THE NEURAL MAP OF SPACE

EDVARD MOSER (NORWEGIAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY)

The entorhinal cortex and the hippocampus are elements of the brain's circuit for spatial navigation and memory. Interest in the functions of these brain areas was raised half a century ago, when a brain surgery affecting these areas left patient H.M. with

a severe loss of episodic memory as well as an inability to navigate in space. This incidence motivated attempts to study the activity of neurons in the hippocampus of experimental animals and led, 14 years later, to the discovery of place cells – cells that fire if and only if animals are at certain locations. In my own research, covering the past 15-20 years, I have explored the wider circuit of the mammalian positioning system. In this lecture, I will show that the entorhinal cortex contains grid cells – cells with firing fields that tile environments in a periodic hexagonal pattern, like an internal coordinate system – as well as cells that monitor direction, speed and local borders. I will also discuss the mechanisms by which grid patterns are updated in accordance with the animal's movement in the environment. I will show that running speed is represented in the firing rate of a ubiquitous but functionally dedicated population of MEC neurons. I will also show that speed is represented across a wider brain circuit that includes speed cells in the mesencephalic locomotor region, whose outputs may reach the MEC via speed cells in the diagonal band of Broca. Collectively the multiple cell types of the entorhinal-hippocampal system form the nuts and bolts of a positioning system that dynamically monitors our changing location in the environment, and that may provide the spatial component of all episodic memories.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Jolson**

#### SCRA SYMPOSIUM: INTERSECTIONALITY THEORY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF BLACK WOMEN

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: SHELTER DZIYA, MA (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

#### INTERSECTIONALITY THEORY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF BLACK WOMEN

It is important to advocate for social change through the empowerment of disadvantaged groups. Black women are a multiple marginalized group of people that experience race related stress, gender related problems and greater general life stress. Increasing wellbeing through empowerment may reduce these stressors. Intersectionality provides a lens to view Black women and acknowledges their unique perspectives and experiences. This allows empowerment efforts to be applied in a more meaningful way.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**11:00am-12:15pm**

**Paper**

**Marquis C**

#### TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY: PAPERS

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**11:00am-12:15pm**

CHAIR: ARNOLD LEWIS GLASS

**11:00am - 11:15am**

**AN EXPERIMENTALLY VALIDATED SYSTEM FOR TEACHING COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY: ELABORATED REVIEW QUESTIONS IMPROVE EXAM PERFORMANCE**

ARNOLD LEWIS GLASS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

In an undergraduate cognitive psychology course, during the month of instruction prior to a unit exam students answered three questions related to each exam question. When the third question merely queried the same fact as earlier questions it did not improve exam performance. However, when the third question contained new information it did improve exam performance.

**11:20am - 11:35am**

**ATTENTIONAL CONTROL AND PRACTICAL PEDAGOGY: APPLIED COGNITIVE AND CONTEMPLATIVE SCIENCE PERSPECTIVES**

CHRISTOPHER HAKALA, THOMAS PRUZINSKY (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

There is a rapidly growing body of research in applied cognitive science addressing the subject of attentional control. One focus of this research is on mind wandering (Smallwood & Schooler, 2015). Additionally, recent research in contemplative science has focused on how to most effectively refine and strengthen attentional control. In this presentation we "translate" these empirical developments into practical pedagogical perspectives that can be used to help students more effectively engage in classroom learning.

**11:40am - 11:55am**

**CONNECTING COLLEGE TO CAREER WITH A PSYCHOLOGY BACCALAUREATE: WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?**

PAUL I HETTICH (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Psychologists teach the skills, promote the experiences, and demand the behaviors and attitudes that employers seek from baccalaureate graduates, but how well do we articulate these connections to students? This session addresses these issues and relates them to the goals of the APA Curriculum Guidelines, results of an STP task force survey regarding baccalaureate student career needs and departmental resources, and to the Gallup-Purdue Index findings on workplace engagement and well-being.

**12:00pm - 12:15pm**

**USING CLASSROOM SEGMENTS TO PROMOTE EPISODIC MEMORIES OF LEARNING**

RHYANNON BEMIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the present study was to investigate a new form of episodic-rich material, classroom segments. Segments were 2-5 minute, reoccurring presentations, used during lectures for the first two units of a child development course. Segments were

based on television shows. Results indicated that, particularly in the first unit of the course, segments led to a greater proportion of correct answers, certainty of those answers, and a greater number of memories of learning.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**Cantor**

**APPLIED KEYNOTE SPEAKER: EDWARD KRUPAT, PHD**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: ERIN TOOLEY, PHD

**A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND: ADVENTURES OF AN APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGIST ON THE FACULTY OF HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL**

EDWARD KRUPAT (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL AND BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER)

Trained as an experimental social psychologist and well accustomed to the culture of a standard academic Psychology Department in a liberal arts college, a dozen years ago I found myself on the faculty of Harvard Medical School in the Program in Medical Education. In this presentation, I attempt to inform the audience about what life is like in this unusual academic setting, and also to describe the many ways in which psychology can be applied to topics such as the training of physicians, the relationship between doctors and patients, and understanding the role of cognitive errors in medical diagnoses. I propose that although psychologists have become greatly interested in health as a broad area of application, paying greater attention to this under-studied domain would allow us to apply unique methodological skills and conceptual tools for the purposes of better understanding the process of medical care and for improving health.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Symposium**

**O'Neill**

**COGNITIVE INVITED SYMPOSIUM: CAUSAL LEARNING**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: BOB REHDER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

**CAUSAL LEARNING**

This symposium will address three state-of-the-art issues regarding how people induce causal relations between events. In one, we consider how learners' beliefs about the likely presence of alternative causes affects causal learning. In another, we address how signature causal reasoning phenomena (explaining away and screening off) depend on whether the causal relations were acquired by description (i.e., being told) or experience (i.e., observing learning data). Finally, we report how learners

repeatedly choose among causes to test over time to make a decision about which one produces the best outcome. Discussion will emphasize areas of overlap between these areas of research and other current problems in causal learning.

## Presentations

### Individual Differences in the Consideration of Alternative Causes

by Kelly M. Goedert (Seton Hall University)

### Failures of Explaining Away and Screening Off in Described Versus Experienced Causal Learning Scenarios

by Bob Rehder (New York University)

### Searching for the Best Cause and Inferring Causal Strength Over Time

by Benjamin Margolin Rottman (University of Pittsburgh)

**Discussant(s):** Bob Rehder (New York University)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Paper** **Ziegfeld**

#### LEARNING PAPERS I: EXTINCTION MECHANISMS

Friday, March 4, 2016

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: ANDREW DELAMATER, PHD (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

**11:00am - 11:15am**

### NEW LEARNING ABOUT A WATER-MAZE IS FACILITATED BY PREVIOUS INTERFERENCE IN RATS

JUAN M. ROSAS, JOSÉ A. ALCALÁ, JOSE E CALLEJAS-AGUILERA (UNIVERSIDAD DE JAEN)

A study on spatial learning was conducted using the water-maze with the goal of exploring whether an interference treatment would facilitate subsequent learning about new cues. Rats in the Interference group received acquisition with the platform hidden in a given place followed by interference with the platform hidden in the opposite quadrant. This interference treatment facilitated subsequent spatial learning with respect to different control groups lacking interference.

**11:20am - 11:35am**

### RENEWAL OF AN EXTINGUISHED BEHAVIOR IN THE CONTEXT OF A PRECEDING RESPONSE

JEREMY TROTT, ERIC THRAILKILL, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Instrumental extinction involves learning to stop making a specific response in a specific context. Behavior chains are composed of linked responses that include procurement followed by consumption. Here we show that an extinguished consumption

response can be renewed by manipulating the context. In particular, extinguished consumption renews when it is returned to the context of its preceding procurement response in the behavior chain. The results further expand our understanding of the contextual control of extinction.

**11:40am - 11:55am**

### CONTEXTUAL CONTROL OF EXTINCTION FOLLOWING CONDITIONING IN A LATENT INHIBITION PARADIGM

WESLEY P. JORDAN (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), TRAVIS P. TODD, ROBERT N. LEATON (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

Pre-exposure of a CS retards conditioning (latent inhibition) and can retard the subsequent extinction of the conditioned response. Previously we showed that changing the context after conditioning (AAB) abolished the retarded extinction effect. We show here that changing the context during conditioning (ABA) also abolishes the effect. We conclude that both a pre-exposure memory, CS-NoUS, and the CS-US memory from conditioning must be present to retard extinction.

**12:00pm - 12:15pm**

### PAVLOVIAN EXTINCTION EFFECTS ON SELECTIVE PAVLOVIAN-INSTRUMENTAL TRANSFER DEPEND UPON DEPTH OF ENCODING

ANDREW DELAMATER, SAMANTHA BROWNE-WALTERS, KEVIN SCHNEIDER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Several experiments assessed the effects of Pavlovian extinction upon selective Pavlovian-instrumental transfer (PIT). During Pavlovian training the US was presented in different groups either early or randomly within the CS. The US density (high, low) was also manipulated, as was the amount of Pavlovian training. Extinction consistently impaired selective PIT, but only minimally did so when given after extensive training with high density USs. These data suggest that depth of encoding affects sensitivity to extinction.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Poster**

**Westside Ballroom Salons 3 & 4**

#### CLINICAL POSTER SESSION I

Friday, March 4, 2016

11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: K. MORGEN, PH.D.

#### POSTER 1

### DEPRESSION AND INTERPERSONAL MUTUALITY: FREUDENFREUDE ENHANCEMENT TRAINING VERSUS THREE CONTROL CONDITIONS

CATHERINE CHAMBLISS (URSINUS COLLEGE), AMY HARTL (FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY), RYAN MARCH, SARAH GOW (URSINUS COLLEGE)

Responses to peer success have been shown to affect both depression and relationship quality (Chambliss et al., 2012; Chambliss et al., 2013). To reduce depression by improving targeted relationships, undergraduates were randomly assigned to a Freudenfreude Enhancement Training (FET), an Active Listening (AL) Control, a Relaxation Placebo, or a Waitlist Control group. Improvement in depressive symptoms and mood were highest in the FET group, although differential improvement in target relationship quality was not found.

## POSTER 2

### SELF-HANDICAPPING AS A STATE LEVEL MODERATOR OF THE DEPRESSOGENIC EFFECTS OF DEPRESSIVE ATTRIBUTIONAL STYLE

HARRISON O'CONNOR-HOOVER (THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), ILYA YAROSLAVSKY (CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY)

In a laboratory experiment, we examined whether excuse making: 1) is a means by which Depressive Attribution Style (DAS) increase negative affect and reduce positive affect, or 2) temporarily attenuates DAS' adverse effects. Findings show that excuse making protects positive affect in the short-term, but is depressogenic in the long-term.

## POSTER 3

### CLASSROOM ROLE-PLAY OF SMOKING CESSATION TREATMENT USING THE TRANSTHEORETICAL MODEL

JOHN L. THEODORE (IONA COLLEGE), JAMES M. MACCHIA (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Smoking cessation treatment is often taught first in the classroom, highlighting the Transtheoretical Model. Therapy practice based on this model may be enhanced with classroom role-play exercises. During this active learning experience, the course instructor role-plays a "client" with the behavioral problem of smoking while students conduct weekly ongoing smoking cessation treatment on the "client." Students use motivational and relapse prevention techniques in classroom-based mock psychotherapy sessions. Activity specifics and grading systems will be discussed.

## POSTER 4

### THE INTERACTION BETWEEN EXISTENTIAL THINKING, RELIGIOUSNESS, AND PURPOSE-IN-LIFE ON MENTAL HEALTH

DEREK ANTHONY GIANNONE, PSYCHOLOGY, DANIEL KAPLIN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The purpose of this study was to examine the possible existential function of religion as well as purpose in life as a religious protective factor for mental health concerns (e.g. anxiety, depression, substance abuse). Undergraduates' self-report

responses were examined using correlation, moderation, and mediation procedures. The results indicate religiousness moderated the relationship between existential thinking and substance abuse, while purpose in life mediated the relationship to anxiety and depression, but not substance abuse.

## POSTER 5

### BODY WEIGHT STATUS AND STAGE OF CHANGE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JASON H. EDWARDS, ANDREW B. JOHNSON, KRYSTAL A. ARNOLD (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine obese, overweight, and healthy individuals' self-reported stage of change. Participants' (N = 535) Body Mass Index was calculated, and their stage of change was assessed by using a self-report questionnaire. Obese participants were more likely to report being in the action stage compared to healthy participants. However, there was not a significant difference in self-reported stage of change between overweight and healthy participants.

## POSTER 6

### SUB-SYNDROMAL EXPERIENCES IN SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT CLIENTS NOT DESIGNATED AS CO-OCCURRING

SHAINA G DINAPOLI, AA, KATHERINE GANNON, AA, STEPHANIE NARDONE, AA, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Sub-syndromal symptoms are common in the substance use disorders (SUD) population, but are commonly ignored in non-co-occurring designated programs. A study of SUD treatment clients (N=1,305) found evidence of psychiatric distress in clients not diagnosed as co-occurring. Findings highlight the need to better address psychiatric symptoms for all substance use disordered clients and to better understand how these non-diagnosable sub-syndromal symptoms influence the treatment process and client degree of distress.

## POSTER 7

### THE EFFECTS OF FACIAL EXPRESSIONS ON MOOD IN COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE CLASSROOM

ANNE MARIE KOZACHEK, KATHERINE MCGUIGAN (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

Other research has shown that one can improve one's own mood by smiling and that different facial expressions trigger different ANS responses. The present research extends findings from these studies by examining whether viewing someone smiling while telling a story can positively influence one's self-reported happiness. Mean ratings on mood across each of the two groups suggested that the experimental condition reported slightly higher happiness than the control condition, although the difference was small (4.60 vs. 4.47 average). Future research should explore the possibility that smiling may affect attention or related cognitive factors.

## POSTER 8



## **SILENCE & SPACE: THE GIFT OF NOTHINGNESS**

TORU SATO, BRYANNA ELISE BEAMER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Silent space is in the background of every thing, every thought, and every feeling we can experience. Many scholars claim that it is the loving space that holds it all (e.g., Brach, 2013; Welwood, 2002). Because silence and space are concepts referring to the absence of matter or sound, it is very challenging to explore. This presentation is an invitation to explore the places where we can catch glimpses of this beautiful and mysterious space.

## **POSTER 9**

### **APPEARANCE AND WEIGHT MESSAGES IN CELEBRITY GOSSIP MAGAZINES**

LINDA LIN, ANDREA MCDONNELL (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

We conducted a content analysis of the weight/appearance-related content in celebrity gossip magazines to examine the differences in the commentary based on the subject's gender, age, race, and body size. Significant gender differences were found in the patterns of weight/appearance commentary. Women were much more likely to be the subject of criticism than men and the range of acceptable body sizes for women were much narrower than for men. Implications are discussed.

## **POSTER 10**

### **FACULTY EXPERIENCES WITH ENCOUNTERING COLLEGE STUDENT MENTAL ILLNESS**

TIMOTHY M. OSBERG, LOREN ROMANO (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College faculty (N = 71; 35 men, 36 women; 47.3% response rate) responded to a survey concerning their experiences in encountering students with mental illness. More than 80% reported having encountered a student with mental illness. Women were more likely than men to know the location of counseling services, and to have referred a student to counseling services. These findings have implications for campus education programs designed to increase utilization of mental health support services.

## **POSTER 11**

### **A LATENT PROFILE ANALYSIS OF DAILY ALCOHOL USE BY NONSTUDENT EMERGING ADULTS**

CATHY LAU-BARRACO, ABBY BRAITMAN (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

The present study aimed to (1) identify sub-groups of nonstudent drinkers based on daily drinking patterns, and (2) determine the extent to which central social-cognitive between-person factors related to drinking distinguish sub-groups. Results revealed two latent classes based on daily drinking that corresponded with differential risk levels. The current findings offer several implications that could guide efforts to enhance drinking

reduction efforts for nonstudent heavy drinkers.

## **POSTER 12**

### **THE ACCEPTABILITY OF ONLINE CBT IN COPING WITH HEALTH CONDITIONS**

BIANCA R. CAMPAGNA (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), RACHEL ANNUNZIATO, KATHLEEN SCHIAFFINO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine the acceptability of online cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) in coping with health conditions. Participants (N=85) completed an online questionnaire that included the WHOQOL-BREF, a quality of life measure, and a measure of the acceptability of online CBT. Overall quality of life was significantly correlated with the acceptability of online CBT. The results of this study demonstrate that online CBT may be a viable option in helping individuals to cope with health conditions.

## **POSTER 13**

### **ROLE CONFLICT AND TEAM ENVIRONMENT IN RELATION TO MENTAL HEALTH AMONG DIVISION I COLLEGE STUDENT ATHLETES**

ALLISON ROSSET, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

One hundred fifty-eight Division I college student-athletes (56 men, 102 women) responded to measures of psychiatric symptoms, role conflict, team environment, and coaching variables. Greater perceived conflict between student and athlete roles was associated with more severe psychiatric symptoms. Feeling greater freedom in expressing one's feelings within the team environment was associated with less severe psychiatric symptomology. The implications of these findings for developing programming to improve student athlete performance and mental health is examined.

## **POSTER 14**

### **CHILDHOOD VICTIMIZATION, POLY-VICTIMIZATION AND PERCEIVED FAMILY ENVIRONMENT IN JAIL-INCARCERATED WOMEN**

ALYSON FAIRES, STEPHANIE K. GUSLER, MASTER'S, LORA WAGNER, BACHELOR'S, ANN N. ELLIOTT, JEFFERY ASPELMEIER, THOMAS W. PIERCE, ISAAC VAN PATTEN (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the relative contribution of six types of childhood victimization and poly-victimization in predicting two subscales of the Family Environment Scale (Cohesion and Conflict) in a sample of 126 jail-incarcerated women. Hierarchical regression analyses predicting FES scores showed that poly-victimization accounted for large and statistically significant percentages of variability after the six categories of victimization had already been entered as a first block of predictors.

## **POSTER 15**

### **SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE USAGE, SOCIAL SENSITIVITY,**

## **AND GENERALIZED ANXIETY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

MELISSA LEONE, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (107 men, 299 women) responded to measures of social networking site (SNS) usage, social sensitivity, and generalized anxiety disorder. After controlling for gender differences, hierarchical regression analyses revealed that social sensitivity, using SNS to manage emotions, SNS concern for social evaluation, and social sensitivity were significantly associated with students' scores on a measure of generalized anxiety disorder symptoms. The implications of these findings for mental health education programs for college students are considered.

### **POSTER 16**

## **HEALTHCARE INSURANCE AND ACCREDITATION STATUS IN SUD PROGRAMS PRIOR TO ACA IMPLEMENTATION**

KELSEY ANDERSON, JACLYN SMITH, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

This poster examines the substance use disorder (SUD) treatment in the year 2011 right before the implementation of the Affordable Care Act. Using The National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS) 2011 data, for-profit and not-for profit agencies did not differ regarding the acceptance of private insurance, but differed in that the majority of accredited programs (JCAHO/CARF) were in not-for-profit agencies. Initial analyses of soon-available post-ACA N-SSATS data will also be discussed.

### **POSTER 17**

## **MINDFULNESS, PERSONALITY, SMARTPHONE ADDICTION, AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

COURTNEY DOXBECK, MIRANDA LAUHER, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Three hundred and thirteen college students responded to measures of the Big Five personality constructs, smartphone addiction, self-compassion, mindfulness, as well as depression and anxiety. After controlling for gender and personality, hierarchical regression analyses revealed that smartphone addiction proneness, self-compassion, and mindfulness scores accounted for significant additional variance in students' depression and anxiety scores. The implications of these findings for the design of mental health education programs in college settings are considered.

### **POSTER 18**

## **HOW DOES PARENTAL REJECTION IMPACT OBJECT RELATIONS? THE EFFECT OF PATERNAL REJECTION ON IMPLICIT SELF-ESTEEM OF YOUNG ADULTS.**

AMANDA BENEDETTO, AMANDA BENEDETTO, LISA WEISER, NICOLE NEHRIG, JAMES POOLE, PHILIP WONG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY--BROOKLYN)

This study found that undifferentiated paternal rejection (the

subjective belief that one is unloved by the father) has a significant (negative) relationship with young adults' implicit self-esteem; the higher the sense of paternal rejection, the lower the self-esteem. Notably, this study also found that age at immigration has a significant (negative) impact on implicit self-esteem; the older the individual was at the time of immigration, the lower the self-esteem, suggesting a cultural influence as well.

### **POSTER 19**

## **WHAT'S YOUR EXPERIENCE? A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRAUMA IN COLLEGE-AGED WOMEN**

MAUREEN SESSA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), JILL SWIRSKY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), TIFFANY MARCANTONIO, DJ ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Around 56-85% of college students endorse experiencing lifetime trauma. These experiences can lead to poor social functioning, anxiety disorders, substance abuse, and emotional and academic issues. The current study examined college women's reporting of trauma, finding that 24% of the women experienced sexual assault trauma. Other reported traumas included breakups and general life stress. Future studies should target women of varying ages beyond the college population, and assess for steps taken towards recovery after trauma.

### **POSTER 20**

## **FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL HELP-SEEKING STIGMA IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

TAYLOR EDMONDS, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (85 men, 247 women) responded to measures of the stigma for receiving psychological help, Big Five personality constructs, social support, college stress, and depression. Hierarchical linear regression analyses revealed that personality, stress, and support scores demonstrated incremental validity in relation to depression scores when accounting for attitudes toward receiving psychological help. The implications of these findings for education programs designed to reduce the stigma of help-seeking among college students are considered.

### **POSTER 21**

## **TOWARD A PREDICTIVE MODEL OF DEATH ANXIETY**

CARRIE FRENCH (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE MELLO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - BERKS CAMPUS), NATHAN GREENAUER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - BERKS CAMPUS)

This study assessed the relative influence of susceptibility to mortality salience cues, religiosity, state and trait anxiety, and demographic factors in the experience of death anxiety. Results indicated that susceptibility to mortality salience cues and gender predicted differences in death anxiety. Religiosity and age did not increase the predictive power of the model. Thus, death anxiety may be a function of emotional, cognitive, and sociocultural factors that interact to modulate the response to mortality cues.

**POSTER 22****UNDERSTANDING THE LINKS BETWEEN SUBSTANCE USE AND TEEN DATING VIOLENCE VIA SOCIAL NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

RACHEL D. TAYLOR, MEREDITH JOPPA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), CHRISTIE J. RIZZO (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL AND THE ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY;NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), TIFFANY MARCANTONIO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Advances in technology provide a new outlet for teen dating violence (DV) behaviors to occur through the platform of social networking or information technology (SN/IT). Substance use is associated with physical teen DV, yet research has rarely examined substance use and SN/IT controlling behaviors. The goal of this study was to examine the relationship between SN/IT controlling behaviors and substance use (alcohol and marijuana) in adolescent girls with a history of DV perpetration and/or victimization. Results showed alcohol consumption was not related to SN/IT controlling behaviors. There was a significant relationship between marijuana use and SN/IT controlling behavior, with girls who reported using marijuana engaging in more SN/IT controlling behaviors.

**POSTER 23****THE DIFFERENCES IN RISK FACTORS FOR DEPRESSION BETWEEN RESIDENT AND COMMUTER COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ERIN ARTZ (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

Research shows that alcohol consumption, sleep quality, and frequency of exercise are risk factors for depression in the college population (Geisner et al., 2012; Sing & Wong, 2010; & Stein & Motta, 1992). However, residential status has not been examined as a risk factor. It was hypothesized that residential status would be a significant predictor of depression in college students, and the risk factors were also expected to contribute to the prediction of depression. The hypothesis was not supported. Further analysis showed exercise frequency and alcohol consumption were significant predictors of depression and sleep quality was the most significant predictor ( $t(3) = 2.20, p = .029$ ;  $t(3) = -2.64, p = .009$ ;  $t(3) = 8.35, p < .001$ ).

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**POSTER 24****ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE IN CO-OCCURRING SUD TREATMENT FACILITIES**

ABIGAIL VOELKNER, CAROLYN BROUARD, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Though SUD treatment organization structure is a growing topic in the literature, little is still known regarding how these findings relate to programs that offer co-occurring treatment services. Using data from the N-SSATS (2011) and TEDS-A (2012), findings indicate that a significant majority of JCAHO and CARF accredited facilities did not house a co-occurring treatment program and that those clients with a co-occurring disorder reported a significantly longer waiting period prior to treatment admission.

**POSTER 25****DEPRESSION, BODY-ESTEEM, AND SELF-ESTEEM: INTERACTIONS WITH APPEARANCE SCHEMATICITY AND INTERNALIZED BEAUTY IDEALS**

AMELIA ZECKER, SARAH RYBAK, HOLLY M. CHALK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

To examine the predictors of depression and self-esteem 378 participants, age 18 to 70, completed scales assessing depression, self-esteem, body-esteem, perfectionism, appearance schematicity, and internalization of beauty ideals. Regression analysis revealed that perfectionism and self-esteem predicted depression in males and females. Self-esteem was correlated with body-esteem subscales. Self-esteem was predicted by the interaction between body-esteem and appearance schematicity, as well as the interaction between body-esteem and internalization of beauty ideals.

**POSTER 26****PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT USE AND COPING STYLES OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

SANDRA HALLETT, JASON F. SIKORSKI, ALEXIS MELENDEZ (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

119 undergraduate students completed surveys assessing illicit prescription drug use and strategies used to cope with stress. Those who used prescription stimulants in the past week were most likely to cope with difficult life events by venting and seeking positive reinforcement in other ways. Information regarding the adaptive strategies that different types of substance abusers utilize to cope with difficult life events can be used to tailor individualized treatment programs to curb substance abuse.

**POSTER 27****RELIGIOUS COPING, ETHNICITY AND MARIJUANA USE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS.**

VERONICA L. BERMEO-GARZON, JASON F. SIKORSKI, LAUREN A. BUSH (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE

UNIVERSITY)

548 students from a northeastern university in the United States participated in a study to identify differences in marijuana use based on ethnicity and religious practices. Consistent with past research, Chi square analyses determined that individuals who turned to their religion to cope with difficult life events were more likely to abstain from marijuana use. In addition, using religion to cope was a particularly potent protective factor against marijuana use for White students.

#### POSTER 28

##### **SUBSTANCE USE AND ABUSE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: A THEORY BASED ANALYSIS**

LAUREN A. BUSH, JASON F. SIKORSKI, VERONICA L. BERMEO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Self-report measures were completed by 667 college students designed to assess substance use and styles of coping. Qualitative content analyses were utilized to categorize participants' reasons for using different types of substances based on escape theory or the mood congruent judgment effect. Results revealed that students who reported illicit prescription drug use commonly endorsed escaping difficult life situations as their reason for use, while those who used alcohol tended to endorse mood congruence explanations.

#### POSTER 29

##### **PARENTAL STATUS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO EARLY CHILDHOOD CONDUCT DISTURBANCES**

PAUL A. MCDERMOTT (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), SAMUEL H. RIKOON (EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE), MICHAEL J. ROVINE (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), MARLEY W. WATKINS (BAYLOR UNIVERSITY), CLARE W. IRWIN (EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CENTER), ROLAND S. REYES (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Our research focuses on salient features of family microsystems as they relate to the formation of children's early conduct disturbances. We find distinct latent developmental trajectories of aggressive and attention seeking behavior as children transition from preschool to first grade. Membership in these subpopulations was significantly associated with independent distal outcomes. Moreover, familial microsystem factors served significantly to reduce the risk of child membership in less desirable subpopulations of emergent conduct disturbances.

#### POSTER 30

##### **SELF-FORGIVENESS, FORGIVENESS OF OTHERS AND PERCEIVED STRESS IN INDIAN COLLEGE-AGED GIRLS**

SUCHUN DONG, LAURIE RESNICK (PACE UNIVERSITY), ANTHONY F. SANTORO (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY), MAUREEN ALMEIDA (ST. XAVIERS COLLEGE)

Stress affects health, and forgiveness may buffer against the impact of stress. Forgiveness of others, self-forgiveness, and

perceived stress were examined in a sample of female college students (N=297; Age: M=18.62, SD=1.39; Christian 38.9%, Hindu=43.2, Other=17.9%) from Mumbai, India. After adjusting for age and religion, self-forgiveness significantly predicted stress (

#### POSTER 31

##### **USING THE EDINBURGH DEPRESSION SCALE TO SCREEN FOR POSTNATAL ANXIETY IN FIRST-TIME FATHERS**

DEBORAH DA COSTA (MCGILL UNIVERSITY), NANCY VERREAULT (MCGILL UNIVERSITY HEALTH CENTRE), MONICA VAILLANCOURT, PHYLLIS ZELKOWITZ (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated if an anxiety factor could be identified on the Edinburgh Depression Scale (EDS) in fathers during the postnatal period. Standardized online self-report questionnaires were completed by 460 first-time fathers. The findings confirm the anxiety factor of the EDS in fathers and suggest that a cut-off score

#### POSTER 32

##### **ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND PERCEPTION AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

SHAINA E. DAILEY (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY), LILLIAN M. HUSSAR, ERIN L. WAY (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

Drinking amongst the college population is prevalent. Lowinger (2012) found that 10-25% of college students drink heavily. White and Hingson (2013) found that college students are not aware of the measurement for a standard drink. We surveyed undergraduate students and found that 27.6% underestimated and 34.5% overestimated the number of drinks an average college student has during a week. When reporting their own drinking 33.3% consume more than 50 ounces of alcohol in one sitting.

#### POSTER 33

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SANDOMASOCHISM AND MENTAL HEALTH**

ASHLEY ROGERS (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

This study aimed to clarify the relationship between involvement in sadomasochistic sexual behaviors and mental health symptoms, including anxiety and depression. BDSM practitioners reported less depression than non-BDSM practitioners. BDSM practitioners who were less tolerant of sadomasochistic behaviors had higher rates of anxiety. Due to these results, which concur with the results of previous research, the inclusion of sexual sadism and sexual masochism as paraphilic disorders in the DSM 5 should be reconsidered.

#### POSTER 34

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SMARTPHONE DEPENDENCY, LONELINESS, AND SOCIAL ANXIETY**

CARLEY SOULE, MARIA KALPIDOU, MICHAELA CONNORS,

STEPHANIE CORREIA, SANTIAGO PALMER (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

We investigated the relationship between loneliness, social anxiety, smartphone use, and dependency. Seventy-nine undergraduate students completed related questionnaires. Dependency was significantly correlated with social anxiety and loneliness.

Participants used their Smartphones primarily when at home, and for texting, talking, and social networking. Using the smartphone at home correlated with dependency, social anxiety, and loneliness. Findings highlight the need for young adults to remain engaged when alone at home in ways that do include smartphones.

#### POSTER 35

##### **CHILDHOOD TRAUMA, AGGRESSION, AND NON-SUICIDAL SELF INJURY**

MATTHEW DANKANICH, KAYLA VANDESANDE, HUGH STEPHENSON (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Research in the last two decades has examined the relationships between childhood trauma and both aggression and non-suicidal self injury (NSSI). The current study replicated these general findings but also revealed specific relationships between forms of childhood trauma (physical and emotional abuse) and particular behavioral outcomes (aggression and NSSI). These results suggest that different types of childhood trauma may be reflected in distinct internalizing and externalizing behavioral patterns.

#### POSTER 36

##### **PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE PID-5-BF AND LINKS TO THE PDSQ**

KRISTINE M FALKOWSKI, WILSON MCDERMUT, KATE E WALTON (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Introduction: This study evaluated the psychometric properties of the 25-item Personality Inventory for DSM-5 Brief Form (PID-5-BF), a measure used to assess pathological personality traits. Method: Undergraduate and community participants (N = 192) completed the PID-5-BF, the Big Five Inventory (BFI-44), and the Psychiatric Diagnostic Questionnaire (PDSQ). Results: The PID-5-BF demonstrated good internal consistency averaging

#### POSTER 37

##### **GLOBAL TRAUMA AND RESILIENCE: LESSONS FROM AFRICA, HAITI AND THE MIDDLE EAST**

DR. ANI KALAYJIAN, ANI KALAYJIAN (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), FADIA ABULATAM, MICHEAL REDA, NICOLE MINKYUNG, RAMAN KAUR (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Meaningfulworld 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 posttraumatic growth, emotional intelligence, forgiveness, and

mind-body-eco-spirit health. This symposium addresses local and global epidemics and offers insight into the development of remedies focused on individual and collective interventions that promote health, resilience, and peace through mind, body, and eco-spirit integration.

#### POSTER 38

##### **NEGATIVE RESPONSES TO SEXUAL ASSAULT DISCLOSURE AND SURVIVOR SYMPTOMATOLOGY. IS ACCULTURATION PROTECTIVE?**

ADRIAN ARTURO BAUTISTA, AMANDA L. ZWILLING, VALENTINA NIKULINA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK QUEENS COLLEGE)

The aim of this study was to assess whether acculturation is associated with responses to first-time disclosure of sexual assault and symptoms of PTSD and depression in 165 female college students. Victims with positive ethnic identity reported fewer negative responses to disclosure. For victims that experienced victim blame and distraction, having positive ethnic identity and feeling comfortable in the mainstream society were protective against PTSD and depression.

#### POSTER 39

##### **BENCHED: A 40-YEAR CONTENT ANALYSIS OF LGBTQ YOUTHS' EXPERIENCES IN SCHOOL-BASED ATHLETICS**

SCOTT B. GREENSPAN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), CATHERINE GRIFFITH (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), ERIN F. MURTAGH (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON)

Research and social media pertaining to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ) youth's experiences in school-based athletics were reviewed using a systematic protocol. Results demonstrate that while many LGBTQ youth report negative school-based athletic experiences such as bullying, isolation, and ostracization, there is a dearth of academic research pertaining to this topic. Psychological implications, school-based and clinical recommendations, and future research directions are discussed.

#### POSTER 40

##### **COPING WITH REGRET: HOW COLLEGE-AGED STUDENTS COPE WITH INTER- AND INTRAPERSONAL REGRETS**

JULIA DEAUN JOHNSTON (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), LILY KONOWITZ (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), DIANA HANSON (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

The goal of the investigation was to explore how college students cope with everyday regrets. Students were prompted to recall regrets having occurred in the past two weeks involving harm to self or harm to others. Responses were collected using a computer-based survey and were further coded to index the nature of inter- and intrapersonal regrets among college students. Correlational analyses revealed associations between regret type, regret appraisal, and regret-related coping.

#### POSTER 41

### **COVARIATE USE IN PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION RESEARCH: A CONTENT-ANALYTICALLY DERIVED TAXONOMY**

JESSICA E. LILLY, RACHAEL E. HOCKENBERY, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

There is growing research attention directed at understanding the use of covariates and the different categories of covariates that are used (e.g. Steiner, Cook, Shadish, & Clark, 2010). Much of the existing research on covariates has demonstrated that the use of covariates can improve statistical power (Lingsma, Roozenbeek, Steyerberg, & IMPACT Investigators, 2010). Preliminary content-analysis of 340 articles from seven journals representing seven major sub areas of psychology is helping to determine the variety of covariates used in psychological research.

#### **POSTER 42**

### **AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF COLLECTIVE RUMINATION IN RESPONSE TO PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION**

OLIVIA PRUZNICK, COLE PLAYTER (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The present study examined the novel construct of collective rumination, or repetitive discussion of shared grievances with similar others. Utilizing separate samples of 155 women and 150 sexual minority individuals, we found that collective rumination mediated the relationship between perceived discrimination and collective action intentions. Moreover, we explored whether group anger, group efficacy, and in-group identification were parallel mediators of the relationship between collective rumination about discrimination and collective action in both of these samples.

#### **POSTER 43**

### **SELF-COMPASSION AND COPING IN COLLEGE ATHLETES**

JOHN THOMAS PTACEK, VINCENT FAVIA (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

In two studies we explored the links between self-compassion and coping in college athletes. In the first, participants completed a sport-specific self-compassion measure and a measure of athlete coping skills. In the second, previously injured athletes reported on their self-compassion and injury-specific appraisals, coping, support, and mood. Correlational analyses from both studies revealed that higher levels of self-compassion were associated with better sports-specific coping and with arguably more adaptive forms of coping with injury-related stress.

#### **POSTER 44**

### **EMOTION PROCESSING AS A PREDICTOR OF CHILD PHYSICAL ABUSE PERPETRATION**

AMANDA L. ZWILLING, VALENTINA NIKULINA (GRADUATE CENTER & QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Research conducted over the past 20 years has substantiated the serious, long-lasting, impacts of child physical abuse (CPA) in individuals, families, and society across many domains of functioning, including mental and physical health and cognitive abilities. While putative predictors have been established, less is known about the cognitive and emotional processing deficits that have been observed among caregivers who perpetrate CPA. This presentation will describe a model of emotion processing in physically abusive caregivers.

#### **POSTER 45**

### **CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL ABUSE PERPETRATION: REEXAMINING PREDICTORS IN A DIVERSE UNDERGRADUATE POPULATION**

AMANDA L. ZWILLING, VALENTINA NIKULINA (GRADUATE CENTER & QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The present study aims to determine whether risk for the potential to perpetrate CPA differ by race, ethnicity, gender, SES, and immigration status. A sample of 189 diverse undergraduate students was evaluated for risk for perpetration of CPA. Findings revealed an elevated score on a well-validated risk-screening tool for CPA. Paired with other findings, this calls into question whether there are true, meaningful differences in risk for perpetration of CPA in diverse individuals.

#### **POSTER 46**

### **VARIOUS TYPES OF MEDIA EXPOSURE AS PREDICTORS OF HYPERMASCULINE TENDENCIES**

JUSTIN P. MCMAHON, JASON F. SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), COLLEEN G. MURRAY (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

265 male undergraduate students were categorized using content analyses based on their self-reported pornography use, favorite video game, and favorite movie, and then compared on their levels of hypermasculine tendencies. Those whose favorite movie contained themes consistent with hypermasculinity scored higher on multiple measures of hypermasculine traits. Future longitudinal research employing path analytic statistical methodologies is needed to better understand the links between media exposure, pornography use and the development of hypermasculine traits.

#### **POSTER 47**

### **MINDFUL INTERACTIONS: TRAIT MINDFULNESS, INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND WELLBEING**

MAX J. CALVIN RANKIN (ITHACA COLLEGE), KELSEY L MAZELLAN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Those with higher levels of mindfulness are more efficient at interpreting their own internal states (Teixeira, 2013). The current study explores the impact of trait mindfulness on social support, romantic relationship satisfaction, as well as, its impact on anxiety, and depression. Mindfulness was significantly positively correlated with perceived social support. Mindfulness

was negatively correlated with, anxiety, and depression and was unrelated to romantic relationship satisfaction.

#### POSTER 48

##### **AN APPLICATION OF THE STAGE OF CHANGE MODEL TO COLLEGE WOMEN'S DATING BEHAVIORS**

CHLOE SARAPAS (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), MIRYAM YUSUFOV (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), DANIEL OESTERLE, GEORGE ANDOSCIA (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

The Transtheoretical Model of Change has important implications for effectively implementing interventions for women who have experienced interpersonal violence. The current study examines whether TTM can be applied to a sexual assault risk reduction program among college females, and if it can predict how women's dating behaviors change over time. Findings indicate that at the start of treatment, women can be classified into different stages of change, which may be used to predict treatment response.

#### POSTER 49

##### **UNDERSTANDING HOW CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL ABUSE INFLUENCES SELF-COMPASSION IN MEN AND WOMEN**

MEGAN ICE, EDM, SARA CHIARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN)

Childhood emotional abuse (CEA) negatively influences self-compassion. Sex differences in coping with CEA may influence levels of self-compassion. 375 participants (women, n = 279) completed measures on CEA and self-compassion. As expected, men were significantly higher in self-compassion than women, and self-compassion was negatively correlated with the CEA. This relationship was consistent for men and women. Further investigation is needed into how men maintain higher self-compassion.

#### POSTER 50

##### **INPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT NEEDS AND SELF-REPORTED OUTCOMES IN HOMELESS VETERANS**

TORI FERLAND (STONEHILL COLLEGE), ALYSSA DESRUISSEAU, LAURA PATRIARCA, BRADLEY FLEMING, CHRISTOPHER G. AHNALLEN (VETERANS ADMINISTRATION BOSTON HEALTHCARE SYSTEM)

Homeless Veterans represent an important disadvantaged population who utilize inpatient mental healthcare services at high rates. Veterans admitted to an acute inpatient mental health service completed a self-report measure of mental health functioning (BASIS-24) to assess treatment outcomes of homeless and not-homeless Veterans. Compared to not-homeless Veterans, homeless Veterans report higher rates of difficulty with interpersonal relationships and depression and exhibit lower rates of overall mental health improvement.

#### POSTER 51

##### **PREDICTORS OF BORDERLINE PERSONALITY FEATURES**

#### IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ASHLEY SCARLETT BUJALSKI, MEGAN CHESIN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Risk factors for Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) features in college students are not well known. We tested multiple early adverse experiences as predictors of BPD features and empathy as a mediator between sexual abuse and BPD features in 244 college students. Physical and sexual abuse significantly predicted BPD features. Empathy trended to mediate the relationship between sexual abuse and BPD features.

#### POSTER 52

##### **DISTINCT FORM OF DRINKING TO COPE MOTIVATION, FATIGUE AND DRINKING RELATED PROBLEMS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS.**

ELEONORA GALLAGHER, SARAH CINES (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), STEPHEN ARMELI (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether drinking to cope as primary coping strategy (DTC) and drinking as a byproduct of the stress and coping process (i.e., ego depletion motivation: EDM) were uniquely related to drinking level, drinking problems and fatigue. Results indicated that DTC was associated with higher levels of drinking-related problems and fatigue. In contrast, high levels of EDM were associated with lower levels of drinking-related problems, higher levels of drinking, and not associated with fatigue.

#### POSTER 53

##### **DISABILITY SELF-IDENTIFICATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING**

ALEXANDRA ANDREA, HOLLY CHALK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between disability and psychological wellbeing. Survey responses (n=229) indicated that participants with a disabling impairment displayed more depressive symptoms than those without disability. Contrary to hypotheses, those with an impairment who identified as disabled did not experience more positive wellbeing than those who did not identify as disabled. Identifying with one's disability was not associated with greater mindfulness, but it was marginally related to more positive attitudes toward disability.

#### POSTER 54

##### **YOU ARE WHAT YOU DON'T EAT: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEAT AND NON-MEAT AVOIDERS.**

SYDNEY HEISS, JAIME COFFINO, M.P.H., JULIA HORMES (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

There is considerable interest regarding necessary skills for successful food avoidance. This study presents data comparing individuals refraining from consuming meat and individuals avoiding non-meat products on adaptive (acceptance/willingness)

and maladaptive (elevated thought suppression) emotion regulation strategies. The findings lend support to the idea that the type of food avoided may be related to differing emotion regulation strategies and support the idea that meat avoidance is qualitatively different than non-meat food avoidance.

#### POSTER 55

##### **SELF-EFFICACY AND THE STAGES OF CHANGE FOR RISKY DATING BEHAVIORS**

MIRYAM YUSUFOV (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), CHLOE SARAPAS, DANIEL OESTERLE, GEORGE ANDOSCIA (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), LINDSAY M. ORCHOWSKI (ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Sexual violence is a significant public health concern in the U.S. The present study examined Self-efficacy as a readiness to change construct for women's dating behaviors. Seven items were utilized to develop the Self-efficacy Scale. Two Principal Components Analyses were conducted, reducing the number of items from 7 to 5. Results support the validity of this scale, indicating that Self-efficacy may be valuable for interventions to reduce problematic dating behaviors.

#### POSTER 56

##### **BODY IMAGE AND BMI AS PREDICTORS OF BULLYING AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN**

MOSES APPEL (TOURO COLLEGE), LEIB LITMAN (LANDER COLLEGE), SARAH WEINBERGER-LITMAN (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), Yael LATZER (HAIFA UNIVERSITY), RICHARD BROWN, TOMAS CRUZ (LUTHERAN MEDICAL CENTER/SUNSET PARK MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS)

Research linking obesity to increased school bullying has not adequately examined mediating variables. The current study examines the mediating role of negative body image. Results demonstrate that negative body image fully mediates the association between obesity and bullying. Further, body image accounts for considerably more variance in bullying than does weight. Additionally, body image is linked to bullying across all weight levels, thus making it a more accurate predictor of bullying than obesity.

#### POSTER 57

##### **AN ATTITUDE OF GRATITUDE: POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY IN A TWELVE-STEP POPULATION**

VANESSA SCHUETZ, DAVID ANGELONE, ANDREW ASSINI (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), DAMON MITCHELL (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), TIFFANY MARCANTONIO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Twelve-step programs are a rehabilitation method for those with substance use disorders. Research has examined positive psychology's role in recovery and relapse prevention, but has not specifically, examined gratitude and hope. Quantitative analysis determined a significant relationship for hope and recovery but not gratitude. A significant difference was discovered between hope and gratitude with relapse rates. Future research should

extend work with positive psychology as a protective factor to staying committed to treatment.

#### POSTER 58

##### **CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBSTANCE-USE RISK AMONG RURAL COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES IN UPSTATE NEW YORK**

REBECCA HARRINGTON, ALESSANDRA BUZZONETTI, JAMES ZIANS (SUNY ONEONTA)

In Spring 2014, the CORE Alcohol and Drug Survey was administered online to undergraduate students. Participation was voluntary and anonymous. This study assessed alcohol and drug risk among the student population at SUNY Oneonta, a four-year college in Upstate New York (N=656). The presentation includes results of several regression models that characterize prevalent risk problems. This information may be helpful in the development of risk reduction interventions and health message campaigns targeted toward behavior change.

#### POSTER 59

##### **THE EFFECTS OF DISADVANTAGED CHILDHOOD NEIGHBORHOODS ON ADULT SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

MADINA NAYL-BARAK, MADINA NAYL-BARAK, ADRIAN BAUTISTA, BEATRIZ NUNEZ, AMANDA ZWILLING, VALENTINA NIKULINA (CUNY QUEENS COLLEGE)

The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of childhood disadvantaged neighborhoods on adult substance abuse in a three generation cohort study of 1,748 Maryland born participants. Participants were assessed for indications of substance abuse between the ages of 27-33 using questionnaire methods. Results indicate that the environmental impact of disadvantaged neighborhoods is in fact a significant predictor for adult smoking, problematic drinking and heroin use but not for cocaine and marijuana use.

#### POSTER 60

##### **ADULT ATTACHMENT STYLE AS A PREDICTOR OF IPV AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS**

MARGARET TROSIN, MARGARET MCNAMARA MCCLURE (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

This study examined attachment styles, (close, dependent, and anxious) as predictors of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and depression in college students. Three self-report assessments were administered to 129 undergraduates. Results of three separate ANOVAs yielded significant differences between attachment styles for perpetration of IPV, victimization of IPV, and depression. Follow-up testing showed that individuals with anxious attachments reported significantly higher rates of IPV victimization, perpetration, and depressive symptoms than those with close attachment styles.

#### POSTER 61

##### **NIGHTTIME EXPERIENCES INTERFERING WITH SLEEP IN COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH EVENING PREFERENCE**



KARRIN RUTLEDGE, LESLIE GELLIS (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

The focus of this study was to evaluate the specific nighttime experiences interfering with sleep in college students with an evening preference. T-tests revealed that those with evening preferences showed higher amounts of physical/somatic experiences that interfered with sleep and were without sleep-interfering cognitions and emotions. These findings suggest that sleep onset in those with evening preference is largely determined by their circadian rhythms.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**  
**11:00am-12:00pm**

**Symposium**

**Wilder**

**SYMPOSIUM: EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT BEING A PSI CHI ADVISOR**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**  
**11:00am-12:00pm**

CHAIR: ALVIN WANG

**EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT BEING A PSI CHI ADVISOR**

A panel of current Psi Chi advisors from a variety of types of institutions, large and small, public and private, will share information about how to be a successful Psi Chi faculty advisor. Questions from new faculty advisors or those considering becoming a faculty advisor, will be answered.

**Presentations**

**Everything you wanted to know about being a Psi Chi advisor**

by Alvin Wang (University of Central Florida), Chair  
Linda Jones (Belmont)  
Mercedes McCormick (Pace University)  
Natasha Otto (Morgan State University)  
Maria Parmley (Assumption College)  
Natasha Segool (University of Hartford)

**Discussant(s):** Deborah Harris O'Brien (Eastern Regional Vice-President, Psi Chi)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**  
**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**Marquis B**

**INTERNATIONAL KEYNOTE: REZARTA BILALI, PHD**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**  
**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: DAVID LIVERT

**APPLYING AND TESTING PSYCHOLOGICAL**

**INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES**

REZARTA BILALI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

In this talk I discuss the potential and challenges of implementing psychological interventions in different socio-political settings, with a focus on conflict-ridden countries. Using the example of a conflict reduction media-based intervention in Central Africa, I discuss the translation of psychological principles to interventions for social change, as well as research assessing their efficacy. I highlight the potential and the challenges of translating psychological knowledge to intergroup interventions, and identify avenues for research to increase psychology's potential for positive social change.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**  
**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**Westside Ballroom Salons 1 & 2**

**DEVELOPMENTAL KEYNOTE SPEAKER: FRANCES CHAMPAGNE, PHD**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**  
**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: TANIA ROTH

**EPIGENETIC PLASTICITY IN THE DEVELOPING BRAIN**

FRANCES CHAMPAGNE (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Though genetic variation can have a significant impact on neurobiological and behavioral outcomes, it is evident that environmental experiences can similarly affect biological processes leading to altered brain and behavior. There is increasing evidence that a wide range of environmental exposures (e.g. nutritional, toxicological, social) can alter the developing brain through epigenetic mechanisms. Epigenetic modifications – molecular pathways through which the activity of genes is altered without altering the underlying DNA sequence – play a critical role in the normal process of development and are potentially heritable. The plasticity of these pathways in response to the quality of social experiences suggests an intimate interplay between nature and nurture in shaping the developing brain. I will describe the dynamic epigenetic changes that occur in response to early life experiences, the impact of these changes for behavioral variation, and the possible routes through which these experiences can lead to altered neurobiological and behavioral outcomes in subsequent generations.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**  
**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Gilbert**

**HISTORY SYMPOSIUM: BACK TO THE FUTURE--RELATING HISTORY TO CURRENT CONCEPTS**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**  
**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: BERNARD C. BEINS

### **BACK TO THE FUTURE--RELATING HISTORY TO CURRENT CONCEPTS**

The history of psychology is not simply the past. One of the values of studying the history of the discipline is to be able to identify how the concepts important to contemporary psychology emerged to take the form they have. This symposium will trace the path of select ideas in educational psychology, clinical psychology, developmental psychology, and cognitive psychology from their origins, showing the relevance of their history to current conceptualizations.

#### **Presentations**

#### **Game Design Across the Centuries: Can Games Increase College Student Retention?**

by Thomas E. Heinzen (William Patterson University)

#### **Teaching the History of Psychology: Who cares?**

by Christian Holle (William Patterson University)

#### **Little professors and refrigerator mothers: How the early definitions of Autism shape research**

by Amy Learmonth (William Patterson University)

#### **Doomsday Prepping: Deja Vu All Over Again?**

by Peter J. Behrens (Penn State Lehigh Valley)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

**Symposium Westside Ballroom Salons 1 & 2**

#### **PRESIDENTIAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: JUVENILE OBESITY, BRAIN, AND COGNITION**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

#### **PRESIDENTIAL SYMPOSIUM: JUVENILE OBESITY, BRAIN, AND COGNITION**

One in 6 children in the United States are overweight or obese. Increasing numbers of these children are being diagnosed with diseases, such as Type II diabetes and hypertension, which were once confined largely to adults. However, these types of physical diseases are not the only, and may not be the most serious, threats to childhood health and well-being. This symposium will address the question "What is the threat posed by obesity to the cognitive health of children?" The speakers will describe their most recent research on the pathological effects of obesity and obesity-promoting diets on the juvenile brain, on the impact of obesity on childhood memory and cognition, and on the factors that reduce the ability of children to control their eating and body weight.

#### **Presentations**

#### **Juvenile obesity induces bidirectional effects on amygdala**

#### **and hippocampal memory systems: evidence from animal models**

by Guillaume Ferreira, PhD ( French National Institute for Agricultural Research)

#### **The Influence of Diet and Adiposity on Childhood Neurocognitive Function**

by Naiman Khan, PhD (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

#### **Endophenotyping Disinhibited Eating: Utility for Informing Obesity Risk and Intervention**

by Marian Tanofsky-Kraff, PhD (Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences)

**Discussant(s):** Terry Davidson, PhD (American University)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

**Paper**

**Odets**

#### **DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: NATHAN FOX, PHD

**12:30pm - 12:45pm**

#### **ALL COGNITIVE CONTROL IS NOT THE SAME FOR YOUNG CHILDREN**

NATHAN FOX (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

Developmental theory views the emergence of cognitive control as contributing to adaptive behavior regulation across the preschool period. Cognitive control usually refers to a set of processes including inhibitory control, error monitoring, and attention shifting. Recent work in our laboratory has found that these processes may not facilitate adaptive behavior regulation in all children and we suggest that reactive rather than proactive cognitive control may lead to decreased flexibility in behavioral response.

**12:50pm - 1:05pm**

#### **THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PATTERNING, EXECUTIVE FUNCTION, AND MATHEMATICS**

ROBERT PASNAK, KATRINA LEA SCHMEROLD, ALLISON M. BOCK, BRITNEY LEAF, KATHERINE VENNERGRUND (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Patterning, or the ability to understand systematic patterns of colors, objects, letters, numbers, or other items, is part of the Common Core of USA education. We examined relations between patterning, executive functions mathematics, and reading for first grade children. Patterning was significantly related to cognitive flexibility and working memory, but not inhibition. Patterning, working memory, and cognitive flexibility were significantly related to mathematics, but only patterning and

working memory were significantly related to reading.

**1:10pm - 1:25pm**

**EVALUATING THE USE OF TOYS TO FOSTER COGNITIVE, PHYSICAL, AND SOCIAL SKILLS**

KARENA RUSH, MELISSA HORGER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), BRUCE MORTENSON (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), CLAIRE GREEN, JACQUELINE YAU (PARENTS' CHOICE FOUNDATION)

Research suggests that toy play can foster physical, cognitive, and social development in children. However, conflicting conclusions about the skill building properties of toys can also be found in the literature. One reason for the inconsistencies may be the lack of psychometrically sound methods for measuring the learning potential of toys. In this study, the psychometric properties of a new scale designed to measure the skill building properties of toys and games were evaluated.

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

**SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, PARENTING, AND HOME LINGUISTIC ENVIRONMENTS: EFFECTS ON CHILD LANGUAGE SKILLS**

MARITZA MORALES-GRACIA, DUAL BA'S IN PSYCHOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (CHILD DEVELOPMENT TRACK) (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), NATALIE BRITO (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER), KIMBERLY NOBLE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Early socioeconomic disparities, poor parenting, and adverse home environments have been negatively associated with children's developmental outcomes. This study aims to examine associations among SES, parenting behaviors, and home linguistic environments on early language skills. Positive parenting and rich home linguistic environments are hypothesized to positively mediate the relationship between SES and early language skills. Parental sensitivity, a positive parent behavior, was correlated with SES and adult word count suggesting partial support for our hypothesis.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

**Symposium**

**Gilbert**

**HISTORY SYMPOSIUM: HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY IN NEW YORK**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: MARK E. MATTSON

**THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY IN NEW YORK**

This symposium will present updates from five New York historians of psychology. How much do psychologists and psychology students know about the history of psychology in

New York? What was it really like in the Psychology Department at Columbia University? How has New York City functioned as an international site for exchanging psychological ideas? What can be learned from constructing faculty genealogies? What was the impact of Jung's 1912 visit to New York?

**Presentations**

**How much do we know about the history of psychology in NYC?**

by Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

**A selective (picky) retrospective of the psychology department in the faculty of pure (and unadulterated) science at Columbia University**

by Kurt Salzinger (Hofstra University)

**New York City as a center of international psychology**

by Uwe P. Gielen (St. Francis College)

**Constructing academic genealogies: The case of St. John's University**

by John D. Hogan (St John's University)

**Carl G. Jung in New York in 1912**

by Mark E. Mattson (Fordham University)

**Discussant(s):** Mark E. Mattson (Fordham University)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50am**

**Symposium**

**Cantor**

**APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: MENTORING IN DIVERSE SETTINGS**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50am**

CHAIR: RICHARD VELAYO, PHD

**MENTORING IN DIVERSE SETTINGS**

Carrol Perrino describes mentoring principles related to professional achievement. Janet Sigal discusses mentoring of Representatives and interns of a psychology NGO at the United Nations. Richard Velayo and Florence Denmark describe mentoring of students through a United Nations psychology course. Andrew Simon discusses his role as a mentor for an NGO in Uganda. Avis Jackson examines mentoring in an HBCU undergraduate program. Emily Dow and Teresa Ober discuss mentoring experiences of graduate student mentees.

**Presentations**

**Principles of Mentoring**

by Carrol S. Perrino, Ph.D. (Morgan State University)

**Mentoring at the United Nations**

by Janet Sigal, Ph.D. (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

**Mentoring in a Graduate UN Course**

by Richard Velayo, Ph.D. (Pace University)

Florence Denmark, Ph.D.(Pace University)

**Mentorig for a Uganda Community Based Association**

by Andrew Simon, Ph.D. (Seton Hall University)

**Mentors at an Historically Black University**

by Avis Jackson, Ph.D. (Morgan State University)

**Perspectives of Graduate Student Mentees**

by Emily A.A. Dow, Ph.D. (Loyola University, Maryland)  
Teresa Ober, (Graduate Center, City University of New York)

**Discussant(s):** Richard Velayo (Pace University)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

**Paper**

**O'Neill**

**COGNITIVE PAPERS: MEMORY I**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: ALEXANDRA GAYNOR (THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

**12:30pm - 12:45pm**

**EYE MOVEMENTS REVEAL ATTENTIONAL EFFECTS OF EMOTION ON ASSOCIATIVE MEMORY**

R. RACHEL WEINTRAUB (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ELIZABETH F. CHUA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study aimed to determine the impact of attentional capture towards emotional stimuli on associative memory at encoding and retrieval. Eye movements were recorded as participants: 1) studied emotional and neutral scenes with faces superimposed on them, and 2) completed a recognition test on their memory. Results suggest that, although there is attentional capture towards emotional stimuli at encoding, this does not impact memory performance. However, there are memory-related differences in attention allocation at retrieval.

**12:50pm - 1:05pm**

**STRENGTH OF REACTIVATION MODULATES THE IMPACT OF NEW LEARNING ON REACTIVATED MEMORIES**

IIONA D. SCULLY, ALMUT HUPBACH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

When memories are reactivated they re-enter a fragile state in which they are susceptible to interference and intrusions from new learning. The current study examined whether the method and strength of memory reactivation modulate the impact of new learning on reactivated memories. We found that testing and re-studying the original material before new learning protected memory from retroactive interference and intrusions, whereas subtle reminders resulted in interference and intrusions.

**1:10pm - 1:25pm**

**HIPPOCAMPAL ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH EYE MOVEMENT MEASURES OF CUED RECALL**

ALEXANDRA M. GAYNOR (THE GRADUATE CENTER, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LISA A. SOLINGER (WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS), ELIZABETH F. CHUA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We used eye movements to index recall while participants completed an associative memory task during fMRI. There was less hippocampal activity during correctly recalled trials (as indexed by eye-movement to correct location of hidden target) as compared to non-recalled trials, with deactivation below baseline during recalled trials. This is consistent with the hypothesis that hippocampal deactivation may facilitate accurate retrieval of associative spatial memory through suppression of default network and encoding mechanisms present during retrieval.

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

**IMPROVING LONG-TERM MEMORY: THE ROLE OF RETRIEVAL PRACTICE IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS**

JOHN SCHWOEBEL (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.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

**Symposium**

**Jolson**

**SCRA SYMPOSIUM: USING SOCIAL JUSTICE AND ADVOCACY PERSPECTIVES IN TEACHING DIVERSITY COURSES: AN OVERVIEW**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: SUKANYA RAY, PHD (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

**USING SOCIAL JUSTICE AND ADVOCACY PERSPECTIVES IN TEACHING DIVERSITY COURSES: AN OVERVIEW**

This presentation aims to focus on pedagogical and practical approaches in teaching diversity course to strengthen understanding of cultural and social justice issues. This will address different learning components, personal experiences and use of self-reflection model to highlight their relevance in

strengthening social justice, cultural awareness and advocacy areas among students. In addition, presenters will discuss the challenges and benefits of incorporating historical context of colonial rule, privilege/power dynamics and obtained data on impact areas.

**Discussant(s):** Sukanya Ray, PhD (Suffolk University)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:30pm**

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<b>Paper</b>	<b>Brecht</b>
<b>BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS I: ATTENTION AND PERCEPTION</b>	
Friday, March 4, 2016	
12:30pm-1:30pm	

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CHAIR: SAMANTHA COHEN, MA (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

**12:30pm - 12:45pm**

**PLACE CELL ACTIVITY IN THREE-DIMENSIONAL ENVIRONMENTS**

PAULA BALEA (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY (UPV/EHU) / UNIVERSITY OF SEVILLE), MANUEL PORTAVELLA, JUAN PEDRO VARGAS (UNIVERSITY OF SEVILLE)

Single unit recordings were made while rats explored different 3D surfaces. Place fields tended to cluster around specific elements that were common to all environments (e.g., the food dispersers), regardless of their position within the vertical axis suggesting that the hippocampus does not encode space in a 3D fashion. The spatial representation is shaped by prominent components of the environment which trigger the activation of the same cells despite their location within the 3D space.

**12:50pm - 1:05pm**

**AGE-RELATED FUNCTIONAL COMPENSATION TO SHIFTS IN CHOLINERGIC & ATTENTIONAL CAPACITY**

BRITNEY YEGLA, JENNIFER FRANCESCONI, JASMINE FORDE, VINAY PARIKH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Cognitive reserve posits that age-related functional changes serve as compensation. The underlying mechanism, however, is unknown. Here we determined the cholinergic contributions to cognitive compensation. Partial cholinergic prefrontal deafferentation impaired attentional capacities and heightened reliance on prefrontal activity in aged rats compared to young. Partial cholinergic posterior parietal deafferentation reduced prefrontal recruitment in aged rats. Thus, cholinergic inputs may not serve as the age-related compensatory mechanism but rather regulate reciprocal interactions of the attentional network.

**1:10pm - 1:25pm**

**VISUAL CONTEXT BOOSTS MEMORY FOR AUDITORY**

**INFORMATION BY PROMOTING RELIABLE NEURAL PROCESSING**

SAMANTHA COHEN (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LUCAS C. PARRA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Here we establish that the reliability of neural processing during the encoding of a naturalistic auditory stimulus predicts the extent to which an additional non-informative visual stimulus aids memory. Our results indicate that in a naturalistic, contextually rich environment, the reliability of neural processing is a signature for the depth of encoding regardless of sensory input.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

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<b>Symposium</b>	<b>Bellasco-Broadhurst</b>
<b>CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM III: POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT</b>	
Friday, March 4, 2016	
12:30pm-1:50pm	

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CHAIR: A. EVANS, PH.D.

**POPULATION HEALTH MANAGEMENT: THE NEW FRONTIER FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE**

While the broader healthcare field is moving toward population health management approaches, the behavioral health field is just beginning to evaluate the implications of this framework for behavioral health systems. A population health approach focuses on improving the health status of the entire population—with a particular focus on prevention and early intervention—in contrast to a traditional focus on symptom reduction. This presentation will highlight seven conceptual shifts essential to implementing population health management.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

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<b>Paper</b>	<b>Ziegfeld</b>
<b>LEARNING PAPERS II: SEX DIFFERENCES AND COMPARATIVE BEHAVIOR</b>	
Friday, March 4, 2016	
12:30pm-1:50pm	

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CHAIR: CAMILLE HOLLY SAMPLE, MA (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

**12:30pm - 12:45pm**

**FLAMINGO FRIENDSHIPS**

DANIEL P BUCKLEY (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW J ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Flamingos develop strong, complex, social relationships. Until recently, these relationship have gone under-examined. In this

study we examine if flamingos are more likely to help their pair faster than a nonpair-bonded bird, finding that they, indeed are. We also observe that some flamingos help birds that are not their pair. We discuss possible explanations why we might observe helping behaviors among non-paired flamingos including atypical pairing, reciprocity, and the evolutionary value of being helpful.

**12:50pm - 1:05pm**

**BUDGIE IN THE MIRROR: AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL BEHAVIORS AND MIRROR USE IN THE BUDGERIGAR (MELOPSITTACUS UNDULATUS)**

MICHAEL R DUGGAN, DANIEL P BUCKLEY, MACKENZIE KERTESZ (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW J ANDERSON

Despite their prevalent use amongst avian species, particularly in Budgerigars, the relationship between mirror use and social behaviors remains unknown. After establishing social behavior measures in a colony of Budgerigars, mirrors were introduced and subsequent use was documented. Results illustrate a significant relationship between mirror use and pair-bonds, such that mirror use increases with increasing pair bond strength. Additionally, the trends observed within agonistic behaviors are consistent with previous avian literature.

**1:10pm - 1:25pm**

**SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE IMPAIRING EFFECTS OF NICOTINE ON FEAR EXTINCTION**

CHICORA OLIVER, MUNIR GUNES KUTLU, THOMAS J. GOULD (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Anxiety and stress disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), occur at a much higher rate in women and in nicotine users. Nicotine has anti-estrogenic properties and is known to impair fear extinction in male anxiety and PTSD patients. We have found that both estrogen depletion and a high dose of nicotine impairs extinction in female mice. This may reflect a sexually dimorphic sensitivity to drugs known to affect psychiatric disorders such as PTSD.

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

**CONSIDERING SEX IN EXTERNALITY: APPETITIVE CONTROL BY ENERGY STATES AND EXTERNAL CUES**

CAMILLE HOLLY SAMPLE, SABRINA JONES, SHRADDHA BATRA, ALEXANDRA OLSON, SARA L HARGRAVE, TERRY L DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Sexual dimorphisms in learning and ingestive behavior emphasize the need to consider sex as a variable when studying the controls of intake. In an associative model of energy regulation, food-related cues elicit eating while internal satiety signals suppress appetitive responding. Comparing these processes in females and males, the current study revealed sex differences in discriminative control by energy states relative to external cues. These findings may improve understanding of the role of sex in obesity.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:15pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**Marquis C**

**SOCIETY FOR THE TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY ADDRESS**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:15pm**

CHAIR: BONNIE A. GREEN

**WHERE'S THE "WORK" IN WORKING MEMORY?**

MICHAEL KANE (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO)

If intro psychology texts discuss working memory, they tend to describe a bit more complex and useful "box" than short-term memory. The excitement around working memory research, however, derives from its functional importance to complex behavior.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

**Paper**

**Imperial-Julliard**

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS I: PERCEPTIONS OF OURSELVES AND OTHERS**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON)

**12:30pm - 12:45pm**

**MY BELIEFS ARE RATIONAL, YOURS AREN'T: INVESTIGATING THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTION BIAS**

STEPHEN KILIANSKI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY (NEW BRUNSWICK))

Are we more likely to attribute our own political, religious, and moral beliefs to reason, while attributing those of others to emotion and what authority figures have promulgated, i.e., do people exhibit an epistemological attribution bias? Participants made attributions for religious, political, and moral beliefs for one of three targets, the self, others in general, or others who held beliefs contrary to their own. Results suggested that this bias exerts a moderate-to-strong effect on attributions.

**12:50pm - 1:05pm**

**CONFORMITY AND ATTITUDES: DISENTANGLING INFLUENCES ON CONFORMITY AND PERSISTENT ATTITUDE CHANGE**

LINDSEY LEVITAN (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY), BRAD VERHULST (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY)

Two studies examined conformity with respect to political attitudes, finding conformity and lasting attitude change even among those high in political sophistication. Attitude change was evident even weeks after the study session. People change their views when faced with disagreement in order to gain approval and avoid social sanctions (normative influence), not only because of informational influence. Group unanimity and distance from the group mean increase conformity and attitude change, whereas expertise reduces it.

**1:10pm - 1:25pm**

**TESTING SOCIAL PROJECTION IN A RELIGIOUS SAMPLE:  
A PERSON-CENTRED APPROACH**

J. P. GERBER (GORDON COLLEGE)

This study examined how factors associated with social projection apply to perceptions of religious figures. 52 undergraduates at a Christian college completed a personality rating design, rating themselves and five other historical figures in a 2(valence: positive/negative) x 2(group status: in/out) design. Projection was almost perfectly correlated to the valence of the figure,  $r = .99$ , and a positive out-group member, Gandhi ( $r = .64$ ), was almost as highly projected as Jesus ( $r = .69$ ).

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

**WHEN WILL AN OFFENDER'S UNFORTUNATE HISTORY  
TEMPER BLAME? THE CRUCIAL ROLE OF CAUSAL  
SUFFICIENCY**

STEPHANIE C CERCE, MICHAEL J GILL (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

We (Gill & Cerce, 2015) have previously found that historicist narratives (formative personal experiences suggesting current negative intentions were implanted) reduce blame for intentional transgressions. In two new studies we present mechanistic evidence: Perceived causal sufficiency – not sympathy- is crucial for blame mitigation. These findings stand in contrast to current theoretical approaches that argue for a sympathy mechanism. Implications for criminal trials (where narratives have been minimally effective in reducing punitiveness) are discussed.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

**Poster Westside Ballroom Salons 3 & 4**

**POSTERS CLINICAL SESSION II (1-63) PSI-CHI/PSI BETA  
(64-90)**

**Friday, March 4, 2016  
12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: K. MORGEN, PH.D.

**POSTER 1**

**MOOD AND ANXIETY DISTURBANCES IN COLLEGE  
STUDENTS**

WILLIAM TSANG, JOSHUA COHEN, ASHLEY BUJALSKI, ALANA SUMMERS-PLOTNO, KENNETH RYAN, CHRISTINA ANGELO, ANGELICA URBINA, BRUCE DIAMOND (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Mood and anxiety disturbances can impact cognitive functioning and health. Prevalence rates of depression and anxiety in 313 college-age students, interrelationships, and gender differences were examined. Mild to severe levels of depressed mood (30.4%) and elevated anxiety (36.3%) were substantial. Depressed mood was correlated with anxiety ( $r = 0.462$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) but the linkage was tighter in females ( $r = 0.531$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). College-age students may have many unmet clinical needs.

**POSTER 2**

**ON THE FREQUENCY OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE  
USE SELF-REPORTED BY CREATIVE INDIVIDUALS.**

EDWARD J. KORBER, M.PHIL, M.SC (CREEDMOOR PSYCHIATRIC CENTER, NYSOMH)

Autobiographical accounts of 228 creatives / polymaths indicated use of a variety of psychoactive substances at a level greater than that observed in general US populations surveys. The users often reported curtailed use during work activity suggesting psychoactive substances were not perceived as integral to their creative process. Drug use frequencies varied by profession as did detrimental impact on life span. Creative Non-users alternatively reported engagement in physical exercise to enhance mood, health and productivity

**POSTER 3**

**ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN CHILDHOOD ADVERSITY AND  
MENTAL HEALTH/ SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN ADULTHOOD**

COURTNEY MCDONALD, NICHOLAS A. TURIANO, PHD.  
(WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

We utilized MIDUS data (N = 7,000+) to examine associations between childhood adversity and mental health/substance abuse in adulthood. Higher adversity levels were associated with higher depression/drug use levels, and increased odds of having a depression diagnosis/being a drug user. Emotional abuse, health at 16, and family structure were significant predictors of depression/drug use. Economic status was significant for only depression. Physical abuse was significant for drug use only.

**POSTER 4**

**DO PARTNER UNDERMINING AND ATTACHMENT STYLE  
INTERACT TO PREDICT SOCIAL ANXIETY FOLLOWING  
JOB-LOSS**

MARIA ALEXANDRA CIMPORESCU (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

Due to the demoralizing nature of job loss, there is reason to believe it may impact one's overall social functioning. This effect may be accounted for in part by the experience of undermining from one's romantic partner. Furthermore, this relationship may

be exacerbated for individuals based on their attachment style. To test these findings, we examined the moderating role of attachment on the association between perceived partner undermining and social anxiety over a six-week period following job-loss.

#### POSTER 5

##### **STIGMA TOWARD MENTAL ILLNESS: MEASURING EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTACT-BASED VS. EDUCATIONAL-BASED VIDEO INTERVENTIONS**

SUSSIE ESHUN, KIRSTIN SCHAFER, MACY LENGLE, KYLIE HATFIELD (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

To investigate effectiveness of video interventions aimed at reducing mental illness (MI) stigmas, 149 participants completed surveys about attitudes regarding MI, before, immediately after, and 2-weeks after, viewing either a video portraying individuals discussing personal experiences with MI (contact-based) or general lecture on MI (education-based). Significant reduction in stigmas was found for the contact-based group immediately following video. However stigma ratings reverted to pre-video levels after 2-weeks. Implications for interventions and gender effects are discussed.

#### POSTER 6

##### **HIGH AND LOW DEPRESSION LEVELS WITHIN VETERANS RECEIVING INPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT**

LAURA PATRIARCA, ALYSSA DESRUISSEAU, TORI FERLAND, BRADLEY FLEMING, CHRISTOPHER AHNALLEN (VA BOSTON HEALTHCARE SYSTEM)

##### **Abstract:**

Veterans in mental health treatment who experience depression seek inpatient mental health services for acute stabilization. This study examined Veteran-reported mental health problems using the Behavior and Symptom Identification Scale (BASIS-24) at admission and discharge to examine treatment needs and outcome. Veterans with high, low or no depression at admission exhibited different rates of treatment outcome with highly depressed Veterans exhibiting the greatest improvement in health.

#### POSTER 7

##### **PREFERENCES FOR EVIDENCE-BASED TREATMENTS OF DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS**

JULIANA A. D'ONOFRIO, JIM A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Given the increase of college students seeking help for depression and the resulting benefits from matching individuals with their preferred treatment, the current project aimed to explore depression treatment preferences in a college population. Two studies were conducted by asking participants to complete a battery of surveys assessing demographics, depressive severity, and treatment preferences. Results indicate that students significantly prefer psychotherapy with a cognitive orientation. Depressive severity and number of treatment options

moderated final preference.

#### POSTER 8

##### **PERFECTIONIST DISSATISFACTION MEDIATES THE RELATION BETWEEN LOCUS OF CONTROL AND STRESS**

DANIEL KLEIN, KAYLEE LEDUC, AMY DEFRANCESCO, SAMUEL LAPOINT, CHAMPIKA K SOYSA (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

About 33% of undergraduates experience stress. We studied perfectionist high standards (adaptive) and dissatisfaction (maladaptive) as mediators of the relation between locus of control (LOC) and stress, in 189 primarily first-generation college students. We established perfectionist dissatisfaction as a consistent mediator of the relations between three aspects of LOC (internal, powerful others, and chance) and stress. Our findings could inform interventions with undergraduates that decrease perfectionist dissatisfaction, as one way to lower levels of stress.

#### POSTER 9

##### **SYMPTOM CORRELATES OF MEDICATION NON-ADHERENCE FOR ADULT PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENTS WITH PSYCHOTIC SPECTRUM DISORDERS**

GRAHAM S. DANZER, PSYCHOLOGY INTERN LCSW M-RAS (ALLIANT INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY/CALIFORNIA SCHOOL FOR PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY), ADRIANO ZANELLO, MSVP (HUG DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHIATRY), SARAH K. SCHUBMEHL, CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY TRAINEEMED (THE WRIGHT INSTITUTE), SAM H. BARKIN, PSYCHOLOGY INTERN (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), DAVID S. SUGARBAKER, MPH (PGSP STANFORD UNIVERSITY), DOUG CORT (JOHN GEORGE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL)

We conducted independent samples t-tests on 182 psychotic inpatients in order to determine whether there were significant differences in symptom severity depending on whether or not they were diagnosed with medication non-adherence. There were significant differences for the items Suspiciousness and Conceptual Disorganization, as well as marginally significant differences for the items Suicidality and Mannerisms/Posturing. These results suggest that adherence may not be a complete treatment for psychosis. These results also have notable implications for clinical psychological practice.

#### POSTER 10

##### **NOT EASING UP: DEPRESSION AS A FUNCTION OF ATTACHMENT AND SELF-COMPASSION**

ERIN A. MCLEAN, CAMILLA S. OVERUP (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), JULIE A. BRUNSON (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), AMELIA D. COFFMAN (UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON)

Both anxiously and avoidantly attached people are prone to depression. Generally, anxiously attached individuals have more negative self-views while avoidant have more positive self-views. We believe that the association between anxious attachment and



depression depends on people's level of self-compassion. We hypothesized and found that the association between anxious attachment and depression was moderated by self-compassion. Specifically, we found that the combination of higher anxious attachment and lower self-compassion predicted higher levels of depression symptomatology.

#### POSTER 11

##### **INTERVENTIONS IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: A META-ANALYSIS OF EFFECT SIZES**

GABRIELLE MCCLELLAND, LEIGH FLOUNLACKER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), RACHEL SILVERSTEIN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY ZITTER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), THOMAS J. TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Interventions in Clinical Psychology: A meta-analysis of effect sizes

Gabrielle McClelland, Leigh Flounlacker, Rachel Silverstein, Ashley Zitter, Thomas J. Tomcho  
Salisbury University

There is growing research attention directed at understanding the mechanisms of change that researchers use in interventions designed to change individuals (e.g., Michie, Stralen, & West, 2011). We examined a random sample of 100 articles published from 2000-2013 in the Journal of Clinical Psychology and identified 14 articles which met our inclusion criteria of having an empirical test of the relation between intervention and outcome in a comparative effectiveness research design. Meta-analytic findings indicate that use of increased numbers of mechanisms of change predict intervention effect size.

#### POSTER 12

##### **THE POWER OF WORDS: USING AUTOMATED TEXT ANALYSIS TO DETECT DEPRESSION.**

CATHERINE M. DIAZ-ASPER (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY), BRITA ELVEVÅG (UNIVERSITY OF TROMSØ)

Automated text analysis techniques hold promise as rapid and economical screeners for depression. Participants completed an online depression screening questionnaire and provided a short writing sample for analysis. Individuals categorized as depressed used significantly more references to negative emotion, anger and death than those categorized as not depressed. Age and references to death were significant predictors of depression severity. Results suggest that automated text analysis technologies can detect depressive symptomatology from writing in non-clinical samples.

#### POSTER 13

##### **CLARIFYING THE IMPACT OF RELIGION ON MENTAL HEALTH**

THOMAS AGRUSTI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

A two part study examines the relationship between religious elements (such as religiosity, religious behaviors, and religious

beliefs) and symptoms of mental health disorders. The first part of the study involves a literature review of research on the relationship between religious elements, coping, and symptoms of mental illness. The second part involves a survey of 369 students examining depressive and anxious symptomatology and perceptions of immortality. Terror Management theory helps understand results from the study.

#### POSTER 14

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTIONS OF MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS**

KATHRYN BLAIR GUAJARDO (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE DIAZ-ASPER (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

Stigmatization of mental illness is widespread and harmful, yet little is known about the factors contributing to a person's beliefs. The current study examined responses of 634 participants to an internet survey in which hypothetical mental illness scenarios were presented. Degree of knowledge of mental illness was significantly positively correlated with perceptions. Age, gender and knowledge predicted perceptions in a regression model. These findings have important implications for stigma reduction in the mentally ill.

#### POSTER 15

##### **SELF-REPORTED ILLEGAL BEHAVIOR AND THE 2D:4D RATIO**

RICHARD P. CONTI, STEFANIE THOMAS (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the right-hand 2D:4D ratio (the ratio between an individual's second and fourth digits) and self-reported illegal behavior in college students. Participants completed a demographic questionnaire and a 30-item self-reported illegal behavior questionnaire. Lower 2D:4D ratios were correlated with higher rates of self-reported illegal behavior in male participants. No significant differences were found among female participants.

#### POSTER 16

##### **PATTERNS OF ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN HUMOR, PERSONALITY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN COMEDIANS AND NON-COMEDIANS**

KEATON SOMERVILLE, WILSON MCDERMUT (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Introduction: We studied associations between humor (overall sense of humor and humor styles) and personality and psychopathology in 304 participants (including 112 comedians). Method: Participants completed measures of overall sense of humor, humor styles, Big Five personality traits, and psychiatric symptoms. Results: Overall sense of humor was not a strong predictor of psychiatric symptomatology or Neuroticism. An examination of humor styles was more fruitful in revealing correlations with psychiatric symptoms and Neuroticism.

#### POSTER 17

### **EVIDENCE FOR ACCEPTANCE-BASED INTERVENTIONS: THE COGNITIVE MECHANISMS INFLUENCING BINGE EATING**

JAIME COFFINO, M.P.H., SYDNEY HEISS, NATALIA ORLOFF, JULIA HORMES (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, SUNY)

Acceptance-based interventions have been found to be effective in reducing binge eating. The present study examined the mechanisms underlying the effectiveness of these interventions and found that the relationship between acceptance of food cravings and binge eating is mediated by dietary restraint, such that individuals who score low on acceptance engage in dietary restraint to suppress binge eating. Data support the utilization of acceptance-based treatments on targeting the cognitive substrates underlying craving and restraint.

### **POSTER 18**

#### **APPLICATION AND ANALYSIS OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING WITH AN AT-RISK ELEMENTARY POPULATION**

BRUCE P. MORTENSON, SUSAN FOLSOM, RYAN STICKEL, SHANNON MCGOWAN, KERRI KEWRI (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), KARENA S. RUSH, PHD. (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY), MEGAN BYER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This study details using Motivational Interviewing (MI), a cognitive behavioral therapy approach, to improve behavioral and social functioning in a sample of elementary students. Pre and post data collected on engaged behavior, parent/teacher impressions and pro-social responding provided evidence of MI efficacy for this population. Participants will gain a better understanding of the application of MI for a population of children who present with emotional disabilities.

### **POSTER 19**

#### **ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

MELISSA GELIN (QUEENS COLLEGE), AMANDA ZWILLING, VALENTINA NIKULINA (QUEENS COLLEGE AND CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The current study is a preliminary examination of the relationship between adverse childhood experiences (ACES) and self-reported intimate partner violence (IPV) in a diverse sample of undergraduates. Findings suggest that the number of ACES reported by students is positively associated with victimization in their romantic relationships. The association between ACES and IPV perpetration was marginally significant and will be further explored with a larger sample. Data collection is projected to be completed by March 2016.

### **POSTER 20**

#### **VARIATIONS IN SOCIAL NORMS REGARDING SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH**

LINDSAY M. ORCHOWSKI (ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY), DANIEL OESTERLE, GEORGE ANDOSCIA (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), MIRYAM YUSUFOV

(UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), CHLOE SARAPAS (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), PETER KRAHE (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

Misperception of community norms fosters engagement in inappropriate behavior by individuals who erroneously believe that their behavior is normative. Social norms marketing (SNM) campaigns target misperceived norms. Findings suggest that perceived peer norms and actual norms regarding sexual violence vary as a function of grade and gender among 473 high school youth. It may be useful to adjust SNM campaigns to target subgroups that show the greatest discrepancy between actual and perceived norms.

### **POSTER 21**

#### **ETHNIC GROUP DIFFERENCES IN DIABETES-RELATED SOCIAL COGNITION: FOCUS ON GUYANESE-AMERICANS**

ALEXIS HIRALALL, DARON MARINO, MATTHEW KANG, MICHAEL LOURO, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The aim of this study was to examine whether there were differences between Guyanese-American individuals versus members of other ethnic/racial minority groups in the social-cognitive factors associated with diabetes management. The data suggest the groups may have different strategies for coping with diabetes, including differences in reliance on faith and spirituality. Both groups had low levels of adherence to their diabetes regimens. Efforts to improve adherence among minority populations may need to investigate group-specific coping strategies that facilitate adherence.

### **POSTER 22**

#### **ANTECEDENT AND OUTCOME VARIABLES OF THE YOUTH FEMALE BULLY**

SABRINA JENNINGS, RAINA LAMADE, ROBERT PRENTKY (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Bullying is a form of aggressive victimization of peers that is considered a major public health problem among youth. The overwhelming empirical attention, however, is directed towards boys, with a paucity of research on bullying among girls. Given the obvious importance of bullying and the limited knowledge of how bullying is manifested in girls, this study examined the antecedents and outcomes of young girls who did and did not engage in aggressive bullying.

### **POSTER 23**

#### **DISTINGUISHING GENUINE FROM SIMULATED DISSOCIATIVE IDENTITY DISORDER ON THE TOMM**

PARISA R. KALIUSH, ALIYA R. WEBERMANN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), BRIANA L. SNYDER, PHD(C), RN-BC, CNE (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI), BETHANY L. BRAND (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The present pilot study assessed the utility of the Test of Memory Malingering (TOMM; Tombaugh, 1996) in distinguishing simulated from genuine dissociative identity disorder (DID).

Participants were DID patients ( $n = 14$ ) and undergraduate students ( $n = 76$ ) coached to feign DID symptoms. Analyses revealed that TOMM scores showed acceptable utility in predicting whether participants had genuine or feigned DID. The TOMM demonstrated moderate efficacy in identifying malingering (62-75%) and high efficacy in identifying non-malingering (86-93%).

#### POSTER 24

##### **THE DARK TRIAD: SOCIALLY AVERSIVE PERSONALITIES AND SUBSTANCE-USE EXPECTANCIES**

ADAM JORDAN GOTT (PENN STATE HARRISBURG),  
MELANIE D. HETZEL-RIGGIN (PENN STATE ERIE: THE  
BEHREND COLLEGE)

This research examines the relationship between the personality constructs of the Dark Triad (narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy) and individuals' expected outcomes of substance use. The SD3 and the Drinking Expectancy Questionnaire-Revised were used to assess the Dark Triad and substance-use expectancies (respectively) in a college sample ( $N=227$ ). Results indicate that the Dark Triad traits predict more positive expected outcomes of substance use, than individuals lower in these traits [ $F(1,226) = 14.440, p = .000$ ].

#### POSTER 25

##### **NEURAL DIFFERENCES IN REWARD LEARNING AS A FUNCTION OF CHRONIC METHAMPHETAMINE USE**

MAY YUAN (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JENNIFER L. STEWART (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK; DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SUSAN F. TAPERT (PSYCHIATRY SERVICE, VETERANS AFFAIRS SAN DIEGO HEALTHCARE SYSTEM; DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO), MARTIN P. PAULUS (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO; LAUREATE INSTITUTE OF BRAIN RESEARCH)

The present study compared reward learning in individuals with chronic methamphetamine dependence (MD) and control subjects (CTL) during functional magnetic resonance imaging. Between-group results indicated that MD exhibited lower frontal and striatum activation than CTL when learning and executing reward contingencies. Within-group results showed that MD recruited less neural resources than CTL when linking choices with outcomes during reward learning. Findings suggest that chronic MD is associated with inefficient reward processing.

#### POSTER 26

##### **NEURAL DIFFERENCES IN REWARD LEARNING DURING TRANSITION TO PROBLEM STIMULANT USE**

MAMONA BUTT (CUNY QUEENS COLLEGE), JENNIFER L. STEWART (CUNY QUEENS COLLEGE; CUNY THE GRADUATE CENTER), SUSAN F. TAPERT (VETERANS AFFAIRS SAN DIEGO HEALTHCARE SYSTEM; UNIVERSITY

OF CALIFORNIA), MARTIN PAULUS (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA; LAUREATE INSTITUTE OF BRAIN RESEARCH)

Occasional stimulant users: (1) completed a decision-making task involving reward learning and feedback during functional magnetic resonance imaging; and (2) were followed up three years later, classified as problem stimulant users (PSU) or desisted stimulant users (DSU). Task-related brain activation was then compared between groups. PSU exhibited lower fronto-cingulate, dorsal striatum, and insula activation than DSU. Findings suggest that the transition to problem stimulant use is linked to reduced neural resources dedicated to reward processing.

#### POSTER 27

##### **PREGNANT WOMEN AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT: TEDS FINDINGS 2010-2012**

KELSEY DENISON-VESEL, CAROLYN BROUARD, KEITH MORGEN, LPC, ACS (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Little is still known regarding pregnant women in substance use disorders treatment. To address this gap, data focused on pregnant women ( $N=67,647$  at admission,  $N=47,504$  at discharge) were analyzed in the SAMHSA Treatment Episode Dataset 2010-2012. Findings focused on substance use history, treatment administrative, and medical issues will be discussed in the context of the changing national treatment landscape in the years after the implementation of the Affordable Care Act.

#### POSTER 28

##### **DIETARY PATTERNS DETERMINED BY CLUSTER ANALYSIS ASSOCIATED WITH LOWER DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS**

LAUREN TODD, CYNTHIA RADNITZ (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), BONNIE BEEZHOLD, MHS, CHES (BENEDICTINE UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies have suggested that specific diets may be correlated with mood-related symptoms. In this study, exploratory cluster analyses were used to determine specific foods associated with symptoms of anxiety and depression. Results suggest that consumption of certain food types (fruits, seed oils, and nuts) and decreased consumption of other foods (flower oils, soda, and milk) may be correlated with decreased depressive symptoms.

#### POSTER 29

##### **SELF-COMPASSION AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN ADULT ATTACHMENT AND GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY**

ARIELLE M. SCHWERD, SARA CHIARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN CAMPUS)

Adult Attachment has been shown to positively predict self-efficacy beliefs. The present study examined self-compassion as a potential mediator of this relationship. Self-report data collected from a sample of 375 individuals (Mean age = 20.35; women:  $n = 279$ ) were analyzed testing two mediation models with bootstrap sampling – one for each

dimension of attachment [anxiety and avoidance]. A significant indirect effect was found for self-compassion in the anxiety model. Implications are discussed.

#### POSTER 30

##### **POINCARÉ ANALYSIS OF RR INTERVAL DYNAMICS DURING PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS**

SAIF RAHMAN, MATTHEW HABEL, RICHARD J. CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Poincaré plot analysis offers an alternative to conventional linear measures of heart rate variability to study autonomic factors in mental and physical health problems, but its utility for detecting heart rate oscillations during psychological stress remain untested. Following a resting baseline period, participants performed a challenging reaction time task and R-R interval variations were assessed using the Poincaré method. The results highlight the robustness of this approach and encourage its use in future research.

#### POSTER 31

##### **CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH MMPI-2 L-SCALE ELEVATIONS**

ANTHONY J. BARROWS (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

The present study investigated characteristics of job applicants who score high on the MMPI-2 L (Lie) scale. A comprehensive dataset of 10,444 law enforcement job candidates, all of whom had taken the MMPI-2 as part of a formal psychological evaluation, was used in correlational analysis. Four levels of L-scale elevations were examined. Results indicated that many personal history factors (e.g. reported alcohol consumption, guardedness) may predict L-scale scores.

#### POSTER 32

##### **SSRIS: CAN ANTIDEPRESSANTS LOWER MORE THAN ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION? A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF HOW SSRIS AFFECT PHYSICAL ATTRACTION.**

CARLY TOCCO, CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) may have costs. For instance, anecdotal findings suggest SSRI users lose affection toward romantic partners. The current study investigated whether SSRIs also impact initial attraction. People on SSRIs were slightly less attracted to facial photos than were controls. SSRI users reporting both libido and orgasm issues rated photos more harshly. Thus, individuals affected sexually may be more susceptible to emotional blunting mechanisms, possibly decreasing physical attraction to potential mates.

#### POSTER 33

##### **HISTORIES OF CHILD ABUSE AND EMOTIONAL INVALIDATION PREDICT DEVELOPMENT OF MALADAPTIVE EMOTION SCHEMAS IN ADULTS**

ANNA MICEK (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Previous studies have shown that child abuse victims exhibit various emotional and behavior problems. Using a sample of undergraduate students from various sociodemographic backgrounds (N = 658), this study examines the association between (a) experiences of child abuse and/or emotional invalidation and (b) views of emotion and emotional experiences held in adulthood. Results suggest experiences of child abuse and of emotional invalidation contribute independently to predictions of emotion ideologies held in adulthood.

#### POSTER 34

##### **THE EFFECT OF GENDER ON THE DEPRESSION-REJECTION RELATIONSHIP**

LOGAN SERABIAN (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Three studies examined the impact of target gender on the depression-rejection relationship. We found that participants who read a vignette about a depressed target rated them as less likeable and less masculine than a non-depressed target, whereas men who display more male-oriented depressive symptoms are even more likely to be rejected. Further research is needed in order to decrease the stigma against men and women who suffer from depression.

#### POSTER 35

##### **HOW BLAMING OTHERS CONTRIBUTES TO IDENTIFYING DEPRESSION AND SUGGESTING SERVICES TO PEERS**

BENJAMIN FREER, HANNAH SEAMAN, STEFANIE ULRICH (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

The study examined the tendency to blame others on the following outcomes: ability to correctly identify depression, recognize the severity of a peer's distress, and to determine the need for professional help. Individuals more prone to blaming others are less likely to correctly identify a peer's depression and to suggest mental health services to a symptomatic peer. Findings will be discussed in the context of the examination of factors that promote help-seeking among college students.

#### POSTER 36

##### **EATING DISORDERS AND SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIORS IN A NATIONAL SAMPLE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

MARY E. DUFFY, KRISTIN E. HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This study examined the relationship between eating disorder diagnoses and self-injurious behaviors in a national sample of college students. Participants with past-year eating disorders had higher rates of all self-injurious behaviors, in all time periods, relative to those without eating disorder diagnoses, and the highest rates were found in multi-diagnostic participants. Future research on the relationship between eating disorder diagnosis and self-injurious behaviors is necessary, as the rates found in this study are alarmingly high.

**POSTER 37****MINDFULNESS AND RUMINATION: GROUP DIFFERENCES IN ADAPTIVE AND MALADAPTIVE PROBLEM SOLVING**

NICOLE M. ROMANELLI, JIM A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Previous research on social problem solving (SPS) has examined the link between rumination as well as mindfulness but rarely are all three constructs studied within the same sample. University students took part in a survey to examine if group differences exist in high and low levels of mindfulness as well as rumination in respect to SPS styles. Results indicated that differences exist in adaptive SPS but there are no significant differences in maladaptive SPS.

**POSTER 38****ADULT WEIGHT VARIABILITY IS ASSOCIATED WITH DISORDERED EATING**

JENNIFER BREMSER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT PLATTSBURGH), CHRISTY CHANTEL, EDWARD STURMAN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT PLATTSBURGH)

Finding easy to obtain, reliable detection mechanisms for eating disorders could have significant clinical import. To address this, we explored the relationship between adult weight variability and disordered eating using previously collected data. Across three independent samples, weight variability and disordered eating were significantly related. Adult weight variability accounted for as much as 36% of the variance in scores on the EAT-26. Variability in body weight is a significant and reliable correlate of disordered eating.

**POSTER 39****FREQUENCY OF HOOKUPS AND INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE-RELATED ATTITUDES IN COLLEGE MEN**

BENJAMIN W. KATZ, PATRICIA J. LONG (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

Hookups are sexual encounters occurring outside of an exclusive relationship. Little research has examined hookups in relation to attitudes held by those who engage in such behaviors. This study explored hookup behavior in men in relation to attitudes (including rape myth acceptance, acceptance of interpersonal violence, and adversarial heterosexual beliefs). Results revealed that men who hookup more frequently report greater interpersonal violence-related attitudes as compared to men who hookup less frequently. Implications will be discussed.

**POSTER 40****CONFLICT IN LESBIAN KNOWN DONOR FAMILIES**

EMILY RUPPEL, HANNAH KARPMAN, MALLORY MERRYMAN (SMITH COLLEGE)

Existing research on lesbian families focuses on adopted children and children conceived through anonymous sperm. Our grounded theory study explores the experiences of women who used known sperm donors. This poster will examine conflict in these families. Our sample reported lower levels of conflict than cultural images and existing research suggest. Many reported conflict around interpersonal issues unrelated to donorship (e.g. personality clashes), which future research and clinical work with known donor families should explore.

**POSTER 41****"SPUNCLE": ROLE OF LANGUAGE FOR DONORS IN LESBIAN FAMILY NARRATIVES**

MALLORY JORDAN MERRYMAN, HANNAH KARPMAN, M.S.W. (SMITH COLLEGE)

Our grounded theory qualitative study examined the subjective experiences of lesbian women who choose to conceive using know donor sperm, and their subsequent family structures. Of specific interest in the ways in which caregivers in these families language their family to their child. This paper specifically examines how caregivers communicate the child's origin story and establish roles within the child's life. Results suggest that lesbian families with known donors tell the origin story early in life, disclose different levels of information at different developmental stages, and use specific language to introduce the child to the donor's role.

**POSTER 42****"KEEPERS" AS PROTECTIVE FACTORS AGAINST SUICIDE IN THE NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITY**

LINDSEY WHITE, EDM, LINDSEY WHITE, EDM, MARGAUX GRIVEL, ALANA RULE, SYDNEYJANE VARNER (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the cultural strengths that act as protective factors against risk and stigma of suicide in the Native American community. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 12 individuals and one focus group self-identifying as Native American (N=22). Qualitative data analyses revealed the loss of cultural identity as detrimental to mental health in the community. Elders acting as cultural "keepers" are identified as the most important preventative measure against suicide in the Native American community.

**POSTER 43****FORGIVENESS AS AN OUTCOME OF TRAUMA RELATED TREATMENT: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

C. ALIX TIMKO ( UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PERELMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ANNE CLAIRE GRAMMER (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), MEGAN STROWGER (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES), CORABELLE AKINYI, AMY JANKE (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

This systematic review of randomized controlled studies assessed the effect of forgiveness interventions on trauma symptom reduction, the decision to forgive, and determined its necessity as an active component of trauma and PTSD

treatment. Results from 11 relevant RCT studies indicated that forgiveness interventions improve trauma related symptoms (e.g., anger and anxiety) and increase one's willingness to forgive. Forgiveness should be formally assessed as part of standard PTSD and trauma treatment.

#### POSTER 44

##### **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE SYMPTOMS AND AGE OF VICTIM**

NEELA KARIKEHALLI, KAHINA LOUIS (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY), CORRINE MCCARTHY (KEAN UNIVERSITY), AMANDA LOMANOV (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), RACHEL HARRIS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), BARBARA PREMPEH, LINDSAY LIOTTA (NEWARK BETH ISRAEL MEDICAL CENTER)

The current study aims to investigate the relationship between age at first sexual abuse occurrence and internalizing and externalizing symptoms on the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), while controlling for relationship to perpetrator and duration of the abuse. Participants include 128 youth who will be grouped by age in three categories: 4-7 years old, 8-12 years old, and 13-17 years old. Results will inform treatment decisions for clinicians working with children who have been sexually victimized.

#### POSTER 45

##### **INTENTIONAL FAMILIES: CHOICE POINTS AND FAMILY STRUCTURES IN LESBIAN KNOWN DONOR FAMILIES**

HANNAH ELIZABETH KARPMAN, MALLORY MERRYMAN, EMILY RUPPEL (SMITH COLLEGE)

Research on LGBT families focuses on the psychological functioning of the offspring with little attention to family development or structure. Our grounded theory study extends this research to explore the experiences of lesbian women who used known (friends, family members, acquaintances) sperm donors to conceive, focusing on choice points and family structures. Data suggest the presence of two pathways to donor selection and that these pathways are not directly related to subsequent family structure.

#### POSTER 46

##### **CULTURE-SPECIFIC STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS STIGMA OF SUICIDE IN LATINO AMERICANS**

JEFFREY WONG, FRANCESCA CRUMP, JENNY SHEN, JUNG EUI HONG, BERNALYN RUIZ, WYATT DEMILIA, DESSA SHEPHERD, SYDNEYJANE VARNER (TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), MONICA MARTINEZ, DAN ESPARZA, LUBA BOTCHEVA, EDUARDO VEGA (MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO2)

This poster examines Latino/a community perspectives with the goal of producing findings that will inform effective and culturally acceptable suicide interventions while reducing suicide stigma in Latino/a communities in California. Participants were assessed using a semi-structured interview about suicide and interviews were coded using a "grounded theory" open coding framework.

Results found that stigma of suicide appears to be a major barrier to prevention. Various risk and protective factors for suicide attempts were identified.

#### POSTER 47

##### **COMMUNITY VIOLENCE: UNDERSTANDING URBAN ADULTS' COPING STYLES**

ARIANA HAMLETT, PSYCHOLOGY, SARA HADEN, CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN)

The relationship between victimization and witnessing community violence (CV), coping, and sex among a sample of 511 (344 females) urban adults was studied. Men reported greater rates of victimization than women. While women reported coping styles characterized by more mental disengagement and focusing on/venting of emotion compared to men. Substance use coping were positively related to all forms of CV. This study helps further research on how men and women cope with CV.

#### POSTER 48

##### **FACTOR STRUCTURE OF THE SELF-REPORTING QUESTIONNAIRE (SRQ-20) IN AN AMERICAN POPULATION**

JEFFREY S. BARTEL, ELIZABETH JACOBS, DEMARQUIS CLARKE (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

The Self-Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ-20), developed by the World Health Organization, is a brief screening measure for mental disorders. Factor analyses of the SRQ-20 in other countries have yielded 2-7 factors, but the present study is the first analysis of the measure using an American sample. Consistent with the plurality of international studies, we found that a three-factor structure (somatic, depressive, and cognitive) best fit the data.

#### POSTER 49

##### **THE IMPACT OF ACCULTURATION AND RELIGIOSITY ON DISORDERED EATING IN SOUTH ASIAN- AMERICAN AND CAUCASIAN WOMEN: AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS**

ANNE CLAIRE GRAMMER (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), MEGAN STROWGER (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES), C. ALIX TIMKO (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PERELMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Disordered eating and body dissatisfaction occur across all ethnicities. In the United States, research on women of Asian descent does not differentiate across geographic regions. Research from the United Kingdom indicates that women of South Asian decent might be at risk for disordered eating; particularly for those who identify more with Western culture. The purpose of this research was to explore the relationship between disordered eating, body dissatisfaction, and acculturation in South Asian- American women.

#### POSTER 50

##### **GENDER DYADS AND LYING IN PSYCHOTHERAPY**

MANDY NEWMAN, JEFFREY WONG, MATT BLANCHARD,

MELANIE LOVE, BARRY FARBER (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Gender dyads and patient disclosure is central to the work of psychotherapy. In a survey of 563 American adults, a multiple regression revealed that patient concealment in psychotherapy was significantly explained by dyadic factors between therapist and patient. Younger clients reported higher rates of concealment. Further, dyads consisting of a female patient and male therapist was associated with greater honesty as compared to dyads consisting of a male patient and male therapist.

#### POSTER 51

##### **SOCIOCULTURAL INTERPRETATION OF SUICIDE IN AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES: QUALITATIVE STUDY**

JUNG EUI HONG, KAVITHA RAO, SYDNEYJANE VARNER, WYATT D'EMILIA, JAYLAAN AHMAD-LLEWELLYN (TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), MONICA MARTINEZ, DANIEL ESPARZA, EDUARDO VEGA, LUBA BOTCHEVA, PHD

An understanding of culture-specific interpretations and stigma of suicide is especially important for African-Americans, considering the recent rise in suicide rates among African-American youth. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in mental health resource and community centers. The results show that African American communities attribute many risk factors of suicide to an overarching concept of hopelessness. The results have both practical and research implications as they may provide important sociocultural insight which can improve future interventions.

#### POSTER 52

##### **THE EFFECTS OF BRIEF MEDITATION TRAINING ON STRESS AND ANXIETY**

KATHLEEN C. WILSON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

The effects of mindfulness meditation on stress and anxiety was examined. Undergraduates were assigned to a meditation group or a waitlist control group. Pre- and post-intervention measures of the Mindfulness Attention Awareness Scale, Perceived Stress Scale, and Clinically Useful Outcome Scale were administered. Participants underwent a public speaking challenge and were evaluated on the State Anxiety Inventory, blood pressure, and heart rate. Results indicate meditation was effective in reducing blood pressure.

#### POSTER 53

##### **INFIDELITY AFFECTING CORE RELATIONSHIP FACTORS: AN APPLIED PERSPECTIVE**

STACIE MORTOLA, MATTHEW FEDERICI, STUDENT (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

The effects of relationship infidelity on several individual personality factors will be examined from an applied perspective for the purpose of better understanding personal distress in an

individual for clinical purposes. Previous research by this author has concluded that self-esteem may be negatively affected by acts of infidelity. Further research with this study examine the specific effects of infidelity on additional personality factors. These concepts include: self-concept, trust, anxiety, anger, confidence, and openness to experiences.

#### POSTER 54

##### **IS SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER A RISK AT ANY AGE?: AN EXPLORATION OF DRUG ABUSE PATTERNS ACROSS AGE GROUPS**

DONYA J. SORENSEN, MIRYAM YUSUFOV, SAVANNAH MCSHEFFREY (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), KRISTY DALRYMPLE, MARK ZIMMERMAN (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) is increasingly concerning within older populations; however, much of SUD research is tailored to younger age groups. This study explores the prevalence of drug abuse/dependence amongst different age cohorts within a sample of 1,620 psychiatric outpatients who reported a history of substance abuse/dependence. Chi-square tests were run in order to explore SUD prevalence across age cohorts. The present findings coincide with national reports that suggest shifting SUD trends.

#### POSTER 55

##### **SUICIDE IDEATION IN MILITARY VETERANS SEEKING ACUTE MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT**

ALYSSA DESRUISSEAU, LAURA PATRIARCA, TORI FERLAND, BRADLEY FLEMING, CHRISTOPHER G. AHNALLEN (VETERANS AFFAIRS BOSTON HEALTHCARE SYSTEM)

Suicide and nonfatal suicide behavior are highly prevalent in Veterans. This study evaluated the effectiveness of acute inpatient mental health care in treating suicide ideation. The Behavior and Symptom Identification Scale (BASIS-24) was used as a self-evaluation tool to identify Veterans' mental health problems at admission and discharge. While suicidal Veterans, compared with nonsuicidal Veterans, exhibited significantly greater mental health problems at admission, they also reported significant improvement in health prior to discharge.

#### POSTER 56

##### **RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE SIX PIVOT SCALES OF THE TRAIT ANGER STUDY**

JAMES ZIANS, PAUL RUS, ELIZABETH FREER, TAYLOR MACKIN, DAN MAYER, GABRIELLA RUF (SUNY ONEONTA)

Some researchers and clinicians believe trait anger should be included in the DSM as a diagnostic category unto itself. Nested in the Trait Anger Study, ongoing at SUNY Oneonta, was the development of a new measurement instrument called Pivot Scales. These scales measure state-related changes in mood during a Velten Mood Induction. This poster will describe test-retest reliability, internal consistency and validity for these innovative six new pivot scale measures.

**POSTER 57****NIGHTTIME FACTORS INTERFERING WITH SLEEP IN COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH AND WITHOUT INSOMNIA**

LAURA COLÓN, JUNE FUTTERMAN, LES GELLIS  
(SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

The focus of this ongoing study is to assess the validity of the Sleep Interference Rating Scale in evaluating the nighttime factors that may interfere with sleep and provide normative values of SIRS items in college students. Results only indicate differences in those with and without insomnia symptoms in "body at times was not ready for sleep". Further studies should assess the validity of the SIRS in a sample composed with more severe insomnia severity.

**POSTER 58****THE ART OF HEALING: HOW ART THERAPY CAN RELIEVE ACADEMIC ANXIETY**

JESSICA GULLETT, ERIN MCCORMICK, PATRICK FLAGG  
(CENTENARY COLLEGE)

College students will be always be the loudest when explaining their anxiety levels. Current art therapy research has focused mostly on the elderly and very young. Participant's anxiety levels were assessed using a 20-question anxiety measure (1970) followed by an art project. By focusing on the effect of art therapy on college students there may be a way to help students have a more successful academic career.

**POSTER 59****PERCEPTION AND STIGMA DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ADHD, ASD, AND ASTHMA**

SANDEE CLIBANOFF, STEPHANIE GOLSKI (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined perception of treatment, causes, stigma, and prognosis across three disorders: asthma, ADHD, and ASD. Results indicated perception that a negative stigma towards ADHD and ASD still exists ( $\eta^2=24.76\%$ ). ADHD was viewed as significantly more likely to be related to poor self-control, device use, and violent television than was either ASD or asthma. The influence of education and direct familiarity with a disorder, as well as implications of the results, is discussed.

**POSTER 60****THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DISADVANTAGED CHILDHOOD NEIGHBORHOODS AND ADULT SUBSTANCE USE**

MADINA NAYL-BARAK, BEATRIZ NUNEZ, ADRIAN BAUTISTA, AMANDA ZWILLING, VALENTINA NIKULINA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK QUEENS COLLEGE)

The aim of the current study was to investigate the relationship between disadvantaged childhood neighborhoods and substance use in early adulthood. Participants were 1748 individuals from

the longitudinal "Pathways to Adulthood" study conducted in Baltimore, MD. Disadvantaged childhood neighborhoods predicted regular smoking, heroin use, and problematic drinking in early adulthood.

**POSTER 61****THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCHIZOTYPY, CANNABIS USE, AND CREATIVITY**

ADELYN SCHUENZEL, THOMAS DINZEO, CHRISTINA CARTER, MELISSA CHARFADI (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The current study aims to examine the relationships between schizotypy, creativity, and cannabis use by replicating previous findings in the literature and expanding the consideration of schizotypy symptoms beyond positive symptoms to include "negative" and "disorganized" symptoms as well. While we found evidence supporting some of our (a priori) hypothesized relationships, we found no evidence significant predictive relationships between pot use, or schizotypy, in our regression models.

**POSTER 62****EFFECT OF FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER EDUCATION ON THE RISKINESS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION.**

LAUREN GRENIER (SIENA COLLEGE)

The present study examines the effectiveness of education that Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder has on the riskiness perception of alcohol consumption. Using a 3x3 design, participants were exposed to a brief educational condition on FASD, a brief educational condition on drinking while on anti-depressants, and a no education condition. Participants then surveyed the riskiness of drinking behavior based on three alcohol-drinking scenarios. Significant results demonstrate the lack of effectiveness of a brief educational intervention on FASD, calling for more in-depth educational interventions on the highly preventable disorder.

**POSTER 63****EXAMINING DRINKING MOTIVES AND SEXUAL ASSAULT BETWEEN SPANISH AND AMERICAN WOMEN**

KYRA DAWN SUAREZ (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), TIFFANY MARCANTONIO, DAVID JASON ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Sexual assault is a pervasive problem in the United States and Spain for college women. Pre-gaming, a binge drinking behavior may increase risk for sexual assault and thus motives to pre-game are important in relation to sexual assault. Results showed that Spanish women are motivated to drink due to social anxiety maintain a greater likelihood of experiencing a sexual assault that involved alcohol; there was no relationship for American women.

**POSTER 64****PREDICTING FIRST YEAR COLLEGE ACADEMIC SUCCESS**



## **OF TEST-ANXIOUS STUDENTS: COGNITIVE VERSUS NON-COGNITIVE ASSESSMENTS**

BRIANNA MALINOWSKI, JEAN KIRNAN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Traditional and non-traditional measures were assessed for predicting first year college GPA of students, with a focus on test-anxious students. Mean SAT scores, excluding the writing section, were lower for students with high test anxiety than for students with low test anxiety. A non-cognitive measure was a stronger predictor of GPA than the SAT for all students and especially for students with high test anxiety compared to those with low test anxiety.

### **POSTER 65**

## **COPING STYLES OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL USERS IN COLLEGE**

ALEXIS M MELENDEZ, JASON F. SIKORSKI, SANDRA M. HALLETT (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

516 students from a Northeastern University completed a measurement of substance use and abuse and the widely used COPE scale. Through One-Way Analyses of Variance, results revealed that Exclusive Alcohol Users, Exclusive Marijuana Users, Alcohol and Marijuana Users, and Non Users did tend to cope differently. Treatment and prevention programs could benefit from information regarding how different types of substance users tend to cope with difficult life events.

### **POSTER 66**

## **DEPRESSION DIAGNOSIS, ANTIDEPRESSANTS, AND THE SELF**

JOHN LERI (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY-ALTOONA), SAMANTHA TORNELLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY-ALTOONA)

Mental illness has been found to be associated with stigma, but much less is known about stigma associated with psychotropic medications. We randomly assigned 452 participants to one of three conditions: control, diagnosed with depression and prescribed medication, or diagnosed with depression without medication. We found that having a depression diagnosis significantly increased negative attitudes about oneself. In addition, those prescribed medication with their depression diagnosis reported lower self-esteem/self-efficacy after being exposed to the vignette.

### **POSTER 67**

## **HOW PEOPLE RELATE TO OTHERS AND TO PETS: A COMPARISON**

LAURA JONES, KRYSTINE BATCHO (LE MOYNE COLLEGE)

This study explored how people relate to pets and the psychological needs served by pets. A sample of 81 male and 83 female undergraduates completed surveys of attachment to people and pets and estimates of time spent with people and

pets. Consistent with theories that posit benefits of pets, results revealed that pet attachments differ from human attachments, pet lovers are less fearful of human attachments, and pets are most beneficial during difficult times.

### **POSTER 68**

## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND MENTAL ILLNESS STIGMA**

GABRIEL, K., INFANTE, L., WOLFORD, K., BOVIER, E. R. (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO)

The purpose of this study was to examine if stigmatized attitudes and behaviors toward mental illness can be predicted by the knowledge that one has of mental illness. College students completed questionnaires indicating their agreement toward attitude and knowledge-based statements regarding mental illness. They also indicated their comfort level on items depicting social interactions with someone with a mental illness. The results support the hypothesis that more knowledge relates to less stigmatized attitudes and behaviors.

### **POSTER 69**

## **EXERCISE INTENSITY: EFFECTS ON PH, SLEEP, MOOD AND TASTE THRESHOLD**

SHANNON SHOLDS, PAUL FINN (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

This study investigated changes in body pH, sleep, mood, and taste threshold pre and last week of a collegiate Division II Cross Country season. Research included within-subjects design using self-report surveys, accelerometry, electrogustometry, and salivary pH. Significance was found in multiple variables (mood and sleep) and the hypotheses were partially supported. Findings suggest that as a varsity athlete's annual mileage decreases and intensity increases (anaerobic intensity), restlessness increases during sleep with concomitant changes in mood.

### **POSTER 70**

## **THE EFFECTS OF STATUS AND MATE CHOICE COPYING ON DESIRABILITY**

LAUREN HENNESSEY, CHRISTA CURRIER, MEAGAN BUEHLER, JOANNA BROOKS, JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

Two factors influencing mating decisions are mate choice copying (MCC) and socioeconomic status (SES). A three way interaction between SES, MCC, and sex of participant was proposed. We hypothesized females would utilize SES more than MCC and males would utilize MCC more than SES when assessing desirability of a potential mate. However, it was observed that both males and females primarily utilized SES. MCC was only utilized when assessing potential mates of low SES.

### **POSTER 71**

## **HEALTHCARE DECISION-MAKING: DOES THE WAY IN WHICH INFORMATION IS PRESENTED INFLUENCE BEHAVIOR?**

BRIANNA KOWALSKY, AMANDA MEEHAN, PAT ORLOWSKI, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

We examined whether the type of information source a participant receives about a vaccine or a participant's age would influence an inclination to obtain a vaccination. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three information sources describing a new vaccine: traditional news, doctor, or peer. Information from all three conditions was presented in written format. Data analysis revealed there were no significant differences in intent to vaccinate among information source condition, however, there were significant differences in intent to vaccinate as a result of age ( $p = .035$ ).

#### POSTER 72

##### **DIFFERENCES IN MEMORY BETWEEN GENDERS DURING OBJECT RECALL AND SPATIAL RECOGNITION TASKS**

DEANNA SUMREIN, AIDA EL-SAMNA, MEDINE SAHIN, CATHERINE WOLL, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined gender differences in memory using location recognition and object recall over the course of two trials. Thirty females and 30 males viewed 30 images and their object titles for one minute and then had three minutes to recall as many objects as possible and their equivalent locations. Contrary to prior research, results showed that females performed significantly better than males across all visual spatial recall tasks.

#### POSTER 73

##### **PERCEIVED STRESS AND BINGE-WATCHING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

DEBORAH BACH, KARISA FOREMAN, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The goal of this study was to determine if undergraduate students' perceived stress correlates with watching TV, exercising, reading, playing video games, and eating junk food. A distributed survey asked how well participants were coping with stressful situations and how long they spent doing an aforementioned activity. The results indicated that there is a significant correlation between undergraduate students' perceived stress and the amount of time watching TV, playing video games, and eating junk food.

#### POSTER 74

##### **SEXUAL ORIENTATION BEYOND THE BINARY: VOCAL RECOGNITION OF IDENTITIES ALONG THE SPECTRUM**

REBECCA MASTON, KRISTIN HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This exploratory study focused on the ability of participants to determine another's sexual orientation based upon their voice. Without the classic binary construction of sexual orientation, participants were challenged to categorize ten individuals as

gay/lesbian, straight, or non-binary. Results suggested that participants who themselves identify as having non-binary gender were most accurate in determining the sexual orientation of others.

#### POSTER 75

##### **INCORPORATING PLAY INTO THE DAILY LIVES OF NURSES REDUCES STRESS AND BURNOUT**

MALLORY GLASMYRE, ERIN WAY (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

This pilot study explored the impact of play on nurses' stress levels, hypothesizing that play would reduce stress. Play kits distributed to 10 participants included a survey measuring the participant's stress levels before and after the use of the kit. Mean stress levels after use of the play kit were significantly lower than the mean stress levels before use of the play kit, thus supporting the hypothesis of this study.

#### POSTER 76

##### **STIGMA TOWARD MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT**

SHANNON FISCHER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS CAMPUS)

The current study examined if the amount of media a person is exposed to can influence their perceptions of mental illness. It also examined how people obtained information about mental illness and treatment. There was a positive correlation between people's exposure to media and perceptions of mental health services, which in turn correlated positively to perceptions of individuals with mental illness and willingness to forgo treatment.

#### POSTER 77

##### **SOCIAL MEDIA USE AND CELEBRITY LIKEABILITY**

DARIS MENDEZ (KEAN UNIVERSITY), VERNEDA P. HAMM BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

Celebrities are public figures who are constantly scrutinized and judged by both fans and the general public. Research shows that there are many variables that contribute to how likeable and approachable a celebrity is. In an era where fans have the possibility of direct interaction with celebrities through social engagements and social media, the factors that influence likeability can be applied to the way celebrities interact with their fans and how social media interaction affects likeability.

#### POSTER 78

##### **FOREIGN LANGUAGE, EMOTIONS AND MORAL JUDGMENTS**

YOYCE GERONIMO, VERNEDA P. HAMM BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study was designed to examine the relationship between foreign language, emotions and moral judgments. It was hypothesized that people tend to make more utilitarian choices

as a result of the emotional attenuation that is elicited by making moral judgments in a foreign language. College students will be asked to make decisions about moral and non-moral dilemmas and report their emotions in regard to those decisions.

#### POSTER 79

##### **EFFECTS OF PROVIDING CALORIE COUNTS ON MENU ITEM SELECTIONS OF MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE**

LAUREN MARIE CRAMER, ALEXANDRA CUMMINGS (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), PATRICIA MCCARTHY, MARY O'KEEFFE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

This on-line study examined the effects of providing caloric information on menu item selection. Following random assignment to menu condition (with/without calorie counts) 85 male and female participants were asked to imagine making selections for an upcoming meal. Total calories selected for beverage, entrée, side dish, and dessert were assessed. Providing caloric information significantly reduced both total calorie count and calories from dessert. Females were particularly sensitive to provision of caloric information for dessert items.

#### POSTER 80

##### **PERFECTIONIST TENDENCIES AND ANXIETY ON SHORT-STORY MEMORY PHRASE RECOGNITION**

COURTNEY DUHNING (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This study investigated the relationship between recall, perfectionism, and anxiety. It was expected that participants with more anxiety and more perfectionist tendencies will demonstrate higher recall for "perfectionist" (positive) words included in the story opposed to words considered neutral. Preliminary data from a small sample suggests views of other's behavior are related to memory and not your own self-assessment of perfectionism.

#### POSTER 81

##### **WHICH CULTURAL DIMENSIONS PREDICT TOLERANCE OF NONTRADITIONAL SEXUALITY IN EUROPEAN NATIONS?**

LAURA ZAUGG, ROBERT BORNSTEIN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

A long history of discrimination directed toward individuals with nontraditional sexual orientations exists. This study examines relationships between cultural dimensions of over 30 European nations and their acceptance of LGBTQ citizens. Utilizing ratings of national culture by Hofstede Center and national tolerance by International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex Association (ILGA) European database, Individualism, Indulgence, and Power Distance were associated with increased ILGA acceptance scores. Findings implicate how individuals view rights and governmental responsibilities.

#### POSTER 82

##### **GENDER DIFFERENCES IN OBJECT RELATIONS OF PHYSICALLY ABUSED CHILDREN**

BARBARA IPPOLITO, FRANCINE CONWAY, JAMES MCCARTHY, DANIELLE WALDRON, LAUREN DEPTULA, TIMOTHY MCGOWAN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the object relations of hospitalized children with a history of physical abuse (n= 88). A General Linear Model Multivariate test of SCORS dimensions with gender and physical abuse was conducted. There were no main effects for Gender or Physical abuse, but there is a trend for Gender ( $F = 1.87$ ,  $df = 7$ ,  $p = .09$ ). However, between subjects tests showed gender as a significant predictor of understanding social causality ( $F = 5.84$ ,  $p < .05$ ) and self-esteem ( $F = 4.29$ ,  $p < .05$ )

#### POSTER 83

##### **DEPICTION OF COLLEGE LIFE ON YOUTUBE**

LILLIAN DUGAN (ENDICOTT COLLEGE)

The top 100 most viewed and well-liked videos on YouTube related to "college life" were analyzed for the presence of alcohol and drug use, sexual behavior as well as healthy depictions of the college experience. The most popular YouTube videos representing college life did not portray the stereotypical college behaviors of drinking, using drugs or sexual behavior. Instead, the videos reflected healthy engagement and offered strategies to support a successful higher education experience.

#### POSTER 84

##### **THE EFFECTS OF BILINGUALISM IN SPATIAL AND VERBAL WORKING MEMORY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ROSAURY HERNANDEZ (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), YASMINE OUCHIKH (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), VIVIEN TARTTER, SOPHIA BARRETT, ROBERT MELARA (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

This study investigated the role of bilingualism on auditory executive control. Participants completed auditory versions of Simon task, Eriksen flanker task, speech-in-noise task and visual and verbal working memory tasks. We found (1) bilinguals outperformed monolinguals on visual but not verbal working memory, (2) bilinguals edged monolinguals on the Simon task but performed worse on flanker and speech-in-noise tasks. The results indicate that a bilingual disadvantage in inhibition of sequential information held in working memory.

#### POSTER 85

##### **THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN INSOMNIA, SLEEP DEPRIVATION AND ETHICAL BEHAVIOR**

NIKOLA FEDOROWICZ (IN PROGRESS), LES GELLIS (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationship between insomnia, sleep deprivation, and ethical behavior. Sleep deprivation is correlated with an inability to inhibit responses, suggesting that those with sleep deprivation may engage in unethical behavior more frequently. For this study undergraduate students took surveys measuring their sleep patterns and ethical behavior. The preliminary results indicated a positive relationship between physical aggression and insomnia severity, however there was

no correlation between total sleep time and physical aggression.

#### POSTER 86

##### **PREDICTING EATING BEHAVIOR WITH VISCERAL AND VISUAL ASSESSMENTS OF HUNGER**

NINA HILL, LAURA E. PACILIO, CARILLON SKRYZNSKI (CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL A. SAYETTE (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), KASEY G. CRESWELL (CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY)

Hunger assessments using a novel "visceral" measure of hunger (i.e., squeezing a dynamometer) better predict eating behavior than self-reported hunger on a 0-100 scale (Creswell et al., under review). This study extends these findings by comparing the predictive utility of the dynamometer to another common self-report measure (i.e., visual analog scale). Consistent with our hypothesis, we found that a more visceral hunger measure better predicted eating behavior than reporting hunger via a visual analog scale.

#### POSTER 87

##### **THE EFFECTS OF TATTOOS ON STEREOTYPICAL PERCEPTIONS USING A LEXICAL DECISION TASK**

GWEN BENNIS (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

The impact tattoos have on perceived work ethic was tested using the lexical decision task. Participants were primed with a visual of either a person with visible tattoos or without tattoos. Then they were presented with target words related to positive (e.g. ambitious, motivated) or negative (e.g. incompetent, irresponsible) work ethic as well as non-words. Results revealed a significant Prime x Target interaction and Target main effect.

#### POSTER 88

##### **EFFECT OF BEHAVIOR PRIMES ON GENDER STEREOTYPES USING AN EMOTIONAL STROOP TASK**

KELSEY WEGENER (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

This study examined the effect of behavior primes on gender-consistent stereotype activation. Behavior was manipulated through book-carrying behavior, with the experimental condition carrying books in a stereotypically female manner. All participants completed an Emotional Stroop Task consisting of feminine (e.g., sensitive, emotional) and neutral words (e.g., blank, estimated). Surprisingly, the results did not support the hypothesis that feminine behavior primes activate gender stereotypes. Limitations and implications for future research were explored.

#### POSTER 89

##### **TRUTHS, LIES, AND EXPERTISE: HOW EXPECTATIONS AFFECT TRUTH-LIE JUDGMENTS**

MARCELLA DEVENUTA, ALYSSA LINDENBAUM, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the effect of base rate manipulations and perceived expertise on truth-lie judgments. Participants made judgments on whether a person in a video was telling the truth. Expectations were manipulated by providing base rate information on the level of honesty. In addition, half of the people in the videos were labeled as experts. Truth judgments were highest when participants expected truthful testimony however non-experts were perceived as more truthful than experts.

#### POSTER 90

##### **NEED FOR COGNITION AND INTERDEPENDENCE: IMPLICATIONS IN AN ACADEMIC SETTING**

FRANKLIN ROQUE, MARINA OGANESOVA, BAYAN JAMAL-KANOUNI, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

In this study, we explored the role of interdependence in learning styles and the need for cognition among academic majors. We found that, as hypothesized, science and math majors had a significantly higher need for cognition than social science and language majors. Second, contrary to expectations, we found significantly higher preferences for an interdependent learning style in science and math majors than in social science and language majors.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

**Paper**

**Marquis B**

##### **INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON COPING AND MENTAL HEALTH**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: MERCEDES MCCORMICK

**12:30pm - 12:45pm**

##### **BODY IMAGE, WESTERN MEDIA, AND YOUNG WOMEN IN DEVELOPING NATIONS: A REVIEW**

AMANDA THOMPSON (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), SENEL POYRAZLI (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY), ERIN MILLER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Literature was reviewed concerning young women from developing nations recently exposed to Western media. A quasi-baseline for eating disorders, body image dissatisfaction, and the amount of Western media exposure was established for each nation using data from the years 1990 to 2000. Changes in these variables were examined from literature for the years 2000 to present. An overall cultural limitation was found across the nations investigated. Internalization, amount of exposure, and socioeconomic status were the most significant predictors of body image dissatisfaction.

**12:50pm - 1:05pm**

## **PARENTAL HIV/AIDS AND MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOME FOR ADOLESCENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA**

COMFORT B. ASANBE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND/CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (CSI/CUNY)), WALESKA SALGADO, KADIATOU DIALLO, ALI SHAH (CSI/CUNY), IYABODE AIYEDOGBON, DIP (KOGI POLYTECHNIC, LOKOJA)

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-OVC1 (n = 57), orphans by AIDS-OVC2 (n = 62), and orphans by other causes-OVC3 (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.

**1:10pm - 1:25pm**

## **THE EFFECTS OF STIGMA ON HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIORS IN JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.**

EMILY R. SANO, SENEL POYRAZLI (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, HARRISBURG)

It is well documented that Japanese people have high instances of stigma, both perceived and personal, toward mental illness. The following research looks to explore the relation between personal/perceived stigma and help-seeking behaviors in the Japanese international student population. This study looks at the impact other variables (gender, previous counseling/therapy experience, and depressive symptoms) have on help-seeking behaviors. By better understanding these variables, more help might be provided to individuals in this population.

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

## **A LONG WAY HOME: HOW DISPLACED POPULATIONS COPE, GLOBALLY AND LOCALLY**

PADMINI BANERJEE, ANDREA C. CHANDLER (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

Large-scale global displacement of populations has never been more salient. The interplay of survival instincts, psychosomatic effects, marginality, alienation, and identity confusion brings significant risks, physical and psychological. Acculturative stresses "enhance one's life chances and mental health or destroy one's ability to carry on" (Berry, 1987). Drawing from an in-depth literature review, we compared experiences of recent Syrian refugees and Hurricane Katrina 'victims' from 2005 in terms of adaptation and coping, acculturative stress and resilience.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**O'Neill**

**COGNITIVE KEYNOTE SPEAKER: REID HASTIE, PH.D.**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: JESSECAE MARSH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

## **THE ANSWER TO THE RIDDLE OF INDUCTION**

REID HASTIE (UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO)

One ubiquitous and important kind of thinking involves comprehending situations in terms of mental causal models and reasoning within those models. Many animals, especially humans, are naturally focused on what is causing what in the environments they live in. This concept of explanation-based reasoning is the focus of much basic research by cognitive psychologists. It is involved in many research and everyday reasoning achievements, and there are many applications of the concept of explanation-based reasoning to understand and solve important applied problems. This talk will introduce the fruitful idea of explanation-based judgments and discuss some illustrative applications to legal and business decisions.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

**Poster**

**Westside Ballroom Salons 3 & 4**

## **SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION 1**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

### **POSTER 1**

## **THE EFFECT OF CONFEDERATE SEX ON HELPING BEHAVIOR IN CONCERT MOSH PITS**

JARED WILDBERGER, INGRID FARRERAS (HOOD COLLEGE)

One male confederate and one female confederate each entered a mosh pit at various heavy metal concerts and then fell down. If and how they were helped by other concert goers was then coded into three categories. The two confederates were helped in statistically significantly different ways, with the female confederate receiving more indirect help than the male confederate, and the male confederate receiving more direct help than the female confederate.

### **POSTER 2**

## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENT DIET AND COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT**

LAURA HELDA, OF PSYCHOLOGY, JILL NORVILITIS (SUNY BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

The present study examined the relationships between college success factors, such as college adjustment and GPA, and dietary patterns and perceptions of diet. College adjustment was predicted by locus of control and students practicing a healthy diet. Student GPA was predicted by conscientiousness, optimism, and financial worries, but not diet. These results

suggest that practicing a healthy diet is related to college success and that student attitudes play a significant role in predicting college success.

### POSTER 3

#### MESSAGE FRAMING IN HEALTH BROCHURES FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

MICHELE M. SCHLEHOFER, TINA P. BROWN-REID, EDD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study explored whether health education brochures contained messages consistent with research on message framing. Brochures (N = 105) were collected from seven colleges and universities and the type of behavior promoted and message frame used was recorded. Most brochures promoted preventative behaviors, or a mixture of both preventative and detective behaviors. Most brochures used gain-framed messages, suggesting that health brochures are not developed based on research with message framing effects.

### POSTER 4

#### EFFECTS OF CONGRUENT VS. INCONGRUENT PRODUCT SCENT ADMINISTRATION ON ONLINE PURCHASING BEHAVIOR

MARIAH COTTRILL, MADDIE HOLT, SKYLAR PATTEN, EMILY ROBINSON, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, L. PHARM (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants rated on-line products, with or without the product scent co-administered. Congruent scent administration increased quality ratings and the amount willing to pay. If the product was related to the scent being administered (such as coffee with breakfast foods), the participants also rated those products as having a higher quality and cost. Given the continuing increase in online shopping, the administration of congruent product scents could further bolster ratings of product quality and revenue.

### POSTER 5

#### APPLYING THE EXTENDED PARALLEL PROCESS MODEL TO BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION INTENTIONS

MICHELE M. SCHLEHOFER, TINA P. BROWN-REID, EDD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The Extended Parallel Process Model (Witte, 1992a, 1992b) was used to predict BSE intentions and behavior. Women aged 20 and older (N = 151) completed measures of intended and actual BSE behavior, BSE self-efficacy, and worry over breast cancer. The findings indicate that self-efficacy and worry interacted to predict BSE behavior and intentions. As predicted by the model, participants having low self-efficacy and low worry displayed the lowest BSE intentions.

### POSTER 6

#### TECHNOLOGY'S INFLUENCE ON INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS

AMANDA MILBURN, ASHLEY FOLEY (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

Social media has become a primary source of communication, with potentially negative consequences for social development. This study examines the association between time people spend communicating via social technology and their interpersonal communication skills. Specifically, we present findings across two groups of college students: traditional-age (18-25 years old) and nontraditional-age (>25). Contrary to expectation, participants who engaged in more social media actually scored higher on interpersonal skills than those who spent less time using technology.

### POSTER 7

#### IDEOLOGICAL SYMMETRIES IN PREDICTIONS ABOUT INTOLERANCE

EMILY REBECCA KUBIN (DREW UNIVERSITY), G. SCOTT MORGAN (DREW UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether people's predictions about which kind of people express social intolerance are motivated by their own political orientation. Both liberals and conservatives (n = 415) completed a survey on Amazon's MTurk. Analyses indicated that both conservatives and liberals (a) predicted that those who are socially intolerant endorse the opposing political ideology, and (b) predicted that members of the opposing political party endorse tolerance less than members of their own political party.

### POSTER 8

#### LITERACY PRIMING AND POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION'S EFFECT ON SOCIAL ATTITUDES

GWENIEVERE ALCYIA BIRSTER, JUSTIN J. COUCHMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

In this study, political party affiliation and the effects of literacy priming were used to explore changes on social attitudes about gay marriage and abortion. Participants were either positively or negatively primed depending on random assignment. Significant effects were found between the political affiliation of participants and their feelings towards the topics of gay marriage and abortion. Various interaction effects between political party and gender as well as political party and condition were also found.

### POSTER 9

#### THE IMPACT OF GENDER ON PERCEPTIONS OF TWEETED MESSAGES

ALYSSA L. FRANCIS, SUSAN M. HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study investigated how gender impacts the perception of tweeted messages, and considered the trait of extraversion of both the tweeter and reader. Results showed that participants rated tweets they were told were written by men as being funnier and more positive than the same tweets written by women. However, tweets written by women were perceived as being more intelligent. Neither the level of extraversion of the tweeter

nor that of the reader impacted ratings.

#### POSTER 10

##### **ATTRIBUTIONS OF CONSCIOUSNESS TO DIVERSE SPECIES: A REPLICATION AND EXTENSION**

MICHAEL A. KIRKPATRICK, ALLISON BURKE, ALYSSHA ERNEST, MADELINE HOLT, SKYLAR PATTEN, NIKKI ROBINSON (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Two studies required participants to provide magnitude ratings proportional to the consciousness of different organisms. Fifty participants were divided according to whether they received a definition of consciousness before rating. Twenty eight other participants first observed a video or still image before rating either higher or lower organisms. Results indicate that consciousness ratings are distributed along a continuum from lower to higher organisms and are robust despite experimental efforts to change them.

#### POSTER 11

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AUTHORITATIVE, AUTHORITARIAN, & PERMISSIVE PARENTING STYLES, RELIGIOSITY, AND THE DARK TETRAD OF PERSONALITY**

KRISTINA DONNELLY - BROTZMAN (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERISTY)

This study focused on Diana Baumrind's parenting styles (Authoritative, Authoritarian, and Permissive), religiosity, and Dark Tetrad of Personality (Narcissism, Psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and Sadism.) Findings indicate a positive relationship between subjects who were raised by Authoritarian parents and all the characteristics of the Dark Tetrad. A positive relationship was also found between Religiosity and the Authoritative parenting style. Psychopathy and Narcissism were also correlated with Religiosity. Finally, males also scored significantly higher than females on Psychopathy, Verbal Sadism, and Vicarious Sadism.

Keywords: dark tetrad, parenting style, psychopathy, sadism, narcissism

#### POSTER 12

##### **THE IMPACT OF REMORSE AND ORIENTATION ON SEXUAL ASSAULT SANCTIONS**

JOHANNES A. STRAUSS, TAYLOR ULISSE, SARAH SLEEVI, DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates read scenarios describing a campus date rape involving either two heteros, two gay men, or two gay women, where the perpetrator either did or did not express remorse during a student conduct board hearing, then indicated sanctions they thought appropriate for the perpetrator and the perpetrator's level of responsibility. The perpetrator was given significantly harsher sanctions and held significantly more responsible when not remorseful than when remorseful. Sexual orientation did not impact the results.

#### POSTER 13

##### **GENDER BIAS UNDERMINES STUDENTS' STEM ENGAGEMENT**

NAVA CALUORI, HELENA RABASCO, CORINNE MOSS-RACUSIN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

We exposed undergraduates to an article reporting results of experiments revealing STEM gender bias, or the identical article claiming that gender bias did not exist. Students who were exposed to the reality of STEM gender bias demonstrated greater awareness of STEM gender bias, less positive attitudes toward STEM, a lower sense of belonging in STEM, and less aspiration to pursue STEM careers relative to students told that gender bias does not exist in STEM.

#### POSTER 14

##### **THE HALO EFFECT OF ATTRACTION IN RAPE, ROBBERY, AND LITTERING**

LAURA VAN SCHAIK, JUSTIN COUCHMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Prior research has found participants support the "what is beautiful is good" stereotype. The current study examines if this effect is still true when attractive and unattractive participants committed three different levels of crime. Our results supported this hypothesis, in the sense that attractive females received less jail time than unattractive females, and attractive males get more jail time than attractive females. Other gender-specific and crime-specific findings also supported the hypothesis.

#### POSTER 15

##### **THE MERE MENTION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE INCREASES PREJUDICE TOWARD HOMOSEXUALS**

PATRICK F. CORCORAN, CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that infectious disease concerns predict greater prejudice, possibly because such discriminatory behavior protects against foreign pathogen transmission. We found that prejudice toward homosexuals increases after any mention of infectious diseases, even if that takes the form of saying infection isn't a problem in the modern world. The results suggest that this form of prejudice is quite stubborn: the mere mention of contagious disease leads to increased prejudice and disgust.

#### POSTER 16

##### **AN ALTERNATIVE SCORING SYSTEM FOR THE MYERS-BRIGGS TYPE INDICATOR**

BETHANY, BREE RILEY, STEVE R. HOWELL (KEYSTONE COLLEGE)

We evaluate two alternative scoring systems for the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) to improve its test-retest reliability. A sample of 39 Keystone College students completed the MBTI twice over a three month interval. These assessments were scored using the standard MBTI scoring system and two alternative scoring systems: the X scoring system, and the Little Letter scoring system. In subjects who experienced a change at

retest, both alternative scoring systems resulted in significantly less change.

#### POSTER 17

##### **BIG-FIVE PERSONALITY, RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, AND PORNOGRAPHY CONSUMPTION**

KIRSTEN E. YOUSE, SAMANTHA M. MOLUSKI, ALLISON L. LOBELL, SAMARA M. SIBBLIES, THOMAS A. MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Engagement in risky sexual behavior poses health risks for individuals and society. This study investigated the relationship between the Big-Five Factor personality traits, risky sexual behavior, and pornography consumption. An online survey was completed by undergraduate students recruited from psychology courses (N = 333). Results show a modest positive correlation between extraversion and risky sexual behaviors, but no correlation between extraversion and pornography consumption. Understanding these relationships may support sexual health interventions and education.

#### POSTER 18

##### **SELF-ESTEEM MODERATES THE POSITIVE EFFECTS OF BEING FORGIVEN**

KIMBERLY A. DAUBMAN, CHRISTINE QUINN, SARA VANTILBURG, SAYEH BOZORGHADAD, ALLISON SONNEBORN, AMANDA DAUBER, MAYA MARTIGNETTI (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Eighty undergraduates imagined harming a friend who either forgave or did not forgive them. As predicted, participants with relatively low self-esteem expressed more responsibility, more empathy, less victim blame, and more desire to reconcile when they were forgiven than when they were not forgiven. We argue that these results are mediated by reductions in shame and threats to one's need for social acceptance that occur when one is forgiven. Future research should test this mediation hypothesis.

#### POSTER 19

##### **THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT STYLE IN PREFERENCE FOR ARRANGED MARRIAGE**

SANJAY HIROO ADVANI (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the role attachment style, acculturation and religious commitment play in preference for arranged marriage among single, non-married Indians. It was conducted online using a survey company (Survata). Results indicated that attachment style does influence preference marriage along with acculturation and religious commitment. The results did not support expectations that attachment anxiety alone or religious commitment alone significantly predict preference for arranged marriage.

#### POSTER 20

##### **THE REAL DEAL: HOW COLLEGE STUDENTS**

##### **CONCEPTUALIZE AUTHENTICITY**

TYSON C. KREIGER (UTICA COLLEGE)

The aim of this research was to examine whether college students conceptualize the concept of "authenticity" similarly to researchers and examine the contexts in which they feel authentic. 116 undergraduate students responded to a series of questions concerning how they define authenticity, its importance, and the contexts in which authenticity is experienced. The results were then coded, and analyzed. The response patterns inform a number of sub-disciplines in psychology including social, developmental, and research methodology.

#### POSTER 21

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AFFECTIVE REACTIVITY AND INTEROCEPTIVE SENSITIVITY**

ALAINA JOYCE BAKER, REBECCA ARCIDIACONO, JOLIE B. WORMWOOD, ERIKA H. SIEGEL (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN KOPEC (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), LAUREN SEARS, LISA FELDMAN BARRETT, KAREN QUIGLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

We examine the relationship between interoceptive sensitivity (the ability to detect changes in one's body) and affective reactivity (physiological and subjective responses to evocative stimuli). Participants completed a heartbeat detection task and an evocative picture and sound-rating task while physiological activity was recorded, including facial electromyography measures and cardiac impedance measures. Results revealed that interoceptive sensitivity significantly moderated the relationship between measures of peripheral physiological activity and ratings of both self-reported valence and arousal.

#### POSTER 22

##### **BIG FIVE PERSONALITY AND RELATIONSHIP INSECURITY**

YASMINE A CHERVIN, LYNN A TROWBRIDGE, JEFFREY C HIGBEE, THOMAS A MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the correlation between the Big Five Personality Factor Model and relationship insecurity. The questionnaire responses of 252 undergraduate participants yielded measures of relationship insecurity and Big Five traits. Results showed a strong positive correlation between relationship insecurity and neuroticism and a weak positive correlation with extraversion. No significant correlations were observed between relationship insecurity and other personality traits. Neurotic and extraverted traits of college students affect their ability to form secure relationships.

#### POSTER 23

##### **MASCULINITY, FEMININITY, AND VIEWS ON TRADITIONALITY AND POLITICS**

MICHELLE GRUSHKO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the connection between one's major in college and work life/family life balance attitudes, as well as



interest and involvement in politics. One hundred sixty six participants (65 male, 101 female) were categorized based on their gender, and whether they were in a gender stereotyped versus a non-traditional major. Results of this study suggest that views of important issues are influenced by way of thinking and lifestyle choices rather than gender.

#### **POSTER 24**

##### **PERSONALITY AND THE IMAGINARY AUDIENCE**

STREAM CONIGULIARO (UTICA COLLEGE), TYSON KREIGER (UTICA COLLEGE)

The imaginary audience is an individual's belief that others are preoccupied with his appearance and behaviors (Elkind, 1967). To assess the relationship between imaginary audience and personality, participants responded to a survey with measures of both constructs. Results revealed significant positive correlations between neuroticism and the transient-self subset of the imaginary audience, and with overall imaginary audience. There were also negative correlations between abiding-self and openness, and with overall imaginary audience and extraversion.

#### **POSTER 25**

##### **THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN SEX AMONG UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE MEN: A MIXED-METHODS APPROACH**

GEORGE ANDOSCIA, DANIEL OESTERLE, MIRYAM YUSOFOV, CHLOE SARAPAS (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), LINDSAY M. ORCHOWSKI (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Alcohol consumption and sexual assault have long been recognized as significant health issues facing the college population. The present study aims to identify the perceived role of alcohol in the sexual experiences of college men. We present findings from analyses of a series of interviews (n=12) and questionnaires (n=242) conducted among college men. Findings may be useful in prevention program development and in creating quantitative measures that can identify risk factors for sexual assault perpetration.

#### **POSTER 26**

##### **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOSITY AND THE SEXUAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

SHELBY KEOLANI GAGE, RACHEL DINERO, MICHAEL HOLDREN (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The goals of this study were to explore whether the association between religiosity and sexual behavior changes as students enter college and spend more time away from their household. Results indicated that participants who identified as Christian or Catholic had significantly higher sexual conservatism and had engaged in significantly less sexual activity. Furthermore, current level of sexual conservatism were predicted primarily by peers, rather than parents.

#### **POSTER 27**

##### **PARENTING PRACTICES OF AFRICAN AMERICANS BY**

#### **REGION**

ERIN M. O'NEILL (KING'S COLLEGE), CHRISTINE A. DUNHAM (KING'S COLLEGE), ALANNA M. COSGROVE, ROBERT C. BUTLER (KING'S COLLEGE)

Research suggests that cultural modifications can improve Parent Training (PT) for African American parents. Many of these modifications use Racial Socialization (RS). However, it is possible that parents' use of RS may vary by region of the country. Our study aims to determine if African American parents view RS differently in Northeastern versus Southern regions of the United States.

#### **POSTER 28**

##### **RACIAL IDENTITY PREDICTING PARENTING BEHAVIORS**

CHRISTINE A. DUNHAM, ALANNA M. COSGROVE, AMANDA E. ADDES, ERIN M. O'NEILL, ROBERT C. BUTLER (KING'S COLLEGE)

It has been suggested parent training therapies be modified for African American clients. However, ethnicity frequently operates as a pseudo variable for cultural differences. This study evaluated if racial identity predicts African American parents use of racial socialization (a group of ethnic specific parent practices). Results support that racial identity predicts African American parents' view of racial socialization practices. Implications of these findings are discussed.

#### **POSTER 29**

##### **THE CONNECTION BETWEEN SELF-MONITORING AND THEORY OF MIND**

JANE ELIZABETH MILLER, KENNETH DEBONO (UNION COLLEGE)

The current research examined the possibility that individual differences in self-monitoring may be attributed to differences in theory of mind. Participants completed a self-monitoring scale and two theory of mind tasks. High self-monitors had more correct answers on theory of mind tasks than low self-monitors. Low self-monitors showed more theory of mind deficits, suggesting that high self-monitors have more intact theory of minds. This shows a previously unknown connection.

#### **POSTER 30**

##### **PERCEPTIONS OF INFIDELITY**

LEANNE HOPPERS, KIERSTEN BAUGHMAN (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

This correlational study considered variables including culture of honor, severity of response, and perspective, which affect perceptions of responses to infidelity. Participants completed multiple survey tasks after viewing four video clips depicting a man's increasingly severe response to his wife's infidelity. Results demonstrated an interaction between response type, perspective, and culture of honor endorsement. Increased adherence to culture of honor leads to increased justification of more severe responses, which further increases when

considering another's perspective.

#### **POSTER 31**

##### **REPRESENTATION OF ISLAM AND MUSLIM CULTURE IN THE MEDIA**

GREDI GRACARI, KATIE K. CHRISTMAN, SARA N. TOMPKINS, CELYNA B. JACKSON, CATHERINE BLASI, ROBERT C. BUTLER (KING'S COLLEGE)

Islam and the Muslim culture have been looked at under an increasingly negative light over the years. This may be due to the large number of media coverage after the attacks in New York City at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. This may also be due to the religion's unfamiliarity among Western Cultures. Our study aims to test the claim that media in the United States portrays Islam and Muslim culture in a more negative light in comparison to other religious sects.

#### **POSTER 32**

##### **PREDICTING EMPATHY WITH A RAPIST BASED ON TYPE OF SEXUAL PERPETRATION EXPERIENCE**

RUBY ORTH, SUZANNE L. OSMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine empathy with a hypothetical rapist based on type of sexual perpetration experience (i.e. none; nonrape; rape; admitted rape). Undergraduate men (n = 312) completed the Rape Perpetrator Empathy Scale and the Sexual Experiences Survey. Rapists reported greater empathy than nonperpetrators, but nonrape perpetrators did not differ from either rapists or nonperpetrators. Zero participants admitted rape. Committing rape may increase rape perpetrator empathy due to similarity in experience.

#### **POSTER 33**

##### **COLLEGE STUDENTS ATTITUDES TOWARD TATTOOED PEERS REPRESENTING THEIR UNIVERSITY**

ROBIN VALERI, GREGORY BYRNE, KATHRYN WINTERBURN (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

College students' (n = 44) attitudes regarding a tattooed male model's ability to serve as a representative for their university were examined. Participants viewed photos of 8 students, including the target, shown either with or without a tattoo. The male with (vs. without) a neck tattoo was rated as less desirable for recruitment material for their university's School of Business. Even among young adults there is bias toward peers with tattoos.

#### **POSTER 34**

##### **INTIMACY AVOIDANCE AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP INITIATION ON FACEBOOK**

DAYANA PETRENKO, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Two survey studies examined the role of Facebook in romantic relationship initiation. When viewing a potential partner's profile,

participants were most interested in viewing relationship status, pictures, interests, and friends in common. The most common motive for using Facebook during initiation was to discretely learn about a potential partner. In addition, abandonment anxiety was positively associated and intimacy avoidance was negatively associated with using Facebook during the initiation stages.

#### **POSTER 35**

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOL ABUSE AND SELF-CONCEPT AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ELIZABETH SANTULLI, KENNETH S. WALTERS (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between alcohol abuse symptoms and self-concept among undergraduate college students (N = 1540). Alcohol abuse symptoms and self-perceived competence in multiple areas of life were assessed psychometrically. College students with elevated symptoms of alcohol abuse reported poorer self-concept overall, and in multiple areas of life functioning. Findings extend prior research to college students, and assess alcohol abuse and self-concept in more specific ways.

#### **POSTER 36**

##### **EFFECT OF SEXIST AND RAPE JOKES ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS WOMEN AND RAPE**

NALYN SRIWATTANAKOMEN (WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON COLLEGE)

The present study examined the effects of rape and sexist humor on college students' rape myth acceptance, attitudes towards women, and behaviors towards women. Unexpectedly, it was found that Rape and Ribald jokes marginally improved self-reported attitudes towards women. However, Rape jokes made students less likely to donate to a woman's organization. These findings will be discussed vis-à-vis Ford and Ferguson's (2004) prejudiced norm theory, and societal implications will be addressed.

#### **POSTER 37**

##### **WORK-FAMILY BALANCE OF CHINESE AMERICAN FEMALE CHRISTIAN CHURCH LEADERS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY**

MARIA S. WONG, PAIGE WORTHY, SARAH MAZUR, ANGEL CARTER (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Using qualitative methods, this report examines the work-family balance among female Christian church leaders who are of Chinese descent. This unique group of population often have to face unique challenges of being in a multicultural immigrant church setting. This report adds to the scant literature on the needs and challenges of these leaders. Based on the in-depth interview of seven female church leaders, four major themes concerning work-family balance were identified.

#### **POSTER 38**

##### **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SELF-CONCEPT PREDICT HOW**

### **QUICKLY PEOPLE SWITCH BETWEEN DIFFERENT SELF-ASPECTS**

DAVID D. CASTELLANO, AASHIKA SUSEENDRAN, HANNAH KRAYNAK, VERONIKA S. BAILEY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), ALLEN R. MCCONNELL (MIAMI UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

A person's current context, goals, and thoughts can require switching between different self-aspects (i.e., identities), such as "me at home" and "me at school." The purpose of this research was to identify factors that influence the speed with which people switch from one active self-aspect to another. Using a reaction time measure, we found that important self-aspects both capture attention (i.e., are easier to activate) and maintain attention (i.e., are more difficult to inhibit).

### **POSTER 39**

#### **TRANSPHOBIA IN TODAY'S SOCIETY: IMPLICIT ATTITUDES AND PERSONAL BELIEFS**

WILLIAM A. JELLISON, STEPHANIE AZZARELLO (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY), STEPHANY VARGAS (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY), SIOBHAN COUTO (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

Little research has explored negative attitudes toward those who identify as transgender (i.e., transphobia). Factors that relate to social norms and personal beliefs are strong predictors of negative explicit attitudes toward people who are transgender (Legregni, Frier, & Jellison, 2013). The current study explored whether attitudes toward traditional gender roles, conventional social expectations, and personal beliefs predict implicit attitudes toward people who are transgender as well.

### **POSTER 40**

#### **DOES BEING EVIL HELP YOU SUCCEED IN COLLEGE?**

JOSEPH LIGATO, MATTHEW PLESO, JESSE DEFAZIO, BLAINE SHRUM, DAN ESTES (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated personality scales associated with the Dark Triad (Narcissism, Psychopathy, and Machiavellianism) and their relationship with GPA. This was done as a follow up study to previous research showing that positive dispositional traits were associated with academic success. The importance of these findings will be discussed.

### **POSTER 41**

#### **THE PERCEPTION OF JOBS BASED UPON JOB STRESS AND INCOME LEVEL**

STEPHANIE MICHEL, SUSAN M. HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the perception of job stress in relation to income level as described in job ads. Across different occupations examined, participants rated high salary jobs as being more desirable, more satisfying, and more salary-sufficient than low salary jobs. High stress jobs were rated as being less

desirable, more stressful, less satisfying, and more salary-sufficient than low stress jobs regardless of salary. Thus, high salary was not a compensatory feature for high job stress.

### **POSTER 42**

#### **RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES**

DIANE D. BROCKMAN (MESSIAH COLLEGE), MADELINE CHANDLER, ALEXANDRA BOVE (DICKINSON COLLEGE), MEGAN HENDRICKS, HOPE BLACKFORD (MESSIAH 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 two co-ed colleges in the United States on several dimensions of relationship satisfaction. One college has a Christian affiliation and one college is not affiliated with any specific religion. Both colleges have low sex ratios, meaning that both colleges have more female than male undergraduates attending the college. Results of this study found that at both colleges, men were more satisfied with their relationships and that both men and women felt that men had more options for dates. Sex ratio clearly has an effect on the dating lives of men and women both at a Christian affiliated college and a non-religiously affiliated college.

### **POSTER 43**

#### **THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON PERCEPTIONS OF IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT SEXUAL CONSENT**

ALEXIS WEISSER, MICHELLE GUTHRIE YARWOOD, ANDREW PECK, KAYLA KING, HALEY EASH (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the presence of alcohol in dating situations on perceptions of interest in and consent to sexual intimacy. After reading date vignettes, half of which included alcohol, participants evaluated implicit (i.e., interest in physical intimacy) and explicit consent expressed by a female character. In situations in which consent was clear and ambiguous, alcohol decreased implicit and explicit consent. But, when the female clearly refused sexual activity, the presence of alcohol increased implied consent.

### **POSTER 44**

#### **BELIEFS ABOUT THE MIND-BODY RELATIONSHIP, JUDGEMENTS ABOUT CONSENT, AND RAPE MYTH ENDORSEMENT**

KAYLA MARIE KING (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that people's beliefs about the mind-body relationship affect health-related choices (Forstmann, Burgmer, & Mussweiler, 2012). Extending this research, we investigated connections between beliefs about the mind-body relationship

and both perceptions of consent and rape myth endorsement. Results showed that stronger beliefs in the independence of the mind from the body correlated with risky views of consent and misconceptions of both sexual availability and personal boundaries. Theoretical and practical implications will be discussed.

#### **POSTER 45**

##### **WHAT THE SELF WANTS: EXPANSION OR CONSERVATION?**

ERIN KATHLEEN HUGHES, ELIZABETH M. RODERICK, GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI JR. (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. The majority of self-conservers found engaging in a lot of new activities overwhelming and stressful. The self-expanders saw engaging in a lot of new activities as an opportunity for growth.

#### **POSTER 46**

##### **GLOBAL AWARENESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

MARISA (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Societies around the world are becoming more interlinked, making it necessary for people to be aware of diverse cultures and backgrounds. The present study sought to develop a measure that assesses college students' global awareness. Additionally, attitudes toward diversity were examined. Our findings suggest that undergraduate institutions may benefit from a focus on ensuring that students are appreciative of other cultures and are generally more aware of global issues.

#### **POSTER 47**

##### **ATTITUDE AND INTENTION CHANGES FOLLOWING AN URBAN PRACTICUM EXPERIENCE**

JEFFREY D. LEITZEL (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PA)

Analyzes data collected before and after an intensive two-week urban practicum experience for education students, assessing attitude change over the course of the practicum experience. After the experience, a large proportion of students reported an interest in working in an urban setting who had no such interest at the beginning of the practicum. Factor structure of the questionnaire that was used to assess attitudes toward working in an urban setting will also be explored.

#### **POSTER 48**

##### **WOMEN'S SELF-PERCEIVED MATE VALUE PREDICTS PERCEIVED PARTNER ATTRACTIVENESS, PARTNER SES, AND RELATIONSHIP**

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

This study examined the relationship between women's self-perceived mate value (as measured by the MVI-7) and their perceived partner's physical attractiveness, their partner's socioeconomic status (SES), and their relationship happiness. Women with higher self-rated mate values had partners whom they thought were more attractive, whom they thought others perceived as being more attractive, whom had higher background SES, and had reported being happier in their relationships. These findings are interpreted using social and evolutionary frameworks.

#### **POSTER 49**

##### **SELF-DETERMINATION THEORY: MOTIVES ASSOCIATED WITH USE AND DEPENDENCY ON CELLPHONES**

PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH, MICHAEL CAROFANO, DAYVON NEAL, BAILEY MCGINNIS (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Cellphone technologies are part of our lives; however, motivation associated with using these technologies is less clear. From Self-Determination Theory, the present study investigates cellphone use and dependency, and basic psychological needs (Deci & Ryan, 1985), and real-world beliefs (Riddle & De Simone, 2013). College students (n=129) completed questionnaires assessing these constructs. Needs for connection and mastery, and unrealistic beliefs were associated with cellphone use, while needs for mastery and self-ownership were inversely associated with dependency.

#### **POSTER 50**

##### **ASSESSING THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONAL, PHYSICAL, GOAL ATTAINMENT AND INSECURITY BASED SEXUAL MOTIVATIONS**

KENDALL D. CORK, NATHAN GREENAUER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Previous research examining human sexual motivation has generally relied on assessments directed at specific populations or focused exclusively on one motivator. We assess the reliability and validity of the YSEX?-S, a 40-item short-form version of the YSEX? questionnaire (Meston & Buss, 2007) that evaluates sexual motivation as a function of physical, goal attainment, emotional, and insecurity reasons. The YSEX?-S, although substantially shorter, was highly reliable, aligned well with the original measure, and maintained generalizability.

#### **POSTER 51**

##### **COMPARING SELF-COMPASSION AND SELF-AFFIRMATION**

JUSTIN BUCKINGHAM, BRANDON BORING, JESSICA ZILKA, KELLY ANN COLBY, SARAH HEWITT (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

We tested the effects of self-compassion and self-affirmation on affect after a threat to the self. Participants recalled being ignored and then completed self-compassion, self-affirmation, or control procedures. Participants in the self-compassion and self-affirmation conditions had more positive (or less negative)

affect than participants in a control condition who completed the affect measures directly after the threat, but so too did participants in a typing control condition who typed excerpts from a marketing textbook.

#### POSTER 52

##### **THE EFFECT OF PLAINTIFF DECEPTION ON DAMAGE AWARDS: CORPORATE VS. INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS**

MELANIE A. CONTI, RICHARD P. CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

Participants were administered the Belief in Just World Scale (BJW) and Revised Legal Attitudes Questionnaire (RLAQ) and asked to read a vignette describing a civil case about an automobile accident involving either an individual or corporation. Expert testimony was presented in which the plaintiff's symptoms were described as honest, exaggerating, or malingering. The plaintiff's conduct and scores on the BJW and RLAQ had a strong impact on damage awards, but not to the degree expected.

#### POSTER 53

##### **THE EFFECTS OF COLLABORATIVE GROUP LEARNING ON STUDENT COHESION AND INTERGROUP FRIENDSHIPS**

ANNA RASKIND, VANESSA ERICA ANYANSO, KATE MICHELLE TURETSKY, VALERIE PURDIE-VAUGHNS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Large lecture classes are often ineffective at engaging students and promoting meaningful intergroup contact. This study examined whether incorporating an intensive small-group assignment into a large, introductory psychology course could foster student cohesion and intergroup contact through cooperative learning. A social network analysis of 118 students in the course revealed that throughout the semester, in contrast to most large lecture classes, students became more connected and cultivated friendships that crossed racial, age, and school lines.

#### POSTER 54

##### **EXPOSURE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: WHEN VICTIMS BECOME PERPETRATORS**

HANSOL LEE, BRENDA RUSSELL (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Research indicates positive association between exposure to violence and perpetration. When children are exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV), they are more likely to perpetrate IPV. Our study examined how witnessing IPV and becoming a victim can affect the likelihood of perpetrating IPV. We hypothesized that when child is exposed to IPV (witnessing, becoming a victim or both) are more likely to perpetrate IPV than child who were not exposed to IPV.

#### POSTER 55

##### **PERCEPTIONS OF HUMAN AND AUTOMATED CUSTOMER SERVICE INTERACTIONS**

TRACE W. LUND, ELIZABETH TOKIE, CRISTOPHER KLEIN, MARK SIBICKY (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

Researchers investigated perceptions of automated and human customer service agents. Participants were told that a customer service agent was either a new automated program or a new employee (named Ada in both conditions), shown identical customer service interactions, and given questionnaires. The automated agent was seen as more credible; participants in the automated condition reported higher likelihood of viewing Ada differently if she were a human agent (or if she were automated for human condition).

#### POSTER 56

##### **ABSTRACT MINDSET ENHANCES EXPLORATION: CONSTRUAL LEVEL AND EXPLOITATION-EXPLORATION DILEMMA**

YEWON HUR (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Building off construal level theory, which shows how people transcend psychological distance, this research tested the relationship between abstract thinking and exploration behavior. We observed a strong correlation between category inclusiveness, which is a measure of abstraction, and exploratory tendencies on a computerized exploration game. The results point to the power of high-level construals to transcend psychological distance and help regulate the self toward more distant goals.

#### POSTER 57

##### **THE EFFECT OF CULTURAL SELF-CONSTRUALS ON HIJACKING SUBJECTIVITY**

LEAH WARNER, MELINDA DISHAROON, MICHAEL FRIEDMAN, AMANDA MOL, TIFFANY MOY-CHEUNG, SARAH MURPHY, MAX PETROCELLI, DAWN WILKENFELD (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Labeling another person's emotion can create "hijacked subjectivity," the feeling that one's subjective emotional experience has been invaded. In this study, participants reacted to a scenario in which their emotions were labeled by an observer. We found that individuals primed with an independent self-construal, which is characterized by an autonomous self, reported higher hijacked subjectivity than those primed with an interdependent self-construal, which is characterized by a self that is constructed through relations to others.

#### POSTER 58

##### **ATTITUDES TOWARD INFIDELITY AMONG GAY, LESBIAN, AND BISEXUAL INDIVIDUALS**

KAREN WILSON (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

This study extended the work of Wilson et al. (2011) and Mattingly et al. (2010) on attitudes toward infidelity. The purpose was to assess attitudes among gay, lesbian and bisexual participants. Seventy-one participants completed the Perceptions of Dating Infidelity Scale. There were gender differences in attitudes toward explicit behaviors such that women viewed these

behaviors as more indicative of cheating than did men. Ratings of explicit behaviors were also correlated with guilt and sociosexual orientation.

#### POSTER 59

##### **EFFECTS OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH LITERACY ON SOCIAL COGNITIONS ABOUT DIABETES MANAGEMENT**

VICTORIA A WALES, GINA BENVENUTO, NONE, LUKE KEATING, NONE, EYVYNN STENGEL, NONE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Our study analyzes the effects of education and health literacy on social cognitions about diabetes management in an ethnically diverse population of low socioeconomic status. Education level was not associated with health literacy, social cognition, or diabetes adherence. Lack of health literacy was associated with negative social cognitions about diabetes management. This relationship may be a function of the effects of depression, suggesting that these effects may play an important role in limiting Diabetes adherence.

#### POSTER 60

##### **THE IMPACT OF GENDER AND TYPE OF ABUSE ON PERCEPTIONS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE**

SARAH J WALLEIGH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), MARY LOU KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We sought to understand perceptions of intimate partner violence (IPV) by manipulating the gender of the abuser and victim and aspects of the abuse. Results showed that gender of the abuser impacted perceptions of perceived seriousness of the act, victim blame, and justification of the perpetrator, with male abusers being perceived more negatively on all measures. In addition, having a history of aggression led to more negative reactions to male but not female abusers.

#### POSTER 61

##### **INVESTIGATING FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE JUDGMENTS OF HARMLESS DECEPTIONS**

DANIEL HRUBES, OTILIO RODRIGUEZ, MATTHEW MONROE (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study investigated whether judgments of deceptions were affected by deception type, role in deception, and relation to deception target. Researchers also explored whether anger and normative beliefs explained variations judgments. Participants rated the acceptability of hypothetical deceptions in which they imagined themselves in varying roles. Results indicated the influence of deception role on judgments varied across the deceptions. Results also indicated that judgments of deception were inconsistently predicted by perceived norms and experienced anger.

#### POSTER 62

##### **STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE TEACHER COMMENTS GIVEN THEIR TRAIT OPTIMISM**

HUNTER HEPNER, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined student perceptions of positive or negative comments made by professors on papers considering the students' trait level of optimism. Results showed that students generally perceived papers with more negative professor comments as being more constructive, more helpful, clearer, yet harsher than those with positive comments. Overall, pessimists saw the feedback as being more helpful and clearer than optimists, however pessimists found the negative comments as even more constructive than the positive comments.

#### POSTER 63

##### **PERSONALITY AND AFFECTUAL SOLIDARITY**

PATRICIA POWERS (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), NICHOLAS A. TURIANO, PHD. (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined whether the Big 5 personality traits were associated with spousal/partner levels of support/strain (affectual solidarity). We utilized data on 4,560 participants (aged 25-75) from the national Midlife Development in the U.S. Study (MIDUS). Adjusting for age, sex, education, race, and marital status we estimated a series of linear multiple regression equations to find that conscientiousness (+), neuroticism (-), extraversion (+), agreeableness (+), and openness (-) significantly predicted affectual solidarity levels.

#### POSTER 64

##### **GRANDMA LIKES ME BEST: THE INFLUENCE OF MATE VALUE AND PATERNAL UNCERTAINTY ON GRANDPARENTAL INVESTMENT**

VICTORIA PETERSON, REBECCA SMITH, CHRIS BUCHHOLZ, ALLISON SMITH, LAURA WOOD, HALEY MARTEN, DOMINIQUE BRICE, DIANE NGUYEN, MEGAN MILLER (ROANOKE COLLEGE)

Why do we feel closer to some grandparents than others? Evolutionary psychologists argue that grandparents tend to invest more or less in their grandchildren due to differences in paternal uncertainty. In our study we found that participants reported stronger relationships with their maternal grandmothers than their paternal grandfathers. We also found that participants with high self-esteem, a potential indicator of mate value, reported stronger relationships with their grandparents.

#### POSTER 65

##### **OPINIONS ABOUT TATTOOS**

CATHERINE HELVIE, KRISTIN HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The purpose of the current study was to examine tattoo-related stigma. Participants were gathered using a convenience sample, and took an online survey. The survey consisted of four scenarios in which participants rated different tattoos on different characteristics based on a Likert scale. The results suggest that the content of a tattoo and gender of the person with the tattoo significantly impacts the opinions people have about it.

**POSTER 66****FINANCIAL LITERACY IN FIRST YEAR EXPERIENCE STUDENTS**

IRINA KHUSID, SHEILA HANDY, JACK TRUSCHEL, ERIN RUBENDALL, TASHA WEHRENBURG, JOHN HERRMANN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

First Year Experience students participated in a financial literacy education program sponsored by the grant from Higher One. College freshman's attended the presentation that covered topics related to personal finance, budgeting, and credit card usage. The presentation followed up by applied activities that focused on paying bills, balancing checkbooks, and budgeting. These skills were thought through a Budget Mania games, a table top sized game that reinforces personal finance skills in a fun, realistic fashion.

**POSTER 67****DOES MENTORING ADD VALUE FOR MATH INTENSIVE GRADUATE STUDENTS?**

HEATHER LYSBETH HENDERSON, DOCTORAL STUDENT WITHCOMPLETED, ALI KOWALSKI (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies have focused on mentoring and its association with career commitment. Recent research found mentorship effects on the productivity, career commitment, and self-efficacy of students in hard sciences positively correlated with subsequent productivity and self-efficacy, while mentoring was not associated with research career commitment (Paglis, Green, and Bauer, 2006). In addition, previous studies have focused on mentoring students in non-mathematics intensive sciences. This study extends work to include graduate students in math intensive sciences.

**POSTER 68****DATING WHILE BLACK: THE IMPACT OF RACE AND SELF-ESTEEM ON PERCEPTIONS OF ATTRACTIVENESS AND INTERRACIAL DATING.**

ANTHONY PALMOZE, MARISA MEALY (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

In this study, Black and White participants rated the attractiveness of Black and White facial models. While both races considered Whites more attractive than Blacks, White participants indicated a greater discrepancy in the perceived attractiveness of the two races. In addition, regardless of race, participants with high levels of self-esteem found Whites more attractive. However, White participants with high self-esteem were also more likely to be accepting of and willing to have an interracial relationship.

**POSTER 69****GUILT, SHAME, AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH CONTINGENT SELF-WORTH**

BRANDON LEE BORING, JUSTIN T. BUCKINGHAM (TOWSON

UNIVERSITY)

We examined the relationship between contingencies of self-worth and guilt- and shame-proneness. Bivariate correlation analysis found that guilt was positively correlated with shame and the domains of virtue, family support, and academics. Shame was positively correlated with the domains of academics, virtue, approval, competition, and appearance. Linear regression analysis found that the domain of virtue significantly predicted guilt-proneness, whereas the domains of academics and virtue significantly predicted shame proneness.

**POSTER 70****THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION AND RELATIONSHIPS ON COLLEGE STUDENTS SEXUAL HEALTH**

JULIA PELLETIER, KRISTIN HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This study examined female college student's communication with their mothers and friends and how that may impact their sexual health decision making and comfort level. Different communication items included how often they talk with their mother about different sexual items and more. The results suggest that college women's relationship and communication level with their mother and friends may have an important impact on their comfort and decision making regarding their sexual health.

**POSTER 71****POSITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS INTERRACIALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY ADOPTED CHILDREN**

ADELINA M. VILLANTI, MARIANNE FALLON, PHD. (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

College students (n=190) participated in two studies examining how knowledge of a person's adoptive status affects person perception and whether the combination of interracial and/or international adoption and one's ethnic identity qualifies such perceptions. Students reported greater desire to interact with an interracially adopted individual than a biologically related child. These findings may signal a shift toward more egalitarian attitudes towards adopted children, particularly those who are adopted interracially.

**POSTER 72****HELPING MY NEIGHBORHOOD WILL HELP ME TOO! PROTESTANT WORK ETHIC MODERATES MOTIVATION TO IMPROVE DEVALUED GEOGRAPHIC COMMUNITIES**

ELLEN NEWELL, ALLISON DAVIS, JOLENE DOMYAN, SHELBY PETRO (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Protestant work ethic suggests people have a responsibility to work hard and that this effort can improve social status. In Study 1, we show that, when devalued community membership is salient, Protestant Work Ethic appears to motivate individuals to identify with devalued geographic communities. In Study 2, we show this identification may be driven by a desire to improve

individual social status. Implications for system-justification theory are discussed.

#### POSTER 73

##### **ROLE OF SELF ESTEEM IN SOCIAL MEDIA USE AND NEGATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES**

ANTHONY ROBERSON, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

A survey examined the role of self-esteem in mental health (anxiety, depression) related to social media variables (online social comparison, fear of missing out [FoMO], and social media use frequency and intensity). Results showed no association between social media use and mental health outcomes. Effects of social comparison and FoMO on anxiety and depression were minimal. Instead, self-esteem has a strong underlying influence on what appear to be harmful effects of social media use variables.

#### POSTER 74

##### **INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL PROJECTION: A RE-ANALYSIS OF OTTEN & EPSTUDE (2006, STUDY 1)**

MASON ZACHARY OSTROWSKI, PSYCHOLOGY (GORDON COLLEGE)

This study employs a person-centered analysis (Cattell, 1952) of data from Otten & Epstude's (2006, Study 1) study of social projection. Person-centered analysis revealed individual differences in the amount of projection (Self-ingroup correlations ranged from  $r = -.26$  to  $1$ ; self-outgroup correlations ranged from  $r = -.35$  to  $.58$ .) Social projection appears to be neither uniform nor mainly dependent on the target's nature. (ingroup vs. outgroup). The individual also determines the amount of social projection.

#### POSTER 75

##### **WHY THE HARSH TREATMENT? DESERVINGNESS BELIEFS IN THE INTERROGATION ROOM**

EVA GELERNT, LAUREN JANKELOVITS, XINNI LIU, SAMANTHA PERLSTEIN, DEBORAH LEVINE, MALEEHA NAQVI, SHAAKYA VEMBAR, AUTUMN AUSTIN, KHRYSTYNA TSUNYAK, LARRY HEUER (BARNARD COLLEGE)

The group value theory (Tyler, 1989) claims that fair treatment is judged according to respect, trustworthiness, and neutrality. In a 2x2 design, this study tests an alternative hypothesis that desert, rather than group values are the key to procedural fairness. Findings indicate that participants judged matches between behavior and treatment to be fairer than mismatches, supporting our hypothesis, and producing a predicted finding that cannot be explained by the group value theory.

#### POSTER 76

##### **INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION ARE POSITIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH ATTITUDES TOWARDS CLEANLINESS**

RON FINKELSTEIN, PSYCHOLOGY (TOURO COLLEGE), LEIB LITMAN (LANDER COLLEGE), JONATHAN ROBINSON (SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES AND PRACTICE, DEPARTMENT OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNITY), SARAH WEINBERGER-LITMAN (MARYMONT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

In the present study we explore how intrinsic and extrinsic religious orientations are associated with cleanliness attitudes. Religiosity and religious orientation account for 14.7% of cleanliness attitudes, accounting for multiple covariates. We suggest that intrinsic religious orientation leads to increased interest in cleanliness due to its association with physical/spiritual purity. Extrinsic religious orientation may be linked with cleanliness because of the secondary benefits, including health and the facilitation in communal cohesiveness, that cleanliness rituals offer.

#### POSTER 77

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORAL FOUNDATIONS, SDO, AND COMPASSION FOR OTHERS**

SPENCER J. KNAFELC, CHRIS NIEBAUER, ALEX SHERO, JESSICA FERCHAW, ERIK ROBINSON (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

Moral Foundations Theory (Graham et. al., 2012) takes a practical approach to understanding differences in source of morality or the pluralistic nature of moral psychology, identifying five different "foundations" of morality. The relationship between these foundations and personality traits such as social dominance orientation and compassion for others are examined within this study.

#### POSTER 78

##### **IS COGNITIVE LOAD HELPFUL OR HARMFUL FOR CREATIVITY?**

YANITSA TONEVA (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

We examined two different aspects of creativity: Novelty and Usefulness. We hypothesized that participants under high cognitive load will achieve higher Novelty scores and lower Usefulness scores on a Creativity Task, as compared to participants under low load. As predicted, high load was associated with higher Novelty scores. Usefulness scores were not significantly different. This work has important implications for understanding cognitive processes that influence different aspects of creativity.

#### POSTER 79

##### **PERPETRATOR BLAME SCALE: HOSTILE ATTRIBUTION FOR BIAS PREDICTS BIAS PERCEPTION IN AMBIGUOUS SITUATIONS**

NICHOLAS SANTASCOY, SARA E. BURKE, JOHN F. DOVIDIO (YALE UNIVERSITY)

Recent empirical work has uncovered important findings regarding differences in bias perception. One potentially important influence on bias perception and response is the



attribution made for bias. In two experiments, we predicted and found that the Perpetrator Blame Scale, which measures attribution of bias to hostile intent, predicts bias perception and punishment in ambiguous situations ( $N = 435$ ) and that this influence is causal ( $N = 152$ ).

#### POSTER 80

##### **BIG BOYS DO CRY: SEXUAL OBJECTIFICATION INFLUENCES BIASED PROCESSING OF STEREOTYPE-INCONSISTENT INFORMATION**

MAYA ALONI (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER BARTAK (THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA)

This study examines whether the sexual objectification of women leads to biased explanations of stereotype inconsistent information. Two hundred and fifty five participants completed the study online through Amazon Mechanical Turk. Participants low in social dominance orientation (SDO) in a sexual objectification condition, were more likely than participants in the control condition to make external attributions for males engaging in stereotypically female behaviors. Thus, sexual objectification causes biased thinking even for people with egalitarian views.

#### POSTER 81

##### **UTILIZING POSITIVE MEDIA IMAGES OF POLICE TO ELICIT FAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE**

MARGARET MARY BAKER (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined which type of positive police news article would elicit positive attitudes toward police. Participants were randomly assigned to read one of three positive news articles about the police and then completed a scale measuring attitudes toward police. Results showed participants who read an article depicting somewhat typical police work had a tendency for more positive attitudes towards police officers than did those who read an article depicting the police in an atypical positive manner.

#### POSTER 82

##### **WHY IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF DISCRIMINATION TO OBESITY INCONSISTENT? EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING**

DARON MARINO, MATTHEW KANG, MICHAEL LOURO, EVI CARRILLO, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Racial/ethnic discrimination is associated with risk factors for cardiovascular disease, including obesity and smoking. Evidence suggests discrimination is consistently related to smoking versus obesity. Ecological momentary assessment methodology was used to test the hypothesis that smoking may conceal some of the effects of discrimination on eating behavior and body mass index (BMI). The findings suggest that discrimination is related to the frequency of eating, but smoking may offset the relationship between discrimination and BMI.

#### POSTER 83

##### **TUNING OUT: PORTABLE MUSIC DEVICES AND PERSONAL SPACE**

THOMAS C. GREENE, MCKENZIE A. MESERVEY (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Participants experienced a musical selection either through headphones or as ambient sound. With respect to a same-sex experimenter, photographic measurements demonstrated that females established significantly more personal space in the headphone condition, whereas males sat significantly closer. Although no effect was demonstrated on subsequent measures of competitiveness, these results suggest that headphones influence some aspects of personal space differently for males and females.

#### POSTER 84

##### **REJECTION SENSITIVITY, BUT NOT SOCIAL ANXIETY MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADDICTIVE INTERNET HABITS AND AVOIDANT TENDENCIES**

ALIZA LIPMAN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether rejection sensitivity and social anxiety mediate the relationship between addictive internet habits and socially avoidant tendencies in college age men and women. We observed a significant positive correlation between addictive internet habits and avoidant tendencies that was significantly mediated by increases in rejection sensitivity but not social anxiety. These findings suggest that clinicians who treat young adults with internet addiction address concerns about social rejection rather than anxiety within social contexts.

#### POSTER 85

##### **PERCEIVED ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS**

MICHAEL JOHN, ROBERT LANE, ELIZABETH BRONDOLO (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship of lifetime exposure to discrimination to cardiovascular risk factors including smoking, alcohol consumption and obesity. The evidence suggests that there are associations of lifetime racism to smoking but not to alcohol consumption or body mass index (BMI) in this sample. Future research should explore potential mediators that may explain the relationship between racism and smoking behavior, and identify moderators of the relationship of discrimination to other cardiovascular risk factors.

#### POSTER 86

##### **BENEVOLENT SEXISM AND REPORTED DISGUST AND FEAR SENSITIVITY**

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

We are interested in the effect that sexism would have on disgust and fear sensitivity. Our hypotheses were supported that women higher in sexism were higher in disgust and fear. Our results for

men were surprising in that they suggest that higher sexist attitudes predict higher disgust and fear. We looked at conservatism and religiosity as potential moderators of this. Our hypotheses were supported that higher conservatism predicted higher disgust and fear in both genders.

#### POSTER 87

#### INDUCING POSITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS POLITICAL CHANGE

GRETA DIEM (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

This study tested if people are more willing to support progressive legislature after being induced to see change as a good and desirable. Participants were split into three groups and told to think of positive personal experiences either from change or stability (vs. a neutral experience). Participants in the change-is-good group supported policies that would change the current education system more than did participants in the stability-is-good and control conditions.

Friday, March 4, 2016

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Marquis B

#### INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON COLLECTIVE HARMDOING

Friday, March 4, 2016

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: CATHERINE AMIOT

#### COLLECTIVE HARMDOING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

The symposium provides a novel perspective to collective harmdoing and its consequences: the outcomes for the perpetrators. Adopting a group-level perspective, data will be presented on how group members subjectively feel about their pro-social vs. harmful intergroup behaviors, how these behaviors are compartmentalized into their overall self-concept, and the intra-individual conflict experienced when engaging in them. New avenues for further research into the factors that may deter – or not – harmful collective actions will be discussed.

#### Presentations

##### Collective Harmdoing and its Consequences: Health and Well-Being, Identity, and Self-Related Processes

by Catherine Amoit (University of Quebec at Montreal)

##### The Contagion of Interstate Violence: Historical Interstate (But Not Intrastate) Violence Increases Support for Future Violence Against Unrelated Third-Party States

by Mengyao Li (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), Bernhard Leidner (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), Hyun Euh (University of Minnesota), Hoon-Seok Choi (Sungkyunkwan University)

Friday, March 4, 2016

2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper

Ziegfeld

#### LEARNING PAPERS III: RESPONSE MODULATION

Friday, March 4, 2016

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: SCOTT SCHEPERS, MA (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

2:00pm - 2:15pm

#### RELAPSE FOLLOWING THE REMOVAL OF INCENTIVES FOR DESIRED BEHAVIOR

ERIC THRAILKILL, CECILIA BERGERIA, DANIELLE DAVIS, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

We studied relapse in a new procedure that does not involve extinction. A target behavior was disrupted by reinforcing a new alternative behavior. Effectiveness of the disruption depended on the magnitude of the alternative reinforcer. However, the alternative behavior did not erase the target; removing the alternative reinforcer caused rapid relapse. This method simulates processes involved in incentive-based treatments in humans, and provides a means of analyzing learning-based approaches to relapse reduction, which are discussed.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

#### INTEROCEPTIVE CUES AS LEARNED MODULATORS IN THE CONTROL OF ENERGY REGULATION

SABRINA JONES, CAMILLE SAMPLE, ALEXANDRA OLSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), SARA HARGRAVE (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Interoceptive satiety cues suppress appetitive behavior by modulating the inhibitory associations embedded in the relationship between external food cues and homeostatic outcomes. To assess this hypothesis, we compared the ability of satiety cues that were pretrained as (a) conditioned modulatory cues, (b) simple nonreinforced discriminative cues, or (c) irrelevant cues, to prevent inhibitory control by external cues that were subsequently trained as conditioned modulators. We found that satiety cues overshadowed control by external modulators independent of pretraining history.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

#### REWARD DEVALUATION EFFECTS IN A HETEROGENEOUS INSTRUMENTAL CHAIN

ERIC GARR (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANDREW R. DELAMATER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

To determine if chunked action sequences are goal-directed, rats were trained to earn food rewards by producing a specific two-lever sequence. After 24 days of training, selectively satiating the rats on the earned outcome prior to a test session reduced the target sequence more than when satiating on a non-trained outcome, suggesting that the learned sequence was governed by a representation of the goal. Additional data will be reported that

examines the extent of training.

**3:00pm - 3:15pm**

**INSTRUMENTAL FOOD-SEEKING INHIBITED WHILE HUNGRY CAN RENEW IN THE CONTEXT OF SATIATION**

SCOTT SCHEPERS, MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Renewal occurs when the context is changed after a behavior is suppressed or inhibited. Three experiments examined whether food deprivation can assume the role of context in a renewal design. Rats learned to leverpress for sucrose or sweet-fatty pellets while satiated and then received extinction while food-deprived. The response then returned when testing occurred while satiated. Evidence suggests that the effect was controlled by deprivation state rather than the presence/absence of food in the homecage.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:15pm**

**Symposium**

**Marquis C**

**TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: TEACHING PSYCHOLOGY ON-LINE**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:15pm**

CHAIR: MICHELE A. PALUDI

**TEACHING PSYCHOLOGY ON-LINE: LESSONS LEARNED, LESSONS TO SHARE**

With the increasing number of on-line and hybrid undergraduate psychology courses and programs offered by institutions of higher education, questions have emerged concerning ways psychology is being taught. Presenters will address these questions, including methods for including laboratory experiments and data generation and analysis in on-line courses, andragogical techniques, internationalizing the on-line psychology curriculum, fostering students' career development, including pursuing graduate work in psychology, and building a community among on-line faculty and students.

**Presentations**

**Teaching About Sexual Harassment On-Line**

by Susan Fineran (University of Southern Maine)

**Teaching Investigative Methods On-line**

by Janell Campbell, Excelsior College

**Life-Span Developmental Psychology: On-Line Benefits**

by Asil Ozdogru, Excelsior College

**Teaching Statistics On-Line**

by Margie Dunn, Excelsior College

**Internationalizing the On-Line Psychology Curriculum**

by Michele A. Paludi (Excelsior College)

**Discussant(s):** Wendy Trevor (Excelsior College); Florence Denmark (Pace University)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**Bellasco-Broadhurst**

**CLINICAL KEYNOTE SPEAKER: GEORGE DE LEON, PH.D.**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: K. MORGEN, PH.D.

**EVOLVING ROLES OF THERAPISTS AND COUNSELORS IN THE TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

GEORGE DE LEON

The enculturation of substance use and substance abuse disorders has fostered several broad developments; the advances of evidenced-based pharmacotherapy and behavioral therapies; the expansion of substance abuse treatments for special populations and special settings; and the unique contribution of mutual self help approaches to treatment and recovery. This presentation discusses how these developments inform the roles and functions of psychologists, counselors, researchers and other health professionals working with substance abuse and related problems.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

**Paper**

**Cantor**

**APPLIED PAPERS 1: HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: YASMINE L. KONHEIM KALKSTEIN, PHD

**2:00pm - 2:15pm**

**THE EXPERIENCE OF BIRTH: WHAT FACTORS PREDICT WOMEN TO CHOOSE A VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER A CESAREAN?**

YASMINE L. KONHEIM KALKSTEIN (MOUNT SAINT MARY COLLEGE), COLLEEN KIRK, DPS, KRISTEN BERISH, ROSEMARIE WHYTE (MOUNT SAINT MARY COLLEGE)

We present data from currently pregnant women eligible to elect a vaginal birth after their prior cesarean section. Women who plan to try a vaginal delivery (as opposed to those considering a cesarean birth) are less influenced by their healthcare providers and less likely to believe that doctors/nurses can influence the

outcome of the birth. Desiring the experience of delivering vaginally is the strongest positive predictor of whether a woman chooses a vaginal birth.

**2:20pm - 2:35pm**

**COMMUNICATING UNCERTAINTY: THE EFFECT OF LANGUAGE ON HEALTH RISK PERCEPTION DURING EPIDEMICS**

KATHRYN RIDDINGER, JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

In a 3 x 2 between-subjects factorial design, we examined Risk Perception Attitude Framework in context of disease, risk perception, and proximity to outbreak. Using ANOVA, we found when risk is defined and proximity is ambiguous, people were more likely to be anxious about contracting a disease. Additionally, the more ambiguous the risk level, the less proximity mattered in terms of risk perception. Our findings help to refine communication of health threats to the public.

**2:40pm - 2:55pm**

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF PERSONALITY AND LEISURE**

LARRY Z. DAILY (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the current study was to determine whether a relationship exists between an individual's personality characteristics and that person's choice of primary leisure activity. Participants completed the Big Five Inventory, the RIASEC Marker Scales Activity Set B, and listed their primary leisure activity. Discriminant function analysis revealed three functions that contributed significantly to predicting leisure group preference, supporting the contention that personality is related to choice of leisure activities.

**3:00pm - 3:15pm**

**DIFFERENCES IN LEVELS OF HOPE: CHILDREN RECEIVING SPECIAL EDUCATION AND NO SPED SERVICES**

THOMAS EDWARD NOLAN, ED.D.

The major goal of this study was to investigate whether the level of hope is higher in children who have received special education, compared to children who are about to receive services. Using the Children's Hope Scale (Snyder, Hoza, et al., 1997), results found students who have received sped services had significantly higher levels of agency hope. Implications of these findings and suggestions for future research are discussed.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:15pm**

**Symposium**

**Marquis A**

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY: CREATING AN EFFECTIVE TA PROGRAM**

**Friday, March 4, 2016  
2:00pm-3:15pm**

CHAIR: RACHEL A. ANNUNZIATO

**MOVING FROM STUDENT TO TEACHER: CREATING AN EFFECTIVE TA PROGRAM**

In the past two years, the Department of Psychology at Fordham University has developed a formal Teacher Training Program guided by multidisciplinary literature and contributions of faculty and administrators. This panel brings together teaching assistants, experienced professors, and administration to combine a review of this literature with their own first-hand approaches and to offer practical guidance for new teachers and their departments.

**Presentations**

**Learning to teach: Common errors and how to avoid them**  
by Rachel A. Annunziato (Fordham University)

**Resources for new teachers**  
by Sarah E. Duncan (Fordham University)

**Integrating lab with classroom learning**  
by Karen Siedlecki (Fordham University)

**Ethical considerations in the teaching of psychology**  
by Adam Fried (Fordham University)

**Integrating Psi Chi and co-curricular speakers into a new course**  
by Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

**Using a regional conference to encourage student research**  
by Marisa T. Cohen (St. Francis College)

**Liaising with administration**  
by Michael Rametta (Fordham University)

**Experiences of a new teacher**  
by Natasha Chaku (Fordham University)

**Discussant(s):** Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

**Paper**

**Imperial-Julliard**

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS II: AGGRESSION**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

**2:00pm - 2:15pm**

**THE EXPECTATION AND ACCEPTANCE OF ANGER AND HOSTILITY IN JEALOUSY EVOKING SITUATIONS**

RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE), JOSHUA HART (UNION COLLEGE), ALAYNA DAVISON (ROBERTS)

## WESLEYAN COLLEGE)

The present research explores reactions to jealous behavior in situations where fidelity threat is present to varying degrees. Based on self-reported emotional reactions to potential romantic relationship situations, we found that participants perceived anger and hostility from partners as indicators of love, commitment and care in situations where a threat to relationship fidelity was present. Additionally, participants reported decreased perceptions of love and commitment when partners were supportive of participants in these situations.

**2:20pm - 2:35pm**

**RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FORMS OF HOPELESSNESS, AND CONSCIOUS AND UNCONSCIOUS AGGRESSION**

ANTHONY SCIOLI, MARGARET GRAYSON, DONNA VIVEIROS, KAREN COUTURE (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Scioli and Biller (2009, p. 279) suggested that "three forms of hopelessness may underlie aggression: forsaken, oppressed, or captive. To test this hypothesis, eighty-two young adults were presented with stories of historical figures who were forsaken, oppressed, or limited (i.e., handicapped), and asked which they related to the most, and to write their own stories. Both explicit and implicit aggressive tendencies were assessed. The data partially supported our hypotheses but also revealed some unexpected relationships.

**2:40pm - 2:55pm**

**HOW THE ENTITLED INDIVIDUAL PERCEIVES OTHERS**

MATTHEW GRAY (MS CANDIDATE), PHYLLIS ANASTASIO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines how entitled individuals perceive others on an interpersonal level; specifically whether entitled individuals assume that others are similar to themselves. Participants partook in an icebreaker activity that provided minimal information about targets. The participants were then asked to rate the targets on a variety of behavioral situations as well as personality measures. Findings suggest that entitled individuals rated themselves and others as behaving in a negative manner, demonstrating assumed similarity.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Jolson**

**SCRA ROUNDTABLE: A ROUND-TABLE ON SERVICE LEARNING: STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: KATHRYN KOZAK, BA (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

**A ROUND-TABLE ON SERVICE LEARNING: STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES**

Service learning is a pedagogical tool that involves actively incorporating community engagement into academic courses (Harkins, 2013). While service learning enhances academic experience by encouraging social change (Bahng, 2015; Harkins, 2013), criticism exists regarding the potential to perpetuate reinforcing systems of hierarchical power (Mitchel, 2012; Gredley, 2015). This round-table will discuss the importance of service learning, the challenges of reinforcing social unjust systems of power and the implications for the future of service learning.

**Presentations**

**A Round-Table on Service Learning: Strengths and Challenges**

by Kathryn Kozak (Suffolk University), Debra Harkins (Suffolk University), Christina Athineos (Suffolk University)

**Discussant(s):** Kathryn Kozak (Suffolk University)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Wilder**

**WORKSHOP: WRITING A RESULTS ORIENTED AND RELEVANT RESUME FOR PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: RON SHAPIRO

**WRITING A RESULTS ORIENTED AND RELEVANT RESUME FOR PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS**

RONALD G SHAPIRO (RONALD G. SHAPIRO, LLC), PAUL HETTICH (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

There is an art to making your resume ROAR (Results Oriented And Relevant) so that you will be offered interviews for the best jobs available for people with your expertise and interests. Professor Emeritus Paul Hettich and EPA Fellow Ron Shapiro, who spent most of his career in industry, will present guidelines for developing a great resume and optimally presenting your school (e.g., Psi Chi) experiences. Optionally, bring your resume for a quick review.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Odets**

**DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: BRAIN ACTIVITY AND COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: KIMBERLY CUEVAS, PHD

## **DEVELOPMENTAL COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCE: ANALYSIS OF BRAIN-BEHAVIOR ASSOCIATIONS AND EMERGING COGNITIVE PROCESSES**

Presenters in this session will discuss their findings from birth through childhood linking EEG measures of brain activity with cognitive development. Their work examines multiple aspects of cognition (e.g., memory, language, and executive function), drawing upon a variety of different neural indicator and demographic factors.

### **Presentations**

#### **Associations Among EEG Power at Birth, SES, and Cognitive Skills During Infancy**

by Natalie H. Brito (Columbia University), William P. Fifer (Columbia University), Michael M. Myers (Columbia University), Amy J. Elliot (Sanford Research), & Kimberly G. Noble (Columbia University)

#### **Neural mirroring systems during infancy and early childhood**

by Kimberly Cuevas (University of Connecticut) & Lauren J. Bryant (University of Connecticut)

#### **ERP Measures of Executive Function in Preschool Children: Effects of Age, Gender, and Performance**

by Amanda Tarullo (Boston University), Srishti Nayak (Boston University), Ashley St. John (Boston University), & Stacey Doan (Claremont McKenna College)

#### **Developmental Changes in Relational Memory Binding: An EEG Study**

by Vinaya Rajan (University of Sciences), Kimberly Cuevas (University of Connecticut), and Martha Ann Bell (Virginia Tech)

**Discussant(s):** Kimberly Cuevas (University of Connecticut)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**Symposium**

**Cantor**

#### **APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: DEVELOPING EVIDENCE-BASED SUPPORTS FOR AUTISTIC COLLEGE STUDENTS: INSIGHTS FROM A MULTI-SITE COLLABORATION**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**CHAIR: KRISTEN GILLESPIE-LYNCH, PHD**

#### **DEVELOPING EVIDENCE-BASED SUPPORTS FOR AUTISTIC COLLEGE STUDENTS: INSIGHTS FROM A MULTI-SITE COLLABORATION AT THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (PROJECT REACH)**

Despite growing numbers of autistic college students, evidence-based supports for them remain virtually non-existent. This symposium describes a multi-site approach to developing supports for autistic college students, CUNY's Project REACH. Talks include 1) an overview of services at the five REACH campuses, 2) insights from peer-mentorship programs, 3) how

autistic students helped develop an effective transition program for incoming students, 4) techniques to support employment, and 5) an online autism training to decrease stigma internationally.

### **Presentations**

#### **Project REACH (Resources and Education on Autism as CUNY's Hallmark)**

by Barbara Bookman (CUNY Central Office of Student Affairs)

#### **Developing and Evaluating Peer-mentorship Programs For Autistic College Students: What Can We Learn From The Students?**

by Danielle DeNigris (College of Staten Island/Graduate Center CUNY), Stella Woodruffe (Kingsborough Community College), Patricia J. Brooks (College of Staten Island/Graduate Center CUNY), Annemarie Donachie (College of Staten Island), Joanne D'Onofrio (College of Staten Island), Dennis Bublitz (Graduate Center CUNY), Rita Obeid (Graduate Center CUNY), Christina Shane-Simpson (Graduate Center CUNY), Sophie Schnaidman (Staten Island Technical High School), Ewa Wawrzonek (College of Staten Island), Will Long (College of Staten Island), Ben Cheriyan (College of Staten Island), and Kristen Gillespie-Lynch (College of Staten Island/Graduate Center CUNY)

#### **Including Autistic College Students in the Design and Evaluation of Summer Transition Programs for Incoming Autistic College Students: A Key to Replicable Benefits?**

by Christina Shane-Simpson (Graduate Center CUNY), Rita Obeid (Graduate Center CUNY), Danielle DeNigris (College of Staten Island/Graduate Center CUNY), Michael Siller (Hunter College/Graduate Center CUNY), Emily Hotez (Graduate Center CUNY), Jonathan Pickens (Graduate Center CUNY), Miranda Alicea (College of Staten Island), John Cosentino (College of Staten Island), Anthony Massa (College of Staten Island) & Kristen Gillespie-Lynch (College of Staten Island/Graduate Center CUNY)

#### **Two Approaches to Helping College Students with ASD Transition into the Workplace: An Interview Skills Curriculum and CUNY LEADS (Linking Employment, Academics & Disability Services)**

by Dennis Bublitz (College of Staten Island/Graduate Center CUNY), Katherine Fitzgerald (College of Staten Island), Barbara Bookman (CUNY Central Office of Student Affairs), Maria Alarcon (College of Staten Island), Joanne d'Onofrio (College of Staten Island), Annemarie Donachie (College of Staten Island), & Kristen Gillespie-Lynch (College of Staten Island/Graduate Center CUNY)

#### **Changing College Students' Conceptions of ASD: An Online Training about ASD is Associated with Increased Knowledge and Decreased Stigma in the US, Lebanon and Japan**

by Rita Obeid (Graduate Center CUNY), Fumio Someki (College of Staten Island), Nidal Daou (American University of Beirut), Patricia Brooks (College of Staten Island/Graduate Center CUNY), Danielle DeNigris (College of Staten Island/Graduate Center CUNY), Christina Shane-Simpson (Graduate Center CUNY), Miyuki Torii (Kobe University), Steven Kapp (University of California, Los Angeles), & Kristen Gillespie-Lynch (College of Staten Island/Graduate Center CUNY)

**Discussant(s):** Kristen Gillespie-Lynch (College of Staten Island/Graduate Center CUNY)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**Event** **Bellasco-Broadhurst**

**CLINICAL WORKSHOP ON ETHICS IN PUBLICATION  
PROCESS**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: P. SCHNUR, PH.D.

**ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLISHING OF  
PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE**

TINA MASCHI (ASSOCIATE EDITOR, TRAUMATOLOGY (APA JOURNAL); FORDHAM UNIVERSITY); KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

The pressures to publish have never been greater as the rewards (grants, promotion, tenure) have increased in value. This is a "how to publish" event, focused on "responsible" publishing. What is the scientist's ethical responsibility (to the community) when s/he publishes in peer reviewed journals?. How does one "tell a good story" while remaining true to the facts? This workshop will review both the ethics and the logistics of scholarly publishing within the psychology profession.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**Poster** **Westside Ballroom Salons 3 & 4**

**LEARNING AND BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE POSTERS**

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**POSTER 1**

**STIMULUS CONTROL WITHIN AN INTRUDED STIMULUS**

ROBERT LANSON, JULIA BRODSKY, TERESA FIANI, HOLLY R. WEISBERG, MIRELA CENGHER (QUEENS COLLEGE AND GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

A 20s intruded stimulus (IS) was presented at 0, 30, or 40s on an FI 60 s schedule. Responding during IS conditions was compared to within-session baselines for four birds. IS effects were idiosyncratic. In the 0-20s condition, it functioned as S-delta for all birds. In the 30-50s and 40-60s conditions, it acted as an SD (Bird 1) and S-delta (Birds 2, 3, and 4). Stimulus effects depended upon IS placement within the interval.

**POSTER 2**

**A SYSTEMATIC EXPLORATION OF INTRUDED STIMULUS  
DURATION**

JULIA BRODSKY, MIRELA CENGHER, HOLLY R. WEISBERG, THERESA FIANI, ROBERT LANSON (QUEENS COLLEGE AND

THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

An intruded stimulus (IS) of various lengths was presented at various temporal loci on a fixed interval 60s schedule. IS responding was compared to within-session baseline responding. In all but one condition, IS onset had S-delta effects. In the 40-60 and 20-60s conditions, IS offset had SD effect. In the 0-60s phase, IS responding was similar to baseline. The effects of the IS on responding was a function of its temporal placement within the interval.

**POSTER 3**

**SCALING REWARD VALUE WITH DEMAND CURVES  
VERSUS PREFERENCE TESTS**

LINDSAY P. SCHWARTZ, ALAN SILBERBERG, ANNA H. CASEY (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), ANNIKA PAUKNER, STEPHEN J. SUOMI (EUNICE KENNEDY SHRIVER NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT)

The aim of this study was to introduce a behavioral economics technique for scaling value, and compare it to a currently used method of a preference test. In Experiment 1 demand curves showed there were only small value differences among three rewards. However, large preference differences emerged for these food pairs when preference across two different studies was compared. This between-study lability in preference suggests a behavioral economic technique to scale value is preferred.

**POSTER 4**

**LOSSES-DISGUISED-AS-WINS AND RISKY CHOICE IN  
RATS: A REINFORCEMENT LEARNING PERSPECTIVE**

ANDREW T MARSHALL, CHRISTIAN DAVIS, KIMBERLY KIRKPATRICK (KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY)

The potential for wins and losses characterizes risky decisions. Some losses may be accompanied by win-related stimuli, and may thus produce subsequent risky choice. This experiment determined how rats' risky choice would be affected by the experience of losses accompanied by win-related stimuli. The rats that experienced these types of losses were riskier compared to the rats that did not, suggesting that win-related stimuli combined with loss exposure may engender greater riskiness in behavior.

**POSTER 5**

**LATENT INHIBITION, AUTOSHAPING, AND EXTINCTION**

ROBERT N. LEATON (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE), WESLEY P. JORDAN (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), DAVID J. BUCCI, TRAVIS P. TODD (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

In latent inhibition pre-exposure to a stimulus retards acquisition to that stimulus when it becomes a CS. We (Jordan, et al., 2015) showed that pre-exposure also retards extinction after training to asymptote in a conditioned suppression design. We now report this retarded extinction effect in an appetitive autoshaping experiment. Pre-exposure to the CS, a 10-s lever insertion,

retarded acquisition, reduced the asymptotic response level, and retarded extinction measured as a percentage of the asymptotic level.

#### POSTER 6

##### **SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF ATLANTIC SPOTTED DOLPHINS (STENELLA FRONTALIS)**

MADISON BAILEY, MARIA MAUST-MOHL (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Atlantic spotted dolphins (*Stenella frontalis*) have a complex social society involving various interactions. Observations were made in Bimini, Bahamas using video cameras to record social behavior and group composition. Videos were analyzed to develop an ethogram describing sixteen behaviors. Group size ranged from three to fifteen dolphins of various age classes. Contact behaviors were the most frequent, demonstrating the importance of tactile behavior. These findings contribute to ongoing research to describe dolphin behavior and communication.

#### POSTER 7

##### **PRELINGUISTIC BEHAVIOR IN DOMESTIC DOGS**

ASHLEY FRONGELLO, DORIS BITLER DAVIS (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Do dog breeds selected for little cooperative interaction with humans display lesser aptitude for word learning than breeds selected for inter-species communicative expertise? Through replication of Pillely & Reid (2011) we trained two Great Pyrenees to build a receptive lexicon for physical objects. We found that even after several months of extensive rehearsal, the subjects could not reliably identify name-object dyads above chance. This is consistent with prior literature noting the importance of human exposure and communication development.

#### POSTER 8

##### **OBSERVATION VIDEO LEARNING AND TOOL-USE IN CD-1 MICE**

JOSEPH L MIELE, BRITTNEY COLEMAN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated whether tool-use learning is facilitated in CD-1 mice as a result of observing conspecifics. Twelve CD-1 male mice (experimental condition) were exposed to videos of a conspecific using a rake tool to retrieve food otherwise out of reach. Twelve other mice (control condition) were shown videos that showed a mouse randomly interacting with the rake and food. There was no difference among mice in their subsequent ability to use the rake to retrieve food. However, prior willingness to explore and interact with the rake (during habituation) was positively correlated with the subsequent use of the rake as a tool.

#### POSTER 9

##### **THE OPTIMAL TEMPERATURE FOR CAPTIVE FLAMINGO BREEDING**

DANIEL P BUCKLEY, MATTHEW J ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Temperature directly impacts breeding in flamingos; if it is too cold, flamingos might not breed and if it is too warm, breeding declines. We examine the effects of temperature on flamingo breeding by relating published breeding data (Perry, 2005) and archived weather data (Weather History, n.d.) to arrive at an optimal temperature for flamingo breeding. Using a curvilinear, quadratic regression analysis, we found that the optimal temperature for breeding captive flamingos to be 72°F.

#### POSTER 10

##### **ASSESSING MASSIVE-EXTINCTION AND CONTEXT-SHIFT TREATMENT IN THE REDUCTION OF EVALUATIVE CONDITIONING.**

GONZALO MIGUEZ, JORGE I. MALLEA, VALERIA GONZALEZ, LICENCIADA., ARACELI CAÑETE, TAMARA OYARZUN, MARIO A LABORDA (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE)

The learned change in valence in evaluative conditioning has been shown difficult to decrease through presentations of the stimulus alone (i.e., extinction). The present Experiment aimed to improve the extinction learning using two orthogonal manipulations, massive extinction trials and carrying the extinction in another context to the used during acquisition. The results showed no difference between groups during the extinction test. This results are evidence of evaluative conditioning as a special kind of learning.

#### POSTER 11

##### **SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY AFTER BRIEF OR EXTENDED CUED EXTINCTION IN RATS**

CODY BROOKS, LINDSAY RAND (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Rats conditioned and extinguished on magazine entry elicited by a tone that signaled food demonstrated reduced spontaneous recovery following a standard amount of cued extinction (2 sessions), and a similar extent of spontaneous recovery following extended extinction that involved 6 cued extinction sessions. A more than tripling of the amount of cued extinction may be necessary to prevent spontaneous recovery.

#### POSTER 12

##### **EXTINCTION CUES DO NOT REDUCE RECOVERY AFTER EXTINCTION OF HUMAN FEAR CONDITIONING**

JORGE I. MALLEA, VANETZA E. QUEZADA, MARCELA C. DÍAZ (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE), VÍCTOR M. NAVARRO (UNIVERSITY OF IOWA), MARIO A. LABORDA (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE)

Two experiments with human evaluated if extinction cues decreases the recovery of extinguished conditioned fear response. Experiment 1 compared groups tested with an extinction or neutral cue in an ABC design of renewal and spontaneous recovery. The extinction cue produced an unreliable reduction of renewal but no reduction of spontaneous recovery.



In Experiment 2 we aimed to increase the salience of the extinction cues and contexts, but results showed the same pattern of data.

#### POSTER 13

##### **STIMULUS SIMILARITY, HABITUATION, AND CONTEXT IN HUMAN LATENT INHIBITION.**

MARIA DEL CARMEN SANJUAN, JAMES BYRON NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY (UPV/EHU))

In a video game participants pressed keys to repel spaceship USs in the presence of sensor CSs. We manipulated the CS-US similarity and whether the CS had been pre-exposed. Similarity produced unconditional responding to the CS that habituated with pre exposure. In conditioning there were two main effects. Similar stimuli conditioned faster regardless of pre-exposure. Pre-exposure retarded conditioning regardless of similarity, showing that the latent-inhibition effect was not due to habituation.

#### POSTER 14

##### **RESPONDING ELIMINATED BY EXTINCTION OR AN EXPLICIT DISCRIMINATION IS RECOVERED IN ABC RENEWAL.**

PAULA BALEA (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY (UPV/EHU)), JEFFREY A. LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE), JAMES BYRON NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY(UPV/EHU))

Participants pressed a key to repel spaceships in the presence of a red sensor in Context A, but not in Context B where the sensor appeared alone. Reinforced and non-reinforced trials occurred either in phases (conditioning then extinction) or in an intermixed discrimination between groups. Conditioning transferred to Context C better than the learning in Context B in both groups. Results are discussed in terms of the Attentional Theory of Context Processing.

#### POSTER 15

##### **PRIOR EXTINCTION TRAINING PRODUCES GREATER SUPPRESSION ON A FIXED-INTERVAL PUNISHMENT SCHEDULE**

JADE DUNSTAN, JEFFREY A. LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Previous studies suggest that extinction may enhance attention to contextual cues (e.g., Callejas-Aguilera & Rosas , 2010). We conducted two conditioned-suppression experiments in which prior extinction training produced greater subsequent response suppression in the face of fixed-interval, un signaled US presentations. This effect was comprised of greater overall suppression in one experiment, and faster learning of the fixed temporal interval in the other. These results support Rosas' hypothesis that extinction may enhance attention to contextual cues.

#### POSTER 16

##### **CONTEXT-SPECIFICITY IN A PREDICTIVE-LEARNING TASK WITH HUMANS**

ANDREW M. FABIANO, JADE DUNSTAN, JEFFREY A. LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Prior studies have shown that extinction training may enhance the context-specificity of a conditioned excitor trained around the time the participant was experiencing extinction (e.g., Callejas-Aguilera & Rosas , 2010). The present study used the same methodology as prior published findings; we similarly found substantial context-specificity of conditioned predictive cues. However, in contrast to prior work, context-specificity was observed whether or not the participants were exposed to an extinction procedure.

#### POSTER 17

##### **ASSESSMENT OF BEHAVIORAL TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE THE RENEWAL OF FEAR**

MARIO A. LABORDA, DANIELA LIRA, TOMÁS ARRIAZA, ARACELLI CAÑETE, FRANCISCA DÍAZ, JORGE MALLEA, GONZALO MIGUEZ (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE)

Recent research about extinction has focused on how to make the extinction learning long lasting and prevent the recovery of extinguished responses. In two fear renewal experiments we evaluated the effects of the number of extinction trials, the intertrial interval during extinction, and of an extinction cue. A massive amount of extinction trials and the use of an extinction cue in spaced extinction trials resulted effective in reducing the renewal of extinguished fear.

#### POSTER 18

##### **A NOVEL APPROACH TO STUDYING HUMAN BEHAVIORAL CONTROL USING A GO/NOGO TASK**

AHMET O CECELI, ELIZABETH TRICOMI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEWARK)

The shift from goal-directed control to habits is well-documented across species. However, methods adapted from rodent research pose logistic difficulties when employed in human studies. We developed a novel task that improves on current methods utilized in studying behavioral control. Participants underwent a Go/NoGo task with stimuli that elicited habit or goal-directed performance using previously learned associations acquired outside of the laboratory. Our method successfully demonstrated outcome-insensitive habits without extensive training or elaborate devaluation procedures.

#### POSTER 19

##### **THE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF ARTIFICIAL SWEETENER AND NATURAL SUGAR ON MEMORY IN RATS**

MORGAN B. TURNER, LAUREN WEAVER, LINDSEY DENNIS, ALI MILLER, STEPHANE MORIN, WILLIAM BAILEY (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Artificial sugars and additives high in natural sugars are prevalent in the North American diet. Studies have shown that diets high in

natural or artificial sugars are linked to impaired memory functioning in murine species. In our study it was hypothesized that a diet high in artificial sugar will result in both poorer memory formation and retention in comparison to a diet high in natural sugars from organic honey or a sugarless diet in rats.

#### POSTER 20

##### **NANOCERIA EFFECTS ON TIMING IN A RAT MODEL OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER**

JOSEPH J. LICATA, LAURA GOLDFAR, REBECCA BRIGGS, BILL DECOTEAU, ADAM FOX (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

In this pilot study, rats were exposed to valproic acid (rodent model of autism spectrum disorder), cerium oxide nanoparticles (a potent antioxidant) and valproic acid, or vehicle, prenatally. After birth, a fixed-interval temporal bisection procedure was used to assess potential differences in timing behavior across the groups. No significant differences in timing accuracy or variability were observed, however, trends in the data are promising for future research.

#### POSTER 21

##### **RESPONSE-SEQUENCE LEARNING IN TWO RAT MODELS OF ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER**

DEPIKA SINGHA (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Two potential models of Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), the Spontaneously Hypertensive Rat (SHR/NCrI) and Wistar Kyoto (WKY/NCrI), and two standard laboratory strains, Long Evans (LE) and Wistar (WI), were trained on a left-right response sequence with lights serving as discriminative stimuli signaling the active lever in the chain. Reversing cue light location was significantly more disruptive to response-sequence accuracy for SHR/NCrI and WI strains than WKY/NCrI, indicating an important difference in stimulus control between strains.

#### POSTER 22

##### **SEX DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER**

DAYMOND COOPER, JR, INGRID TULLOCH (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Studies suggest the fruit fly *Drosophila Melanogaster* is a useful model for studying human diseases that affect behavior. The aim of this study was to develop assays for studying molecular and behavioral differences due to alcohol consumption. A variation of the two-bottle assay was used on a feeding petri dish to measure initiation and duration of food and food+ alcohol consumption in male and female flies. Findings will be discussed in terms of future studies.

#### POSTER 23

##### **TESTING THE REINFORCING PROPERTIES OF S-KETAMINE-(+) HYDROCHLORIDE USING CONDITIONED PLACE PREFERENCE**

JESSICA FRANKLIN, SARAH HORVATH, JESSICA OVERFIELD, BRITTANY AMBROSE, JOSHUA E. BLUSTEIN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the reinforcing properties of S-Ketamine-(+) hydrochloride using conditioned place preference (CPP) in rats. The study was conducted in three phases: phase 1 was a baseline test in which rats were allowed free access to a CPP paradigm in order to establish an initially preferred side of the paradigm (white or black); In phase 2, rats received alternating injections of S-Ketamine-(+) hydrochloride in the least preferred side and saline injections in the most preferred side; The final phase, the test phase, was identical to the baseline in procedure, with rats given free access both sides. Time spent in least preferred chamber was measured. Rats spent significantly more time in the least preferred side after the ketamine injection than at baseline.

#### POSTER 24

##### **MEDIAL GENICULATE NUCLEUS INACTIVATION IMPAIRS CROSS-MODAL EYEBLINK CONDITIONING**

HAYLEY ALEXANDRA PREMO, JENI TASKESSEN, MATTHEW CAMPOLATTARO (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

This experiment determined that the medial geniculate nucleus (MGN) plays a role in tone-to-light cross-modal eyeblink conditioning. Rats were first given extensive eyeblink conditioning with an auditory stimulus followed by cross-modal training with a light stimulus. We found that MGN chemical inactivation given during light training blocked cross-modal facilitation. Moreover, previously MGN-inactivated rats showed normal facilitated learning when given additional drug-free training with the light stimulus. Therefore, MGN activity seems necessary to establish tone-to-light cross-modal facilitation.

#### POSTER 25

##### **THE EFFECTS OF NICOTINE ON CONDITIONING, EXTINCTION, AND REINSTATEMENT**

ELLIE C HUDD, ALEXANDRA PALMISANO, CANDIDATE, COURTNEY MCQUADE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), HARRIET DE WIT (UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO), ROBERT S. ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

To assess whether nicotine facilitates conditioning and impairs extinction learning, 48 participants underwent a two-day experiment in which they were conditioned to prefer a virtual room paired with real M&Ms. On day two, extinction was tested. Nicotine / placebo was administered on day one, two, or on both days. Results indicate that nicotine facilitated conditioning and slowed extinction, suggesting that nicotine enhances reinforcement to non-smoking stimuli and may impede extinction.

#### POSTER 26

##### **THE INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF ESTROGEN AND STRESS ON SPATIAL LEARNING AND MEMORY**

ERIN MABRY, VICTORIA CAGLE, OLGA LIPATOVA (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The present experiment accessed the effects of cycling estrogen on long-term acquisition of a non-aversive hippocampus-dependent spatial learning task, as well as, the role of estrogen on long-term memory retention under stress-free vs. stress-inducing conditions. The results suggest a lack of estrogen effects on the rate of acquisition. However, acute stressor impaired the performance of estrogen-treated, but not vehicle-treated females. Our results suggest that stress interrupts expression of spatial memory in estrogen-treated rats.

#### POSTER 27

##### **INACTIVATION OF THE PRELIMBIC CORTEX ATTENUATES CONTEXT-DEPENDENT EXCITATORY OPERANT RESPONDING**

SYDNEY TRASK, MEGAN L. SHIPMAN, JOHN T. GREEN, MARK E. BOUTON (THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Three experiments examined the effect of inactivation of the prelimbic cortex (PL) on operant (instrumental) responding. Experiment 1 found that PL inactivation selectively decreases responding in the context in which operant conditioning had occurred. Experiment 2 found that ABC renewal was unaffected by PL inactivation, whereas Experiment 3 demonstrated that PL inactivation attenuated ABA renewal. Results thus suggest that inactivation of the prelimbic cortex specifically reduces context-dependent excitatory responding in the conditioning context.

#### POSTER 28

##### **MEMORY DEFICITS IN A RAT MODEL OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE WITH AN OVEREXPRESSION OF APP21 AND PS1**

DIANA KLAJKOTSKAIA, RACHEL A. RICHARDSON, TRACEY A. LARSON, EMILY WOODALL, KEPAL PATEL, MARY K. BURRUS, KATHERINE M. CLARK, CANSU AGCA, TODD R. SCHACHTMAN, YUKSEL AGCA (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI - COLUMBIA)

In this study, spatial memory performance in the Barnes maze was assessed in two strains of transgenic rats that overexpress human beta amyloid precursor protein (APP) in comparison to Fischer controls. It was found that rats with both the APP21 and presenilin 1 (PS1) transgene had longer latencies than both singly transgenic and control rats during the retention test. These results suggest a larger spatial memory deficit for APP21-PS1 rats than the singly transgenic APP21 rats.

#### POSTER 29

##### **INFLUENCE OF STRESS ON RETAINED SPATIAL MEMORY IN MALE AND FEMALE RATS**

DAWNDRA DIXON, AYSE DURAK, OLGA LIPATOVA (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The present experiment investigated sex differences on acquisition, retention and stress effects of spatial learning and memory. We did not observe sex differences on spaced-trials acquisition of a nonaversive spatial memory task. However, the results suggest a tendency toward better retention of acquired memory in female compared to male rats. Our results also

demonstrate that stress has an impairing effect on the expression of retained memory in male, but not female rats.

#### POSTER 30

##### **CONDITIONED PLACE PREFERENCE SHOWS NO REWARDING VALUE FOR THE DRUG L-655, 708**

CLAIRE KOSTELNIK, HANNAH STARNES, AILEEN M BAILEY (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Depression is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide. Partial Inverse Agonists of GABA Receptors containing alpha-5 subunits (PIAGRAs) have been found to produce rapid anti-depressant effects. We tested to see if PIAGRAs (L-655, 708; 1 mg/kg, i.p.) have intrinsic rewarding properties. PIAGRA did not produce a rewarding effect as measured by conditioned place preference suggesting that L-655, 708 may be a non-rewarding fast-acting anti-depressant drug.

#### POSTER 31

##### **ROLE OF THE RAT PERIRHINAL CORTEX IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FEARFUL MEMORIES**

CRYSTAL NASON, VICTORIA EATON, CASSANDRA SIMMONS, EMILY MITCHELL, ASHLEY STEINIS, MICHAEL LEONARDO, MICHAEL BURMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

These studies test the hypothesis that perirhinal cortex development contributes to the emergence of fear conditioning between postnatal day 17 and 24. Lesions were made either prior to or following training. Consistent with previous work, we find that conditioning strengthens during this period. There was a trend towards an effect of the lesion on contextual fear conditioning, but no interaction with age, suggesting this structure is critical for contextual learning across this developmental period.

#### POSTER 32

##### **THE ROLE OF EMPATHY IN PAIN PERCEPTION**

EDWARD J. SCHICATANO, BRITTANY WILLS (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Neuroscience research has shown that empathy is correlated to a specific group of neurons called mirror neurons. The relationship between empathy and pain perception was investigated. Twenty-two undergraduates scoring high on an Empathy Scale were tested for pain sensitivity using the cold pressor test while watching slides of either bloodied hands or normal hands. High empathizers exhibited greater sensitivity to pain while viewing slides of severed hands compared to viewing slides of non-severed hands.

#### POSTER 33

##### **EFFECTS OF L-TRYPTOPHAN (TRP) CONSUMPTION ON ATTITUDES TOWARD COMMUNITY SERVICE**

BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, LPHARM, EMILY ROBINSON

(WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

L-Tryptophan (TRP), the biochemical precursor of serotonin (5-HT), impacts mood, decision-making and interpersonal trust. The present study assessed TRP consumption on community service attitudes. Participants who consumed 0.8 g of TRP reported fewer negative impacts and more positive impacts of community service than the non-consumption control group,  $t(85)=-2.15$  and  $2.91$ , respectively,  $p<.05$ . Thus, administration of TRP may promote positive attitudes towards community service, thereby fostering a better community environment.

#### POSTER 34

##### **EVALUATION OF MINOCYCLINE'S EFFICACY TO TREAT MORPHINE WITHDRAWAL-INDUCED DEPRESSIVE BEHAVIORS IN RATS**

ASHLEY FARREN, RONALD MITCHELL, JESSICA SELBY (YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA), JESSICA BOYETTE-DAVIS (ST. EDWARDS UNIVERSITY)

Minocycline may reduce the effects of opioid withdrawal when administered prior to opioid use (Hutchison, et al., 2009). The current study tested whether minocycline could reduce withdrawal in Sprague-Dawley rats ( $n=34$ ) when administered during opioid withdrawal. Forced-swim test results showed no significant difference in depression-like behaviors between minocycline/morphine vs. saline/morphine treatment, ultimately suggesting that administration of minocycline during withdrawal did not seem to aid in withdrawal reduction. This has important implications for opioid treatment.

#### POSTER 35

##### **OLFACTORY CUES AMELIORATE SCOPOLAMINE-INDUCED AMNESIA IN THE DAY-OLD CHICK.**

GABRIELLE B. FRENKEL, IMANI R. BEARD, TERESA A. BARBER, LEAH COLESTOCK (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Pairing specific experiences with distinctive cues can enhance memory retention in Alzheimer's patients. Scopolamine, a cholinergic system antagonist, induces amnesia similar to the memory deteriorating effects of Alzheimer's disease. The current study tested whether olfactory cues could alleviate scopolamine-induced amnesia. It was found that day-old chicks exposed to the scent of almond extract demonstrated a relief from scopolamine-induced amnesia. The results suggest that associating events with distinctive cues may heighten resistance to memory loss.

#### POSTER 36

##### **VARIATIONS IN GENES CODING FOR A CALCINEURIN ISOZYME ASSOCIATED WITH SEVERE TBI**

BUNNY JO PUGH (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), NICOLE D. OSIER, PHD(C), SHEILA ALEXANDER, YVETTE CONLEY, C. EDWARD DIXON (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

In traumatic brain injury (TBI), the role of calcineurin (CN) remains elusive. Symptoms of mental health disorders have been linked to genetic variation in the PPP3CC gene encoding for

calna3; however, evidence is conflicting and limited to pre-clinical TBI models. This human study focuses on the association between CN genetic variability, assessed using TaqMan allelic discrimination assay, and severe TBI outcomes. The AA genotype of rs2443504 was significantly associated with outcome after controlling for confounders.

#### POSTER 37

##### **METHYLPHENIDATE DURING PERI-ADOLESCENCE AFFECTS ENDOCRINE FUNCTIONING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN FEMALE RATS**

FAY GUARRACI, REBECCA LOPEZ, NICOLE GIBBS (SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY), RUSSELL J. FROHARDT (ST. EDWARD'S UNIVERSITY), JESSICA MORALES-VELENZUELA, SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

The present study tested the effects of methylphenidate (MPH) on endocrine functioning and sexual behavior. Female rat pups received MPH (2.0 mg/kg, i.p.) or saline twice daily between postnatal days 20-35. MPH delayed puberty, increased the frequency of irregular estrous cycles, but enhanced sexual behavior. The results suggest that chronic exposure to a therapeutic dose of MPH around puberty disrupts long-term endocrine functioning but enhances sensitivity to sexual stimuli.

#### POSTER 38

##### **DOES INTEROCEPTIVE SENSITIVITY INTERACT WITH CATASTROPHIC THINKING TO AFFECT AROUSAL?**

JENNIFER R. MAILLOUX (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON), WESLEY HORTON (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE DEVILLE (UNIVERSITY OF TULSA), EMILY FARNSWORTH, RACHEL SISK (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

Does interoceptive sensitivity and catastrophic interpretation of body sensations interact to affect arousal to unpleasant images? To test this, we identified participants with high and low interoceptive sensitivity, then presented them with word pairs that either do or do not prime catastrophic interpretations of body sensations. We found that self-reported arousal, heart rate, and galvanic skin response were significantly higher for unpleasant versus pleasant images, regardless of level of interoceptive sensitivity and level of priming.

#### POSTER 39

##### **INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF TYPE AND SOURCE OF FATS ON COGNITION AND ANXIETY**

KELSEY A. RASEFSKE, HANNAH STROM (HARTWICK COLLEGE), SABRINA JONES (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), AARON HANSBURY, ASHLEE BURDICK, JAYME MCGOVERN, KINHO CHAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Past studies either did not distinguish different types of fat (saturated vs. unsaturated) or confounded fat source (animal vs. plant) with type. The current experiment examined the effects of Type (saturated vs. unsaturated) and Source (plant vs. animal) of dietary fats on a battery of cognitive and anxiety tests. Results showed a significant Type x Source interaction on spatial

learning and a marginally significant increase in aggressive behaviors in the unsaturated fat groups.

#### POSTER 40

##### **A HIGH FAT SUNFLOWER OIL DIET FACILITATES SIMPLE PAVLOVIAN CONDITIONING IN RATS**

KINHO CHAN, ELIZABETH SCHANTZ, MADISON GODDARD, TAYLOR TROMBLEY, BROOKE SMITH, AMY RONNERMAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

While past studies have consistently found high saturated fat diets to impair cognitive performance, there have been contradictory reports concerning high unsaturated fat diets. The current experiment examined the effects of a high-unsaturated fat (sunflower oil) diet on acquisition and extinction of simple Pavlovian conditioning. Results indicated that the Sunflower group showed superior acquisition relative to the Chow group. Researchers considered changes in general activity or enhanced inhibitory learning as possible mechanisms.

#### POSTER 41

##### **NEONATAL PAIN AND STRESS COMBINE WITH SUBSEQUENT TRAUMA TO AFFECT SENSORY FUNCTION**

BENJAMIN JOHN SASSO, CASSANDRA SIMMONS, ALEX DEAL, IVY BERGQUIST, DEBORAH PELUSI, MICHAEL LEONARDO, JONATHAN GENTRY, TAMARA KING, MICHAEL BURMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

First diagnosis for anxiety disorders peaks around early adolescence. There is a correlation between time in the NICU and anxiety, suggesting that early life pain and stress can affect later anxiety. A rat model was created such that neonatal rats were exposed to paw pricks and subsequently fear conditioned. This identified no relationship between neonatal pain and fear conditioning, but found that early life stress and subsequent trauma combine to create a sensory hypersensitivity.

#### POSTER 42

##### **HYPERMASCULINITY AND SEROTONIN**

COLLEEN G. MURRAY, JASON F. SIKORSKI, PH. D., JUSTIN P. MCMAHON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Hypermasculinity has been studied as a collection of traits acquired through social and cultural processes, yet little is known of the possible biological influences on the development of hypermasculine traits. 251 males were categorized based on their scores on measures linked to diminished serotonin activity. Results revealed that those scoring high on measures linked to potential diminished serotonin activity scored significantly higher on various measures of hypermasculinity, suggesting a possible biological component to hypermasculine tendencies.

#### POSTER 43

##### **EFFECTS OF ADOLESCENT ETHANOL EXPOSURE AND ANXIETY ON MOTIVATION FOR GAMBLING-LIKE CUES**

SAMANTHA NOELLE HELLBERG, MIKE J.F. ROBINSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

The frequent co-occurrence of gambling disorder with alcohol use and anxiety disorders may result from shared underlying mechanisms. This study analyzed the effects of adolescent ethanol exposure and anxiety on the incentive salience of cues associated with uncertain reward. Our results imply that reward uncertainty and ethanol may shape compulsive gambling behaviors by enhancing attraction to cues repeatedly paired with uncertain monetary rewards. Notable gender differences imply different risk and maintaining factors in gambling disorder.

#### POSTER 44

##### **COMBINED BLUEBERRY AND CURCUMIN ANTIOXIDANT EFFECTS AFTER TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY IN RATS**

CINDY GIBSON, D.J. BRADSHAW (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Over 3.5 million Americans live with traumatic brain injury (TBI) related deficits. Both curcumin, a powerful antioxidant derived from turmeric, and blueberries have demonstrated benefits after TBI. This study investigated curcumin and BB treatments, alone or in combination, after TBI in rats. Single treatment groups demonstrated significant benefits in water maze learning while the combination treatment resulted in significant deficits. Further research into antioxidant therapies should focus on modulation rather than reduction of oxidative processes.

#### POSTER 45

##### **PROCESSING EMOTIONAL PICTURES WITHIN AND BETWEEN THE CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES**

ELIZABETH R SHOBE, RACHAEL STIEG (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

We used a visual half field matching-to-sample task comparing intra-hemispheric to inter-hemispheric processing of emotional pictures. We hypothesized that the interhemispheric advantage for emotional faces (Compton et al., 2005) would extend to pictures and would be strongest for lvf/RH trials. Disgust and fear benefited from inter-hemispheric collaboration, and sad from RH intra-hemispheric processing. Also, a lvf/RH advantage for inter-hemispheric processing supports Shobe (2012), that the RH decodes emotions and then shares with the LH.

#### POSTER 46

##### **OPTOGENETIC ACTIVATION OF THE CENTRAL AMYGDALA GENERATES ADDICTION-LIKE PREFERENCE FOR REWARD**

REBECCA TOM, AARIT AHUJA, HANNAH MANIATES, CHARLOTTE FREELAND, MIKE J.F. ROBINSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Addiction is characterized by focused pursuit of a single reward, frequently associated with mesocorticolimbic dysfunction. Here, we investigate how stimulation of central amygdala (CeA) via optogenetic activation of channelrhodopsin-2 modulates choice behavior, causing specific rewards to become compulsively preferred. Our findings indicate that the CeA is involved in

assigning an increased value to reward and generating narrowly focused, addiction-like motivation to seek reward that persists in the face of more rewarding alternatives and adverse consequences.

#### POSTER 47

##### THE EFFECTS OF ESTROGEN ON HIPPOCAMPAL-DEPENDENT SPATIAL MEMORY

STEPHEN E FRIEDLAND, SONIYA ASSUDANI PATEL, EMILY ERRANTE, RACHEL NIEZRECKI, LAUREN MASAYDA, FRANCESCA KUHNEY, AMBICA MEHNDIRATTA, ADRIANA RACKI (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), KARYN M. FRICK (UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON), PAUL NEWHOUSE (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

To examine how estrogen impacts spatial memory performance in females, naturally cycling females and females on hormonal contraceptives completed multiple spatial memory tasks known to be dependent on hippocampus function. Results indicate that naturally cycling females outperform females on hormonal contraceptives on both a virtual Morris water task and a virtual radial arm maze. These experiments suggest that naturally occurring levels of estrogen are advantageous for optimal cognitive performance of spatial memory tasks.

#### POSTER 48

##### LEARNING NOT TO RUMINATE ABOUT THE PAST WITH MENTAL AND PHYSICAL (MAP) TRAINING

EMMA M. MILLON, BRANDON ALDERMAN, RYAN OLSON, CHRISTOPHER J. BRUSH, TRACEY J. SHORS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEW BRUNSWICK)

Rumination is the repeated rehearsal of negative autobiographical memories, and can disrupt attention and learning. We tested whether 8 weeks of Mental and Physical (MAP) Training would decrease ruminative thought in students with moderate depression (n=22) and healthy controls (n=30). Moderately-depressed students significantly differed in depressive and ruminative symptoms pre- to post-intervention compared to controls (p<.05). These data indicate that MAP Training is an effective clinical intervention because it persistently reduces ruminations about the past.

#### POSTER 49

##### THE FUNCTION OF NEURAL SYNCHRONY BETWEEN SPEAKERS AND LISTENERS DURING LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION

MELISSA ROSARIO, STANLEY BEAUVOIR, ALEXIA TOSKOS DILS (PURCHASE COLLEGE, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study examined whether neural activity in speakers and listeners spontaneously becomes aligned during natural communication. We measured synchrony in EEG and skin conductance signals between speakers and listeners as they processed unrehearsed, emotional stories. We asked whether

synchrony predicted how well listeners understood the story, how strongly their mood was influenced by the story, and the degree to which emotions induced by the story affected their ability to perceive emotion in visually presented faces.

#### POSTER 50

##### FEAR WITHIN VIRTUAL REALITY ENVIRONMENTS

EMILY LAINE ERRANTE, SONIYA ASSUDANI PATEL, ADRIANA RACKI, FRANCESCA KUHNEY, AMBICA MEHNDIRATTA, MICHELLE PADUA (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), STEPHEN MAREN (TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY), ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Extinction of conditioned fear is the predominant approach used to treat anxiety disorders. However, the measures of anxiety used with nonhumans are often different than those used with humans. To bridge this void, we conditioned 30 undergraduates to fear a virtual room paired with a loud scream. Results show that participants "freeze" during the presentation of the conditioned stimulus. This is the first time that a freezing measure of fear has been demonstrated in humans.

#### POSTER 51

##### RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT OF ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES OF LATERAL INTERACTIONS WITHIN THE VISUAL SYSTEM.

KASEY ROTHKOPF (FERKAUF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), JAMES GORDON (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), VANCE ZEMON (FERKAUF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

Reliability of a rapid VEP technique that measured lateral interactions within the visual system was assessed. Data were collected using a pair of short-duration radial-patterned stimuli. Intraclass correlation coefficients were consistently high across repeat tests within an individual for amplitude and magnitude-squared coherence measures, indicating low within-observer variability. Results demonstrate the value of these VEPs for reliable and objective assessment of short- and long-range lateral (inhibitory) interactions.

#### POSTER 52

##### THE EFFECTS OF METHAMPHETAMINE ON DEVELOPMENTAL GENES OTX2 AND GBX2 IN RODENT STRIATUM

LAUREN SHIELDS, HAYLEY HENDERSON, SAMUEL CONTEH (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), JESUS ANGULO (HUNTER COLLEGE), INGRID K. TULLOCH (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Abnormal neurogenesis follows methamphetamine-induced toxicity in the brain. The current study examined changes in Otx2 and Gbx2 genes, and OTX2 protein that may play a role in proliferation and survival of new neurons after methamphetamine exposure. A rodent model of methamphetamine toxicity was used to test these biochemical changes. After methamphetamine, qRT-PCR and fluorescent immunohistochemistry techniques

revealed decreased Gbx2 gene expression, and increased OTX2 protein levels, respectively, compared to saline. The implications will be discussed.

#### POSTER 53

##### **MORPHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF CELL DEATH IN THE RODENT BRAIN AFTER METHAMPHETAMINE**

CHELSIE MORGAN GRANT, INGRID K. TULLOCH, SAM CONTEH (STEVENS UNIVERSITY)

Methamphetamine is a widely abused psychostimulant that can damage the brain. The current work sought to replicate studies on cell death and proliferation as proof of principle for extended studies of developmental genes after methamphetamine. Using histological techniques we measured dying and intact cells in the striatum after methamphetamine and saline injections in mice. The number of intact cells did not differ significantly but more dying cells in striatum of methamphetamine-injected mice was observed.

#### POSTER 54

##### **BEHAVIORS OF COENOBITA CLYPEATUS IN THE PRESENCE OF VARYING LIGHT STIMULI**

LARRY DOUGLAS FORT, SHANICE HASTINGS, INGRID K. TULLOCH (STEVENS UNIVERSITY)

Coenobita clypeatus is a terrestrial hermit crab species often used as household pets in the United States. The current study reports results of varying light stimuli on the behavior of twelve hermit crabs. Light stimuli conditions used were white light, blue light, and red light. The findings reveal significant increases in average weight and feeding duration under blue light compared to red or white light, with no effects on other behaviors. Implications to be discussed.

#### POSTER 55

##### **THE IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL MEASURES OF BDNF AND ITS RECEPTOR TRKB IN THE MOUSE BRAIN AFTER METHAMPHETAMINE**

STEPHANIE T. JEAN, CHELSIE GRANT, INGRID TULLOCH, SAM CONTEH (STEVENS UNIVERSITY)

###### Abstract

Methamphetamine (METH) is an addictive psychostimulant that alters brain plasticity and causes neuron cell death. BDNF and its receptor, tyrosine receptor kinase B (TrkB) are associated with cell growth and survival, suggesting they should vary following METH exposure. The present study aimed to measure levels of TrkB in the hippocampus 36 hours after METH injections in order to describe METH-related brain plasticity. Preliminary immunofluorescent labeling suggests hippocampal TrkB is marginally, not significantly decreased after METH.

#### POSTER 56

##### **DELAY DISCOUNTING IN THE VALPROIC ACID RAT MODEL OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER**

LAURA M. GOLDHAR, CONOR P. CALLAHAN, ELIZABETH A. RIDGWAY, BILL E. DECOTEAU, ADAM E. FOX (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

We compared impulsive choice behavior in the valproic acid (VPA) rat model of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) with control rats using a delay discounting task. VPA rats were more impulsive at the two intermediate larger-later delays employed (15 and 30 s), but the differences were not statistically significant. These findings are consistent with some, but not all, research on impulsive choice in humans with ASD.

#### POSTER 57

##### **A PHARMACOGENETIC METHOD FOR THE PERSISTENT INCREASE IN BRAIN NEUROPEPTIDE Y**

RACHEL B. FENTON (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO), SARAH J. PERROTTA, ERIC M. KISHEL, LAURELLE M. MONTAGNE, CAROLINE E. BASS, ALEXIS C. THOMPSON (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO)

Neuropeptide Y (NPY) is a peptide neurotransmitter in the central nervous system. Our research focuses on transducing cells lining the brain ventricles with NPY mRNA to increase the concentration of NPY in the ventricles and the brain. If our research is successful, chronic manipulation of NPY could be accomplished with a single injection to test the hypothesis that persistent increases in NPY lead to persistent changes in behavior.

#### POSTER 58

##### **THE BEHAVIORAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF TAURINE ON MICE**

KENNETH MICHAEL MCAVOY JR., WILLIAM F. HOEFER, JENNIFER G. HINDIEH, CHRISTINA CEPEDA, TAYLOR BROWN, GRACE C. ROSSI (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, POST CAMPUS)

This study investigates the effects of various doses of taurine on CD-1 mice at both acute and chronic conditions. Motor coordination, overall activity levels, and blood pressure were observed in mice following 20, 50, 100, and 200 mg doses of taurine, which represented the acute condition. The mice were also observed after three weeks of ad libitum drinking of a 1% or 5% taurine solution of their choice, which represented the chronic condition. The results showed that taurine effects coordination, activity levels and blood pressure in a dose-dependent manner.

#### POSTER 59

##### **AUDITORY ERP ATTENTIONAL SHIFTS RELATED TO TASK DIFFICULTY AND GAMEPLAY**

RACHEL MOONEY (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ALYSHA SIMMONS, VICTORIA KAZMERSKI (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Inattentive deafness refers to how our mind actively ignores seemingly irrelevant auditory information. This study examined the perception of unexpected auditory stimuli while participants played either an easy or hard version of a computer game. ERPs

were recorded during this task. Differences were noted in the P3s of the ERPs between the easy and hard tasks. Increased awareness of inattentive deafness might serve as a reminder to pay closer attention to warning sounds.

#### POSTER 60

##### DO WOMEN AND MEN IMPLICITLY CREATE COGNITIVE MAPS WITHIN A VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT?

MORGAN T. MCKENNA, ERIC R. DUNN, LENA N. CAPOZZI, ANDREW W. CAREW, ROBERT S. ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

To examine whether the sexes implicitly create cognitive maps, 117 participants were placed in a virtual reality (VR) pool with the goal to navigate to a visible platform multiple times. Afterwards, various tests of the spatial location of that goal platform were administered. The results indicate that there was no evidence of implicit encoding of a cognitive map. However, sex differences were apparent if the task was changed to navigate to a hidden goal location.

#### POSTER 61

##### TEST-RETEST RELIABILITY OF THE FARNSWORTH-MUNSELL ONLINE 100-HUE TEST

FAITH MARGARET MCCONNELL (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

The new computer-based, online version of the Farnsworth-Munsell 100-Hue test is vulnerable to the same practice effects previously attributed to the original test which assess color vision by requiring participants to hand-sort an array of colored caps. However, the online version is comparatively inexpensive and has the benefit of being easier to administer and score. Additionally, although scores improve with repeated testing, single test scores can classify those at the extremes of color discrimination ability.

Friday, March 4, 2016

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Odets

##### DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: EARLY STRESS AND INTERVENTION

Friday, March 4, 2016

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: TANIA ROTH, PHD

##### DEVELOPMENTAL STRESS AND INTERVENTION

Presenters in this session will discuss their findings from humans and rodent models on the effects of developmental stress on neurobiology and behavior. Discussion will also focus on intervention of developmental stress, drawing upon methods and ideas from a variety of disciplines including developmental psychology, neuroscience, behavioral epigenetics, and prevention science.

##### Presentations

##### No pain, a lot to gain: adverse effects of neonatal stress and pain on brain development

by Susanne Brummelte (Department of Psychology, Wayne State University)

##### Developmental stress and brain epigenetics

by Tania Roth (Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of Delaware)

##### From trauma to safety: Maternal odor's rescue of neurobehavioral deficits following infant abuse

by Rosemarie Perry (Emotional Brain Institute, Nathan Kline Institute, NYU Sackler Institute, Dept. Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, New York University)

##### Caregiver Sensitivity as a Buffer Against the Effects of Stress on Children's Cortisol Dysregulation

by Kristin Bernard (Department of Psychology, Stony Brook University)

Discussant(s): Tania Roth (University of Delaware)

Friday, March 4, 2016

3:30pm-4:50pm

Paper

Imperial-Julliard

##### SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS III: APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, March 4, 2016

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

3:30pm - 3:45pm

##### SWINDLING THE SIMILAR: REDUCED SOCIAL VIGILANCE INCREASES VULNERABILITY TO AFFINITY FRAUD

NATASHA L. THALLA, DOMINIC J. PACKER (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

In two studies, we find support for the idea that people are more likely to be deceived by members of their ingroup, as a function of their numeracy aptitude. Specifically, low numeracy individuals do not deeply process information presented by ingroup members and so are more likely to be deceived by them. Comparatively, high numeracy individuals deeply process information regardless of the group identity of the source and so are not deceived.

3:50pm - 4:05pm

##### PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF LEADERSHIP: CATHOLIC CLERGY AND CLERGY CANDIDATES

JOSEPH R. FERRARI, JORDAN REED (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Religious ministers must lead their local spiritual community.



However, there is little information known about the servant and transformational leadership styles of ordained ministers. In this study, we focused on almost 2000 Roman Catholic permanent deacons, plus over 420 men in formation for the diaconate. We assessed whether their self-reported personality dimensions (based on the HEXACO-60) predicted factors of servant and transformational leadership. Comparisons of the predictors of leadership between ordained and candidates are presented.

**4:10pm - 4:25pm**

### **EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN: SOCIAL BONDING, HAPPINESS, AND ADDICTION**

JOHN FARRAR (QUINEBAUG VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Social bonding is a significant measure of an individual's overall health and happiness. This study examines the role of social bonding on happiness, anxiety, depression, and addiction. College student subjects were given a series of surveys to measure the 5 scales of social bonding, level of anxiety, level of depression, addictive tendencies, and overall happiness. Statistically significant correlations were established between the aforementioned variables. Social bonding and addictive behavior were found to accurately predict happiness.

**4:30pm - 4:45pm**

### **SELF-BELIEFS, THE BIG 5, AND FACETS OF WELL-BEING**

CELESTE SANGIORGIO, CANDIDATE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), WARREN REICH (CENTER FOR COURT INNOVATION), ALEXANDER CLOUDT (HUNTER COLLEGE)

223 students completed measures of Big Five, well-being/distress, and role-specific self-descriptions. Self-structural variables, negative elaboration, negative self-elaboration, and self-integration, were derived from a HICLAS analysis of participants' self-descriptive data. Prospectively, Big 5 traits predict optimism and distress more sensitively than self-beliefs. However, negative self-elaboration and self-integration predict life satisfaction as sensitively as big 5 measures. Presentation will discuss potential mediation of relationship between Big 5 and psychological distress by interactions among big 5 and self-beliefs.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:30pm**

**Paper Wilder**

#### **VISION 2020: PSI CHI'S STRATEGIC PLAN AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR YOU**

**Friday, March 4, 2016  
3:30pm-4:30pm**

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS O'BRIEN

**VISION 2020: PSI CHI'S STRATEGIC PLAN AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR YOU**

DEBORAH HARRIS O'BRIEN (PSI CHI, EASTERN REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT), MARTHA S. ZLOKOVICH (EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, PSI CHI), DANIEL P. CORTS (PSI CHI PRESIDENT, AUGUSTANA COLLEGE), JON GRAHE (PRESIDENT-ELECT, PSI CHI, PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY)

Anticipating the 100th anniversary of Psi Chi, members of the Board of Directors present the recent strategic plan of the Honor Society. The revised mission statement, "Recognizing and promoting excellence in the science and application of psychology," reflects initiatives for our multiple constituencies. These include: increased and streamlined funding for both undergraduate and graduate students, enhanced opportunities for faculty advisors, and new resources for career development and making the transition from school to the workplace.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**Symposium**

**Marquis B**

#### **CHILDREN'S LIVES IN LOW-INCOME AND HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES**

**Friday, March 4, 2016  
3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: GRANT RICH (ASHOKA UNIVERSITY)

#### **A COMPARISON OF CHILDREN'S LIVES IN THE WORLD'S LOW-INCOME AND HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES**

The symposium will compare adolescents' lives in low- and high-income countries utilizing demographic, economic, and social psychological data. Data from rural India and Mali will be compared with North American, Europe and East Asia. The effects of globalization, economic development, declining fertility rates, and increased school enrollment on the lives of children and adolescents will be explored. The presentation will identify and discuss 20 current global trends in child development.

**Presentations**

#### **A Comparison of Children's Lives in the World's Low-Income and High-Income Countries**

by Uwe Gielen (Saint Francis College)

**Discussant(s):** Grant Rich (Ashoka University)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:15pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**Marquis C**

#### **TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE ADDRESS: JOSHUA ARONSON, PH.D.**

**Friday, March 4, 2016  
3:30pm-4:15pm**

CHAIR: BONNIE A. GREEN

## A MORE ELEVATING APPROACH TO EDUCATION

JOSHUA ARONSON (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

How can we address achievement gaps in American schools? In this talk I will familiarize you with some of the psychology that ordinary schools in America have used to make themselves extraordinary. In these schools, test scores are high, students are happy, teachers love their jobs, and visitors want to enroll their own children.

Researching these "elevating" environments suggests that the key to success is responding to children's social and psychological needs in ways that have been verified over and over again by psychological research, but in a way that has the potential to transform communities in the process of lifting test scores and grades. A critical ingredient in this process is an emotion called "elevation." I will present experimental evidence to support this argument.

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**Symposium**

**Jolson**

### SCRA SYMPOSIUM: ENGAGING COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO FOSTER ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: JULIE PELLMAN, PHD (SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY)

### ENGAGING COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO FOSTER ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

This panel uses a case study approach to discuss effective ways of engaging with communities internationally and in the United States to bring about needed changes in their living environments to enhance the well-being of community residents.

Dr. Julie Pellman focuses on community-based conservation efforts with the Makusi tribe in Guyana, Dr. Carolyn Springer highlights the use of community based participatory research and coalitions to improve the health of low-income communities in the United States.

#### Presentations

#### Guyana: Culture and Community-Based Conservation

by Julie Pellman (Saint Francis College Department of Psychology)

#### Using Community Voices to Shape Health Care Programs and Policy

by Carolyn Springer (Adelphi University Derner Institute of Psychology)

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**Westside Ballroom Salons 1 & 2**

### VIRGINIA STAUDT SEXTON DISTINGUISHED LECTURE: CORA LEE WETHERINGTON, PHD

**Friday, March 4, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

### NIH'S NEW POLICY ON SEX AS A BIOLOGICAL VARIABLE: WHAT IT IS AND WHY IT MATTERS

CORA LEE WETHERINGTON (NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH)

As recently as two decades ago, women were not routinely included in NIH-supported human studies. The NIH Revitalization Act signed into law on June 10, 1993 contained language requiring NIH to correct this practice. Subsequently on March 18, 1994, NIH issued policy requiring the inclusion of women and minorities in all clinical (human) research. Since then, much progress has been made and today women are not only included in NIH-supported research, they make up more than half of the participants. Despite this progress, two critical scientific gaps remain. First, the requirement to include women has not routinely resulted in the analysis of data to determine whether research outcomes occur in both sexes or if there are different or unique outcomes in the sexes. Additionally, the 1994 policy did not apply to preclinical studies which historically have been dominated by the exclusive use of male animals. Today this practice continues to be commonplace even in areas of research involving diseases or conditions that are far more prevalent in women. NIH has now enacted policy on sex as a biological variable that addresses these gaps in research practice and, like the 1994 NIH policy, stands to be a major game-changer in how research is conducted and reported. Dr. Wetherington's talk will address these gaps, some of their historical roots and the dangers they present for good science, as well as how the new NIH policy ties into NIH's initiative on enhancing scientific reproducibility and NIH's Precision Medicine Initiative.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**7:00am-7:50am**

**Poster**

**Westside Ballroom Salons 3 & 4**

### UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH POSTERS 2

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**7:00am-7:50am**

#### POSTER 1

### IMPROVING CRITICAL THINKING IN CABLE NEWS VIEWERS

AMAN SIDDIQI (COLUMBIA COLLEGE)

In study 1, subjects watched one of two highly framed cable news broadcasts. Subject opinions were impacted by both media framing and frames in thought. Subjects also displayed the bias blind spot regarding framing effects. They believed the average viewer would be more affected by framing than themselves. In study 2, an experimental group was better able to identify framing

examples when viewing a cable news broadcast after first performing two critical thinking exercises.

## POSTER 2

### IMPACT OF THERAPY DOGS ON SOPHISTICATED CATEGORIZATION ABILITIES OF CHILDREN

ALLISON GIANNONE, JUSTIN J. COUCHMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This experiment

## POSTER 3

### RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEASURES OF CONTEXT RELIANCE

TYLER FRANCIS BERNARDYN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

To observe if stress affects Probabilistic Reasoning, we examined the relationship between cortisol levels and measures of context reliance in cognitive processes. The data of 36 subjects were analyzed. Probabilistic Reasoning was assessed across perceptual and cognitive domains, and while there was no correlation between cortisol and probabilistic reasoning, there was a significant correlation between performances on the two tasks. These results suggest that individual differences in Probabilistic Reasoning may be consistent across mental functions.

## POSTER 4

### THE DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT OF STUDENT LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCES ON THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD POST-COLLEGE: A QUASI-LONGITUDINAL STUDY

ROSANGELA CATALANO, MADISEN KEGANS, ANN D. JABLON, LINDA Z. SOLOMON (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

In this on-going, qualitative, quasi-longitudinal study, we investigated how undergraduate teaching assistant (UTA) positions helped to mold students' academic identities. We questioned whether or not students' academic identities were sustained post-graduation. Two participants who had held UTA positions were interviewed preceding their graduation and one to two years post-graduation. Three qualities similar to those defining academic identity emerged during the post-graduation interviews; self-confidence, openness to new opportunities, and ability to deal with stresses.

## POSTER 5

### TECHNOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR IN COLLEGE STUDENTS'

JASMINE PUGH, ALEXIS CRAWFORD (GWYNEDD MERCY UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to examine if an intervention that uses daily positive health-related text messages can increase healthy (emotional, physical) behavior in college students. Findings from this pilot intervention can inform our understanding of how technology can be used to enhance undergraduates'

health-related behaviors.

## POSTER 6

### DO APERTURES ALWAYS APPEAR SMALLER WHEN WE THINK WE ARE BIGGER?

JOSEPH S. FRAGE, GREGORY MALONEY, RICHARD WESP (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

We systematically replicated prior studies that showed underestimation of doorway widths when participants held a bar that was wider than the aperture. Our participants held either a short or long stick and reached through an aperture and placed the stick on a shelf. We found no between-conditions differences in size-estimates of the aperture or shelf. Participants did not report guessing our hypothesis. Findings appear compatible with recent theories about cognitive impenetrability of perception.

## POSTER 7

### PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN'S PREFERENCE FOR SEXUALLY EXPLICIT MATERIAL

PATIENCE MISNER, RACHEL DINERO, MICHAEL HOLDREN (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The lack of existing research on women's attitudes toward sexually explicit material contributes to the disparity in understanding of gender roles. The goal of the present research was to explore women's preferences and reactions to male and female-focused erotica and visual sexual stimulation. Results indicate that there are differences in women's reactions to various sexually explicit material; however, more participants are needed to better understand this phenomenon.

## POSTER 8

### THE EFFECT OF POSITIVE STEREOTYPES ON THE PERCEPTION OF MEN

DALE JORDAN KRATZ, MARIBEL CASTILLO, WILLIAM NOLTER, ADAM LEVY, CHRISTINA M. BROWN, MARIANNE MISERANDINO (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to determine if the increased endorsement of negative stereotypes that occurred when subjects were exposed to positive racial stereotypes could be generalized using positive gender stereotypes. The experiment involved exposing participants to positive, negative, or neutral stereotypes regarding men using a short narrative. While the results of the experiments showed no evidence that the effects generalized, positive stereotypes were found to alter perceptions regarding gender significantly less than negative stereotypes.

## POSTER 9

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COLLEGE STUDENTS' RELIGIOSITY AND SUPERSTITIOUS BEHAVIORS

SARAH KIMUTIS, JEFFERY S. BARTEL (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

We analyzed the relationship between five types of religiosity and

exam, sport, and general superstitious behavior in 362 college students and student athletes. Previous research has suggested a complex relationship between religiosity and general superstitious belief. Our study found a similarly complex relationship, with some exam-related superstitions (pre- and during-exam rituals) being related to certain aspects of religiosity, but competition-related superstitions and general superstitions being unrelated.

#### POSTER 10

##### **ROSEMARY AROMA HAS NO EFFECT ON WORD RECALL OR RECOGNITION**

TYLER MARIE MILEWSKI (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), KERRY A. BUCKHAULTS, SHREYA A. PATEL, MELISA S. GALLO, PATRICK T. ORR (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Recent claims suggest rosemary can improve memory, but it is unclear how to account for this improvement. Rosemary may have an effect on memory consolidation, but this effect could be the result of non-mnemonic factors. In the current study, we tested word recall and recognition in 99 participants following a 20 minute delay, with differing exposure to rosemary during training, delay, and testing. Rosemary exposure had no significant effect on word recall or recognition.

#### POSTER 11

##### **MEN VERSUS WOMEN: A COMPARISON OF PERCEIVED STATES, TRAITS, AND CRIMINALITY.**

NICOLE WILSON, JASON TRENT (HOOD COLLEGE)

Across two studies, relationships between perceived criminality and several states and traits were examined using male and female volunteer and criminal target photos. Criminals, overall, did not differ in criminality when compared to volunteers, but female criminals were viewed as less intelligent, attractive, and feeling more negative emotions than male criminals. Female volunteers were viewed as more mature and attractive, and more likely to be volunteers than male volunteers. Additional results and implications are discussed.

#### POSTER 12

##### **STUDENT'S METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS OF EXERCISE AND COGNITION**

CHRISTOPHER RUSSO (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), ALTHEA N. BAUERNSCHMIDT (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

A balanced diet, restful sleep and daily exercise have been shown to improve cognitive function. A survey of 81 college students found that they do not eat balanced meals or sleep fully. However, the majority do exercise regularly. Despite exercising regularly and being aware of the cognitive benefits of this exercise, students do not use exercise as a means to improve their learning.

#### POSTER 13

##### **ARE YOU ADDICTED TO INTERNET OR SOCIAL MEDIA?**

JOEL K. NIEMANN (STUDENT)

##### Abstract

This study was designed to explore the concept of Internet addiction. Two hundred and eight community college students and staff were surveyed. 44% of all participants stated that they were addicted to the electronic device. 42% stated they would have withdrawal like symptoms if someone took away their devices. The female were more likely to admit to Internet addiction than male.

#### POSTER 14

##### **THE EFFECT OF COLOR PERCEPTION AND PRODUCT INFORMATION ON PREFERENCE OF PRODUCT QUALITY**

NICOLE TROY, BRANDON ROSA, KATE GRAFF (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), MARICRUZ GUTIERREZ, JOSHUA E. BLUSTEIN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

We determined if participant's perception of product quality was effected by colored advertisements and product information cues. Participants were randomly assigned to a blue or red color advertisement condition counterbalanced by healthy or decadent product information cues within each color condition. All participants rated two pieces of chocolate on overall taste quality. Decadent product advertisements were rated as significantly better tasting than healthy. These data suggest that color and information cues can effect perceived overall product quality.

#### POSTER 15

##### **PILOT STUDY OF AN IPAD APPLICATION FOR AUTISM: FOLLOW-UP ON GENERALIZABILITY**

ANALEE MYRA BENIK, MEGAN PIRTLE, LAWRENCE WELKOWITZ, KAREN JENNINGS (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This follow-up study examines generalizability of an iPad Application designed to improve conversational skills for individuals with Autism. Subjects receive immediate feedback about the percentage match for volume, pitch, and rhythm of phrases that they hear and see (soundwave images) and then repeat. The current report focuses on both immediate training effects and generalization of training to real life conversations as measured by a behavioral role-play test.

#### POSTER 16

##### **ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING IN MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS AFTER COMPLETING A NEUROSCIENCE-INSPIRED PROGRAM**

FRANCESCA LEE ELEZOVIC, JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Brain Awareness Week (BAW) is a global campaign designed to teach individuals about neuroscience. Our University participates in BAW by visiting local school students and using interactive activities to teach them about neuroscience. In Spring 2015, twenty-six undergraduate volunteers visited 124 middle school students. We will present the neuroscience-inspired activities, how they were implemented in the schools, our assessment

tools, and the results that demonstrated a significant improvement in students' learning after completing our program.

#### **POSTER 17**

##### **AGE DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES ABOUT EUTHANASIA**

ALLISON STEGER, SUSAN E MASON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

We explored age differences in attitudes about euthanasia and found that both young and old adults believe people should have the right to choose how and when they die. The groups differed some in what they considered the main reason for agreeing with euthanasia, but both groups identified religion as the main reason that people disagree with euthanasia. The results are discussed in terms of the individual's age, experience, religion, and political affiliation.

#### **POSTER 18**

##### **DRIVER METAPERCEPTION OF DISTRACTIONS AND VISUAL LIMITATIONS**

GIAN ZLUPKO, PETER MIKOSKI (FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE), FRED OWENS (FRANKLIN & MARSHALL)

Human error is recognized as a major contributing factor in traffic accidents. Recent research has identified driver distraction and vulnerable road users (pedestrians and cyclists) as troublesome factors. To what extent are drivers aware of these problems? We surveyed a nationwide sample of 492 participants. The results show that most drivers are well aware of the risks of technological distractors but unaware of the great risk to vulnerable road users at night.

#### **POSTER 19**

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

DAVID CHOW, ANTICIPATED (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

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

David Chow, Edgar Estrada, Jacob Phillips and Stephanie Gowing (Dickinson College)  
Diane DiClemente Brockman (Messiah College)

The effects of goal setting and private feedback were examined on the athletic performance of three 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 read" (first steps after read step on run play is forwards and in the direction of the ball carrier; on pass plays first step after the read step is backwards and player drops into pass coverage), "taking on blocks" (squaring up and meeting a blocker in the hole versus attempting to go around him on run plays and being blocked backwards or away from the play), and "jamming" receivers that came in their area (defender makes legal body contact with a receiver who is within his reach before the ball is thrown). 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 implemented across the three behaviors with improvement in the percentage correct behaviors and an improvement of the variability of the behaviors.

#### **POSTER 20**

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME AND SOCIAL ANXIETY DISORDER IN ADULTS**

THOMAS J. NICOLETTI, BACHELOR'S DEGREE (IN PROGRESS) (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Literature exploring the interaction between gastrointestinal and psychological disorders is scarce. This study investigated the link between Irritable Bowel Syndrome and Social Anxiety Disorder. Participants (n = 40) were recruited from online health forums. The IBS-Quality of Life Measure and Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale were utilized. A significant relationship was found between the severity of IBS and SAD,  $r(38) = 0.50$ ,  $p = 0.001$ . Future research involving IBS and other psychological disorders is recommended.

#### **POSTER 21**

##### **NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF A LOW-INCOME NEIGHBORHOOD**

KYLIE ISENBURG, NATHALIE SALTIKOFF (ENDICOTT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to gain an understanding of specific needs and vitality measures of residents in a low-income neighborhood. The research was conducted through a needs assessment survey by teams of undergraduates participating in a service learning lab. The needs assessment was used to provide useful data for the services of the North Shore Community Development Coalition. We concluded that there was significant room for improvement in neighborhood reputation and affordability.

#### **POSTER 22**

##### **COLLEGIATE ADVISING**

MARIO ERISNORD (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study evaluated learning outcomes (LOs) of a mandatory 4-year prescriptive academic advising model in a Psychology Department. Two of the advising courses were delivered in structured seminars; the other two consisted of elective workshops. The freshman year sequence achieved 12 of its 14 LOs, a revised junior year sequence achieved 7 of 14. Across the freshman-senior year spectrum only one of four identified LOs was achieved suggesting weakness in the less structured workshop models.

#### **POSTER 23**

##### **OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE AND ACCEPTANCE OF DIVERSE FAMILY STRUCTURES**

ELIZABETH J. FLYNN, KELLY M. GOODFELLOW, ALYSSA M. PACIONE, THOMAS A. MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the relationship between attitudes towards family structures and openness in the Big Five personality model. This correlational study explores how openness shapes opinions of family. Undergraduate students (N = 266) completed an online survey consisting of 20 IPIP openness questions and 10 scenarios examining three dimensions of family structure. Results show a moderate positive correlation between openness and willingness to accept a variety of family structures.

#### **POSTER 24**

##### **TEXTING AND MEMORY RETENTION**

MARIO A CARECCIA, SAMANTHA DONAHUE, STEVEN R. HOWELL, KRISTEL M. GALLAGHER (KEYSTONE COLLEGE)

We examined the effect of texting in the classroom on memory retention. Participants in two groups, a group which sent and received text messages, and a group who did not, were asked to watch a short video. During the video participants in the texting group were asked to read and respond to text messages sent by researchers. After the video, a short, post-test was given. Participants who texted throughout the video received significantly lower test scores than students who did not text.

#### **POSTER 25**

##### **DEATH ANXIETY LEVELS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

DEVON JONES, KELLY L. SCHULLER (BETHANY COLLEGE)

116 college students (58 male, 58 female) were surveyed using the Templer Death Anxiety scale to measure the levels of death anxiety among college students. The results support research that females ( $m=8.84$ ,  $SD=3.45$ ) have higher levels of death anxiety than males ( $m=7.5$ ,  $SD=3.04$ ). Of these participants, only 16.4% have had a formal course on death and dying. This percentage shows that we need to have more courses and more supportive counseling available for undergraduates.

#### **POSTER 26**

##### **CAN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A COLOR AND AN EMOTION EFFECT WORD RECALL?**

ALYSSA M. LINDENBAUM, MARCELLA DEVENUTA, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Kuhbander and Pekrun (2013) found negative words were remembered best when presented in red, while positive words were remembered best in green. It was suggested that this was due to the relationship between those colors and emotion (red-negative; green-positive). We directly tested this by using positive words associated with the color red. We predicted these positive words should be remembered best in red. A significant effect was found, implications of these findings will be discussed.

#### **POSTER 27**

##### **THE EFFECTS OF ROOMMATES ON COLLEGIATE SUCCESS**

JESSICA ANN CARR, AMANDA ADDES, CHRISTOPHER KLEVA, ELEN O'DONNELL, ROBERT BUTLER (KING'S COLLEGE)

Successfully pairing students with roommates has become increasingly important as colleges compete for students (Webster, 2011). This study assessed the differences in outcomes of students who self-selected roommates compared to those who used housing preference forms. Results suggest that there is no statistical difference of roommate selection method on drinking behaviors, academic behaviors, or mental health.

#### **POSTER 28**

##### **THE EFFECTS OF ANIMACY IN SURVIVAL PROCESSING**

MICHAEL J. CONLEY, ALTHEA BAUERNSCHMIDT, QUENTIN KING-SHEPARD (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

Two separate, but related, lines of research have shown that animacy and survival processing improve memory for words. The present study examined whether animacy affects survival processing. Participants were shown one of three scenarios, varying in animacy and survival relevance, and then asked to rate how useful words were to that scenario. Finally, they recalled those words. We found significant differences in usefulness ratings, however; there were no significant differences in recall between scenarios.

#### **POSTER 29**

##### **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HYDRATION CHALLENGE**

EMILY TERESA FITZSIMMONS (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), JYH-HANN CHANG, SAVANNAH DOYLE (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Students were awarded a \$1,500.00 grant to implement a week long Hydration Challenge at a Pennsylvania state university. The challenge served to promote daily water consumption. Part of the challenge was a pre and post survey of water consumption. Results were: 100 surveys were collected, 45.5% reported improvement in overall well-being, t-test indicated there was a significant difference in the amount of water consumption Pre-Challenge ( $M=4.96$ ,  $SD=2.31$ ) and Post-Challenge ( $M=9.60$ ,  $SD=14.0$ ) conditions;  $t(98)=-2.65$ ,  $p=0.009$ .

#### **POSTER 30**

##### **PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERPERSONAL FACTORS, AND OVERALL SATISFACTION IN MENTORING PROGRAMS**

AMBER SMITH, EMILY MCLAUGHLIN, URSULA SANBORN-OVERBY (STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

Data from several mentoring programs was examined to determine the effect of professional development and interpersonal connections with the mentor on the protégé's overall satisfaction with the program. Regression analyses indicate that protégés overall satisfaction with the mentoring program was predicted by the interpersonal relationship with the mentor above and beyond the professional development

measures. Implications will be discussed.

#### **POSTER 31**

##### **SMOKING CESSATION THROUGH POSITIVE PUNISHMENT**

MARIA MENDOZA, SHERRY SCHWEIGHARDT (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Cigarette smoking can cause serious illnesses not only in the person partaking in this activity, but to those around him or her as well. Therefore, smoking cessation diminishes hazardous health risks that originate from the exposure of cigarette smoke. The purpose of this study was to cease the smoking occurrences of an undergraduate female participant through the use of positive punishment. A six month follow up study will be conducted.

#### **POSTER 32**

##### **EXAMINING DIFFERENCES IN RECOGNITION MEMORY BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW FUNCTIONING YOUNGER ADULTS**

MICHELLE MANNING, JOSETTE GRAVES, ETHEL GAY (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE), BETHANY SIMMONDS (HAVERFORD COLLEGE), ANJALI THAPAR (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE)

Young adult participants were classified as high- vs. low-medial temporal lobe (MTL) functioning based on performance on a battery of neuropsychological measures tapping immediate and delayed recall of verbal and visual memory. A yes/no item recognition task was administered while monitoring event-related potentials (ERPs). The participants were separated into high-functioning (HF) and low-functioning (LF). The YA HFs and LFs were significantly different in their accuracy performance, but surprisingly, their ERPs were similar.

#### **POSTER 33**

##### **BREED AND POSE: WHAT MAKES A DOG ADOPTABLE?**

SARA B ISGATE, JUSTIN J COUCHMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The current study examines how breed and pose affect individuals' first impressions on the behavioral characteristics of dogs. Participants viewed 16 photos depicting four individual dogs of four different breeds: Pit Bull Terrier, Rottweiler, Doberman Pinscher, and Golden Retriever. Each breed was shown in four different poses: sitting, walking on a leash, sitting next to a handler, and standing. Participants rated the dogs in each photo for friendliness, aggressiveness, and adoptability on a 1-7 scale.

#### **POSTER 34**

##### **AN ASSESSMENT OF ASTHMA'S EFFECTS ON WORKING MEMORY**

DENSTON CAREY, JR., KOLAWOLE ODESINA, RYAN MULLIGAN, KATHRYN MANNING (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), STEFANIE WEATHER

(WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), FARZIN IRANI (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Asthma is a chronic disorder, which is associated with a variety of respiratory difficulties. Although it appears as if we understand the impact decreased blood oxygenation has on cognitive functioning, the literature has been largely inconsistent in regards to the role asthma can play in this. In this study, we examine the impact asthma has on cognition in college-age students with a Computerized Neuropsychological Battery.

#### **POSTER 35**

##### **CAN YOU COUNT?: CONFORMITY AND CULTURAL ORIENTATION**

AMY CHEN, OLDINE SAINT-HILAIRE, TAIA KATHLEEN THOMAS (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

A previous study on memory conformity demonstrated that people may conform in a time pressured situation (Allan et al., 2012). We predicted that collectivists will conform more than individualists regardless of time constraint. We manipulated time for participants to solve ten math problems in the presence of three confederates. We found a main effect of time that made the participants to conform; there were no differences or interaction in conformity between time and cultural orientation.

#### **POSTER 36**

##### **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS OF MIDLIFE**

KAITLYN BURNELL, TARA KUTHER (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Few studies have explored perceptions of midlife. The present study explored perceptions of characteristics of midlife, how views differ with age, and what influences prediction of the self at midlife. Findings reveal that views of midlife are fairly positive, and older individuals view midlife, the present self, and the self at midlife less negatively than younger individuals. Prediction of the self at midlife is influenced by present view of the self, midlife stereotypes, and self-esteem.

#### **POSTER 37**

##### **ASSESSING THE EFFICACY OF A COMIC BOOK SERIES TO IMPROVE PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS DISABILITIES**

MICHAEL CORNING, NAVA R. SILTON, ALICIA FERRIS, ANNA KRISTINA KEYSER (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), CAROL WAGNER (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), MICHAEL ROJAS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Realabilities is a children's television show and comic book series which features five characters with disabilities who harness their special strengths to save their school from bullies. Sixty two students, 22 third graders (35.5%) and 40 fourth graders (64.5%), from an elementary school in New York, NY, participated in the five-day research intervention. Paired Samples T-tests revealed that student participants significantly improved their cognitive attitudes and behavioral intentions towards individuals with disabilities following the intervention.

**POSTER 38****MENTOR SATISFACTION AND SCIENCE IDENTITY**

KRYSTA, PATRICIA HPKINS, NATALIE SHOOK, PAUL HERNANDEZ (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relation between mentor satisfaction and science identity in college students during a summer research experience. Participants completed surveys at two time points during the program. Participants who reported more satisfaction with their mentors had mentors who were good models and showed support. Participants who strongly identified with science had more confidence in their abilities, value, and science career options.

**POSTER 39****ATHLETIC MOTIVATION IN DIVISION III ATHLETES IN TERMS OF COACHES GENDER**

SARA JANE BARNICK, KRISTIN HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This exploratory study looked at athletic motivation in Division III athletes in terms of preferences of male or female athletes. Participants were asked to listen to one of two identical recordings, one of a male and one of a female delivering a conventional pregame speech. They were then asked to fill out a survey concerning their current motivation levels. The results suggest that there are no significant differences between male and female coaches, in terms of motivation of athletes.

**POSTER 40****THE IMPACT OF EMOTION PRIMES ON EXPRESSION RECOGNITION ACCURACY AND RESPONSE TIME**

MARK J FREEBY, SHARON HIMMERMANEN (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN)

Besel and Yuille (2009) demonstrated a shortcut when identifying facial expressions in which emotions are used as a source of information. This shortcut may allow for errors, if the observer's emotions are not influenced by the expression. Forty-nine undergraduates were primed with emotionally charged words, then were exposed to images of faces, and asked to name the expression. Errors did not occur. Response times to sad faces were shorter than other expressions warranting further study.

**POSTER 41****AN INVESTIGATION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT PERCEPTIONS**

JESSICA LABUDA (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of familiarity and gender on rape blame attributions. Three-hundred thirty-four participants completed an online questionnaire with a potential rape scenario randomly receiving a familiar/unfamiliar potential perpetrator and victim. No significant interactions were found with gender. There were significant main effects of victim familiarity, perpetrator familiarity, and an interaction between victim and perpetrator familiarity, with participants making judgements about the event

based on their familiarity with the people involved.

**POSTER 42****STUDENT-ATHLETE AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY AND THE EXPLORATION OF GOAL ORIENTATION**

JACKI E. RODRIGUEZ, STEPHANIE A. BERGER (THE COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study explored accuracy in autobiographical memory by measuring student-athletes' recall for individual statistics (points scored, minutes played, rebounds & assists, fouls & turnovers) and comparing accuracy of students with different sports goals. Student-athletes recalled their own above average performance more accurately than below average performance. There were also differences between those with high and low ego-orientation. This study extends previous research on the role of goals on recall accuracy of autobiographical memory for achievement.

**POSTER 43****UNCLE SAM WANTS YOU... TO LOOK A CERTAIN WAY; AN ANALYSIS ON THE IMPACT OF IMAGES OF ARMED FORCES IN THE MEDIA ON BODY SATISFACTION**

NICOLE AMBER LEICHT (CABRINI COLLEGE)

Previous research showed that higher body dissatisfaction for individuals exposed to thin-idealized images in the media compared to controls who were exposed to product images in the media. This study examined the role of military images in the media on such satisfaction. Scores for students in the current study on two body satisfaction scales were compared between those watching movie clips with idealized military body images and those watching clips with non-idealized images.

**POSTER 44****WISHING TREE PROJECT: ENCOURAGING GROWTH IN GUERRILLA ART PARTICIPATION THROUGH A QUASI-EXPERIMENT**

ASHLEY L. WALTER (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), STEVEN J. ROBBINS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Wishing trees are a type of interactive guerilla art where people anonymously express thoughts by writing on tags that attach to trees. A notice stating "write down a wish and hang a tag" appeared on each of two wishing trees for half of a four week period (injunctive norm). More tags were hung during the notice weeks ( $p = .19$ ) and during the second two weeks, potentially reflecting a descriptive norm of tags hung already.

**POSTER 45****EFFECTS OF FATHER-DAUGHTER RELATIONSHIPS ON SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD**

CHELSEY PUZZANGHERO, BROOKE DUGAN, KAITLYN HAY (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND)

Previous research has focused on the idea that adequate sexual



communication between parents and their adolescents is a way to promote healthy sexual behavior in adulthood (e.g. Gallagher 2008, Dilorio, 1999). We expanded on this existing research and investigated how father-daughter communication about sex during adolescence contributes to female's sexual behavior and attitudes in college. Participants (N = 100) completed a confidential, paper-pencil 67-question survey. Significance was found regarding father-daughter communication and sexual attitudes.

#### **POSTER 46**

##### **CORRELATION OF MIND-WANDERING AND STRESS IN THE ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT AND ITS RELATIONSHIP.**

MATTHEW SAMAN (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

Stress is a state of mental strain from adverse circumstances and is often experienced in academic environments. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between stress and mind-wandering in academic situations. Participants completed the Mind-Wandering Questionnaire, a newly developed Academic Mind-Wandering Scale and the Stress Overload Scale. Both mind-wandering scales were positively correlated with stress— as stress levels increase, mind-wandering increases, its relationship may affect academic performance

#### **POSTER 47**

##### **PROBLEM SOLVING AND CREATIVITY IN CHILDREN**

HELENA MARIE SHOPLIK (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Insight problems are problems in which the method for solving is not immediately obvious given the initial task state and operators (Beatty, Nusbaum & Silvia, 2014). The present experiment looked at problem solving in the board game "Rush Hour." Participants were children in 2nd-8th grades. They were put into one of four conditions to investigate the best method for teaching insight problem solving as well as investigating the relationship between creative thinking and problem solving.

#### **POSTER 48**

##### **JOB AND RELATIONSHIP CONFLICTS AND PERSONALITY AS PREDICTORS OF SATISFACTION LEVELS**

KATELYN KASMIER (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the relationship between personality and work-family conflict and how they relate to relationship and job satisfaction. Fifty-six adults completed self-report measures assessing satisfaction, personality, and work-family conflict. Results suggest that an individual's relationship plays a role in satisfaction and that job satisfaction can be achieved when an individual experiences support. The findings of this study show implications for employers and individuals experiencing conflicts.

#### **POSTER 49**

##### **THE EFFECTS OF SELF-COMPASSION ON IMMORAL TRANSGRESSIONS.**

NATASHA TORRENCE, LYDIA ECKSTEIN JACKSON, ALANA

PICOZZI, STEPHEN ANDERSON, RANDALL VIOLETTE  
(ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

Self-compassion has been shown that it increases self-reported intent to correct prior transgressions. The current study extends the previous correlational study employing an experimental model investigating self-compassion's effects on unethical behavior. This study found that self-compassion did not have an effect unethical behavior; participants did not correct potential transgressions committed at time one compared to time two. Future limitations and implications of this study will be discussed.

#### **POSTER 50**

##### **SEASONAL INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN GIRLS VS. BOYS**

DANIELA RODRIGUEZ-LUNA, TARA MILLS, NICHOLAS COSCARELLI (RED BANK CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL)

The present study examined whether mass media and social media have a greater effect on boys' or girls' body image and how their body images vary by season. Girls were more likely than boys to have body image issues which may be correlated to their exposure to social media. Both genders were much more likely to be insecure with their body over the summer than any other season.

#### **POSTER 51**

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPIRITUALITY, PERSONALITY AND GPA**

HOLLY ANN SCHOTT, KAYLA SHAFFER (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

##### **Abstract**

This study focused on the relationships between subject variables such as spirituality, religiosity, personality, GPA, and paranormal beliefs. The Paranormal Beliefs Scale, a Spiritual Involvement and Beliefs Scale, a Big Five minimarker test, as well as select questions from the Baylor Religion Survey were given to participants. This study found that more spiritual people are generally more helpful, compassionate, and altruistic in addition to having higher GPAs.

Keywords: big five personality, spirituality, paranormal, gpa

#### **POSTER 52**

##### **FACTORS INFLUENCING MEMORIZATION PRIORITY FOR A GENDERED LIST**

STEPHANIE WEINER, ANNA WEILL, ALI SCHULZ, KENNETH R LIGHT (BARNARD COLLEGE)

The role of bias on memory processing was explored here. Forty-five subjects were presented a list of gender normative or nonnormative gender-occupation pairs. Learning theories predict the nonnormative (novel) information will be processed faster while social psychological theories purport that people recall bias-congruent (less novel) information more effectively. We found no general trend to be true: individual differ in their processing such that the two are negatively correlated.

Gender-occupation bias may underlie these individual differences.

#### POSTER 53

##### PRIMING EFFECTS ON MATH SKILLS AND VISUAL ACUITY

ERIN MADISON (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

We hypothesized that by priming psychology majors to associate themselves with STEM students, they would perform better than controls on a math test as well as a test of visual acuity that included the letter E and the mathematical symbol

#### POSTER 54

##### MORNING PERSON VERSUS NIGHT OWL IN ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND SOCIALIZATION

KIRSTEN SALEH, SALEH, K., DUFFY, S., TULSHI, A. (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

High school students answered a survey about how the time they wake up affects their social life and academics. 47% of females and 40% of males preferred to wake up before 9:00am. 30% of females and 11% of males reported to study for more than 6 hours a week. 58% of females and 45% of males socialized for more than 10 hours a week.

#### POSTER 55

##### AGE DIFFERENCES IN RECOGNITION OF POPULAR SONGS

KAYLA M. CAUSER, AARON O'BRIEN, ANH LE, CLAYTON REICHART, KHADEJIA NORMAN, ANNE T. GILMAN (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Although prior research has shown consistent recognition accuracy across decades for young adults, related research on personal memories suggests that different time periods in an individual's life differ in song associations. Our participants over 35 years of age were less accurate than young adult participants in naming and estimating the release date of popular songs from the years 2000 to 2009.

#### POSTER 56

##### EXPLORING CONFLICT AND ENRICHMENT IN ACADEMICS, WORK, AND PERSONAL-LIFE AMONG GRADUATE STUDENTS

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

A sample of 379 graduate students ( $M_{age} = 31.35$ , 70.1% female) was recruited for an online survey examining effects of work, school, and personal life conflict and enrichment on stress, taking into account mindfulness and self-compassion. Results showed mindfulness and self-compassion to be positively related to balance and negatively related to stress. These findings have important implications for balancing competing demands at work and school, and to help guide future research and theory

development.

#### POSTER 57

##### ANALYTICAL THINKING PROMOTES RAPE MYTH ENDORSEMENT.

SABRINA CHANG (UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA)

Little research has examined the cognitive processes that may modulate rape myth endorsement. The present study applied a dual-process model of cognitive processing to this question. Participants were either primed to engage in analytic processing or served as controls. Results indicated that analytic processing increased rape myth endorsement. One explanation of these surprising results is that rape myth endorsement may be the product of logical reasoning based on faulty premises, rather than illogical reasoning.

#### POSTER 58

##### CORRELATES AND PREDICTORS OF AFRICAN AMERICAN ETHNIC IDENTITY DURING COLLEGE

JADE N. CHURCHILL (BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY)

This research examines ethnic identity among African American college students that attend a Historically Black College/Institution. Stratified sampling was used as the method of measurement. 369 Undergraduate students completed a survey that assessed personal and social factors associated with ethnic identity. Results concluded that personal and social factors such as academic self-esteem, resiliency, and multiculturalism are related to and predict ethnic identity.

#### POSTER 59

##### AN EXAMINATION OF THE QUALITY OF UNDERGRADUATE ONLINE SURVEY DATA

ERICA SAVA, ERICA SAVA, DREW TALLON, MICHAEL FARSI, JAYMI FEENEY, JESSICA KLAUSNER, ROSETTE EPSTEIN, COLLEEN VAUGHN, SAMANTHA DWAN, KATE MCKEIGHAN, MATT BRANNEMAN, SAM PIRANEO, NATASHA BRODSKY, ISABEL RICH, KATE NEEDLE, ARI MACK (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The current study was designed to examine the conscientiousness of undergraduates completing an online survey. Participants ( $N=300$ ) completed the survey which was designed with best practices in mind (e.g., the survey was less than 10 minutes, used an incentive, etc.). There were 25 "trap" questions embedded within the survey. Nearly 94% of the sample did not fail any trap. The present data suggest some confidence in using an undergraduate sample for online survey data collection.

#### POSTER 60

##### DOES SUCCESS/FAILURE FEEDBACK EFFECT TASK PERFORMANCE ON A VISUAL SEARCH TASKS?

JAMES MCALEER (SUNY POTSDAM)

We examined the effects of false success and failure

performance feedback on task performance on a visual search task. Participants completed two visual search tasks and false performance feedback was received after the first visual search task. The results of the present between subjects design showed that the effects of performance feedback on a visual search task approached significance on task performance. The findings and limitations of the study were discussed.

#### POSTER 61

##### **DOES SET SIZE AFFECT ITEM WORKING MEMORY AND ORDER WORKING MEMORY DIFFERENTLY?**

KATHERINE M KNAUFT (AUGUSTANA COLLEGE), MATTHEW A. ROSENTHAL (AUGUSTANA COLLEGE)

Previous research has suggested that working memory relies on separate item and order subcomponents. In this study, we had participants perform both item and order working memory tasks in which the stimuli on each trial could vary in set size. Our statistical analysis showed an effect of set size that was significant for the order task only. The results provide further evidence for separate item and order working memory subcomponents.

#### POSTER 62

##### **IMPACT OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ON TASK PERFORMANCE**

SARAH HENDERSON, RACHAEL HICKEY, GIANNA CARUSO, AMANDA CAVICCHI (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

Stress and Locus of Control (LOC) were examined as factors that influence task performance (sample SAT questions). We predicted that the internal LOC group would outperform the external LOC group in the high stress condition. Although this difference was not significant, means were in the predicted direction. LOC was found to be a significant predictor of task performance. These findings suggest that an internal LOC leads to higher performance.

Keywords: Locus of Control, Stress, Task Performance, SAT

#### POSTER 63

##### **ALTRUISM: THE BENEFITS OF PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR**

KRISTEN D. GINGERY (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

##### **Abstract**

The present study investigated the relations between prosocial behavior, life satisfaction and well-being and also whether individuals reported experiencing personal benefits or costs as a result of behaving prosocially. There was a significant positive relationship between the level of prosocial behavior and self-reported well-being. Results also showed that the number of hours an individual spent weekly performing prosocial behavior was significantly related to an increase in self-reported personal benefits.

#### POSTER 64

##### **THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS ON GALVANIC SKIN**

#### RESPONSE

DANNY CHON, GINA CANTARELLA (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study measured the effects of different colors on galvanic skin response (GSR). Participants were asked to view a series of four colors (red, blue, yellow, green) on an slideshow while being connected to a GSR machine. Previous research show that red elicits a significantly higher GSR, however, the data shown in this experiment shows that red elicits no significant difference in GSR. This may have been because of the weakness of the independent variable.

#### POSTER 65

##### **EFFECTS OF PARTICIPANT GENDER AND BMI STATUS ON FEAR OF FAT RATINGS**

ALEXANDER DEFELICE, AMANDA GAGNON (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between participant gender, BMI status and explicit fear of fat among undergraduate students. 75 participants completed a 51-item questionnaire that included the three-item Fear of Fat sub-scale. Results indicated that women ( $M = 16.33$ ;  $SD = 7.33$ ) reported significantly higher amounts of fear of fat compared to males ( $M = 10.30$ ;  $SD = 8.80$ ) ( $F(1,74) = 10.47$ ;  $p = .003$ ). This fear among college students has significant implications that will be discussed.

#### POSTER 66

##### **THE IMPACT OF GENDER AND BMI ON EXPLICIT WEIGHT-RELATED BIAS**

SARAH MACDONALD, AUBREE HAYLES, JASON SEACAT (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the relationship between participants' BMI status, gender and explicit weight stigma among undergraduate students at a small New England University. Seventy-five participants completed a battery of assessments which included demographic information and a 51-item questionnaire that included a brief 7-item assessment of explicit weight stigma. Results indicated that participant gender (

#### POSTER 67

##### **PROBABILITY OF FIRST RECALL AND THE SERIAL POSITION EFFECT IN LIST LEARNING**

DARREN FRIEDMAN, LAUREN MACE (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES IN PHILADELPHIA), STEPHEN MOELTER (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES IN PHILADELPHIA)

Our study looked at the serial position effect and the probability of first recall. Using 20 University students, we tested to see where the switch from primacy to recency occurred when presenting lists lengths of 2 to 14 words long. We also were interested in seeing the resulting serial position curve as a result of the free recall of participants. Our data showed inconsistent findings with previous research in that the switch observed happened earlier than expected.

**POSTER 68****THE LONG ROAD HOME: EVALUATING PERCEPTIONS OF COMBAT VETERANS - AN IAT STUDY**

CADE SCHREGER (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

Since the discovery of a condition originally labeled as “shell shock” in 1919, public perception of mental health in veterans has been incredibly divisive. For this experiment, we employed an implicit association task (IAT) to measure the strength of conceptual association between images of veteran models and words indicative of mental stability/instability. Results indicate that participants harbor a moderate instability bias towards veterans, which may yield direct implications upon veterans’ assimilation into civilian life.

**POSTER 69****LOVE LETTERS AS INTERVENTIONS TO DECREASE ANXIETY LEVELS**

KAYLA LITTLE, ALYSSA HENRY, DAVID RYAN SCHURTZ (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that reading love letters may decrease anxiety levels. In this study, it was hypothesized that reading love letters would decrease state anxiety caused by the thought of delivering speeches. Participants were assigned to read either a love letter or letter from a friend. The study found no significant decrease in anxiety between the friend and love letter conditions. Results suggest that reading letters from a friend decrease anxiety the most.

**POSTER 70****THE EFFECTS OF CONTEXTUAL PRIMING ON THE PERCEPTION OF AMBIGUOUS AUDITORY STIMULI**

JULIE YUNG (HOME), DORIS BITLER DAVIS (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Electronic Voice Phenomena (EVPs) – allegedly voices of the dead captured on tape – have been a staple of paranormal investigation since recording devices became widely available. This study investigates the contribution of auditory pareidolia to the perception of semantic significance in ambiguous auditory signals by manipulating contextual expectation on the part of the subject. The results show statistically significant differences between priming conditions and the agreement rate of perceived words between subjects and paranormal investigators.

**POSTER 71****ATTENTIONAL EFFECT OF GENDER-BASED STEREOTYPE THREAT ON COLLEGE WOMEN**

RACHEL A KOGUT, GRACE AYLOR, JASMINE SHEPARD, ZACHARY EMERSON (RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE)

This study examines the effect of stereotype threat on attention. Lapses of attention while watching a video lecture on reducing fractions were measured under conditions that have been shown

to heighten stereotype threat, as well as in a control condition. The results did not support the hypothesis. Although the stereotype threat group scored lower on reducing fractions, women did not score lower than men, and the control group displayed significantly more lapses in attention.

**POSTER 72****THE EFFECT OF WRITING LOVE LETTERS ON THE PERCEPTION OF ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS**

ASHLEY SAUERWEIN (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the effects of writing love letters on the perception of romantic relationships. One hypothesis stated that writing an expressive love letter will influence relationship commitment, satisfaction, and security. The second stated that writing a love letter will influence an individual’s mood. It was found that after writing the love letter, mood was significantly higher and participants felt significantly more satisfied, secure, and committed to their personal relationships, compared to a neutral letter.

**POSTER 73****EFFECT OF TARGET IDENTIFICATION ON PARTICIPANT MEMORY FOR TRAITS**

BRENTON C SIGE, CHRISTOPHER DEPP, MARISSA WRIGHT, HOPE CARPENTER (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

**Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to both replicate the findings of Jackson and Rose (2013) on memory as it pertains to the ethnicity of a target, and to assess if memory for traits varied by the degree of participant ingroup identification. We used a 2x2x2x4 mixed factorial design with trait valence and stereotypicality being within subjects factors and the social identity of target about whom traits were written being a between subjects factor.

**POSTER 74****IS RELIGIOSITY STILL EXPLAINING MORAL VALUES? EXPLORING CORRELATIONAL ASSOCIATION AMONG SIX COUNTRIES**

JANET M. ZUMBA, DECHEN DOLMA, WENDY OCHOA &amp; SUNGHUN KIM (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

In a world where people’s faith and religiosity is slowly diminishing, we have had a question about how this tendency influences our everyday moral values. Is religiosity still playing a role for us to form moral points of view? What about people in different countries, particularly ones where people are still more religious (in Latin American countries) or ones where people are even less religious (in some East Asian countries)? We wanted to find whether there was a relationship between religiosity and moral views first. And then, if religiosity is not quite related to moral values in some countries, what other perspective(s) may affect people’s moral viewpoints?

“Religiosity is generally defined as an organized set of beliefs concerning a higher power, accompanied by rituals, texts, traditions, practices, and a shared code of ethics” (Helminiak,

2001). Morality was defined as, "prescriptive judgements of justice, rights, and welfare pertaining to how people ought to relate to each other" (Turiel, 1983). Because religion defines a code of ethics and often asks us to be better human beings by being generous and/or kind to one another, we can hypothesize that one's level of religiosity would affect the degree to which people in the culture learn and establish their moral values system.

Using a secondary analysis of an archive dataset, we looked at the relationship between religiosity and moral values for several countries (United States, China, Ecuador, Mexico, South Korea, and Trinidad & Tobago) to find answers to our questions from those countries.

#### **POSTER 75**

##### **IMPACT OF INCORRECT INFORMATION FROM HISTORICAL AND NON-HISTORICAL FILMS**

KAITLYN ROSE HERMAN, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Participants misremember historical events after they are shown historically inaccurate films (Butler, Zaromb, Lyle & Roediger, 2009). We attempted to see how far we could extend these findings by testing both historical and non- historical information. It was found that participants recalled best in conditions where only text or only film information was tested. Lowest performance was found when film and text information was inconsistent. This was true for both historical and non- historical information.

#### **POSTER 76**

##### **UNDER PRESSURE: THE EFFECTS OF EMOTION AND ANXIETY ON THE PHONOLOGICAL LOOP**

JACOB RYAN HUFFMAN, LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Effects of anxiety on working memory processes have been observed, but the direct effects to the phonological loop have not been explored. I expected high-anxiety virtual reality environments would show similar reduction in phonological loop capacity compared to previous working memory studies, and low-anxiety virtual environments would have less impact. High-anxiety virtual environments had a significant effect on the phonological loop capacity.

#### **POSTER 77**

##### **THE ROLE OF BIRTH PLANS AND LOCUS OF CONTROL IN CHILDBIRTH SATISFACTION**

GRETCHEN MAYA CATES-CARNEY (BATES COLLEGE)

The study seeks to determine how locus of control and adherence to birth plan impact women's childbirth satisfaction. Women were recruited to complete an extended prenatal and brief postpartum survey. Women responded to a number of questionnaire measures and asked their desired birth scenario, then asked postpartum about their delivery outcomes. Satisfaction with childbirth has the potential to impact the mother's health, relationship with her child, ability to breastfeed,

and attitude toward future childbirth experiences.

#### **POSTER 78**

##### **AN EXAMINATION OF STUDENT STRESS, SELF-ESTEEM, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND MINDFULNESS**

ANDREA ASHCROFT (IONA COLLEGE)

A survey measuring stress, self-esteem, mindfulness, and social support of college students was distributed twice, with a 4-week gap. Stress and self-esteem had significant negative correlations with mindfulness. Residential status had a significant effect on stress: commuters had the highest stress scores. Those that viewed a video on mindfulness did not have significant differences in scores of any factors at time 2, compared to those that did not view the video.

#### **POSTER 79**

##### **GENERATION DIFFERENCES IN MEANINGFULNESS OF SONG CLIPS AND ABSTRACT AUDITORY STIMULI**

ANH N LE, KHADEJIA NORMAN, CLAYTON REICHART, AARON O'BRIEN, KAYLA CAUSER, ANNE T. GILMAN (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Although past findings show memory effects related to perceptual preferences among visual stimuli, less is known about meaningful and abstract sounds. In a study of 41 young adults and 36 adults over 37 years of age, participants provided more associations with songs from their teen years than songs released at other times. Abstract chirp sequences did not show a marked associational disadvantage, but they elicited far more negative comments than other types of stimuli.

#### **POSTER 80**

##### **VOICE PITCH EFFECTS ON AUDITORY WORKING MEMORY**

SAMANTHA GOULD, KAYLA EVANS, COURTNEY BRIGHT, NICOLE CANES, LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Anderson and Kolfstad (2012) noted that high and low voice pitch can alter a listener's ability to recall the content of an auditory message. Our participants performed an auditory OSPAN task (Turner & Engle, 1989), and showed no difference between low and high pitch delivery. Participants seem to perform better on the auditory version of OSPAN rather than the visual version given in previous studies, however, leaving room for future investigation.

#### **POSTER 81**

##### **CREATION AND VALIDATION OF A MEASURE OF FINANCIAL AID ATTITUDES, BEHAVIORS AND KNOWLEDGE**

KAITLYN DIETRICH, JORDAN DARDAS, DESTANY LABAR, KEITH YOUNG-SMITH, SAMANTHA REILLY, ADANNIA UFONDU (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

One of the greatest challenges facing students is how to pay for college (Lotkowski, Robbins & Noeth, 2004). As a result, the

understanding of financial aid could be associated with college completion rates. To better understand the role of attitudes, behaviors, and knowledge of financial aid and its impact on student graduation rates, a measure needed to be created and validated. The process will be discussed in this study including future directions for use of this measure.

#### **POSTER 82**

##### **THE IMPACT OF MUSIC TEMPO ON VERBAL MEMORY**

GREGORY CORBETT (MARIST COLLEGE), KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effect of vocal music tempo on verbal memory. Participants were exposed to either a slow tempo song, a fast tempo song, or silence while viewing a word list and then completed an immediate free recall test. Results indicated that, when compared to silence, word recall was significantly reduced in the fast tempo group, but not in the slow tempo group. Implications of results and connections to past research are explored.

#### **POSTER 83**

##### **SERG 5: LIFE STORIES OF STRUGGLE AND SUCCESS AT LA GUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

JOYCE SANCHEZ, ASSOCIATE DEGREE (LA GUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

In order to understand college retention is necessary to understand student development at community college. This qualitative study examines the role of the classroom context over time. A pilot study was conducted with eight members of a research group using structured self-report surveys, ages ranged from 18-35, diverse background participants and video technique that registers critical personal situations that threatens the student's continuation in college. The parallels between academic and personal aspects of life leads us to identify the strengths and weaknesses in students to develop better self-awareness and increase their potential for success.

#### **POSTER 84**

##### **MAN IN THE MIRROR: HOW SADNESS AFFECTS EYE-GAZE AND SPEED OF EMOTION RECOGNITION**

JULISA NUNEZ, MARGARET RITTLER, LAUREN WEAVER, STEPHANY COOPER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that mood affects how accurately one can recognize moods in another person (Schmid and Mast 2010). It has been shown that when recognizing emotions, people look at their internal fixtures (Guo and Shaw, 2013). The present study investigates how being in a sad or neutral mood affects eye-gaze cues and speed when detecting emotion of others.

#### **POSTER 85**

##### **SOCIAL SUPPORT FROM FRIENDSHIPS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

TERRICA DRUMMOND (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE

UNIVERSITY), MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined associations between biological sex and perceived social support derived from different types of friendships, including those where friends could potentially be sexually attracted to each other (platonic), one friend could be sexually attracted to another (cross-platonic), or neither friend could be attracted to each other (a-platonic). Findings suggest that participants perceive more social support from cross-platonic friendships.

#### **POSTER 86**

##### **CONSEQUENCES OF TEXTING AND DRIVING**

ALIDA LAMAGNA (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

Texting and driving has become an epidemic in our society today. Real danger increases as cell phone use increases. This study attempts to find effective ways to combat texting and driving behaviors through education about the dangers, opportunity of engagement in a social media campaign, as well as presenting the risk of injury of oneself and others.

#### **POSTER 87**

##### **THE ROLE OF HOLISTIC PROCESSING IN SYMMETRY AND ATTRACTIVENESS**

ANDREA FRANK (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), TROY STEINER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), REGINALD B. ADAMS, JR. (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this poster is to present our hypotheses on the holistic processing of faces as it relates to symmetry and attraction. We are hypothesizing that the disruption of holistic processing will result in greater perceived symmetry in faces because of the fact that the overall symmetry of the face is not being processed. As a result, the faces will also be perceived as more attractive when they are not processed holistically.

#### **POSTER 88**

##### **THE ROLE OF BELIEFS ABOUT IMPLICIT ASSOCIATIONS IN RACIAL BIAS**

CASSIDY J. BURT, MEGHAN C. MCLEAN, DANA L. MANSON, CHRISTINA H. LAM, LAURIE A. RUDMAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The present study designed a measure of beliefs about implicit associations (BIEAS). Awareness of implicit associations was negatively related to racial bias, positively related to empathy for the victim in a police shooter bias scenario, and positively related to recognition that implicit racism could influence shooter bias. Future research will relate the BIEAS to other forms of prejudice and the interpretation of events that are heavily influenced by automatic processes.

#### **POSTER 89**

##### **SELF-INTERNALIZATION: A TACTIC TO DECREASE**

## MOTIVATION

BRANDON SMITH, JESSICA DRUGA, KEVIN RENO  
(SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

### Abstract:

The relations among self-esteem, motivation, and cognitive performance were examined. 100 Undergraduates completed three measures. Half were given the motivation questionnaire first, whereas the other half were given the self-esteem questionnaire first. Both groups were then assessed on the cognitive performance task. Cognitive performance did not correlate with self-esteem, or motivation. On the other hand, taking the motivation questionnaire after the self-esteem questionnaire significantly cut down the motivation of students. Possible explanations are further discussed.

## POSTER 90

### DEGREE OF HOMOSEXUALITY AND VICTIMIZATION PREDICT WELL-BEING

MELANIE BOCCIO (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

Victimization is commonly experienced in the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community

which commonly leads to decreased well-being. Results suggest LGBT individuals were found to have

higher levels of depression scores but not higher reported levels of victimization. However, disclosure to

accepting friends and family resulted in lower levels of depression. Coming out about your orientation,

victimization and degree of homosexuality was found to predict levels of depression.

## POSTER 91

### PERSONALITY TRAITS AND PREFERRED ACTIVITY INVOLVEMENT

SARA BARBER, LINDSAY VARNER, SARAH WALLEIGH, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Personality Traits and Preferred Activity Involvement  
Sara E. Barber, Lindsay Varner, Sarah Walleigh, and M.L. Klotz  
Susquehanna University

### Abstract

We studied the link between personality traits and participation in leisure and extracurricular activities in a group of 106 college students using an abridged version of the Big-Five personality test and questions about level of activity participation. Although we found few correlations between personality and activity preference overall, separate within-gender analyses showed predicted correlations for women. We also found that choice of leisure activities correlated with personality more strongly than did choice of extracurricular activities.

## POSTER 92

### FACTORS INFLUENCING BELIEFS IN ONESELF AND OTHERS IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

SHARANJIT PUJJI (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this research study was to better understand and evaluate the relationship between levels of schizotypy and delusional-like beliefs. In addition to this, data involving metacognitive beliefs, hallucinatory-like perceptual experiences, and a source monitoring activity was also be measured. In order to gain more insight into the participant, lifestyle factors, levels of depression, stress, and anxiety, quality of life, and a brief specific health history was also be examined.

## POSTER 93

### ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHILDREN

LINDSAY VARNER (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

#### Attitudes Towards Children

Despite strong pro-children social norms in society, there are some people who dislike children. However, there is little evidence to suggest reasons why. We surveyed 87 college students to determine their attitudes toward children (both overall and in specific age groups), their level of the traits extraversion and orderliness, and other factors such as number of siblings and birth order. Results indicated that personality traits were not strongly related to attitudes, but prior experience with children was correlated. Although women had significantly more positive attitudes, men and women showed similar patterns of correlation.

## POSTER 94

### PERSONALITY AND CELL PHONE DEPENDENCY

ROBIN FORTIER (CASTLETON STATE COLLEGE), JUSTINE ROTZ (CASTLETON STATE COLLEGE)

Our study explored the relationship between personality and cell phone dependency. Our data did not support our original hypothesis that extraverted people would be more dependent on their cell phones than non-extraverted people. Instead, a path analysis of our data led to the unexpected finding of a more complex relationship among personality dimensions (neuroticism and consciousness), and cell-phone dependency. Our findings are inconsistent with simple model identified in previous literature.

## POSTER 95

### THE EFFECT OF MOOD PRIMING AND EXTRAVERSION ON THE PERCEIVED PAIN OF SPENDING MONEY

AMBER LOWE, LAUREN FOX, BRIANNA WIDMER, CARMEN DAVISSON, DIANA NECULCEA, EMILY GILDEA (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Research shows that personality and mood influence the pain we feel when spending money. Our present research examined extraversion and positive mood priming as predictors for the pain of spending money. We hypothesized that the positive mood priming group through the stimulus of music would experience

less pain when spending money than the negative mood priming group; we also hypothesized that there would be a negative correlation between extraversion and perceived pain of spending money.

#### POSTER 96

##### STUDENT DEBT STRESS MODERATES HEALTH SCORES USING THE SF-36 GENERAL HEALTH SUBSCALE

ALEXA D'ANGELO, DAWN DUGAN (HUNTER COLLEGE, CUNY)

In response to the current student debt crisis, this study has analyzed the relationship between student debt and physical health. Participants completed an online survey in which they offered health and debt information. We found that higher debt stress was associated with poorer physical health, as measured by the SF-36. The results of this study add to the existing body of debt research by focusing on the impact of our financial perception on physical health.

#### POSTER 97

##### THE EFFECT OF FRAMING AND PERCEIVED CONTROL ON THE OPTIMISM BIAS, RISK PERCEPTIONS, AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS DUI OF MARIJUANA

NICOLAS PETER FURCI (INDEPENDENT)

This experiment tested the effect of framing, control and gender on perceptions of risk, optimism, and attitudes toward DUI of marijuana. An article presented a manipulated message in which the risk of being in an accident after consuming marijuana was doubled (loss frame) or halved (gain frame) and either focused on driving (high control) or being the passenger (low control). Loss framing was effective in decreasing optimism and increasing risk perceptions, but only in women.

#### POSTER 98

##### A DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY OF SCIENCE LITERACY AMONG SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

MATTHEW JAMES BAYLESS (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

Understanding Science as a field of inquiry which employs the Scientific Method has been addressed as an important concern (NSF, 2001). Science literacy is defined by the National Academy of Sciences as knowing basic facts and concepts about science and having an understanding of how science works (1996). The purpose of the current study was to assess the extent to which State University students are science literate and to what extent this is related to GPA.

#### POSTER 99

##### WHAT DRIVES FAIRNESS JUDGMENTS: MINIMIZING HARM TO ALL OR ONLY TO THE SELF?

MICHAEL JOLL (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL JOLL, DANIEL WISNESKI, JOSHUA FEINBERG (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Building off both equity theories and theories of retributive justice, the current study tested competing hypotheses about what drives people's fairness judgments. Specifically, we tested whether people's fairness judgments are driven more by the number of people who are harmed or simply by whether they are personally harmed. The results showed that people's fairness judgments depended primarily on whether they were personally harmed rather than on concerns about the number of people who were mistreated.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

**Symposium**

**Ziegfeld**

##### LEARNING SYMPOSIUM: PREFRONTAL CORTEX, STRESS, AND EXTINCTION

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

CHAIR: MATTHEW LATTAL, PHD (OREGON HEALTH & SCIENCE UNIVERSITY)

##### PREFRONTAL CORTEX, STRESS, AND EXTINCTION

Although the study of extinction has been central to the development of theories of learning for the past 100 years, an understanding of the specific circuits and the cellular and molecular processes that regulate extinction is only beginning to emerge. In this symposium, we will describe recent behavioral and neurobiological approaches to extinction that investigate some of these mechanisms in the context of learning under normal conditions and under stress.

##### Presentations

##### Physiology of prefrontal - amygdala interactions during extinction

by Ekaterina Likhtik  
Hunter College, CUNY

##### Sex-specific markers of extinction success

by Rebecca Shansky  
Northeastern University

##### Modulation of fear extinction by stress systems

by Andrew Holmes  
NIAAA

##### Persistent context-independent effects of fear conditioning on drug-seeking

by Matt Lattal  
Oregon Health & Science University

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**



**Paper****Bellasco-Broadhurst**

**CLINICAL PAPERS I**  
**Saturday, March 5, 2016**  
**8:00am-9:20am**

CHAIR: C. ETENGOFF, PH.D.

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

**GAY MEN'S AND THEIR RELIGIOUS FAMILY ALLIES'**  
**PROJECTIVE RESPONSES TO COMING-OUT VIGNETTES**

CHANA ETENGOFF (BARNARD COLLEGE-COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), C.J., EDM (TEACHERS COLLEGE-COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This paper aims to present a case study on the empowering role projective vignettes can play in gay men's and their conservative, Christian relatives' therapeutic processes (N=10). While participants were not prompted to utilize humanization strategies all participants independently did so, totaling at 12 distinct humanization strategies (M= 6.8, SD=4.8). The two most frequently used humanization strategies were demonstrating unconditional love and understanding the religious community context of those that struggle with LGBT acceptance.

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

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCULTURATIVE STRESS**  
**AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN A DIVERSE**  
**UNDERGRADUATE POPULATION**

SUMITHRA RAGHAVAN, ANNMARIE INGRAVALLO, SUTTON KING (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

Diversity in higher education is increasing, yet research suggests that immigrant origin youth fare worse in school than non-immigrant peers. These youth must navigate between differing norms of the host culture and their culture of origin which often results in what is termed "acculturative stress". This study examined the relationship between acculturative stress and academic performance in a diverse undergraduate sample. Results and implications are discussed in relation to improving academic performance of diverse populations.

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

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EGO MATURITY AND**  
**ANXIETY DURING EMERGING ADULTHOOD**

ALEXANDER MICHAEL RASCOVAR, MSW (SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK), DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Young adult participants completed two online surveys—the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory and the 14-item Quiet Ego Scale. Results showed that ego quietness, especially the domains of detached awareness and growth, was negatively correlated with trait anxiety, supporting the theory originally posited by Harry Stack Sullivan, in which greater ego strength (reflected in a quieter ego) allows an individual to defend against the

anxiety-arousing experiences of young adulthood and navigate that time of life more effectively.

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

**INDUCING REFLECTIVE VERSUS RUMINATIVE**  
**PROCESSING USING FIRST AND THIRD PERSON PRIMES**

AASHIKA SUSEENDRAN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), STEVEN ROBBINS, MICHAEL MORROW (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Recent literature has produced two subcategories of rumination: maladaptive "brooding rumination" and adaptive "reflective rumination," the latter of which is conducive to problem-solving. The present study randomly assigned participants (N = 77) to a 1st person or 3rd person failure experience condition to create an immersed or a distanced perspective, respectively. The researchers then measured problem-solving behavior. As hypothesized, the results showed a significant difference in problem-solving behavior across groups, favoring the 3rd person condition.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016****8:00am-9:20am****Symposium****Imperial-Julliard****SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM II****Saturday, March 5, 2016****8:00am-9:20am**

CHAIR: LEIB LITMAN (LANDER COLLEGE)

**MECHANICAL TURK - THE NEXT GENERATION: USING**  
**TURKPRIME FOR ACQUIRING VERSATILE SAMPLES OF**  
**ONLINE PARTICIPANTS**

Convenience samples collected on Mechanical Turk (MTurk) have a number of limitations: 1) lack of representativeness 2) lack of flexibility 3) unknown trustworthiness of demographics that are reported by MTurk Workers. In this symposium we present novel data on the reliability, validity and trustworthiness of the demographic information that is provided by MTurk Workers. We also describe TurkPrime.com tools that allow researchers to acquire flexible targeted samples, and that ensure data quality.

**Presentations**

**Introduction to Using TurkPrime for Versatile Acquisition of**  
**Mechanical Turk Samples**

by Jonathan Robinson (Lander College)  
 Leib Litman (Lander College)

**Trust but Verify: Ensuring Reliability of MTurk Workers'**  
**Demographic Information.**

by Leib Litman (Lander College)  
 Jonathan Robinson (Lander College)

**A Five Star System for Identifying Internally Consistent**  
**Mechanical Turk Workers**

by Cheskie Rosenzweig (Columbia University, Teachers College)  
Tzvi Abberbock (TurkPrime)  
Jonathan Robinson (Lander College)  
Leib Litman (Lander College)

**Discussant(s):** Leib Litman (Lander College)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

**Paper** **Odets**

**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: PEER AND PARENTAL  
INFLUENCES**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016  
8:00am-9:20am**

CHAIR: MARIA WONG, PHD

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

**“WHY IS GOD SO UNFAIR?” CORRELATES OF PARENTAL  
BEHAVIORS DURING FAMILY DISCUSSION**

MARIA S. WONG, MARGRET MILLER, STEPHANIE TAVERNA  
(STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This report examines the correlates of observed parental behaviors in the context of family discussion of challenging religious topics. Importantly, it adds to the scant research on spirituality in young children. Based on 72 families with mothers, fathers, and their child (between 6 to 8 years), the results indicated that parents' behaviors (i.e., positive engagement and negative interaction) were associated with their religious practices, marital quality, as well as their children's attachment security.

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

**THE PERCEPTION OF MOTHER AND DAUGHTER  
RELATIONSHIP QUALITY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

GABRIELLA DECENZO, ELIZABETH QUINN (MARIST  
COLLEGE)

The quality of mother daughter relationships among college students was examined using the Mother and Adult Daughter Questionnaire (MAD) (Rastogi, 1998). Levels of interdependence and emotional connection were found to impact communication, and daughters' well being and self-esteem. Results revealed early attachment and daughters' perceptions of unconditional acceptance by their mothers influenced the quality of relationships in adult life. While the mother daughter relationship is complicated, it remains the most important in the daughter's life.

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

**PEER RELATIONSHIP COMPENSATE FOR PARENT-CHILD  
SEPARATION EXPERIENCE: LEFT-BEHIND CHILDREN IN  
CHINA**

EN FU (UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA), BEVERLY ROSKOS  
(UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA), HUI LING (HUNAN NORMAL  
UNIVERSITY, CHINA)

The current study compared the predictors of loneliness in children who had parent-child separation experiences (i.e. LBC) and in those who never had those experiences (i.e. non-LBC). Two groups of Chinese youth aged 10 to 14 completed a survey that measured loneliness, friendship quality, and peer acceptance status. Results show that loneliness in LBC was predicted by both friendship quality and peer acceptance status whereas in non-LBC loneliness was predicted only by friendship quality.

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

**ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PATERNAL INVOLVEMENT AND  
SELF-REGULATION ABILITIES IN PRESCHOOLERS**

ELSIA OBUS, SAMANTHA MELVIN, ALYSSA CIARLANTE,  
KIMBERLY NOBLE, HELENA DUCH (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Research shows that both paternal involvement and self-regulation ability during preschool are highly correlated with measures of future success. The current study examines the associations between paternal involvement and self-regulation ability in Head Start preschoolers. Results show that children without resident father figures were able to delay gratification for significantly longer than children with resident father figures. Although unexpected, these results could further elucidate the pathways of self-regulation development and the effects of paternal involvement.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

**Poster**

**Westside Ballroom Salons 3 & 4**

**POSTERS: TEACHING (1-41), SCRA (42-57),  
INTERNATIONAL (57-61)  
Saturday, March 5, 2016  
8:00am-9:20am**

CHAIR: BONNIE A. GREEN

**POSTER 1**

**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOCIAL AND ACADEMIC RISK  
TAKING IN FEMALE STEM AND NON-STEM MAJORS**

KRISTIN MCCOMBS (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY/KENT  
STATE UNIVERSITY), TARA BEZIAT (UNIVERSITY OF  
AUBURN MONTGOMERY)

Research has examined relationships between gender and academic risk taking, but the literature lacks a focus regarding how gender, academic risk taking, and social risk taking influence choices in STEM fields. This study examined such topics. According to the School Failure Tolerance scale (Clifford, 1988), females are more likely to take risks than males; the DOSPRT

scale (Blais & Weber, 2006) suggests males are more likely to take risks except in the social risk taking domain.

## POSTER 2

### SHARE PSYCHOLOGY OUTSIDE OF THE ACADEMY WITH INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES AND PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

RONALD G. SHAPIRO (RONALD G SHAPIRO, LLC)

In her 2015 EPA Presidential Address Susan Nolan encouraged attendees to share psychology outside of traditional academic settings. Interactive programs and magazine articles which include psychology activities and provide useful recommendations for science educators, business leaders, students from elementary through graduate school, youth groups and the community-at-large receive favorable feedback and are memorable when shared outside of the academy. Visit our poster to discuss and engage in activities for individuals and groups of participants.

## POSTER 3

### FREWARE FOR ITEM ANALYSIS OF TESTS

THOMAS P. HOGAN, BRYAN M. NOLAN, COREY J. CALPIN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This project identified and systematically analyzed 6 freeware packages for psychometric analysis of test items according to classical test theory: 3 stand-alone packages (CITAS, TAP, jMetrik) and 3 R-based add-on packages (CTT, psych, psychometric). We compared the programs in terms of accessibility, input, output, flexibility, and user friendliness. Results should be useful for instructors wishing to analyze their own test items as well as for demonstration in psychological measurement courses.

## POSTER 4

### EXAMINING THE USE OF FADED WORKED EXAMPLES IN REAL WORLD CLASSROOMS

DANA MILLER-COTTO, M.ED., ABBEY AUXTER, M.ED., JAMES P BYRNES, KRISTIE NEWTON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether fading and self-explanations combined with schema-based instruction (SBI) would contribute to algebra performance and transfer. Students were exposed to four conditions: problem solving only, fading only, self-explanations with problem solving, and fading with self-explanations. All were exposed to SBI. Students in the problem solving condition only outperformed students in the fading and self-explanation condition on overall posttest scores. However, students that problem solved alone exhibited the greatest increases in far transfer.

## POSTER 5

### CREATING A PERSONALITY TEST IN CLASS

DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), JOHN H.

HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE), ELIZABETH SACCO (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates in an upper-level personality course generated a list of personality traits, factor analyzed their ratings on those traits, identified three factors (extroversion, emotionality, and focus), established norms, calculated test-retest reliability, found evidence for the validity of the factors, began to study relationships between the factors and behavioral data, and discussed limitations of the method. Students found the extended exercise to be engaging and to lead to greater understanding and application of course concepts.

## POSTER 6

### FACTORS INFLUENCING JOURNAL ARTICLE FIGURE CAPTION LENGTH

GREGORY G. BISSET, GINETTA D. RICCI (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ERIN MCLEAN (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), JAMES WHITNEY, J. CRAIG CLARKE, THOMAS J. TOMCHO, BARBARA WAINWRIGHT (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Purpose: Since graphs must be accompanied by captions (Nicol & Pexman, 2003), we investigated factors influencing caption lengths. Procedure: We randomly sampled 50 articles each from the 2014 volumes of Psychological Science and the Journal of Experimental Social Psychology. Results: Caption lengths differed across graph types, and increased from bar to line graphs (the most common types). Conclusion: Greater graphical complexity may be related to caption length.

## POSTER 7

### THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NOVEL ON-CAMPUS NEUROTRAINING FACILITY AT A SMALL UNIVERSITY

ROBERT W. BOHLANDER, EDWARD SCHICATANO (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

In 2015, Wilkes University's Psychology Department established a unique training and learning center on a small liberal arts undergraduate campus - The NeuroTraining & Research Center. This poster shares the mission and vision of the Center, and discusses early results documenting a positive contribution to the academic performance and psychological well being of the faculty, staff, students, student creative/performing artists, and student-athletes who utilize its various modalities, which include neurofeedback, biofeedback, and audio-visual entrainment.

## POSTER 8

### SHE WHO TEACHES LEARNS: BENEFITS OF A JIGSAW ACTIVITY IN A COLLEGE CLASSROOM

JESSICA M NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

The present study explored the effects of participating in a jigsaw classroom activity on learning among college students. Results showed that when given the option, a majority of students preferred to write about their (randomly assigned) jigsaw topic. Results also showed that, when forced to write about all three topics, students assigned to a jigsaw topic performed better on

the short answer question related to that topic, compared to those not assigned to that topic.

#### POSTER 9

##### **BEGINNINGS IN PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE: BRINGING PSYCHOLOGY TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**

YASMINE L. KALKSTEIN, DARIA SULLIVAN, ELIZABETH LAVIN (MOUNT SAINT MARY COLLEGE)

###### SHORT ABSTRACT

Beginnings in Psychological Science allows elementary students to learn about and experience psychological science through short hands-on lesson plans. Developed with the help of an APS Teaching Fund grant, our program provides an experience for undergraduates to teach, for children to be exposed early to psychological science, and for parents to receive accessible resources and access to modern research. We believe it is programs like this that will extinguish myths that exist about the field of psychology.

#### POSTER 10

##### **STUDENTS AVOID ASKING FRIENDS AND INSTRUCTORS FOR HELP FOR DIFFERENT REASONS**

MOLLY JONES, RICHARD WESP (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

People often avoid asking for help because they have misbeliefs about how others will respond. Our earlier research showed that students believed that instructors would not respond favorably to requests for academic help. In this study we asked whether requesting help from instructors differed from asking others. We compared student views about asking instructors and friends for help and found some similarities and differences. We compared different reasons given for not asking instructors and friends.

#### POSTER 11

##### **PEER RESEARCH MENTORING IN AN UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAM**

MALLORY MCDONALD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), JASMINE JARUPAT (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Belmont University Department of Psychological Science established a peer-based Research Mentoring Program. The main objectives of the program were: (1) To provide hands on training in psychological research (2) To build new student interest in psychological research (3) To build relationships and networking opportunities among participating students. These goals were accomplished through the partnership of student mentors conducting independent research and mentees. Participating students rated the program very positively. Results and implications are discussed.

#### POSTER 12

##### **COLLEGE WRITING: ATTITUDES, BEHAVIORS, AND ACADEMIC ENTITLEMENT**

JESSICA MEYER, LOU MANZA, KELLY SORBER, MEGAN COOK, CRISTAL ACEVEDO (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

College students completing course-based writing requirements were assessed as to their academic entitlement (AE) and attitudes/behaviors concerning composition assignments. Optimistic opinions about writing, effective writing behaviors, and high grades on written work were significantly intercorrelated; all were associated with low AE. Furthermore, with younger students indicating more entitlement than older peers, results were seen as extending to future work attempting to predict and minimize AE to aid students' development of effective intellectual skills.

#### POSTER 13

##### **STRUCTURED AND SELF-GUIDED LEARNING: DO STUDENTS USE WHAT PSYCHOLOGISTS TEACH THEM?**

MARGARET ROSE INGATE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), AMANDA AUTORE, ALYSSA ANTOCI (RUTGERS)

Will students taught about the testing effect make greater use of tools for self-testing? We predicted students in a Memory class would be more likely to take an optional review quiz than would students in a comparable class that did not focus on memory. Results were in the predicted direction but not significant. Taking an optional review quiz was significantly associated with mid-term exam scores even though both courses incorporated extensive required distributed testing.

#### POSTER 14

##### **BUILDING A BRIDGE BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAMS OF 2-YEAR AND 4-YEAR COLLEGES THROUGH PEDAGOGY**

DR. KERRIE Q. BAKER, MICAH SADIGH (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE), ROBIN MUSSELMAN, EDD (LEHIGH CARBON COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

A conference was organized to build a stronger bridge between the psychology programs of 2- and 4-year colleges. About 100 students attended 21 classes, categorized into three pedagogical approaches: overview, synthesis and application. For each class, students assessed their familiarity, engagement, learning and interest in the topic. Students found greater value in courses that synthesized knowledge within the discipline. Findings also demonstrated the indispensable role of effective pedagogy and the benefit of collaboration between colleges.

#### POSTER 15

##### **FURTHER EVIDENCE OF UNDERGRADUATES' MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT GENES AND HERITABILITY**

JASON MCCARTNEY, TOMCHO, THOMAS, LEIGH FLOUNLACKER, AMANDA HENNING (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Further Evidence for Undergraduates' Misconceptions about Genes and Heritability

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). 93 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 16

##### REFERENCES IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY TEXTBOOKS

GEORGE I. WHITEHEAD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY),  
STEPHANIE SMITH (INDIANA UNIVERSITY-NORTHWEST),  
VICTORIA DEHOYOS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), MELINDA  
K. TOPEL (INDIANA UNIVERSITY-NORTHWEST)

To study the impact of publications on the field of social psychology we identified the most frequently cited references in social psychology textbooks. To do so we compiled the reference sections from nine social psychology textbooks. There were ten references in common across nine textbooks, 25 in common across eight textbooks and 37 in common across seven textbooks. Publications date was also examined. Implications of the low rate of common references are discussed.

#### POSTER 17

##### UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH REPORTS: A REANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE DRAFTS

GEORGE I. WHITEHEAD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), J.  
CRAIG CLARKE, ELIZABETH H. CURTIN, LARENCE BECKER  
(SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Major Purpose: To analyze readability for 50 psychology research reports using the Reading Maturity Metric (RMM). Procedure: First and final drafts of 25 undergraduates' reports were analyzed using the RMM. Results: RMM scores from first ( $M = 12.48$ ,  $s = 1.12$ ) to final drafts ( $M = 12.38$ ,  $s = 1.13$ ) did not change ( $t = 0.302$ ,  $df = 48$ ), and were unrelated to other readability measures. Conclusions: Given the acceptable readability levels that all reports achieved, readability may not be a useful criterion for undergraduate research reports.

#### POSTER 18

##### JUST ASK FOR HELP: INSTRUCTORS RESPOND FAVORABLY TO STUDENT REQUESTS FOR HELP

OLIVIA GORSE, RICHARD WESP (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Students often exhibit help-seeking negation due to the misconception that their request will be viewed as a burden. To assess the validity of student anxieties about asking for help from instructors, we surveyed instructors about willingness to help students who request academic assistance and factors that contributed to their decisions to help. In most cases instructors reported that they would respond favorably to student requests for help. We describe factors that influence those decisions.

#### POSTER 19

##### CASE STUDY AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS POSTER FOR IDENTITY ASSIGNMENTS FOR INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY

MARY ELLEN A. MCMONIGLE, JESSICA NELSON  
DOUGHERTY (LA SALLE UNIVERSITY)

This study measures strategies used in introductory psychology courses promoting engaged learning. The course links the theoretical perspectives with milestones of interest in the developmental stages. The course focuses on development from normative perspectives. The lifespan section examines perspectives from the psychoanalytic, psychosocial and existential perspectives. Assignments enable the students to examine behavior from these perspectives for a more holistic view of development. A case study and survey results provide outcomes for the examined assignments.

#### POSTER 20

##### LACK OF DEMOGRAPHICS IN EPA SHORT CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

JAMES CRAIG CLARKE, ELIZABETH H. CURTIN, DA,  
THOMAS J. TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Major Purpose: To investigate short abstract demographics. Procedure: We surveyed all 111 oral presentation abstracts from the 2015 EPA proceedings. Results: 85 of those abstracts indicated participants: humans (72%), animals (11%), or unclear (18%). Few specified number (20%), age (6%), or gender (8%). Conclusions: Short abstracts lack information to guide informed session attendance decisions. We recommend the adoption of a single 200 word structured abstract for both acceptance decisions and for the proceedings.

#### POSTER 21

##### ARE PSYCHOLOGY SOTL SCHOLARS CONTEXTUALIZING THEIR WORK IN THE LEARNING LITERATURE?

MADLINE SMITH (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), AMANDA  
HENNING, THOMAS 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 discussion sections. Preliminary analyses indicate that ToP researchers infrequently contextualize their findings in a learning theory.

#### POSTER 22

##### ALL FOR NAUGHT? LIMITS TO THE EXTERNAL VALIDITY OF TEACHING RESEARCH

LISA DIXON, CELESTE WELCH, THOMAS J. TOMCHO  
(SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Acquiring scientific knowledge that has real-world context is an

important goal (American Association for the Advancement of Science, 2009), and learning demands being able to appropriately apply knowledge in situations that may differ from the original learning environment (Barnett & Ceci, 2002). Archival analyses of 335 Teaching of Psychology articles include gender composition of samples approximately 58% of the time, of which only 63% utilize samples that are representative of the population of graduating psychology majors

#### POSTER 23

##### **GRAPHS IN PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTIC TEXTBOOKS: A CONTENT ANALYSIS**

GINETTA D. RICCI (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ERIN MCLEAN (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON), GREGORY G. BISSET (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), JAMES WHITNEY (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), THOMAS J. TOMCHO, J. CRAIG CLARKE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Purpose: Nolan and Heinzen (2009) noted that graphical literacy for psychology majors is generally overlooked. Procedure: We examined graphs in psychological statistic textbooks by type, topic and content. Results: Miscellaneous graphs (Pexman and Nicol, 2003), such as normal curves, were most common (n=257), followed by bar graphs (n=132), scatterplots (n=61), charts (n=45), combination graphs (n=28), and line graphs (n=24). These findings are inconsistent with the distribution of graph types reported by Peden and Hausmann (2000) using introductory and upper-level psychology texts. Discussion: Implications of these discrepancies are discussed.

#### POSTER 24

##### **ASSESSING ATTRIBUTIONAL COMPLEXITY AND SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION IN AN UNDERGRADUATE MULTICULTURAL COURSE**

CHARISSE D. CHAPPELL (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ROB FOELS (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY), LAUREN BURK, TIERESA DIGGS, CELINA DEVILLIER, CARA GRIFFITHS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Most studies examining the effectiveness of multicultural courses focus on graduate level courses. This study assessed whether an undergraduate multicultural course would produce a change in attributional complexity and social dominance. Students in the multicultural course showed statistically significant changes in social dominance orientation but not attributional complexity over the course of the semester. We discuss the implications of our findings.

#### POSTER 25

##### **MEASURING CLASSROOM PERSONALITY AND SEAT LOCATION PREFERENCES USING A FIVE-FACTOR TRAIT MODEL.**

KEVIN BENNETT (PENN STATE BEAVER)

For three semesters, students in the Introductory Psychology courses at Penn State Beaver were free to choose their seats

each day in a medium-sized lecture hall classroom. The Openness factor (O) on the NEO-Five Factor Inventory was the best predictor of Exam Scores. Front Rows showed higher scores on 2 personality factors: Openness (O) and Conscientiousness (C). Female students and older students were significantly more likely to sit near the front.

#### POSTER 26

##### **MINDFULNESS IN THE COLLEGE CLASSROOM**

DARA G. FRIEDMAN-WHEELER, DARA G. FRIEDMAN-WHEELER, JENNIFER A. MCCABE, LEENA J. MAZID, KARI M. DEVAULT, REILLY N. WEINSTEIN, ZACHARY A REESE, CHRISTIE L HOFFMANN, MARIA BARRERA (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study examined the effect of mindfulness meditation in the college classroom. Participants were randomly assigned to either a meditation or control condition; halfway through the study, the groups switched. Researchers played a meditation audio recording in class and then measured the impact on students' working memory, mindful awareness, elaboration, and content retention. When in the meditation condition, participants performed significantly better on measures of mindful awareness and content retention than in the non-meditation condition.

#### POSTER 27

##### **SLEEP HABITS, SELF-CONTROL AND THEIR RELATION TO COLLEGE GPA AND OPTIMISM**

JANE KUNKEL (GROVE CITY COLLEGE), NATHAN PITTMAN (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

A lack of sleep can result in poor academic performance, clearly visible in grade point average (GPA). We hypothesized that sleep habits and individual's levels of self-control would predict GPA and optimism. We collected data through the use of various scales, indexes, and self-reported GPA contained in questionnaire packets. After running several regression analyses we found that there was no direct relationship between sleep and GPA. However, self-control did predict GPA and optimism.

#### POSTER 28

##### **PROMOTING NUMERACY IN PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS THROUGH LOW-STAKES WRITING ASSIGNMENTS IN STATISTICS COURSES**

KARYNA PRYIOMKA, BRETT STOUTD (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The authors explore whether reflective writing assignments in statistics courses for psychology majors could help promote critical numeracy learning. Two early-semester, low-stakes assignments were produced. "Numeracy Narrative" was designed to provoke personal stories of mathematical learning. "Quantify Your Day/Week" was designed to generate numeric stories of personal activities. In thematic analysis, four major themes emerged: numeracy as a relational experience; numeracy as an emotional experience; the promotion of anxiety reduction; the development of critical thinking.

**POSTER 29****A RUBRIC FOR SUCCESS: INCREASING STUDENT MOTIVATION IN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY**

DOUGLAS DINERO (ONONDAGA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This poster outlines the effectiveness of using a rubric for success in the syllabi for General Psychology courses. We compared individual grades for midterm exams, final exams, in-class exercises, quizzes, article analysis assignment, participation, and extra credit across sections taught with and without the rubric. Courses in which the rubric was used scored significantly higher on quizzes and the article analysis assignment. The rubric is described and potential uses discussed.

**POSTER 30****RESEARCH SKILL SELF-EFFICACY: A META-ANALYSIS OF UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH EXPERIENCES**

JASPER FLINT (BENNETT MDHS), THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), ROB FOELS (STOCKTON UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate research experiences (URE) are important. We examined 43 peer-reviewed articles published between 2000-2015 as cited in three major narrative reviews of URE, and identified 12 articles which provided sufficient data to meta-analyze. We examined changes in students' reported self-efficacy with specific research skills, confidence and comfort with doing science, and sense of becoming a scientist. We found that as sample composition percentage of gender increased effect size decreased, and as percentage of ethnic minority participants increased effect size increased.

**POSTER 31****METACOGNITION AND STUDENT SUCCESS: THE PATH PAVED WITH GOOD INTENTIONS**

LINDA J. WELDON (CCBC ESSEX), ALVA T. HUGHES (RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE)

Metacognition, the understanding of one's own thought processes, is important in developing the study skills necessary for student success. A voluntary post-exam activity was implemented to help students create a plan to develop more effective study methods for their next exam. Survey results after the second exam suggest that having the metacognitive ability to understand and plan changes in study behavior may not be sufficient for those changes to be made or to be effective.

**POSTER 32****READING IN HARDCOPY OR DIGITAL SCREENS: PREFERENCES AND ATTITUDES – A QUALITATIVE STUDY**

MAZNEEN CYRUS HAVEWALA, RACHELLE M. CALIXTE, NAOMI SUSAN BARON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

This qualitative study examined the most preferred and most disliked features of reading in hardcopy vs reading on digital

screens by university students from five countries (N=378). Findings indicated that students have clear rationales both for favoring and disliking particular reading platforms. Among the major factors favoring print were ease of annotation, lack of distraction, and lack of eyestrain. Factors favoring digital reading included portability and ease of access.

**POSTER 33****AN INVESTIGATION OF HYBRID VERSUS TRADITIONAL INSTRUCTION ON STUDENT GRADES AND SATISFACTION**

JENNIFER NIEMAN-GONDER, KEANAN PAGE (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE)

As the use of hybrid instruction is on the rise, research is needed to investigate student learning outcomes and satisfaction in these courses. The present study evaluated the effectiveness of a newly developed hybrid section of an Industrial/Organizational Psychology course. While differences in test scores were noted between traditional and hybrid sections, overall course grades were similar. Satisfaction was high across sections with traditional students more satisfied with instructor interaction and engagement in the course.

**POSTER 34****A COMPARISON OF EXTRA CREDIT AND TRADITIONAL QUIZZES ON EXAM PERFORMANCE**

JULIAN L. AZORLOSA, ERIN M. HILL, ALEXANDRA N. PERO (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Eight identical quizzes were given to two academically equivalent sections of a Psychology of Learning class prior to two exams. For one section, the quizzes were traditional, i.e. they were mandatory and constituted 23 % of the final grade. In the other section, quizzes were optional and for extra credit. Students in this section could potentially earn an additional 5% added to the total grade. Exam performance was markedly better in the traditional quiz section.

**POSTER 35****“GOOD” MOVIES AND THE (SOMETIMES) MESSY WORLD OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY ETHICS**

MARK MCKELLOP (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Evaluated undergraduates' perceptions of clinical behaviors of psychologists as portrayed in a popular, award-winning movie. Students evaluated clinical behaviors from the movie utilizing own values and, subsequently, using professional guidelines. Students' personal ethical judgments generally coincided with professional ethical guidelines. However, students seemed surprised by perceived lack of guidance or vagueness for some displayed behaviors and, consequently, struggled to judge behavior not explicitly covered by ethical codes.

**POSTER 36****I LOVE PSYCHOLOGY HOMEWORK!**

CHERYL NEWBURG (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY)

Maybe our undergraduate students are right. Maybe the term papers we require are not only difficult but, at times, truly over their heads. Through this poster, a case will be made for using smaller assignments to test understanding and support skills that will eventually be needed for the "big paper." As psychology professors, we may need to take a clue from our colleagues in math and start assigning homework.

#### **POSTER 37**

##### **STUDENT RETENTION: AN EXAMINATION OF A BRIEF INTERVENTION**

CHRISTIAN HOLLE, KATHERINE MAKAREC, NATALIE LINDEMANN, AMY LEARMONTH, SO YON RIM, PEI-WEN THOMAS HEINZEN, MICHAEL GORDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Our study assessed if student academic variables and a presentation of a success video would have significant impact on factors related to student retention. Results indicated self-reported persistence in school was significantly related to students' self-report of self-efficacy, belongingness, and financial planning. Persistence to remain in school was significantly higher when shown the success video; however this difference did not hold when assessed 10 weeks later.

#### **POSTER 38**

##### **A NEW TEST OF THE TESTING EFFECT: THE EFFECT OF QUIZ FORMAT.**

PATRICK J. MCELROY, DORIS DAVIS (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Previous research on the testing effect has shown that students taking fill-in-the-blank quizzes higher multiple-choice exam scores those taking multiple-choice quizzes. However, students prefer multiple choice quizzes and knowing they can recognize the correct response, rather than recall it. The current study examines the effects on long-term retention of an intermediate quiz type, fill-in-the-blank with a word bank. Results indicate that this format may have some of the advantages of both fill-in and multiple-choice quizzes.

#### **POSTER 39**

##### **IMPLICATIONS OF USE OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS FOR ACADEMIC READING.**

RACHELLE M. CALIXTE, MAZNEEN C. HAVEWALA, NAOMI S. BARON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

A cross-national study of university students' reading practices and platform preferences found that most students would prefer reading in hard copy, if cost were identical for digital materials. Subjects reported completing approximately a third of their academic reading on digital screens, mostly on desktop or laptop computers. Students reported greater difficulty concentrating and greater frequency of multitasking when reading digitally. Results suggest potential learning challenges educators should consider when assigning digital reading materials.

#### **POSTER 40**

##### **DEVELOPMENT OF A LOCAL MEASURE TO ASSESS PSYCHOLOGY KNOWLEDGE**

JEAN KIRNAN, AMANDA QUIJADA, MARY KENNEDY (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

As part of a larger assessment plan to demonstrate achievement of learning outcomes, a Psychology Department developed a local measure of Psychology Knowledge. The instrument yielded a total score and six sub-scores. The total score demonstrated internal consistency and proved valid when correlated with Psychology GPA. Four of the six sub-scores demonstrated appropriate mean differences when comparing students who had taken courses in those topic areas with those who had not taken such courses.

#### **POSTER 41**

##### **VALIDATION OF THE SOCIAL, ACADEMIC, AND EMOTIONAL BEHAVIORAL RISK SCREENER (SAEBRS) STUDENT RATING SCALE**

STEPHANIE IACCARINO, ARIEL MANKIN, MELISSA BOLOGNO, SHANNON RYAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

There are many approaches through which a school may begin to detect symptoms of behavioral and emotional problems. The first step is often the administration of a universal screener. These screeners should be psychometrically sound and be appropriate for the targeted population. Among universal screeners, the Social, Academic, and Emotional Behavior Risk Screener (SAEBRS) - Student Rating Scale (Kilgus, von der Embse, et al., in press) stands out as a useful tool not only because of its psychometric properties, but also because of its student rating scale, which allows students to report their own behaviors.

#### **POSTER 42**

##### **USE OF AN IMMERSIVE EXERCISE TO INCREASE STUDENT AWARENESS OF RISKY DECISION-MAKING**

COLLEEN HANSON (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), WENDY S BECKER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Immersive exercises recreate significant historical events while engaging participants in open reflection and dialogue. Grounded in experiential learning theory, immersive exercises are ideal for helping participants understand situated action in dangerous work contexts, yet are relatively unexplored in psychology. We used visual material and an actual scale terrain model to recreate a wilderness plane crash. Seventy-nine participants provided qualitative and quantitative information; we evaluate the efficacy of the experiential method.

#### **POSTER 43**

##### **CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING AND DEVELOPMENT AMONG UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS**

ALEX WELLS, DANIELA MARTIN, PAULINE GUERIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)



Cultural knowledge and understanding is a key objective of undergraduate education. To assess this, Psychology and non-psychology undergraduate students completed a survey that included the Global Perspectives Inventory. Number of completed credits was also collected. Overall, this study found that undergraduate education contributes to personal identity and how students feel about themselves in multicultural contexts. Psychology students had significantly higher scores on Cognitive Knowing about culture and identity compared with non-psychology students.

#### POSTER 44

##### **HOMELESS, NOT FAITHLESS: ADULT ATTITUDES OF A RETREAT EXPERIENCE**

ERIN N. MORTENSON, MATTHEW A. PARDO, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

It seems more US citizens are becoming homeless in almost all urban settings. The impact of these adults and families may stress social agencies to provide shelter and meals. Still, one area of concern is the need for the spiritual hunger of homeless adults which does not seem to be of interest to most agencies. We assessed homeless participant feedback to a weekend spiritual retreat in terms of the program structure and personal growth.

#### POSTER 45

##### **FEEDING THE FLOCK: COMPARING A RETREAT PROGRAM ACROSS U.S. CITIES**

ALYSSA L. LUBY, MAYRA GUERRERO, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Government and social private agencies have long focused on the physical needs of homeless adult men and women. However, they have ignored the spiritual needs of homeless persons. We assessed from feedback surveys the perceptions of homeless men and women participating in one of 26 U.S. city weekend spiritual retreat programs. We focused on the retreat's workshop and healing impact, as well as retreat structure variables, comparing respondents from similar and different urban settings.

#### POSTER 46

##### **VETERANS: OFFERING A HEALING SPACE THROUGH FAITH COMMUNITY RETREATS?**

MAYRA GEURRERO, TYLER J. HAMILTON, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Homelessness impacts all people, races, and genders. It also impacts the lives of veterans who may recently or in the past returned from combat settings. Programs and government attention to veterans are of current interest; we wondered the impact on homeless vets of a weekend long spiritual retreat, held at one of 26 urban cities in the US. We assessed vet perceptions of the retreat's structure and ability to assist their emotional healing and growth.

#### POSTER 47

##### **HISPANIC YOUTHS' SENSE OF COMMUNITY: A MODERATOR ON INDICATORS OF ATOD USE**

DAVID T. LARDIER JR., M.ED., DAVID T. LARDIER JR., M.ED. (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), MARISA MACDONNELL, ANDRIANA HERRERA, PAULINE GARCIA-REID, ROBERT J. REID (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Hispanic adolescents disproportionately represent youth in urban communities. These youth confront more social problems, live in conflictual homes, and engage in ATOD use. Empowerment theory suggests that adolescents possessing a positive Sense of Community are less likely to engage in deviant behaviors. This study examines the effect SOC has on predictors of ATOD use. Using logistic regression analysis and a plotting technique to examine interaction effects we hope to further understand these relationships and provide recommendations.

#### POSTER 48

##### **"HALLWAY OF DOOM": MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF BULLYING**

MICHELE M. SCHLEHOFER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), DIANA REINOSO PARNELL (WICOMICO PARTNERSHIP FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN), KAITLIN JACKOWSKI (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Photovoice, a qualitative data collection and empowerment tool, was used to capture middle school students' perceptions of bullying. Student photos (N = 124) identified hallways and outside areas of school grounds as unsafe areas. Most students desired bystander intervention, but felt it was lacking. Inconsistent with prior work, the most commonly reported bullying was physical, and most common victim feeling was depression or sadness. These findings have implications for bullying prevention and intervention.

#### POSTER 49

##### **USING BOTH HANDS TO EMPOWER YOUTH AND COMMUNITIES**

KIRSTEN CHRISTENSEN, HE LEN CHUNG, CORINA RAMOS, CAITLIN NEHILA, ALEISA CAMPBELL, KAYLA TAYLOR (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined the impact of a leadership and arts empowerment program on 12 predominantly African-American youth and young adults (average age = 17; 42% male). Results indicate that the program provided a positive turning point in the lives of all youth – particularly in the area of identity development – and created opportunities for them to contribute, create, and lead, as well as connect to caring adults, in their community. Implications of the findings are discussed.

#### POSTER 50

##### **THE PARADOX OF STATE ANTI-BULLYING POLICIES: PROBLEM OF IMPLEMENTATION IS IN THE "FINE PRINT"**

ANDREW MARTINEZ, MSW, KELLY O'CONNOR (DEPAUL

## UNIVERSITY)

Following the passage of Connecticut's anti-bullying legislation (PA 11-232) this study examines policy-level factors that inhibit or enable schools' implementation of anti-bullying and school climate improvement requirements. Semi-structured interviews were conducted, and a statewide survey was administered. Results revealed limitations and new challenges brought forth by this legislation. Five policy-related themes emerged, namely 1) unfunded mandate, 2) simplifying policies, 3) legislating practices, 4) bottom-up policies, and 5) competing policies. Implications for policy development and implementation are discussed.

**POSTER 51****PEERS EDUCATING PEERS ABOUT VIOLENCE PREVENTION, LIFE SKILLS, AND WELL-BEING**

HE LEN CHUNG, ALEXUS PERRY (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ANDRÉ MONDAY, MSW, LSW, DANIELLE JURICIC (MILLHILL CHILD & FAMILY DEVELOPMENT), HANNAH TAGGART, DAN-ANH TRAN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), KIARA PONTON, JABREE PETTAWAY (MILLHILL CHILD & FAMILY DEVELOPMENT)

We examined the effects of peer education programs on 4,780 urban students. Trained high school students facilitated seven workshops on violence prevention. Audience members thought the workshops used an effective approach (peers teaching each other), addressed topics of serious concern, and would help them make responsible choices about risky behaviors (e.g., dating violence). Some workshops were particularly effective for certain student subgroups (e.g., males). Implementation of the program and implications of findings will be discussed.

**POSTER 52****PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST**

NICHOLAS W. TALISMAN, CYNTHIA A. ROHRBECK, PHILLIP J. MOORE (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

Emergency preparedness mitigates negative impacts of natural and human-made disasters on society. This study evaluates whether the Emergency Preparedness Checklist (EPC) is a reliable and valid measure of individual difference in emergency preparedness. In both community and undergraduate samples, the EPC was found to have strong internal consistency and demonstrated concurrent validity with an alternative measure of emergency preparedness. The EPC may inform identification and prevention geared to those at heightened risk from disasters.

**POSTER 53****ACEHNESE REFUGEE WELLBEING: SENSE OF BELONGING, IDENTITY, AND ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS OF SUPPORT**

FAIRUZIANA HUMAM HAMID (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

This study describes the extent to which there is a perception of wellbeing among Acehnese refugees who arrived as adolescent

to the United States. Acehnese refugees were considered as the "new and few" among other major refugee populations in the United States. In particular, the study explores some aspects of wellbeing, including sense of belonging, identity, and the ecological systems of support. The study is conducted by grounded theory method to establish theories based on the studied ethnic population.

Keywords: Acehnese, wellbeing, sense of belonging, identity, ecological systems of support

**POSTER 54****SYSTEM JUSTIFICATION AND MENTAL HEALTH IN JUVENILE JUSTICE-INVOLVED YOUTH**

JACQUELINE YI, CANDIDATE (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

System justification proposes that individuals will perceive society as fair, even if they are disadvantaged. This study explores system justification and its potential associations with mental health for youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Extant literature has established that incarcerated youth, particularly girls, are disproportionately marginalized by the justice system; however, little is known about how they understand their broader social environments and the implications that these views may have for their mental health.

**POSTER 55****THE PREVALENCE OF MEDICALLY ASSISTED TREATMENT AND ASSOCIATED ATTITUDES IN MARYLAND OXFORD HOUSES**

EMILY STECKER, CHRISTOPHER BEASLEY (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Buprenorphine treatment for opioid addiction is controversial in the recovery community. This study aimed to identify and quantify the experienced and perceived stigma of medically assisted therapy in Oxford Houses across Maryland. Overall, the Oxford House residents are accepting of MAT. MAT patients more commonly disclose in their Houses and less so in their recovery meetings.

**POSTER 56****SPIRITUALITY AND HOW IT INFLUENCES COPING WITH PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION AMONG BLACK WOMEN**

SHELTER DZIYA (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

Research suggests that Black women utilize emotion-focused coping such as spirituality to cope with discrimination. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent to which Black women utilize spirituality to cope with discrimination and whether within race differences exist. The current study utilized data from the National Survey of American Life (NSAL). Results showed that spirituality was associated with coping ( $p > .05$ ) however, ethnicity did not moderate the relation between spirituality and coping.

**POSTER 57**

### **GETTING TO SYSTEMIC CHANGE: PSYCHOLOGISTS' MOTIVATIONS IN ENGAGING IN POLICY WORK**

SURBHI GODSAY (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY), JENNIFER HOSLER (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

This poster will examine themes from 79 qualitative interviews with developmental, social, and community psychologists. The study explored psychologists' policy-related careers, including 1) when they first decided to enter policy-related work; 2) what influences led to that involvement; and 3) which prior experiences may have predisposed them to a policy-related career. Findings from this research will help to inform strategies to engage future psychologists in policy-related work.

#### **POSTER 58**

### **UNDERSTANDING THE NON-TRADITIONAL UNDERGRADUATE ENGINEERING EXPERIENCE VIA SEMI STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS**

AUDRIANNA RODRIGUEZ, CLINICAL-COMMUNITY M.A STUDENT, MARIA-ISABEL CARNASCIALI, IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

When entering higher education, nontraditional students' face several challenges that place them at greater risk for attrition. Since education plays an enormous role within the U.S infrastructure; it is imperative that students have the resources necessary for academic success. Semi-structured interviews are being used to explore engineering students' experiences, motivations, and identity in efforts to design programs and services to help nontraditional students reach their degree goals. Results from this work will be used to inform educational policy, teaching methodology, and institutional support services with the aim to address the retention problem.

#### **POSTER 59**

### **THE NATURE, FORM, AND EVOLUTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH FROM 1930 TO 1969**

JEANNA PAGNOTTA, M.S.ED., MELDA UZUN, M.S.ED, M.P.H., ENNIO AMMENDOLA, M.H.C. (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

World War II (WWII) was the largest, most lethal war in history. The present study examined the ways in which the study of psychology was influenced by this crucial historical event. This poster will present the results of a systematic analysis of the key psychological research events during the WWII era (1930 to 1969). Collective and within-decade trends in research methodology and psychology field will be discussed within the sociopolitical context of this era.

#### **POSTER 60**

### **ETHNIC SELF-IDENTIFICATION AND ETHNOCULTURAL EMPATHY: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON OF AMERICA AND TURKEY**

STEPHEN BLAKE RATLIFF (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Ethnocultural empathy is the awareness and understanding of persons from other cultures. It was hypothesized that ethnic minorities will express higher ethnocultural empathy than ethnic majorities. Turkish adults (n=127) and American college students and non-college students (n=116) completed the Scale of Ethnocultural Empathy (SEE; Wang, et al, 2003). An overall significant difference was found between majority and minority ethnic groups,  $F(3, 239)=5.38, p=.000$ , with minority groups expressing more empathy for other groups than majority groups.

#### **POSTER 61**

### **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND THE VOICES OF YOUTH: THE WORLD THEY WANT**

ROSEANNE L. FLORES, VALERIYA BABAKTHORNSBURY, SHARRONE FRANCIS, KITTY HUANG, CRISTEL JALBERT, DANA SEAG (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JOEL ZINSOU (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

On September 25, 2015 the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals were established to ensure the human rights and well-being of all peoples and pursue gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. Using data from the MY World survey the purpose of the present poster is to examine the priorities voiced by youth across low, middle, high, and very high income countries for their future.

#### **POSTER 62**

### **KARMA BELIEFS: FORGIVENESS IN EMERGING ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA.**

CRISTIN PONTILLO, CRISTIN PONTILLO (PACE UNIVERSITY), ANTHONY F. SANTORO (FERKAUF), SUMAN KAPUR, SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY), MAUREEN ALMEIDA, MA

This study examined the relationship between Karma beliefs and forgiveness. Emerging adolescents in India completed a questionnaires that measuring psychosocial variables. A significant relationship was found between Karma beliefs and forgiving others and feeling forgiven by a higher power. Karmic belief remained a significant predictor of feeling forgiven by a High Power after adjusting for age and gender. The concept life as a result of actions, relates significantly to a relationship with a forgiving God.

#### **POSTER 63**

### **MATRIX OF ABILITIES AND PROFESSIONAL TYPES: VERIFICATION OF THE INTERNAL STRUCTURE**

PEDRO ARTHUR ROLDI-FERNANDES, DELBA TEIXEIRA RODRIGUES BARROS (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS)

This is an exploratory study done in 2015 to verify the internal structure of the items of the instrument Matrix of Abilities and Professional Interests (MAPI). The sample consisted of 90 students from Brazilian high schools, aged 16-20. The results revealed that the items together reproduced the six components

of Holland's theoretical model.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

Paper

O'Neill

**COGNITIVE PAPERS: MEMORY II**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

CHAIR: IIONA SCULLY (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

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

**ENHANCING RETRIEVAL-INDUCED FORGETTING BY INCREASING COMPETITION**

CODY W POLACK, SARAH R O'HARA, CHRISTOPHER H SZABO, TIFFANY M KURIAN, FANNIE CHEN, JESSICA S WASSERMAN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Retrieval-induced forgetting illustrates that retrieval practice can be costly. The degree to which retrieval practice of select items suppresses memory of related nonpracticed items has been suggested to depend on the amount of competition (e.g. activation) of these nonpracticed items during retrieval practice. We investigated a number of manipulations during initial study (i.e., verbal production, amount of study for nonpracticed items, and degree of semantic integration) in an attempt to modify competition during retrieval practice.

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

**THE LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF CORRECT AND FALSE RECOGNITION**

MATTHEW SABIA, ALMUT HUPBACH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Visual long-term memory is excellent under some circumstances and prone to error in others. Specifically, subjects often falsely recognize items that are similar but not identical to previously encountered targets, particularly when the targets are not present at test. We investigated how initial false recognitions vs. correct rejections affect target recognition in an additional delayed memory test. Surprisingly, initial false recognitions did not impair target memory, but initial correct rejection promoted subsequent target misses.

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

**SERIAL ORDER EFFECTS ON LONG-TERM EVALUATIONS**

SAMUEL DAY, NINA FARINELLI (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has established that when several stimuli are evaluated in a row, the items earlier in the set tend to be judged more moderately than those that are seen later. However, no research has yet examined whether these biases may have any long term consequences. In our experiment, we find that participants' memories of each item continue to be biased by the

original order of presentation.

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

**COLLABORATIVE INHIBITION IN THE ABSENCE OF EXPOSURE TO THE MEMORIES OF OTHERS**

JUSTINA EKEOCHA (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY, WAYNE, NJ)

Recall productivity is generally lower in collaborative than in nominal group contexts. This effect is attributed to strategy disruption resulting from exposure to the memories of others. The present study tested the hypothesis that inhibition would occur in the absence of exposure to the memories of others. Groups recalled with or without exposure to others' memories. Inhibition was observed in both contexts. Results are discussed in terms of the possible impact of social factors.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

Paper

Cantor

**APPLIED PAPERS 2: LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**8:00am-9:20am**

CHAIR: EMILY HILLY, BA

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

**MORAL DECISION MAKING AND CRIME AVOIDANCE: AN EXAMINATION OF CONSEQUENTIALIST AND DEONTOLOGICAL THINKERS**

EMILY HILLY (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

Research in neuroscience has discovered differences between those who use consequentialism versus deontology as a moral framework. Consequentialists use cognitive reasoning, deontologists use emotionally based universal rules. In the current study we explore which framework will help explain Kohlberg's moral stages. We varied crime severity in scenarios depicting an opportunity for robbery as least, moderate and most extreme. Differences in response patterns emerged as a function of moral hierarchy. Thus, moral alignment explained Kohlberg's stages.

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

**JUROR POSITIONS ON IMPROPER STATEMENTS IN CLOSING ARGUMENTS**

SAMANTHA WILLIS, IN PROGRESS, JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

In the current study we examine jurors' perceptions of improper arguments through the lens of positioning theory. Positioning theory states that strongly positioned individuals will require a

greater number of persuasive arguments in order to move their position compared to weaker positioned individuals. In a mixed design, we examined juror positions on improper arguments in three phases. Our findings support positioning theory and introduce argument context as an important moderating factor in this experimental paradigm.

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

**ETHICS IN INTERVIEWS AND INTERROGATIONS: IDENTIFYING INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS**

LAURE BRIMBAL (JOHN JAY COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), ANGELA JONES (BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has investigated the public's perceptions of interrogation techniques. However, this is the first study to examine public perceptions of investigative interviewing techniques –alternative methods developed to overcome the issue of false confessions tied to harsher interrogation techniques. Participants rated interrogation techniques as least acceptable and effective relative to interrogation techniques. Ethical concerns regarding these techniques varied as a function of right wing authoritarianism and belief in a just world.

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

**AESTHETIC LIKING EXAMINED THROUGH THE LENS OF COMMUNICATION**

MELISSA DOLESE (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER), AARON KOZBELT (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

If we frame art as communication, then applying a linguistic communication model (Grice, 1975) to art viewing may inform aesthetic liking. I developed an artistic communication measure by mapping factors previously shown to influence liking onto Grice's maxims. The Rasch refined measure showed robust and reliable correlations among the survey items. HLM analysis show the maxims and intent have predictive power for liking of images varying in their abstractedness for art-trained and non-trained individuals.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**8:00am-9:15am**

**Symposium**

**Marquis A**

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY: GRADUATE STUDENT INSTRUCTORS**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016  
8:00am-9:15am**

CHAIR: ANNA SCHWARTZ

**STUDENT-CENTERED PEDAGOGY IN GRADUATE-STUDENT INSTRUCTORS: LESSONS FROM THE GRADUATE STUDENT TEACHING ASSOCIATION**

This symposium introduces a theoretical peer-collaboration model for training graduate-student instructors, including course preparation, pedagogy workshops, and group-based mentoring developed by the Graduate Student Teaching Association. We will describe how workshops can provide graduate students with tools for enhancing their pedagogy. We present a framework for team-based course preparation, wherein lesson plans are improved through iterative revisions. We conclude by discussing a group-based mentorship model and its generalizability to other universities.

**Presentations**

**Introduction: The Graduate Student Teaching Association, the Society for the Teaching of Psychology and the resources they provide**

by Christina Shane-Simpson (City University of New York, The Graduate Center)

**Practices for Increasing Classroom Participation**

by Ethlyn Saltzman (City University of New York, The Graduate Center)

**Fostering Good Study Habits**

by Teresa Ober (City University of New York, The Graduate Center)

**Developing a Growth Mindset**

by Ron Whiteman (City University of New York, The Graduate Center)

**The Collaborative Course Preparation as a Framework for Training Adjunct Instructors; The peer-mentorship model**

by Anna Schwartz (City University of New York, The Graduate Center)

**Discussant(s):** Dr Patricia Brooks (College of Staten Island, The City University of New York)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**8:00am-9:15am**

**Symposium**

**Marquis C**

**TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: APA 2.0**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016  
8:00am-9:15am**

CHAIR: DANA S. DUNN

**USING APA'S GUIDELINES 2.0 AND A BENCHMARKING APPROACH TO EXAMINING PROGRAM QUALITY**

DANA S. DUNN (MORAVIAN COLLEGE), SUZANNE C. BAKER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), JANE S. HALONEN (UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA), MAUREEN A. MCCARTHY (KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY)

Dunn et al (2007) advocated quality benchmarks for academic program reviews. The goal of the benchmarking approach is to

assist programs in identifying strengths as well as potential areas for growth and development. Since the publication of Dunn et al., new resources for examining undergraduate programs have become available, most notably the APA Guidelines 2.0. This presentation will use the Guidelines 2.0 as a basis for updating quality benchmarks for academic program review.

#### Reference

Dunn, D.S., McCarthy, M.A., Baker, S., Halonen, J.S., & Hill IV, G.W. (2007). Quality benchmarks in undergraduate psychology programs. *American Psychologist*, 62, 650-670.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**9:30am-10:50am**

**Invited Speaker Westside Ballroom Salons 1 & 2**

**PRESIDENTIAL KEYNOTE SPEAKER: LARRY CAHILL, PHD**  
**Saturday, March 5, 2016**  
**9:30am-10:50am**

CHAIR: TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

#### **SEX INFLUENCES ON BRAIN AND BODY: AN ISSUE WHOSE TIME HAS COME**

LARRY CAHILL (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE)

The past 10-15 years witnessed striking growth in the evidence for potent sex influences on brain function at ALL levels, down to the molecular level. Old biases holding that "sex differences in the brain" simply referred to the hypothalamus and reproductive behaviors, or that they were all due to human culture, or that they were all small and unreliable, are now proven false, though many neuroscientists still cling to them. The domain of emotional memory is no exception. This talk will highlight these developments, with a focus on sex influences on amygdala/stress hormone interactions in long-term memory formation. When one is cognizant of this explosion of evidence, it becomes clear that the status quo in neuroscience, whereby the male subject overwhelmingly serves as equal proxy for the female, is simply no longer scientifically defensible, therefore must be abandoned.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Paper Bellasco-Broadhurst**

**CLINICAL PAPERS II**  
**Saturday, March 5, 2016**  
**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: D. DEPAULO, PH.D.

**11:00am - 11:15am**

#### **DEPRESSION AND BMI LEVELS INFLUENCE INTAKE IN A BUFFET FOLLOWING MOOD MANIPULATION**

QUENTIN KING-SHEPARD (ST. BONAVENTURE

UNIVERSITY), KAYLA CUIFOLO (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), GREGORY PRIVITERA (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

Our hypothesis is intake following a manipulation of mood would be moderated by depression and BMI. The Hamilton Depression Scale was used to measure depression. Hunger and mood were measured using an Affect grid. Participants with depression and obesity showed increases in food intake (calories) following a sadness manipulation more so than control participants. Overall, 'sad' participants did not eat more food; they ate more energy-dense foods, thereby increasing the calories.

**11:20am - 11:35am**

#### **THE BENEFITS OF BASIC MINDFULNESS FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS**

DAN DEPAULO (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE), MIKE MEACHAM, AA (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

A series of studies 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 effect of mindfulness training was shown to be superior to stress management. The implications of these findings will be presented.

**11:40am - 11:55am**

#### **CLINICIANS' MEMORIES FOR EVENTS, REACTIONS, AND BEHAVIORS IN CLIENT CASES**

ERIEENNE R. WEINE, NANCY S. KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Do clinicians tend to misremember clients' disproportionate reactions to events as having been more proportionate to them? Seventy-one clinicians (experts and trainees) completed a recognition task for events (traumatic or everyday), immediate emotional reactions (severe or mildly negative), and behaviors (disordered or distressed) from hypothetical client cases they had read. Clinicians tended to incorrectly recognize false reaction lures that better matched the strength of events or behaviors than the actual reaction. Clinical implications are discussed.

**12:00pm - 12:15pm**

#### **PSYCHOPATHY, AGGRESSION, AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

RICHARD P. CONTI, CHRISTINA BUENO (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined psychopathic traits, aggression, and academic achievement in college students. Overall, psychopathy and aggression were related to academic achievement, but not to the degree expected. Male gender was related to higher rates of self-reported psychopathy and aggression, but not academic achievement. Female participants with higher verbal aggression scores and higher rates of self-reported psychopathy reported higher levels of academic achievement. Implications for further

research are discussed.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Invited Speaker** **Westside Ballroom Salons 1 & 2**

**LEARNING KEYNOTE SPEAKER: ALLEN NEURINGER, PHD**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: JEFFREY A. LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE)

**REINFORCED VARIABILITY AND THE VOLUNTARY OPERANT**

ALLEN NEURINGER (REED COLLEGE)

Operant responses differ in their variability, or predictability -- from easily predictable repetitions to unpredictable, random-like actions. Response variability has many sources, e.g., elicitation by drugs, induction by extinction, and direct reinforcement of specific levels of variation. I will review research on "reinforced variability" and will describe related phenomena in cognition and biology. Emphasis will be on how research on reinforced variability contributes to an understanding of operant behavior generally and the nature of voluntary action.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Symposium** **Jolson**

**SCRA SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGICAL HOME: DOES CLUTTER BUILD CHARACTER?**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: JOSEPH R. FERRARI, PHD (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

**PSYCHOLOGICAL HOME: DOES CLUTTER BUILD CHARACTER?**

Community psychologists focus on understanding the person-context "fit." An important, but underexplored dimension of this is one's psychological home. We present a series of studies, across a number of target populations, to assess by surveys how citizens and college students experience psychological home. Gender differences, as well as the effect of parenthood, possessions, clutter, and sense of community on psychological home will be discussed.

**Presentations**

**STORING STUFF: POSSESSIONS AND PLACE ATTACHMENT**

by KENDALL P. CRUM (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW A. PARDO (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), & JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

**WOMEN HAVE STUFF – MEN HAVE TOYS? GENDER**

**COMPARISONS ON CLUTTER.**

by MATTHEW A. PARDO (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), ERIN N. MORTENSON (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), & JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

**SENSE OF COMMUNITY AND LIFE SATISFACTION: LIFE'S MEANING WITH POSSESSIONS?**

by TRINA N. DAO (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), KENDALL P. CRUM (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), & JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

**MARRIED WITH CHILDREN AND WITH CLUTTER: POSSESSIONS AND FAMILY LIFE**

by ERIN B. BARNICLE (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), MAYRA GUERRERO (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), & JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

**ETHNICITY AND SENSE OF HOME**

by VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), PAMELA SANCHEZ (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), & TIFFANY DANGLEBEN (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

**AGE AND RESIDENCE LENGTH: HOME BY NON-WHITE, URBAN SAMPLES**

by VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ALANA SANDOVAL (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), & DENISE CELESTINO (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

**Discussant(s):** VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Poster** **Westside Ballroom Salons 3 & 4**

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION 2**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**POSTER 1**

**COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE MENTALLY ILL WHO COMMIT CRIMES**

ALICIA FERRIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Previous studies have shown that people with schizophrenia are at an increased risk of being arrested for and convicted of violent crimes compared with people without a mental illness (Eriksson, Romelsjo, Stenbacka, & Tengstrom, 2011). The present study examined college students' attitudes towards mentally ill defendants and found that females, nonwhites, and psychology majors expressed more lenient attitudes on some items from the Attitudes Toward the Insanity Defense Scale (Skeem & DeCicco, 2004).

**POSTER 2**

### **RESPONSES TO PUBLIC DISPLAYS OF AFFECTION IN SAME- AND OTHER-SEX COUPLES**

BRITTANY BENNINGTON, ELIZABETH SACCO, DEBRA HULL  
(WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates imagined same- or other-sex couples engaging in public displays of affection ranging from hand holding to simulated sex, then rated those behaviors. Results suggest that male-male public displays of affection are seen as less appropriate and more sexual, whereas affection between women is seen as similar to affection expressed by a woman and a man. These results may have implications for understanding situations in which disapproval, or even violence, against gay men is likely.

### **POSTER 3**

#### **HOW EMOTION AFFECTS THE PERCEPTION OF CRIMINAL INTENT**

SHANNON DERR, JUSTIN BOWE, CAMILA QUEZADA, ADAM LEVEY, DAVE CASTELLANO (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the effects of primed moods on the perception of an ambiguous crime situation. Specifically, researchers were interested in testing if positive moods would assuage moral judgment (decrease criminal intent in this case) while further bolstering research indicating that negative moods increase it. The data supported this hypothesis. Differences between the four mood conditions (happiness, anger, sadness, and neutral) were found to be statistically significant. The need for mood neutrality induction is discussed.

### **POSTER 4**

#### **DO SCORES ON RIGHT-WING AUTHORITARIANISM AND RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM PREDICT SCORES ON SOCIAL DOMINANCE?**

JOSHUA T. GUMP, RICHARD J. HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, NEW KENSINGTON)

Group differences in obedience to authority and religious fundamentalism can affect interactions between groups. A survey was conducted among undergraduate students enrolled at Penn State University. The results support the notion that right-wing authoritarianism, and religious fundamentalism predict social dominance.

### **POSTER 5**

#### **SELF-ESTEEM AMONG EMERGING ADULTS: EFFECTS OF BIRTH ORDER AND RESIDENTIAL STATUS**

MICHELE VAN VOLKOM (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY),  
ELIZABETH BEAUDOIN (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated factors that affect self-esteem among emerging adults (those age 18-25), such as birth order and year in school. Middle children had significantly higher self-esteem than both oldest and youngest children. Both sophomores and juniors had higher levels of self-esteem than

first year students. Participants who lived in off-campus housing had significantly higher self-esteem than both those living on campus in residence halls, and those living at home and commuting.

### **POSTER 6**

#### **THE EFFECT OF EGO DEPLETION ON PROCRASTINATION**

CHEYENNE STAMBAUGH, RYAN CARRY, ADAM LEVY, MC.  
(ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of ego depletion on self-reported procrastination. Participants crossed out letters from words in provided paragraphs in order to induce an ego depleted state, completed a Stroop task, and filled out a brief questionnaire on procrastination behavior. Ego depleted participants reported more procrastination than participants in the control condition. There was no significant difference between the participants on the Stroop task in either condition.

### **POSTER 7**

#### **MODERN DAY FEMALE PREFERENCES FOR RESOURCES AND PROVISIONING BY LONG-TERM MATES**

TOE AUNG, SUSAN M. HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

As several studies documented women's evolved psychological preference for mates who provide resources and provisioning, we measured the specific types of modern-day resources women tend to prefer given their age and self-perceived mate value. We found that younger and higher mate value women placed more importance on long-term mates who give emotional support and show signs of wealth potential; older women placed more importance on receiving domestic help and gifts that are of financial assistance.

### **POSTER 8**

#### **EFFECTS OF VIDEO GAME AVATAR SIZE ON BODY IMAGE DISSATISFACTION AND FOOD CHOICE**

PATRICK DWYER, IN PSYCHOLOGY (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, L. PHARM (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed video game avatar size on body image and food choice. For males, a "underweight" avatar was associated with the desire to be larger (ideal figure larger than current figure); for females, the "overweight" avatar was associated with the desire to be smaller (ideal figure smaller than current figure). As females experienced larger avatars decreased their choice of foods in a variety of categories (such as gram weight, calories, and carbohydrates).

### **POSTER 9**

#### **ATTACHMENT THEORY AND MOCK JURY DECISIONS**

ALLYSON MELONI (CAMDEN COUNTY COLLEGE), HAROLD I. SIEGEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

While a variety of studies have examined group processes and



the variables that affect individuals within the group context, none has examined the effect of attachment style on the group process of decision making regarding court cases. The present study sought to examine this issue. Results suggest that attachment is related to jury decision making in a group setting.

#### POSTER 10

##### WHAT COLLEGE STUDENTS DON'T KNOW ABOUT SEXUAL ASSAULT

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

Undergraduate participants answered knowledge-based questions about sexual assault, then indicated the extent to which they had been victims or perpetrators of sexual assault, abuse, and harassment. Female and male participants were about equally inaccurate in their knowledge of sexual assault facts, and there was little evidence of clusters of questions participants did or did not know well. Higher knowledge accuracy generally correlated positively with being either a victim or perpetrator of sexual assault.

#### POSTER 11

##### BEING AN ACTIVIST: CONNECTIONS WITH FEMINIST IDENTITY AND IDEOLOGY

JENNIFER J. THOMAS, NINA GRIPPO (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

What motivates individuals to work toward social change? Identification as a feminist and endorsement of feminist beliefs may illuminate why some engage in activism and incorporate being an activist into their identity. College students (N=260) reported on their feminist beliefs, feminist self-identity, activist behaviors, and activist self-identity/orientation. As expected, those who more strongly endorsed feminist ideology and identified as feminist were also more likely to engage in activism and hold an activist self-identity.

#### POSTER 12

##### REVISITING MEDIA RICHNESS THEORY: SOCIAL CUES IMPACT IN A TEXTUAL WORLD

JENICKA HORNING, PSY.D, LEORA TRUB, RICHARD VELAYO (PACE UNIVERSITY)

A sample of 111 undergraduate participants were randomly assigned to text, audio, or video conditions containing message stimuli in four emotional tone categories (affection, aggression, sarcasm, and wit/humor). There was a significant main effect for condition on accuracy scores, with the richest (video) condition generally having highest accuracy scores. While the lean text condition had significantly lowest accuracy, audio and video conditions both yielded similar accuracy; certainty was not impacted by condition.

#### POSTER 13

##### DISABLED FAVORED FOR SKILLFUL AND VERBAL JOB TASKS WHEN USING SYNTHETIC SPEECH

STEVEN E. STERN, HAO T. NGO, KAYLA D. BEEMAN, KAYLA D. GONGLOFF, COURTNEY N. RUBRIGHT (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT 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 higher for job tasks when synthetic speech was used compared to natural dysarthric speech. Synthetic speakers were rated than natural speakers for skillful and verbal job tasks. However synthetic and dysarthric speakers were rated similarly for overall hirability.

#### POSTER 14

##### WORK/LIFE SATISFACTION TRAITS RELATIONSHIP TO HIGH SCHOOL GPA

JOSEPH LIGATO (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated personality scales associated with Work/Life Satisfaction as well as a Leadership scale and their relationship with High School GPA. This was done in order to see whether positive dispositional traits are associated with increases in academic success. Numerous traits were associated with College GPA such as Capacity for Love, Hope, Gratitude, Zest, Curiosity and Leadership. The importance of these findings will be discussed.

#### POSTER 15

##### WAS THAT A SEXUAL ASSAULT? SHOULD A COMPLAINT BE FILED?

ARTHUR FRANKEL, OLIVIA BARBERO, DEBRA CURTIS (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

Was that college student sexually assaulted? Should she file a complaint with the police? How drunk was she? We found that the answers to these questions depended on whether male or female students were answering them after they read one of several descriptions of a sexual encounter that varied in how much alcohol was consumed, whether a former boyfriend or current classmate was involved, and whether the female college student was of legal drinking age.

#### POSTER 16

##### THE EFFECTS OF POWER AND STEREOTYPE THREAT/BOOST ON THE NEGOTIATION STYLES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

LAURA MANGUS, PAIGE CAVALIERE, JASMINE MCCORMICK, WENDY MORRIS (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

Research has shown that stereotype threat negatively affects women's salary negotiation outcomes and positively affects men's. The current study analyzed how power and stereotype threat affects men and women's communication behaviors during negotiation. Results suggest that stereotype threat only affects people who lack power. Men behave more assertively when stereotype boost is present and women behave more assertively

when stereotype threat is absent, but only in ways that do not contradict the female gender role.

#### POSTER 17

##### **THE EFFECT PERCEPTUAL IMPRESSIONS HAVE ON JUDGMENTS OF INFIDELITY**

NATALIE WILSON, JUSTIN COUCHMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The current research examines how an individual's first impressions about another based on observations of a person's physical characteristics contribute to the belief that a relationship breakup was due to infidelity. This study showed whether physical characteristics might lead an individual to attribute one with infidelity.

#### POSTER 18

##### **LGBT FAMILY AND FRIENDS INFLUENCE SAME-GENDER MARRIAGE PERSPECTIVES**

MICHAEL M KNEPP, MICHELLE D. VAUGHAN (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT UNION)

Previous research indicates that salience of LGBT-rights issues within public knowledge has an impact on voting choices (Rhodebeck, 2015). One aspect of this knowledge gain may come from interactions with the LGBT community. 200 students completed a same-gender marriage online study. Results indicated that students with LGBT close friends or family reported more support for same-gender marriage as a civil rights issue. These students were less likely to report traditionalism in their belief structure.

#### POSTER 19

##### **ILLUSORY CORRELATIONS IN MENTAL ILLNESS STIGMA: EXAMINING COGNITIVE MOTIVATION AND SOCIAL GROUP BEHAVIORS**

KATRINA ABERIZK, LEONARD S. NEWMAN (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this research was to examine people's readiness to form an association—specifically, an illusory correlation—between people diagnosed with a mental health condition and negative (especially violent) behaviors in the absence of objective evidence for that association, and to test Stroessner and Plak's (2001) prediction that illusory correlations are stronger when processing levels are moderate. Illusory correlations were not more pronounced for people with mental illness, but the second hypothesis was supported.

#### POSTER 20

##### **ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS INITIATED ONLINE AND OFFLINE AND RELATIONSHIP QUALITY**

ANN ZAK, LOGAN CAREY (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), KYLE DUCLOS (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), SAMANTHA JOHNSON, LAUREN MODELWESKI (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Recent research has investigated who, why and how people look for love on the internet, yet little attention has been paid to the outcomes of online dating (Buchanan, 2015). We predicted that romantic love, friendship love and trust would correlate with relationship satisfaction for those unions formed both online and offline. Results mainly confirmed hypotheses.

#### POSTER 21

##### **REDUCING GENDER IDENTITY BIAS THROUGH IMAGINED INTERGROUP CONTACT**

HELENA RABASCO, CORINNE MOSS-RACUSIN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The current study built upon previous research by experimentally manipulating the gender identity of an applicant in a gender-neutral workplace in order to systematically investigate the scope of gender identity bias in the workplace. Participants rated transgender targets as less likeable and hireable and reported more social distance from them than the equivalent cisgender (i.e., non-transgender) targets. Completing an imagined intergroup contact (IIC) intervention increased ratings of all targets' hireability regardless of gender identity, but likeability and social distance were unaffected by IIC.

#### POSTER 22

##### **PERSONALITY TYPES IN CORRELATION WITH MATE-POACHERS**

TAYLOR KOTARY, RACHEL DINERO, MICHAEL HOLDREN (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This study was performed in order to decipher what personality types are correlated with mate-poaching. Mate-poaching was defined as behavior intended to attract someone who is already in a romantic relationship. For this study, a survey of 177 questions was given to Cazenovia College students and people via Facebook. Attractiveness, meanness, interpersonal manipulation, callous affect, erratic lifestyle, anti-social behaviors, and narcissism were all positively correlated with mate-poaching.

#### POSTER 23

##### **EVIDENCE FOR PRO-CUCKOLDRY TACTICS IN HETEROSEXUAL MALES: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF AN INTERLOPER**

JAMES MORAN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), T. JOEL WADE (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), BARRY X. KUHLE (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Recent literature on cuckoldry has focused on anti-cuckoldry tactics such as sperm competition and testes size (e.g., McKibin et al., 2011). However, there is a dearth of research examining pro-cuckoldry tactics. The current research explored whether men instinctively target certain mated women for short-term affairs, hence cuckolding certain men. We found that males do exhibit pro-cuckoldry behavior, by choosing a female to hook-up with when her partner is significantly lower in attractiveness than she.

**POSTER 24****PERCEPTIONS OF WARMTH AND COMPETENCY OF WOMEN OF COLOR IN LEADERSHIP**

MELISSA AGUILAR, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Researchers explored Women of Color in Leadership would be perceived as more or less competent and warm than White Women. Each participant receives an email either signed from a White, Black, or Hispanic Woman. Participants answered questions regarding their perception of the Superiors characteristics. Results found that all Women were low on warmth. White and Hispanic Women were seen as higher on competence than Black Women who were seen as significantly lower in competence.

**POSTER 25****BODY IMAGE ACROSS THE RACES**

JENNIFER DENISON (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY-ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN, JACOB BENFIELD (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY-ABINGTON)

Body image is a prevalent subject in a variety of cultures. However, it is especially salient in Western society. The researcher wanted to study the extent of differences in body image across several racial backgrounds and how Social Physique Anxiety and Self-Esteem affects Body Perception and Ideal Body Image. The results show a significant correlation between SPA and Ideal Body Image. In addition, African Americans tend to wish for a smaller ideal body image when compared to Whites.

**POSTER 26****CLIMATE OF CHANGE: PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIORS**

ALISON KAHN, CHAMPIKA SOYSA (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

We studied socio-environmental influences and environmental attitudes (beliefs and concerns about climate change) as predictors of pro-environmental behaviors (PEBs) in 232 college students. Cultural capital, concerns about climate change, and harmony predicted PEBs. In addition, concerns about climate change mediated the relationships between cultural capital and both general and student PEBs. Beliefs about climate change mediated the relationship between cultural capital and student PEBs. Our findings could inform efforts to increase PEBs in college students.

**POSTER 27****CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN SELF-COMPLEXITY: A COMPARISON OF THE U.S. AND SOUTH KOREA**

AASHIKA SUSEENDRAN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), HANNAH KRAYNAK, DAVID E. CASTELLANO (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), SUN W. PARK (KOREA UNIVERSITY), AARON A. SHILLING (THE COLLEGE OF IDAHO), CHRISTINA M. BROWN

(ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Self-complexity, a measure of self-concept structure consisting of number of self-aspects (e.g., identities) and self-aspect overlap, was compared in the United States and South Korea. Participants from South Korea had more self-aspects and overall self-complexity, as well as somewhat more self-aspect overlap, compared to participants from the United States. Cultural differences in self-construal (e.g., interdependence, independence) were not responsible for these differences in self-complexity.

**POSTER 28****POWER POSING AND ITS EFFECT ON ONE'S PERCEIVED ATTRACTIVENESS AND SELF-EFFICACY**

TIMOFEY VELENCHUK, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN, JACOB A. BENFIELD (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Research shows that "power posing" can change people's thoughts and attitudes by altering their body chemistry and behavior. Here we examined whether "power posing" can affect people's perception of their own attractiveness and their self-efficacy. Participants were asked to stand in certain power or non-power positions. We found that participants who "power posed" changed their own perception of attractiveness on certain traits and had higher self-efficacy.

**POSTER 29****HOW FEEDBACK EFFECTS PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN DEPLETED INDIVIDUALS**

ORLANDO MAURICE WHITTINGTON JR., JACOB A. BENFIELD (PENN STATE ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

This study explored the effects success and failure oriented feedback had on altruistic helping in depleted individuals. Past works have also found ample evidence that failure can sometimes result in decreases in effort. To test this participants performed a Stroop task and then received either positive negative or no feedback about their performance. They were then given general and specific situations where they could participate in altruistic helping

**POSTER 30****FOCUS ON YOURSELF – DOES IT BRING HAPPINESS?**

LING-CHUAN CHU (QUINEBAUG VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This research examined the relationship between the self-related concepts and happiness. Three short studies were used to find the self concepts among community colleges, the relationship between self concepts and perceived happiness, and focusing on others and happiness. It was found that thinking about self lowered perceived happiness. The feel-good, do-good phenomenon can be reversed by thinking of others and doing things for them to synthesize happiness.

**POSTER 31**

### **AT FACE VALUE: EFFECTS OF RACE, GENDER, AND AFFECT ON PERSON PERCEPTION**

REBECCA ARCIDIACONO, ALAINA BAKER, JOLIE WORMWOOD, LAUREN SEARS, JUSTIN KOPEC, LISA BARRETT, KAREN QUIGLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Participants saw and rated neutral faces that varied in race and gender while we simultaneously presented affective faces outside of their awareness using continuous flash suppression. Results revealed that neutral faces were rated as more trustworthy and less dangerous when paired with suppressed smiling faces than with suppressed scowling faces, regardless of the race or gender of the seen neutral face. In addition, race and gender interacted to influence ratings of perceived dangerousness and trustworthiness.

### **POSTER 32**

#### **CAN BEING EXCLUDED CAUSE UNCONSCIOUS MIMICRY?**

KELLY HUVANE, KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Unconscious mimicry may be used to satisfy the human need for belonging. In the present study, a video-taped confederate was presented for imitation because today we live in a digitized social environment. Our results indicate that ostracized participants were more likely to unconsciously mimic the confederate than non-ostracized participants. The effects of the ostracism were nullified according to the post-video scales. This research extends the unconscious mimicry literature to include mimicry of video recorded confederates.

### **POSTER 33**

#### **THE EFFECTS OF RACE AND AREA OF LIVING ON FIRST IMPRESSIONS**

NIA HENRY, NIA HENRY, KEITH FEIGENSON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

In this study, we examined the effects of race and geographic locations on first impressions. Participants viewed several pictures of Caucasians and African-Americans in rural and urban environments. After viewing each photo, the participants rated those photos on Likert scales measuring friendliness and approachability. Our hypothesis was people would make more positive assumptions about Caucasian people in both environments. While there were no effects of race, we did observe an effect of location on ratings.

### **POSTER 34**

#### **HISPANIC FACES: HOW HIGHER EDUCATION IMPACTS STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF DIVERSE CULTURES**

MARIA TERESA DE GORDON, ED.D., COLLEEN MCDONOUGH, RAMONA PALMERIO-ROBERTS (NEUMANN UNIVERSITY)

This paper evaluates foreign language learners who are studying

introductory/intermediate levels of Spanish, and psychology students' stereotypes about different Hispanic faces. The findings show that the more exposure one has to diversity, the less likely they are to adhere to societally conditioned stereotypes of specific groups of people. For this reason, higher education curriculum should continue to include classes that educate the student body about the diversity that exists in the world.

### **POSTER 35**

#### **AVOIDING THREATS: TESTING A CURVILINEAR RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SENSORY CAPACITY AND AVOIDANCE ORIENTATION**

LEANDRA C. INFANTE (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO), LEANDRA C. INFANTE, KELLY JONES (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO), EMILY R. BOVIER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO), ADAM J. FAY (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO)

The purpose of this study was to elucidate the relationship between sensory function and approach versus avoidance motivations in a sample of college students. Participants completed tests of olfactory and taste perception, along with a line bisection task implemented to characterize general motivational orientations. Results indicated a quadratic effect of sensory ability on avoidance motivation. This is consistent with the theory that avoidance strategies may serve as compensatory mechanisms related to unreliable threat-detection sensory cues.

### **POSTER 36**

#### **FONT FOR HIRE: DOES DISFLUENCY LEAD TO ADVERSE PERCEPTION?**

ALYSSA RAE GOGEL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN, SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY JACOB A. BENFIELD, SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Previous research has shown that atypical fonts have created a different perception and greater retention of information. This study is focused on how font type can affect how people perceive job applicants. The results showed significance in viewing a typical job higher than others and that font matters in hire-ability and organizational fit; future work can occur looking at a thousands of fonts and their effects, and how factors other than qualifications can affect hiring.

### **POSTER 37**

#### **SOUR ON DATING? MAYBE IT'S THE LEMONADE: EMBODIED METAPHORS OF SWEET AND SOUR**

CAITLIN RENEE FIGIEL, CEARA SCANLON, KEVIN MCKILLOP, ANTON KOLYABIN, CHRISTY LITTLEFIELD, ALEX LUCAS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

In partial support and extension of previous research on embodied metaphors, we found that activating the sour metaphor by having subjects drink a sour drink decreased subjects' ratings

of the degree to which they enjoy dating, but activating the sweet metaphor by having subjects drink a sweet drink did not increase their ratings of enjoyment.

#### **POSTER 38**

##### **VARIATIONS IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES AMONG WOMEN OF DIFFERENT RACES AND CLASSES**

JADE WEAVER, JOCELYN ROBINSON, LARRY Z. DAILY  
(SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

The present research was intended to explore the relationship between women of different races and socioeconomic statuses and how these factors might influence leisure choice. Because of the large differences in sample size across the racial categories, differences in leisure activities could not be examined. Results indicated that lower-income white women were more likely to participate in outdoor activities than upper-income white women. This is because outdoor activities are likely free.

#### **POSTER 39**

##### **ALEXANDER MIGHT GET A'S, BUT COLE WILL BE MORE CREATIVE**

JOHN E. WAGGONER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY),  
JESSICA VANDERPOOL, BS

Thirty-nine participants rated thirty-seven male and female first names on scales assessing how popular and creative individuals having those names would be and how favorable they found the names themselves to be. Results indicated that the names had different profiles across the three scales. Findings are discussed in relationship to prior studies documenting name-based expectations for academic success, and suggest that prior findings are specific to academic expectations rather than global preferences for the names.

#### **POSTER 40**

##### **DOES AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING CORRELATE WITH AUTHORITARIANISM IN THE CHILD?**

JACQUELINE BRYERS, LAUREN MILLER, ALLENE SHIH,  
AVERY SPIESS, REBECCA WEINER (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Past research indicates that there is a relationship between parental authoritarianism and authoritarian parenting, however, research has yet to examine whether authoritarian parenting correlates with authoritarianism in the child. We collected measures of authoritarianism and parental styles that these individuals were exposed to in 257 participants, including liberal arts students and their family members. We found that authoritarian parenting positively correlates with later authoritarianism, as well as aspects of authoritarianism.

#### **POSTER 41**

##### **WHO DO WE PRETEND TO BE ON-LINE? PERSONALITY PORTRAYAL ON FACEBOOK**

DANIELLE TARANTINO, GRACE MANTE, KRISTA NUGENT,  
ARNO KOLZ (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study aimed to see if people's "online" personality differed from their "offline" personality, and what might predict such discrepancies. Big Five scores from the NEO-FFI were compared to those generated by computer software which examines an individual based on their Facebook "likes". Several predictors of discrepancies between people's personality as measured by the NEO-FFI and the software were discovered.

#### **POSTER 42**

##### **RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN HYPERMASCULINITY**

DANIELA E. KELLIHER, JASON F. SIKORSKI, PH. D.,  
ADELINA M. VILLANTI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Participants consisted of 265 male undergraduate students who completed self-report measures assessing traditional masculinity and hypermasculinity. Black participants reported higher levels of hypermasculinity compared to their White counterparts by describing experiencing greater pressure to display toughness through violence and the restriction of emotions. Future research should include larger and more diverse samples to examine which social factors interact with racial identity to predict hypermasculine tendencies using more sophisticated statistical models.

#### **POSTER 43**

##### **DAILY DIARY STUDY OF LGBT MICROAGGRESSIONS ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS**

CHU KIM-PRIETO, COLE PLAYTER, MARIA PHILLIPS, MATT KLUBECK, MARIA LARKIN, LEANNE DAVIDSON, KRISTEN HASSENKAMP, CARA JENSON (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This 14-day daily diary study investigated the occurrence of microaggressions on a college campus. Eighty-six participants were recruited to participate in daily checklist study. Results indicate that all but three participants experienced or witnessed at least one microaggression during the study period. The mean number of microaggressions were 13 (SD = 14.56). The experience of microaggressions varied widely across individuals, with the number of microaggressions reported varying from  $n = 0$  to  $n = 82$ .

#### **POSTER 44**

##### **RACE AND MANHOOD**

ADELINA M. VILLANTI, JASON F. SIKORSKI, DANIELA E. KELLIHER (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

251 male college students served as participants and completed standardized self-report measures of hypermasculine tendencies. Participants who were racial minorities other than Asian displayed higher scores than Whites or Asians on multiple measures of hypermasculinity. In addition, Asians tended to report experiencing particular pressure to achieve at work compared to other racial groups. Future research should recruit a more diverse sample to profile similarities and differences in how different men live in a gendered society.

**POSTER 45****DRAWING BREATH: EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRAWING, MOOD REPAIR, AND RSA**

MICHAEL IANELLO, JENNIFER DRAKE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CUNY)

Research has shown that drawing improves mood and it does so when used to distract from negative feelings rather than express negative feelings. Does drawing also have psychophysiological benefits? Consistent with previous research, we found that positive and negative affect improved the most when using drawing to distract from negative feelings. Drawing to distract increased RSA (an indicator of adaptive emotion regulation) more than drawing to express demonstrating that drawing also has psychophysiological benefits.

**POSTER 46****SOCIAL SUPPORT AND HYPERMASCULINITY: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY**

MAGGIE R. ALBRIGHT, JASON F. SIKORSKI, PH. D., JORDYN N. BESCHEL (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined how involvement in intercollegiate athletics and displaying traits consistent with hypermasculinity are predictive of men's perceptions of receiving social support. 250 male college students participated by completing self-report questionnaires. Results revealed that athletes do not perceive as much familial support as non-athletes while men who view danger as exciting perceive more familial support.

**POSTER 47****DELECTABLE DESSERT OR DELICIOUS DRINK? GUILT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF FOOD FORM**

CHRISTINE MCBRIDE, HOLLY ALEKSONIS, MEGAN BLOSSER, MADELINE BROWN, HALEY KANE (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

This study examined the effects of food form, social setting, and meal type on guilt. Participants viewed images of solid foods and beverages while imagining themselves in a given scenario (alone vs with friends) and (snack vs lunch), and reported the guilt they would experience ingesting the product. Only food form had a significant effect on guilt with participants reporting increased guilt from solid foods. The role of satiety in determining food-related guilt is discussed.

**POSTER 48****REMINDING ME ABOUT GOD MAKES YOU GUILTIER**

MICHAEL J GREENSTEIN (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY)

In two experiments, we examined the effect of priming someone with a religious concept on sentencing decisions. In both experiments, participants were given either a religious prime (e.g. god) or a non-religious prime. Participants primed with religious

concepts gave harsher sentences in a sentencing decision task than people who were primed with neutral concepts. Additionally, the effect of religious primes may be greater for self-reported atheists than for people who follow a religion.

**POSTER 49****EFFECTS OF PARTICIPANT PARENTING STATUS ON STEREOTYPES OF PARENTS AND NON-PARENTS**

VINCENT CIACCIO, CAITLIN A. BRONSON, RICHARD J. CONTRADA (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Parenting status-linked stereotypes have received little attention. This study examined how participants' parenting status affects stereotyping of target groups who differ by parenting status. 572 Mechanical Turk participants rated childless, childfree, and parent targets with respect to competence and warmth. Results showed some pro-ingroup bias among parent and childfree, but not childless, participants in either warmth or competence. Findings are discussed in terms of previous parenting status stereotype literature.

**POSTER 50****GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PERCEPTION OF OTHERS' EMOTIONS ON FACEBOOK**

GINA MARIE MATHEW, KIMBERLY GOONIE, RACHEL PARROCO, CAROLINE KELLEY (BARUCH COLLEGE, CUNY)

This study examined between-gender differences in perception of emotions expressed in Facebook posts. Preliminary results suggest that females more than males perceived emotions "Joy" and "Anger" at higher rates, and posts expressing "Joy," "Anger," "Surprise," and "Sadness," as more intense. Since social media-based communication is ubiquitous, gender differences in interpreting online emotional content may affect one's psychological well-being as well as effective communication within and between genders in online activities, including e-therapy and advertising.

**POSTER 51****HEAR NO EVIL, SEE NO EVIL: THE EFFECT OF AUDITORY AND VISUAL STIMULI ON PERCEPTIONS OF VIOLENCE AND FEELINGS OF AGGRESSION**

SYDNEY HOFFMAN, EMMIE REESE, GRETCHEN SECHRIST (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examined the effects of auditory and visual stimuli on perceptions of violence and personal aggression. Participants were exposed to an auditory, visual, or auditory-visual violent film clip and then their perceptions of violence and personal feelings of aggression were measured. Results indicated that perceptions of violence were higher in the auditory condition, followed by visual, as compared to the auditory-visual condition. Participants also reported feeling more aggressive in the visual and auditory conditions.

**POSTER 52**

### **DANGEROUSNESS STEREOTYPE AND STEREOTYPE THREAT RELATED TO PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDER**

JOSEPH C. PEHM, JOSEPH C. PEHM (SMITH COLLEGE), JOHN H. HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE), DEBRA B. HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate participants defined five DSM-5 diagnoses, then evaluated them on 11 items, including measures of dangerousness stereotype and stereotype threat. Diagnosis of schizophrenia was related to dangerousness stereotype, while diagnoses of schizophrenia and antisocial personality disorder were related to stereotype threat. Dangerousness stereotype and stereotype threat were positively correlated with accuracy of DSM-5 diagnosis definitions; items such as perceived personal responsibility for having a disorder correlated negatively with accuracy of DSM-5 diagnosis definitions.

#### **POSTER 53**

### **AM I GROSS? DO YOU THINK SO TOO?**

ANTONIO J. HASTIE, ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

We tested whether men and women differed in their ratings of their own and others' attractiveness when rating a set of potentially disgusting (e.g., picking teeth) and inappropriate (e.g., scratching armpits) behaviors. Women were significantly more negative judging their own attractiveness in disgusting situations compared to men and were significantly more negative compared to men judging women. We also found significant contextual effects (whether alone, in public, or on a date) on these self-judgments.

#### **POSTER 54**

### **POSITIVE EMPATHY AND NEGATIVE EMPATHY RELATE TO DIFFERENT REGULATORY FOCI**

MICHAEL R ANDREYCHIK, ELIZA LEWIS, AMANDA MASSAKER, DEANNA MARTINELLI, JENNIFER MEZZAPELLE, TEAH HAYWARD, EMMA BYRNE, ALEX KIMBLE (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

The current project integrates existing work demonstrating the separability of positive empathy and negative empathy with scholarship on regulatory focus. Whereas positive empathy was associated with greater dispositional approach motivation, approach-related personality variables, and greater helping when appeals were framed in terms of helping others approach positive end-states, negative empathy was associated with greater dispositional avoidance motivation, avoidance-related personality variables, and greater helping when appeals were framed in terms of helping others avoid negative end-states.

#### **POSTER 55**

### **GENDER DIFFERENCES IN DISGUST SENSITIVITY CONFIRMED BY META-ANALYSIS**

JAMES CILENTO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), KYLE DECKMEN, ALEXANDER SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Research on adult disgust sensitivity has consistently shown gender differences (women higher). We investigated the extent of these differences with a meta-analysis on the two most commonly used scales: Disgust Scale-Revised (N=48,549) and Three-Domain Disgust Scale (N=7617). We found moderate to high effect sizes for gender difference from both scales (DSR  $d=0.691$ , TDDS  $d=0.599$ ) with near-universal directionality of women scoring higher than men. Sexual disgust showed the largest difference and moral disgust the smallest.

(75 words)

#### **POSTER 56**

### **AFFECT CHANGES UNDER MORTALITY SALIENCE: AN INDEPENDENT CONFIRMATION THAT TERROR MANAGEMENT IS NOT AFFECT-FREE**

JESSICA LOPEZ (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), AARON WICHMAN (WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY)

Hundreds of studies using Mortality Salience Inductions have failed to find general negative affective consequences. Lambert et al. (2014) recently found that individuals experience affect changes when thoughts of their mortality were made salient. When we tested the effects of Mortality Salience and Dental Pain on specific emotions, compared with a neutral control, we found that both MS and the aversive control caused reliably higher Fear and Anxiety, providing further support Lambert et al.'s findings.

#### **POSTER 57**

### **AN EXPERIMENTAL EXAMINATION OF OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE, RELIGIOSITY, SENSATION SEEKING, AND THE AUTO SENSORY MERIDIAN RESPONSE (ASMR).**

CHRISTOPHER T BUCHHOLZ, KATHRYN DUGGAN, TORI BEARD, MEGAN MILLER, DIANE NGUYEN, VICTORIA PETERSON, REBECCA SMITH, ALLISON SMITH (ROANOKE COLLEGE)

ASMR is a controversial phenomenon where individuals report a tingling sensation to various auditory or visual "triggers". To date, no experimental studies have been conducted on this phenomenon. Participants randomly assigned to ASMR conditions reported significantly more tingling sensations than those in the deep relaxation condition. Interestingly, participants with lower levels of experience seeking and openness to experience, yet higher levels of introversion and religiosity are more likely to experience ASMR.

#### **POSTER 58**

### **THE AFFECTS OF MOOD ON EMOTION RECOGNITION**

CHRISTOPHER MATASE, JACOB BENFIELD, MICHAEL BERSTEIN (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 a group that was primed with sadness, a group that primed with happiness and a control group. The two groups were then asked to complete an RME test. The RME items were categorized into different groupings based on the emotion shown. It was hypothesized that the emotion manipulations would cause differences in RME total scores as well as differences in specific categories of RME faces. 2 X 3 ANOVAs comparing Sex of Participant (male/female) X Emotion Condition (control/sad/happy) were conducted on the different RME accuracy calculations.

#### POSTER 59

##### **I'M NOT MY DISORDER: THE EFFECTS OF MENTAL ILLNESS ON FRIENDSHIPS**

SAMANTHA JOERG, KRISTIN HENKEL, MARY E. DUFFY  
(UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This study explored the impact of mental illness, on friendships in individuals between the ages of 18 and 22 by assessing the likelihood that a person would react in each of fourteen proposed ways to a friend's disclosure of depression or anorexia nervosa. Results suggest that gender, diagnosis, and whether participants already knew someone with a mental illness affected participants' beliefs about how they would respond to finding out about a friend's mental illness.

#### POSTER 60

##### **PERSONALITY, CULTURE AND MAGICAL THINKING**

COLE A. QUINLAN, RUSSELL J. WEBSTER, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN, JACOB A. BENFIELD (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

This study investigates how personality and demographic variables impact magical ideation and paranormal belief, as well as the interaction between said factors. Results show consistently higher scores on magical thinking measures among the Indian sample compared to the American sample. Sex and age are also found to be significant, with women generally scoring higher than men and magical thinking decreasing with age. Personality, assessed via Big Five traits, was found to explain additional variance.

#### POSTER 61

##### **MATE-VALUE THREAT PREDICTS WOMEN'S ATTITUDES TOWARD MAKE-UP, COSMETIC SURGERY, AND SEX**

JANELLE SHERMAN, JILL CASAZZA, JULIE LONGUA PETERSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

The current research examined how females respond to feedback that threatens their value as a mate. Female participants exposed to the mate-value threat (vs. control) condition reported significantly lower state self-esteem and were willing to pay significantly more for make-up products. Narcissism moderated the effect of condition on additional dependent variables. Participants high in narcissism significantly increased their acceptance of cosmetic surgery and

noncommittal sex in the mate-value threat condition (vs. control).

#### POSTER 62

##### **PREDICTING SEXUALIZATION IN UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENTS**

BRYAN MICHAEL WHITE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARMOUTH), JUDITH E. SIMS-KNIGHT (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), RAYMOND A. KNIGHT (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

This study looked at PPI self centered impulsivity and callousness and whether they added variance to Knight and Sims-Knight (2003, 2004)'s model of predictors of sexual coercion among male and female college students. Hierarchical regressions were conducted and revealed significant difference in predictors among college males and females. The results of this study suggest that sexual preoccupation may be a better measure of sexualization for men and sexual compulsivity for women.

#### POSTER 63

##### **SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS IN ATTRACTION: EROTIC LITERATURE AND POTENTIAL SEXUAL PARTNERS**

JONATHAN RUBEN MENDOZA MUNOZ (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON CAMPUS), JONATHAN RUBEN MENDOZA MUNOZ (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), JACOB A. BENFIELD, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

It was proposed that men and women's perception of potential sexual partners could be altered with sexual content found in literature and imagery. We attempted to alter the attraction of potential sexual partners by exposing erotic literature to both men and woman. An online study was conducted in which participants read non-erotic or erotic literature, followed by rating attractiveness of an adult woman. Altered attraction of sexual partners was confirmed for men more than women.

#### POSTER 64

##### **POLICE APOLOGIES AND BLACK AMERICAN FORGIVENESS**

BRIAN M. JOHNSTON (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MASI NOOR (LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES UNIVERSITY), MELODY CHAO (THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY), DEMIS E. GLASFORD (JOHN JAY COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We hypothesized that apologies from a perpetrator group that recognize victim group identity and victim group's unique suffering are more likely to increase forgiveness toward that perpetrator group. We manipulated these factors in police apology messages toward Black Americans and found support for our hypotheses. Mediation analyses demonstrated that victim identity recognition increased Black Americans' forgiveness of the police because of increased value in the police-community relationships, and decreased perceptions of exploitation risk.



**POSTER 65****DOES REJECTION AFFECT SELF-REPORTED SOCIAL AND PARASOCIAL ENGAGEMENT AMONG NARCISSISTIC PARTICIPANTS?**

LINDSEY LEIGH OSTERMAN, MICHALLA B. BRAFORD, ALEXANDER L. CARR, ANDREW T. PETERSON (ROANOKE COLLEGE)

Participants completed personality measures before or after a rejection or failure prime. Before priming, narcissism was positively correlated with both need to belong and tendency to get ones feelings hurt, and unrelated to parasocial engagement. Following rejection priming, narcissism was uncorrelated with need to belong and hurt feelings, and negatively correlated with parasocial engagement. These findings are consistent with findings on narcissists' reactions to rejection and extend research on similarities between social and parasocial relationships.

**POSTER 66****THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ROAD RAGE AND SOCIAL IDENTITY**

TALEBA N. BROWN, DAVID HUTSON (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY-ABINGTON)

Road rage" is an uncontrolled anger that results from an incident involving an automobile which leads to behaviors intended to harm people or property. As stated Road Rage is an "uncontrolled" emotion that drivers experience behind the wheel, the question is that people who have calm or optimistic personalities, is getting behind the steering wheel causes drivers to be aggressive or have startling angry behaviors? Is the individual particularly aggressive or have a mental disorder?

**POSTER 67****AGGRESSION ATTRIBUTED TO POLICE OFFICERS: DUE TO RACIAL STEREOTYPES?**

MARY WOZNICKI (PENN STATE ABINGTON), MARY WOZNICKI, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

We tested perceptions of police aggression as a function of target-race and SDO. Participants' SDO levels were assessed. They then read about a white or black police officer engaging in ambiguously hostile behaviors and rated the target on aggression. While low and high SDO participants rated the white-target equally on hostility, high SDO rated the black-target as less aggressive than did low SDO participants. Results are discussed in terms of perceptions of police officers.

**POSTER 68****THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL ATTRIBUTION BIAS: WHOSE POLITICAL BELIEFS ARE RATIONAL?**

RACHEL S. RUBINSTEIN, STEPHEN E. KILIANSKI, LEE JUSSIM (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY--NEW BRUNSWICK)

This research provided evidence for the epistemological

attribution bias (EAB), which we define as the tendency to attribute one's own beliefs to logic while attributing others' beliefs to emotion and what authority figures promulgate. Attributions of political beliefs to logic, emotion, and what authority figures promulgate followed linear patterns of less favorable attributions as the target's social distance from the self increased. This suggests that the EAB is a self-enhancement bias.

**POSTER 69****HOW LONGEVITY OF MENTOR RELATIONSHIP YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND YOUTH OUTCOMES.**

SOFIA GOLTSBERG (CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE), WARREN REICH (CUNY HUNTER)

This study examines how different child and mentor characteristics collaborate to explain the duration of a mentor/mentee match. Some variables included in this study are youth intrinsic and extrinsic school motivation, mentor life engagement (how important a mentor's goals and activities are to him/herself) and mentor optimism upon entering the match. Our analysis shows that there is a significant negative correlation between mentor optimism and duration of the match.

**POSTER 70****EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF A THREATENING RIVAL ON MEMORY FOR EVOLUTIONARILY RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS.**

DIANE NGUYEN, CHRIS BUCHHOLZ, REBECCA SMITH (ROANOKE COLLEGE), HALEY GOODES (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), CHARIS FLAMBURIS, ASHLEY HAYZLETT, NICHOLAS WEIRUP, VICTORIA PETERSON, KATHRYN DUGGAN (ROANOKE COLLEGE)

Evolutionary psychology indicates that women look for cues of men's dominance and status, while men tend to focus on physical attractiveness (Buss, 1989). Previous studies have demonstrated that we feel threatened when a rival possesses characteristics our mate desires (Buunk & Dijkstra, 2004). Participants in our study were more likely to recall characteristics that indicate high mate value in rivals. This effect was even greater for participants who rated themselves as having low mate value.

**POSTER 71****EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS EFFECTS ON MORAL REASONING**

ROBERT NUTT (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN, JACOB A. BENFIELD (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

This study describes the relationship between Emotional Intelligence (EI) and morally difficult situations. 121 participants were recruited to take an online study (70 women, 51 men). The Trait Meta-Mood Scale was used to assess EI and the classic trolley dilemma was used as the morally questionable situation. Findings show that people who have higher EI levels are less likely to make morally difficult decisions than those who have

lower EI levels.

## POSTER 72

### ONE PERSON'S BIOPHOBIA IS ANOTHER'S BIOPHILIA.

BENJAMIN CHERIAN, JAKE BENFIELD (PENN STATE ABINGTON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to extend research on restorative natural sounds by using physiological measures while testing the potentially detrimental effect of predatory sounds. Participants were exposed to a disgust inducing video and then to one of five soundscapes : no sound, birdsong, coyotes, thunder, or bees. Results indicated that natural sounds provided the greatest recovery using both self-report and heart rate while also highlighting the potential detrimental effects of natural threat sounds.

## POSTER 73

### EXPLORING FULL TIME STUDENTS AND THE NECESSITY TO WORK

MIKHAIL CHERTOV, JACOB A. BENFIELD, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Students often spend more hours working while less hours studying for college. It is not uncommon for students, especially in low socioeconomic communities, to work full-time while also being full-time students (Smart, Kelley, & Conant, 1999). We will be exploring how this impacts students' academic performance.

## POSTER 74

### THE ROLE OF RACE AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ON SHOOTING DECISIONS

SAMANTHA MOORE-BERG, ANDREW KARPINSKI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), E. ASHBY PLANT (FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined suspect race and socioeconomic status (SES) on shooting decisions during a first-person shooter bias task. Participants were faster to shoot armed high-SES Black than armed high-SES White suspects and were faster to respond "don't shoot" for unarmed high-SES White than unarmed high-SES Black suspects. No race differences appeared in the low-SES conditions—responses were generally similar to high-SES Black suspects. Here we highlight the importance of both race and SES on shooting decisions.

## POSTER 75

### CYBERBULLYING: THE POWER OF ANONYMITY IN THE SOCIAL MEDIA REALM

COREY ROSEMAIRI FALLS, KATHLEEN MICHELE BAER (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND)

Recent research has demonstrated the negative psychological impact social networking sites have on users' social anxiety (e.g., Pierce, 2009), and cyberbullying (e.g., More, Nakano, Enomoto, and Suda, 2012). The present study focuses on cyberbullying in

an anonymous context. A between-subjects experimental design, where participants either observed cyberbullying or observed a negative conversation, demonstrated that anonymously observing cyberbullying increases the number of reports of cyberbullying and increases negative experiences in an online chat-room.

## POSTER 76

### PRIOR DECISIONS GUIDES AMBIGUITY: ISOLATING DECISIONAL CONSISTENCY FROM PERCEPTUAL AND MOTOR PROCESSES

ILEANA C. CULCEA, ANTONIO L. FREITAS (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Decades of research attest to people's preferences for consistency in their actions across time. We tested whether consistency biases in a classification task could be attributable to preferences for decisional constancy, independent of perceptual and motor processes. In four experiments, category mismatches across successive trials decreased accuracy particularly for difficult-to-categorize stimuli. This consistency bias emerged only when participants had made a decision on trial n-1 and did not depend on repeating the same motor response.

## POSTER 77

### EXPOSURE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND MALADJUSTMENT IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD

SAMANTHA MARIE CRANER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

The current study examined whether adult maladjustment and well-being is correlated with a youth's exposure to intimate partner violence and the type of childhood caretaker. A significant correlation was found between how often participants witnessed intimate partner conflict in youth and current levels of depression and maladjustment. A main effect was found for primary caretaker and depression, indicating that participants raised by someone other than both parents exhibited higher depression levels.

## POSTER 78

### THE MODERATING EFFECT OF ADVERTISING SKEPTICISM ON TEMPORAL FOCUS AND DELAY DISCOUNTING.

CELINA R. FURMAN, YUCHING LIN, JOSHUA ACKERMAN, ASHLEY GEARHARDT (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN)

Marketing campaigns have begun to use messages that emphasize living in the moment. We propose that these messages might induce a shift in temporal focus, making people value the present more and the future less. The present study's findings revealed that those who viewed an advertisement with a present temporal focus and reported low advertising skepticism had increased delay discounting as compared to those with high advertising skepticism.

## POSTER 79

### FACE INVERSION DISRUPTS ANTHROPOMORPHISM

ADRIEN AUFORT (RESEARCH ASSISTANT), STEVEN YOUNG (PROFESSOR, BARUCH COLLEGE)

In the current work, we investigated whether presenting chimpanzee faces upright or inverted (i.e., upside down) moderated whether participants ascribed human-like traits to the chimp faces. We also measured trait-anthropomorphism using a validated self-report inventory. The results of a single experiment found that inverted chimp faces were viewed as lower in agency and emotionality than those presented upright, but only amongst participants relatively high in trait anthropomorphism.

#### POSTER 80

##### RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ATTACHMENT STYLES AND COPING STRATEGIES

DANIELLE M. GREGER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

This study sought to examine relationships between certain types of attachment styles and how they correlate with coping strategies in individuals. A total of 153 participants took a series of self-report surveys including the Perceived Stress Scale, Parental Attachment Questionnaire, Adult Attachment Interview, and the Coping Strategies Inventory. Results showed that individuals with secure and anxious attachment styles are more likely to exhibit positive coping strategies, while dependent attachments are less likely to do so.

#### POSTER 81

##### HOW CONFIDENCE IN RACIAL CATEGORIZATION ABILITY RELATES TO THE PERCEPTION OF RACIAL OUT-GROUP MEMBERS

TAYLOR D. VRABEL, ANA PEREZ (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), GEORGE F. CHAVEZ, PHD. (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERISTY FREWWFW)

We look for a relationship between perceived racial categorization accuracy and out-group homogeneity. After a racial categorization task, White participants were told they had low, average, or high racial categorization accuracy. Results suggested that greater perceived racial categorization accuracy does not increase out-group homogeneity. However, results showed that if participants had high initial self-confidence, or were assigned to the high accuracy condition, they viewed racial out-groups as having lighter skin tone.

#### POSTER 82

##### THE EFFECTS OF LISTENING TO MUSIC ON THE PERCEPTION OF EMOTION IN HUMAN FACES

TIFFANI LYNN GEBHARDT (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

The present study examined the effects of listening to music on perceptions of facial expression emotions. It was hypothesized that the range of ratings of emotion of the facial expressions would shift towards happier ratings following a happy musical excerpt and more sad ratings following a sad musical excerpt. There was no significant effect for auditory stimulus on rating of

perceived emotion. Affect in music does not seem to affect individuals' judgments of emotion.

#### POSTER 83

##### REFLECTION IN TRUST GAME EXPERIENCE

MONIKA SZABO (STUDENT)

The ability to trust influences self-esteem, mood, and interpersonal relationships. Many individuals have endured unfortunate life experiences that contribute to negative emotions while in trusting relationships. This research investigated peoples' previous traumatic experiences and how these impact their willingness to trust. Participants (N = 81) completed self-report measures and received three Trust Game outcomes in completely randomized order. Findings have implications for object relations theory and may, in part, explain re-victimization of trauma survivors.

#### POSTER 84

##### IMPACT OF FACIAL FEATURES ON LEVELS OF ATTRACTIVENESS

CAITLYN BELZ (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY), BLAKE CAPAROSA (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY), SORRIYAH RANGER (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

This study focused on three specific facial features, the eyes, nose, and mouth, and their predictive level of attractiveness of an individual. The effect was not subtle: the eyes clearly had the most drastic impact on the predictive level of attractiveness of an individual. The mean for the eyes (M=8.0886) was significantly higher than the nose (M= 6.6203) and the mouth (M= 6.7468).

#### POSTER 85

##### HOW CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IS LINKED TO DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS

KINGSLEY UKAEGBU, JACOB BENFIELD, MICHAEL BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE)

Corporal punishment is a method used by many parents as a way to get immediate, appropriate, behavior from a child when the child is misbehaving. The following study was intended to test if corporal punishment was linked to depression. There was evidence showing that corporal punishment was linked to anxiety.

#### POSTER 86

##### COOPERATIVENESS AND JUDGED ATTRACTIVENESS IN MORPHED FACES

ADAM W. STIVERS, DAN CURTIN, RUOWEI SUN, KRISTIN KELLY, D. MICHAEL KUHLMAN (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

In this study, participants rated photos of morphed faces in terms of physical attractiveness. The morphed faces were each a composite of 6 individuals who have the same Social Value Orientation. Contrary to expectations, we found that more

morphs of people with a more cooperative Social Value Orientation were judged as less attractive.

#### POSTER 87

##### THE INFLUENCE IDIOSYNCRASIES HAVE ON PERCEIVED ATTRACTIVENESS

MARIAH LANSDOWN, BRENT BUCKLEY, J.P. GERBER (GORDON COLLEGE)

This research examines whether previous attractiveness research has overlooked the role of idiosyncrasies in facial attractiveness. Participants rated 40 faces in a repeated measures design, and then picked their top 5 most attractive faces, along with describing what features they found to be most attractive. A social relations analysis suggested most of the variance in ratings is due to idiosyncratic choices, not due to commonalities in the target. Furthermore, composite faces did not receive significantly more top ratings than other faces, although they did appear frequently in the top five. Together, these results suggest that previous research may have overestimated the importance of averageness to perceptions of physical attraction.

#### POSTER 88

##### ARE CONSERVATIVE ATTITUDES MORE "INTUITIVE" THAN LIBERAL ATTITUDES?

JESSICA CARINO (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

This study tested the hypothesis that intuition leads people to report more conservative attitude positions, whereas deliberative reflective thinking leads people to report more liberal attitude positions. To test this, we experimentally induced intuitive or deliberative thinking and measured participants' attitudes on a variety of political issues. Consistent with our hypothesis, intuitive processing lead to more conservative attitude stances and deliberation lead to more liberal stances.

#### POSTER 89

##### PET OWNERSHIP AND HAPPINESS

SHERRI MCCANDLESS, SHERRI MCCANDLESS, KAYLA FREDERICK, EMILY GARDINER, NICOLE GARICH (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

The current study tested if well-being was related to pet ownership. Past research found that owning a pet predicted several variables. This study measured pet ownership, wellness, self-esteem and likelihood of making social connections. Owning a pet did not predict any of these variables for females. However, for males, owning a pet was predictive of wellness and social connections. In addition, for males, there was a trend for pet owners to be higher on self-esteem.

#### POSTER 90

##### ATTITUDES TOWARDS SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL INFIDELITY

JOYCE A. SMITH, INGRID K. TULLOCH (STEVENSON

UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to determine the attitudes of college students about sexual and emotional infidelity and the relationship to gender. Participants completed the Attitudes toward Sexual and Emotional Infidelity Scale and demographic information after reading one of four possible infidelity vignettes. Results suggest that males and females both have negative attitudes about cheating; however, the extent of the negative attitude varied significantly by gender and will be discussed in relation to the type of infidelity.

#### POSTER 91

##### THE EFFECTS OF NIGHTLY GRATITUDE EXERCISES ON DREAMING AND SLEEP QUALITY

REGAN PARSHALL, BROOKE MILLER, MARI ROWLEY, FRANCIS CRAIG (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY)

The research examined the effects of positive emotionality on dreaming and sleep quality. Positive emotionality was induced by practicing a nightly gratitude exercise. It was hypothesized that gratitude exercises would influence sleep and dream quality as well as waking emotional state. Results showed that the group that practiced nightly gratitude behavior woke up feeling significantly more excited, exhilarated, interested, and joyful than did the control group.

#### POSTER 92

##### AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF INDIVIDUALS IN NON-TRADITIONAL RELATIONSHIPS: HOW "OPEN" ARE WE?

MARISA COHEN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

An "open" relationship is a configuration in which there is a sexual agreement characterized by rules for extra-dyadic sexual activities (Hosking, 2013). This exploratory study examined the perceptions of 122 individuals who have been in an open relationship. Results demonstrated permissive attitudes towards behaviors that involve engaging with others and a focus on following relationship rules. With a better understanding of open relationships we can promote tolerance for all those looking to experience love.

#### POSTER 93

##### THE PARADOX OF PHONE ATTACHMENT: DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE ATTACHMENT TO PHONE SCALE

LEORA TRUB, JONATHAN O'HADI, BAPTISTE BARBOT (PACE UNIVERSITY)

This study presents the Attachment to Phone Scale (APS), the first measure of conflicting experiences of phone attachment in young adults, characterized by feelings of safety and burden. Psychometric analyses included exploratory/confirmatory factor analysis, construct validity, and divergent validity. This measure underscores the role of attachment avoidance and anxiety in

understanding phone attachment, and will be a useful tool in research regarding the ever-increasing role and consequences of phone use in everyday life.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:15am**

**Symposium**

**Wilder**

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SYMPOSIUM:  
UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH  
Saturday, March 5, 2016  
11:00am-12:15am**

CHAIR: BONNIE A. GREEN

**ENGAGING PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS IN RESEARCH: WHO,  
WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, HOW AND WHY**

Undergraduate Research, a "high impact practices," is accepted as beneficial for students, but often is limited to only a select group of students. During this invited symposium, speakers will discuss several ways to effectively involve undergraduates in research both within a psychology classroom and through independent research. A review of the direct benefits to students, potential challenges, and how to maximize students' success will be discussed. Included will be resources and tips for getting started or further developing your research program to involve undergraduates.

**Presentations**

**The Importance of Undergraduate Research in Psychology:  
Needs and Wants**

by Dana S. Dunn (Moravian College)

**Authentic Research Projects in the Classroom: Benefitting  
Students, Instructors, and Science**

by Jon E. Grahe (Pacific Lutheran University)

**Engagement in Research: Adapting Graduate Practices for  
the Undergraduate Student**

by Susan A. Nolan (Seton Hall University)

**Furthering Undergraduate Involvement in Research: The use  
of on and off campus resources**

by Jeffery M. Osborn (The College of New Jersey)

**Discussant(s):** Michael A. Nees (Lafayette College)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Paper**

**Imperial-Julliard**

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS IV: STEREOTYPING AND  
PREJUDICE**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016  
11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: KEVIN ZABEL (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND

UNIVERSITY)

**11:00am - 11:15am**

**STEREOTYPES ABOUT DISCIPLINES OF THE MIND:  
NEUROSCIENTISTS ARE COMPETENT, PSYCHOLOGISTS  
ARE KIND.**

DIEGO FERNANDEZ DUQUE (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Stereotypes about two subfields of psychology (behavioral neuroscience and cultural psychology) were assessed. Undergraduates in an introduction to psychology class judged 'competence' to be a property of behavioral neuroscientists and 'warmth' to be typical of cultural psychologists (Exp. 1). 'Smart' individuals were advised to pursue behavioral neuroscience and 'kind' individuals to pursue cultural psychology (Exp.2). 'Likeable' faces were thought to belong not to behavioral neuroscientists but to cultural psychologists (Exp. 3).

**11:20am - 11:35am**

**STRATEGIC RACIAL PRESENTATION: PERCEPTIONS OF  
BIRACIAL "PASSING"**

ANALIA ALBUJA, DIANA T. SANCHEZ (RUTGERS  
UNIVERSITY)

Three studies examined perceptions of biracial strategic racial presentation, or context-dependent racial self-presentation. Biracial targets who presented as White (versus biracial) were less liked, judged more negatively, and seen as less trustworthy. Responses did not differ when the presentation was unintentional, or non-beneficial. However, White presentation received harsher judgement than Black presentation. Though biracial people belong to multiple racial groups and may choose their identity, results suggest exercising this choice may carry a social cost.

**11:40am - 11:55am**

**THE ROLES OF SELF-AFFIRMATION AND INTROSPECTION  
IN CORRECTION FOR AUTOMATIC PREJUDICE**

KEVIN ZABEL (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

I experimentally examined how self-affirmation and introspection influenced correction for automatic prejudice among egalitarian-oriented White individuals. Expectedly, egalitarian-oriented participants who were first self-affirmed and subsequently introspected on their racial biases corrected for their prejudices, whereas those who introspected first on their biases and then were self-affirmed did not. These findings have important implications for understanding the contextual factors vital to whether egalitarian-oriented White individuals are likely to correct for the influence of their automatic prejudices.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Cantor**

**APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: RESEARCH IN POSITIVE**

**PSYCHOLOGY AND CHARACTER STRENGTHS**  
**Saturday, March 5, 2016**  
**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: ROBERT MCGRATH, PHD

**RESEARCH IN POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY AND CHARACTER STRENGTHS**

The field of positive psychology has flourished in recent years. Among its most important contributions to psychology have been in the areas of character strengths and positive psychological interventions to improve functioning. This symposium summarizes four large-scale research studies having to do with the effectiveness of positive psychological interventions and the nature of character strengths and their measurement.

**Presentations**

**Are positive psychology interventions effective in eliciting positive behavioral outcomes?: A meta-analytic review**

by Justine Bates-Krakoff (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Tayyab Rashid (University of Toronto), Ryan Niemiec (VIA Institute on Character)

**Character Strengths as Predictors of Goal Attainment: A Longitudinal Analysis**

by Alexa Danoff (Dwight-Englewood School)

**Is Character Distinct from Personality? A Regression Analysis**

by Ashley Hall-Simmonds (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Lewis R. Goldberg (Oregon Research Institute)

**Discussant(s):** Robert McGrath (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**Gilbert**

**HISTORY KEYNOTE: FROM SHAMANISM TO NEUROSCIENCE: A HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY IN THREE PARTS**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: BERNARD C. BEINS

**FROM SHAMANISM TO NEUROSCIENCE: A HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY IN THREE PARTS**

WADE PICKREN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Each era of the development of psychological thought and practice has drawn on social, philosophical, and normative practices unique to the time and context. In this talk, the author uses 3 examples, each drawn from a different era, to illustrate the rich interplay among time, place, and practice that shaped psychological understanding of each era.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Marquis C**

**WORKSHOP: PREPARING FOR GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY: MINI WORKSHOP I**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: JOHN NORCROSS

**PREPARING FOR GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY: MINI-WORKSHOP I**

This mini-workshop draws on accumulated wisdom, literature reviews, and recent studies to prepare students for applying to graduate school in psychology. Designed for both 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.

**Presentations**

**Understanding the Numbers: GPAs, GREs, Admission Criteria, and Acceptance Rates**

by John C. Norcross PhD (University of Scranton)

**Acquiring Research and Practical Experience**

by Susan Krauss Whitbourne PhD (University of Massachusetts)

**Identifying and Targeting Compatible Graduate Programs**

by Thomas P. Hogan PhD (University of Scranton)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Paper**

**OdeTs**

**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: JAMES FRYER, PHD

**11:00am - 11:15am**

**THE EXPRESSION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS THROUGH PERSONAL NARRATIVES: AGENCY, COMMUNION, AND COHERENCE**

JAMES W. FRYER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, POTSDAM), TODD M. THRASH (COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY)

The aim of this research is to connect the narrative approach to

personality (McAdams, 1993) with Self-Determination Theory (Deci & Ryan, 1985). Participants described scenes from their life stories, and reported their levels of need satisfaction at those times. Stories were coded for coherence, agency, communion, and related to the basic needs of autonomy, competence, and relatedness (respectively). This study provides evidence that basic psychological needs may be expressed through the content of personal narratives.

**11:20am - 11:35am**

**HEALTH AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING ACROSS AGE IN MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER GERMAN ADULTS**

JILLIAN MINAHAN, KAREN L. SIEDLECKI (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Although health decline is typical in older adulthood, most studies have observed small to moderate associations between health and age. Likewise, older adults tend to have stable levels of subjective well-being (SWB) compared to younger adults. We investigated the relation between health and SWB with age. Results revealed that four health indicators formed a latent construct. This construct and positive and negative affect were negatively related to age while life satisfaction showed a positive relationship.

**11:40am - 11:55am**

**SERVE DESSERT! A COURSED MEAL SERVICE AT SCHOOL LUNCH ENHANCES VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION**

JENNIFER L. COBUZZI (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), DEBRA A. ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

A well-liked fruit served simultaneously with a less-liked vegetable in a school lunch could reduce consumption and liking for that vegetable compared to serving the fruit following the vegetable. In a school lunch, when the fruit was served after the vegetable, all subjects consumed some of the vegetable, but when served simultaneously, 40% of subjects consumed none of the vegetable, with no difference in liking for the vegetable. Serving fruit after the meal is recommended.

**12:00pm - 12:15pm**

**CHARACTER-BASED APP INFLUENCES ON PRESCHOOLERS' KNOWLEDGE OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE HEALTHINESS**

MARISA PUTNAM, KAITLIN L. BRUNICK, SANDRA L. CALVERT (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

With the increasing prevalence of applications (apps) in children's lives more information is needed about how characters influence early food and beverage choices in this new gaming and marketing interface. Children repeatedly exposed to a character-based app with rewards and penalties based on nutritional values of items are more likely to correctly identify unhealthy items. Young children, then, can be positively impacted by apps that teach about healthiness, potentially impacting the obesity crisis in America.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Paper**

**O'Neill**

**COGNITIVE PAPERS: HIGHER ORDER COGNITION**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: MASON JENKINS (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

**11:00am - 11:15am**

**WHEN INTUITION HELPS AND WHEN IT HURTS**

AMANDA PRICE (AMANDA L PRICE), JEAN PRETZ (ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE), KRISTEN ZULKOSKY (PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES), KRISTA WHITE (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

Studies of decision making often emphasize the superiority of analytical processes over intuition. We examined the value of these processes within two realistic situations that varied in terms of familiarity for the problem solver. Whereas reliance on intuition was associated with enhanced accuracy on the familiar problem, it was associated with reduced accuracy on the novel problem. These findings indicate that effective reliance on intuition demands a certain level of experience with a given situation.

**11:20am - 11:35am**

**JUDGMENTS DURING INTERVIEWS: EXTENDING THE UNDERSTANDING-NORMALITY EFFECT**

MASON JENKINS, NANCY KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Causal life-event explanations lead people to explain away abnormal behaviors. It is unknown if this effect is attenuated in the realistic context of a structured diagnostic clinical interview focusing on symptoms alone. In our study, causal explanations for disordered behavior lowered judgments of abnormality significantly and need for treatment marginally, both in and out of the context of a structured clinical interview. Causal reasoning may impact clinical judgments even when using a structured diagnostic method.

**11:40am - 11:55am**

**LAY INTEGRATION OF MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION FROM DISCREPANT SOURCES**

ANDREW S. ZEVENY, JESSECAE K. MARSH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), ANDRES DE LOS REYES (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

When making treatment decisions about children's mental health, clinicians often integrate discrepant information from multiple informants. We explored how laypeople make judgments about symptom improvement based on conflicting ratings from disparate sources. People privileged patient informants when judging internalizing disorders and observer informants when

evaluating externalizing disorders, but only when privileged informants reported less improvement in treatment than non-privileged informants. Results suggest that laypeople have a sophisticated set of beliefs for integrating discrepant information.

**12:00pm - 12:15pm**

**IMPLICIT ASSOCIATIONS REVEAL ASYMMETRY IN CONSTRUAL OF PAST AND FUTURE**

JESSIE C. BRIGGS, ANDREW KARPINSKI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Using a Time-Construal Implicit Association Test that we developed, we sought to test whether a psychologically more distant past is construed more abstractly than an objectively equidistant future. Across three studies (n=355), we found that people hold stronger implicit associations between the past and abstract than between the future and abstract. Our findings suggest that construal levels could be a new avenue for temporal asymmetry research.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

**Symposium**

**Marquis B**

**UN AGENDA ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**11:00am-12:20pm**

CHAIR: TERESA OBER

**THE UNITED NATION'S AGENDA ON HUMAN RIGHTS: ISSUES FACING INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY**

This symposium will provide an overview of the work of psychologists at the United Nations who are concerned with human rights. Participants include interns and members of the American Psychological Association United Nations NGO, including its Main Representative, Dr. Janet A. Sigal. During this symposium, critical issues will be discussed with implications for improving global mental health and functioning.

**Presentations**

**Overview of the APA at the UN**

by Teresa Ober (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

**Impact of Migration on Children and Adolescents**

by Lianna Trubowitz (New York University)

**Children's Rights to Education**

by Amanda Persaud (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

**Child Sex Tourism and Children's Rights**

by Mahathi Kosuri (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY)

**Violence Against Women and Women's Rights**

by Rebbia Shahab (Teachers College, Columbia University)

**Mental Health of Victims of War and Conflict**

by Amrita Rathi (Teachers College, Columbia University)

**Ageing as a Human Rights Concern**

by Emnet Gammada (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

**Discussant(s):** Dr. Janet A. Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

**Poster**

**Westside Ballroom Salons 3 & 4**

**DEVELOPMENTAL POSTER SESSION**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

**POSTER 1**

**THE USE OF THE INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA BY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN**

DAN MOSSLER (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE), KELLY COLGATE (CHASE CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL), PAUL ROSS, SAM SLOUGH, LEE CARNEAL (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

Two hundred and twelve elementary school children were surveyed about how and how much they were using the Internet and social media. There was a significant increase in knowledge about use of the Internet between third and sixth grades. There were also significant increases in the daily use of cell phones and social media between third and sixth grades. This increased use was negatively correlated with GPAs and with measures of psychological well-being.

**POSTER 2**

**PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN LIFE EXPECTANCY PROJECTIONS**

SHANNON N. HERRMANN, ALYSSA E. RODEMANN, THOMAS P. HOGAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This project identified psychological variables (e.g., perceived stress, anxiety) incorporated into Internet-available life expectancy calculators. We ran simulated cases with "good" and "bad" psychological profiles within the calculators to determine effects and compared these effects with other categories of variables such as demographics and physical health-related life style indicators (e.g. exercise, smoking). Some calculators did not change life expectancy projections in response to variations in psychological variables, while others yielded modest changes.

**POSTER 3**

**COLLEGE WOMEN'S BELIEFS ABOUT WORK-LIFE INTEGRATION**

STEPHANIE WILSEY, CHRISTINA HANNA, TARA WIEDERSTEIN, MDIV (CARLOW UNIVERSITY)

Exploration of women's career choices and work-life integration



typically involves retrospective studies of working women rather than college-age women planning these decisions. This study qualitatively compared adult and traditional college-age women's prospective beliefs about work-life integration. Adult and traditional-age women answered similarly regarding rationale for career choices, yet contrasted regarding the importance of intentionality in work-life decisions. Recommendations for application and implementation of holistic career development models are presented.

#### POSTER 4

##### **HOW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ARE TEACHING DIGITAL LITERACY IN THEIR CLASSROOMS**

PAUL ROSS (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE), KELLY COLGATE (CHASE CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL), SAM SLOUGH, LEE CARNEAL, DAN MOSSLER (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

Thirty-two elementary school teachers were surveyed to discover how they are teaching their students digital literacy. Only half of the elementary school teachers responded that they were allocating classroom time for practicing computer skills, and fewer than half were teaching their students how to narrow and focus searches, evaluate information, or "vet" Internet sites. These data reveal fundamental differences in how elementary school teachers and middle and high school teachers are teaching digital literacy.

#### POSTER 5

##### **INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF PTC SENSITIVITY, PAPILLAE DENSITY, FOOD NEOPHOBIA, AND FOOD CHOICE**

JESSICA PONTIS (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), REBECCA BROWN, MEGAN RANDOLPH, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, L PHARM (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), SARAH MITCHELL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

The interactive effects of food neophobia, PTC sensitivity, papillae density and food choice were assessed. A positive correlation existed between papillae density and PTC bitterness rating. Food neophobics had more papillae, chose a smaller meal weight, chose a meal with fewer calories, and chose a meal with less protein than other groups. Future research should examine such interactive effects on participant health status.

#### POSTER 6

##### **"ALLAH MADE ME THIS WAY": LESBIAN MUSLIMS' NARRATIVES OF FAITH, FAMILY AND CHANGE**

CHANA ETENGOFF (BARNARD COLLEGE-COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), ERIC M. RODRIGUEZ (NEW YORK CITY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Drawing from Vygotsky's (1978) cultural-historical activity theory and Bronfenbrenner's (1992) ecological systems theory, the present study focuses on exploring how lesbian Muslims (N=18) perceive their familial and religious relationships intersecting with and changing alongside their sexual identity. Qualitative analyses highlight the diversity of lesbian Muslims' religious, sexual and familial experiences—with a variety of factors (e.g.,

Islamic sect, region of residence, family dynamics) and choices (e.g., sexual identity disclosure, religious faith/practice) contributing to their development.

#### POSTER 7

##### **PARTIAL MEDIATORS IN RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POSITIVE VIEWS ON AGING AND PHYSICAL HEALTH**

STEPHANIE HICKS, KAREN L. SIEDLECKI (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined whether positive affect and leisure activity engagement mediated the relationships between positive views on aging (PVA) and two health outcomes among middle-aged and older adults. Path analyses revealed that each mediator separately and jointly served as partial mediators of the relationship between PVA and the two health outcomes of subjective health and physical limitations. However, outcomes differed for different health constructs and also among middle-aged and older adults.

#### POSTER 8

##### **EVALUATION OF BODY APPRECIATION BASED ON ATTACHMENT RELATIONSHIPS**

VALERIE A. LEMMON, ASHLEY BURKETT, NICOLE HARLAND, JOSIAH HAWS, LEEANN SHEARER, KATRINA WILLIAMS (MESSIAH COLLEGE)

The purpose of the current research study was to explore thoughts about physical appearance and religious beliefs through attachment to God. Researchers hypothesized that body appreciation is a state which can be improved by priming memories of secure attachment to God. Participant responses to the Body Appreciation Scale-2 and the Body Image States Scale following one of three priming attachment prompts were analyzed in a 2 x 3 mixed-factorial ANOVA.

#### POSTER 9

##### **THE INFLUENCES OF ATTACHMENT AND GENDER ON CHILDREN'S RECALL OF STORYBOOK EVENTS**

TIA MURPHY, BRIANNA JEHL, KAYLA HAMEL, KELSEY MCCURDY, ALLISON HALT (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study examined the independent and interactive effects of attachment, as measured by the Attachment Q-Set (Waters & Deane, 1985), and gender on children's memory for events from a storybook with an emotional theme. Sixty-two children (48-63 months) participated with their mothers. Interactive effects indicated that for boys and not girls, after controlling for age, more secure children had better recall, especially for factual information and emotional inferences.

#### POSTER 10

##### **RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS' ROLES IN SHAPING RELIGIOUS AND SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT AMONG EMERGING ADULTS**

TARA M. STOPPA, AMELIA WERNER, SAMANTHA AMBRICO

(EASTERN UNIVERSITY)

We examined associations between emerging adults' experiences in religious congregations and religious and spiritual development. Participants (N = 193) completed surveys relevant to each domain. Results revealed positive associations between emerging adults' satisfaction and sense of support within religious congregations and religious identity, meaning, religious behaviors, and spiritual experiences. Findings provide insight into the important role that religious congregations may serve as influential contexts that shape religious and spiritual development in important ways during this critical period.

#### POSTER 11

##### **AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER AND EYE CONTACT: ANIMALS VERSUS HUMAN FACES**

CICILY NOELLE STRONG, TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder often avoid eye contact. Eye gazes were tracked for 4 individuals with ASD and 32 individuals without ASD to determine if the groups differed regarding eye contact made with animals rather than humans. This study found that individuals with ASD fixated more on non-eye regions of animals and humans than individuals without ASD, but there were no differences in gaze duration and fixation amounts towards eyes of animals and humans.

#### POSTER 12

##### **PREFERRED LIFE EXPECTANCY**

SUSAN E. MASON, ALLISON E. STEGER (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students who were enrolled in an introductory gerontology course, and the members of a community group for seniors, completed a questionnaire about preferred life expectancy. The older adults reported a preferred life expectancy of 90-99 years. On the first day of class, the students reported a preferred life expectancy of 80-89 years; but once they completed the course, their assessments increased to 100-109 years, which surpassed the longevity considered desirable by the older adults.

#### POSTER 13

##### **COGNITIVE ABILITIES IN FIRST GRADE: EVIDENCE FOR MALES' EARLY ADVANTAGE IN PATTERNING**

ALLY PATTERSON, ALLISON BOCK, ROBERT PASNAK (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Patterning has been linked to children's executive function and reading skills. Literature on sex differences related to these skills is inconsistent, with some studies demonstrating an advantage for females. The present study sought to identify sex differences in patterning, as well as sex differences in the relationships between relevant abilities. The present study found evidence for a male advantage in patterning, but not for sex differences in executive function or reading skills.

#### POSTER 14

##### **AUDIO-VISUAL SPEECH INTEGRATION IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: EEG COHERENCE ANALYSIS**

KIMBERLY CUEVAS, LAUREN J. BRYANT (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), NICOLE LANDI (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT; HASKINS LABORATORIES), JULIA R. IRWIN (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY; HASKINS LABORATORIES)

Children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) show deficits in perception of audio-visual speech. We recorded EEG while 6- to 14-year-olds were presented with stimuli (/ba/ versus reduced /ba/ heard as "/a/") designed to be distinguishable auditorily but indistinguishable when visual information from a speaking face is available. Preliminary analyses of the beta and gamma frequency bands indicate potential differences in frontal-parietal functional connectivity (EEG coherence) related to audio-visual speech integration for children with ASD.

#### POSTER 15

##### **DOES INTELLIGENCE CONTRIBUTE TO RESILIENCE FOR ADULTS WITH HISTORIES OF PHYSICAL ABUSE?**

ENITAN ONABOLU, ENITAN ONABOLU (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY), DEVORAH BERNSTEIN,, AMANDA L. ZWILLING (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY, CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), VALENTINA NIKULINA (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY, CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

The purpose of the study was to examine whether overall cognitive ability, verbal intelligence and nonverbal intelligence in childhood (age 7 years) are associated with resilience (positive developmental outcomes despite adversity) in early adulthood (age 27-33) among physical abused individuals. Findings suggest that cognitive ability overall and, verbal intelligence in particular, are a significant predictors of resilience. Nonverbal intelligence was not associated with resilience.

#### POSTER 16

##### **SEX DIFFERENCES AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND BOYS WITH AND WITHOUT ASD**

YUMIKO NISHIO (KOBE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of my study is to examine possible sex differences among adolescent girls and boys with and without ASD. As the results of the questionnaire administration for 373 adolescents, adolescent with ASD were emotionally closer to their parents than adolescent without ASD, regardless of sex. And it is suggested a pubertal characteristic of girls' friendships more generally may be disadvantageous to girls with ASD.

#### POSTER 17

##### **ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN AGEISM AND EXPERIENCES WITH OLDER ADULTS**

ASHLEY MARIE MORGAN, RACHEL DINERO, MICHAEL

**HOLDREN (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)**

The research focuses on how experiences with older adults affect ageist beliefs, as well as how images of older adults affect an individual's ageism. Scores from the Fraboni Scale of Ageism were correlated with items from childhood experiences with older adults; the findings support that individuals who reported less negative emotional experiences correspondingly scored lower in ageism. In regards to images of older adults, individuals scored lower in ageism after seeing positive and negative images.

**POSTER 18**

**REMEMBERING THINGS TOGETHER AND APART: THE DEVELOPMENT OF MNEMONIC SIMILARITY DISCRIMINATION AND ASSOCIATIVE MEMORY IN YOUNG CHILDREN.**

YING LIN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), CHI T. NGO, NORA S. NEWCOMBE, INGRID R. OLSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Both associative memory and pattern separation are fundamental to episodic memory. One experiment examined the development of both processes in 4-, 6-year-old children, and young adults. We found that performances on the Mnemonic Similarity Discrimination - a behavioral paradigm designed to tax pattern separation, and associative memory increase with age. Importantly, the behavioral pattern separation and associative memory may co-vary with each other, suggesting the contribution of both processes to episodic memory in early childhood.

**POSTER 19**

**TEMPERAMENT AND SOCIAL REFERENCING AT 6-MONTHS**

BRADY RAINVILLE (JOHNSON STATE COLLEGE), KASSANDRA COUSINEAU, IN PSYCHOLOGY; IN ENGLISH (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK NEW PALTZ)

Social referencing (SR) begins around eight months under conditions of threat and has been linked to infant temperament. We expected to observe this relationship under conditions of humor at 6 months. Although temperament and SR were not linearly related, positive temperament infants smiled at an event despite parent fear cues, and fearful temperament infants gazed at an event if parents laughed at it. Thus, parental cues differentially influence infants of varying temperaments during affectively-salient events.

**POSTER 20**

**EVALUATING PARENTING INTERVENTIONS: DIFFERENTIAL IMPACT ON MOTHER-CHILD AND FATHER-CHILD INTERACTIONAL QUALITY**

HANNAH AYASSE, CAROLINE MUSSLEWHITE, RACHEL BARR, KENDALL TORPEY (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), BEN RICHEDA, CAROLE SHAUFFER (YOUTH LAW CENTER)

Children develop important relationships with both mothers and fathers but past research disproportionately focused on the mother-child dyad. The present study evaluates mothers and fathers within two intervention programs aimed at strengthening parent-child interactional quality. The data revealed qualitative

differences between mothers and fathers usage of parenting techniques in both programs. These sex differences could be used to strengthen and focus future parenting intervention programs.

**POSTER 21**

**DIFFERENTIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY OF CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS: USING TEMPERAMENT AND PARENTAL STRESS AS PREDICTORS**

JESSICA ALICEA, ROSE DIBIASE, SAMANTHA CAMETTI, PATTI MILLER (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

Research has found that separately children with difficult temperaments and high parental stress have more behavior problems, but they never used stress as a mediating factor. We hypothesized that children with difficult temperaments and high stress would have more behavior problems than those with low parental stress. This study uses a sample of 64 participants (mean age 4.36) from HeadStart Centers in Boston. Using a 2(easy/difficult temperament) X 2(high/low parental stress) ANOVA we found a main effect for difficult temperament  $F(1, 60) = 6.48, p = .014$  and for the high stress group  $F(1, 60) = 3.43, p = .069$ . These main effects were qualified by a significant interaction  $F(1, 60) = 5.08, p = .028$  that supported our hypothesis.

**POSTER 22**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM AND LOSING YOUR VOICE IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS**

MARTHA MENDEZ-BALDWIN, KELLY O'NEIL (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Psychologists have noticed that today's young adolescent girls still have trouble speaking up for themselves, an alarming trend called "losing your voice". Losing your voice seems to occur during adolescence and is characterized by discomfort speaking out and expressing your opinion. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between self-esteem and losing your voice among 212 tenth and eleventh grade girls. Results demonstrate significant relationships between self-esteem and lost voice.

**POSTER 23**

**SOCIAL PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS, MOOD, AND SUGGESTIBILITY IN YOUNG CHILDREN**

MARTHA E. ARTERBERRY, SARAH C. BOLAND, EMILY G. DOYLE (COLBY COLLEGE)

To investigate the relative roles of mood and social problem solving on suggestibility in young children, 3- to 5-year-olds were assessed for social problem solving skills. Children then heard a sad or happy story and were questioned about story details using direct and misleading questions. Social problem solving skills and mood predicted accuracy with the misleading, but not with the direct, questions, suggesting that children with higher social problem solving skills are less suggestible.

**POSTER 24**

**CHILDREN'S DESCRIPTIONS OF LEARNING: A COMPARISON OF SOBEL AND LETOURNEAU'S (2015) AND BEMIS, LEICHTMAN, AND PILLEMER'S (2011) CODING SYSTEMS**

TAYLOR, DANIELLE MICHAELS, MICHELA FABRIZIO, RHYANNON BEMIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study compared the codes developed by Sobel and Letourneau (2015) to the codes used by Bemis, Leichtman, and Pillemer (2011). Children participated in two staged learning events and immediately after were asked to answer questions about the events and general factual knowledge questions. Results indicated that girls were more likely to provide process descriptions of learning. This is consistent with Bemis et al. (2011) where girls provided more learning events coded as active learning.

**POSTER 25**

**ROBOTIC ASSISTED LOCOMOTION IN NON- CRAWLING INFANTS: CAN BABIES LEARN TO DRIVE?**

SARAH GERVAIS, EMILY HEERD, JUDITH PENA-SHAFF, NANCY RADER, CAROLE DENNIS, SHARON STANSFIELD, HÉLÈNE M. LARIN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Our study examined the effects of using a robotic-assisted locomotion device on deliberate, goal-oriented movement in five 5-month-old infants. Infants participated in 12 play sessions over two months, in which they learned to navigate their environment by leaning. We measured total time moving, voluntary locomotion, and goal-oriented driving over time. Results show a significant increase in time ratios of voluntary and goal-oriented driving between initial and final sessions, suggesting more deliberate exploration using the device.

**POSTER 26**

**LEARNING TO THINK BY LEARNING TO MOVE: ENHANCING INFANT ATTENTION THROUGH LOCOMOTION**

BREANNA KMIECIK, RACHAEL HOLCOMB, NANCY RADER, JUDITH PENA-SHAFF, CAROLE DENNIS, SCD, SHARON STANSFIELD, HELÉNÉ LARIN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Researchers report look-duration towards a hand puppet in infancy predicts better executive functioning at 2-4 years of age. Five-month-old infants were randomly assigned to a locomotor or non-locomotor condition. The locomotor group navigated using a robotic-assisted device. At 7 months we assessed executive function, measured by attention to a puppet via gaze tracking. The non-locomotor group showed less efficient attention, indicated by gaze count/time and pupil diameter. Results suggest self-guided locomotor experience enhances cognitive functioning.

**POSTER 27**

**PREDICTORS OF MIDDLE SCHOOL KNOWLEDGE OF FRACTION MAGNITUDES**

VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES IN

PHILADELPHIA), NANCY C. JORDAN (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Proficiency with fractions is foundational for learning more advanced mathematics, but many students demonstrate a weak understanding of fractions. We examined domain-specific (e.g., multiplication fact fluency) and domain-general (e.g., attention, inhibition, and cognitive flexibility) predictors of fraction magnitude understanding. Multiple regression analysis revealed that attention, multiplication fact fluency, and cognitive flexibility made unique contributions to fraction magnitude knowledge. This suggests that fraction magnitude understanding depends on different constellations of numerical and general cognitive abilities.

**POSTER 28**

**THE USE OF ELECTRONICS TO TEACH STUDENTS WITH AUTISM ABOUT EMOTIONS**

CHERILYN CONNER, AMY E. LEARMONTH, MICHAEL S. GORDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This poster displays the results of an attempt to use a novel ipad app to teach a young child with ASD to better recognize emotions. Results indicate that for the more difficult emotions (Surprised and Angry) there was a strong negative correlation between accuracy and time to response that was not there for the easier emotions (Happy and Sad).

**POSTER 29**

**CORRELATIONS BETWEEN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENT TELEVISION VIEWING AND ADULT ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY AND GRIT**

MAURA SNYDER (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

This study examines the possible correlations between educational and entertainment childhood television viewing and adult academic self-efficacy (ASE) and grit (passion and perseverance for long term goals). There were significant correlations between academic self-efficacy and educational television viewing at all ages. The prosocial and academic themes of educational television may contribute to this correlation. However, no significance was found between ASE and entertainment television, nor was any significance found between grit and entertainment television viewing.

**POSTER 30**

**SENSE OF BELONGING TO MATHEMATICS PREDICTS ADOLESCENT ALGEBRA LEARNING**

CHRISTINA BARBIERI (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

The current study explored the relationship between adolescents' sense of belonging to the math community and other motivation constructs. The predictive utility of sense of belonging was compared to other motivation constructs for algebra learning. Middle school students (N = 205) took a motivation survey, and a pre- and post-test before and after traditional instruction. Sense of belonging was related to many achievement motivation constructs but was the only significant predictor of algebra

learning.

#### POSTER 31

##### **EFFECTS OF SCREEN TIME ON CHILDREN AGES 3 TO 5 ON THEIR BODY MASS INDEX**

ELEN O'DONNELL, SARAH SKIRO, ELIZABETH DONAVAN, AMANDA ADDES, ROBERT BUTLER (KING'S COLLEGE)

Childhood obesity is a growing epidemic; about 18% of children and adolescents are obese (Ogden, Carroll, Kit, & Flegal, 2012). Screen viewing has been found to be positively correlated with Body Mass Index (BMI) (Fuller-Tyszkiewicz, Skouteris, & Halse, 2012). This purpose of this study was to evaluate what specific aspects of screen viewing other than total time are risk factors for increased BMI in children ages 3-5. Suggestions for healthier screen viewing habits are made.

#### POSTER 32

##### **DOES THE ARBITRARY GROUPING OF PHYSICAL OPTIONS INFLUENCE CHILDREN'S AND ADULTS' CHOICES?**

SHERI REICHELSON, HILARY BARTH, ILONA BASS, JESSICA TAGART, ALEXANDRA ZAX, ELLEN LESSER, ANDREA PATALANO (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

The partitioning of options into arbitrary categories is reported to influence adults' decisions about how to allocate resources or choices among those options; this phenomenon is called "partition dependence." In three studies, we asked whether children and adults exhibit partition dependence when choosing from a menu of options (physical bowls of candy). We did not observe partition dependence in children, and failed to replicate previous findings of partition dependence in adults using closely matched methods.

#### POSTER 33

##### **EXAMINING HOME CONTEXTS TO EXPLAIN PROBLEM BEHAVIORS ACROSS TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.**

ANNA RHOAD, PAUL A. MCDERMOTT, 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, WAKEFIELD, MA)

This study examined the psychometric properties of the Adjustment Scales for Children and Adolescents-Home Edition (ASCA-H) for use in Trinidad and Tobago. The sample was comprised of students (N = 780) attending elementary schools. ASCA-H is a parent rating scale composed of behavioral indicators in play, social, and learning contexts. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses revealed two reliable dimensions, Indiscipline and Disengagement Behavior. The norming information on the ASCA-H will facilitate the identification at-risk students.

#### POSTER 34

##### **FOOD FOR THOUGHT FEASIBILITY STUDY: EXPANDING A LITERACY PROGRAM FOR LATINO**

#### **KINDERGARTENERS AND THEIR PARENTS**

LAUREN SKOBR (DAVIDSON COLLEGE)

This study examines the feasibility of a literacy program and tests whether children whose parents participate in the program increase their language and literacy skills from pre-intervention to post-intervention. The 4-session program teaches parents to utilize home practices to improve their child's literacy. Sixty low-SES Latino kindergarteners and their parents participate. I collect data from parents, children, and school staff to determine feasibility and factors that determine the change in child language and literacy skills.

#### POSTER 35

##### **VERBAL EXPLANATION AS A TOOL FOR SPATIAL PROBLEM SOLVING IN THREE-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN**

ALYSSA IULIANETTI, ANGLIN THEVARAJAH, AMY S. JOH (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether explaining the solution to a problem can help children work through complex spatial problems. Three-year-olds predicted where a ball would emerge when dropped into one of three intertwined tubes and explained their prediction. Compared to a control condition, children who were asked to explain their prediction showed better performance across trials. Additionally, the words children used to explain their answer varied with performance, suggesting that talking helps children solve spatial problems.

#### POSTER 36

##### **EFFECTS OF INCREASING EXPOSURE OF PASSIVE VOICE TO LOW-SES CHILDREN**

AMANDA HABER, DANIELLE FISHBEIN, JULIA BASSIN, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU, ED.D. (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Research indicates that children rely on syntactic complexity (active versus passive voice) when deciding the competency of an informant. Children from families of mid-socioeconomic status (mid-SES) prefer to learn from a passive informant, whereas children from low-SES families prefer an active informant. Here, we examine the effectiveness of a training program aimed at increasing low-SES children's selective trust towards informants who speak using the passive voice. We highlight implications for how communication style might impact school readiness in children from low-SES families.

#### POSTER 37

##### **GENDERED MEDIA MESSAGES**

RYAN LINN BROWN, NANJI WEINBERGER (BRYANT UNIVERSITY)

This study was interested in understanding how counter-stereotypes influence children's perceptions of traditionally male occupations and their own career aspirations. Nineteen children (8 girls, 11 boys; M age = 8.05, SD = 1.03) responded to a structured interview, viewed counter-stereotypical

images of females in stereotypically male occupations with varying information about their competency. They were asked to draw and describe a person in those occupations. The average portrayal of feminine doctors was 79%, construction workers were 47%, and police were 33%.

#### POSTER 38

##### **ASSOCIATION OF INFANT HAIR CORTISOL AND SLEEP: MODERATING ROLE OF ANGRY TEMPERAMENT**

OLLIE DOTSCH, AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), JERROLD MEYER (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS), ASHLEY ST. JOHN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Chronic physiological stress predicts negative later life outcomes. Infant sleep duration, temperament and hair cortisol were measured to better understand the development of early life chronic physiological stress. Infants who slept longer had lower hair cortisol, such that only low anger infants showed a buffering effect of longer sleep duration on chronic physiological stress.

#### POSTER 39

##### **THE EFFECT OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN TEMPERAMENT ON CHILDREN'S SELECTIVE LEARNING.**

LAUREN MAY BLACKWELL (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

By preschool, children prefer to learn from informants who have been previously accurate, and are members of the child's social group. Here, we explore how individual differences in temperament might impact preschool children's (N=37) selective learning. Whereas children characterized as introverted prefer to learn from a more introverted informant and judged her as 'better', children characterized as extroverted displayed the opposite preference. We discuss implications of these findings for classroom learning.

#### POSTER 40

##### **THE EFFECTS OF PARENTAL INFLUENCE, INVOLVEMENT, AND EDUCATION ON THEIR COLLEGE AGED CHILDREN**

E. IYANNA ABRAHAM (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

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=369). Results suggest that mother's education and valuing parental opinions corresponds with their child's general well-being and social behaviors during college.

#### POSTER 41

##### **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POPULARITY AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN SIXTH AND EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS**

LAUREN MENDELA, DONNA LUTZ (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the factors associated with popularity in middle school. Specifically, we investigated 6th (n=92) and 8th (n=75) graders' grades, perceived social support, and levels of aggression to determine whether these factors were associated with students' level of popularity. Overall, the rejected children had higher levels of aggression and lower levels of perceived social support than the popular and neglected children. Results indicate that students' likeability is related to their academic success.

#### POSTER 42

##### **DOES RELOCATION IN CHILDHOOD AFFECT PERSONALITY AND SOCIALIZATION?**

HAILEY GIBBS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This investigation aimed to relate travel experience and later personality development. Subjects engaged in an online survey: a Big Five Personality Inventory, as well as a survey measuring their exposure to travel experience, and related personality facets. Preliminary analysis indicates that participants who experienced travel in childhood indicated openness to novel experiences and social situations. The highest scoring BFI traits demonstrate a marginal correlation, however further analysis is required for a definitive claim.

#### POSTER 43

##### **ATTACHMENT, FEELINGS OF CONNECTEDNESS, AND ADJUSTMENT TO COLLEGE**

LISA M. SWENSON GOGUEN, KAREN SOFRANKO, EDD, TAMMY SPEVAK (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, HAZLETON)

Attachment style and feelings of connectedness due to components of a new student orientation program were examined in relation to adjustment among first-semester college students. Results confirmed our hypotheses in that lesser feelings of connectedness related to poorer adjustment to college, and students with greater insecure attachment reported lesser feelings of connectedness and poorer adjustment to college. Campus personnel should target students with insecure attachment styles to improve their chances of adjusting positively to college.

#### POSTER 44

##### **COLOR ANALYSIS OF MEDIA CHARACTERS AND CHILDREN'S CHANGING PARASOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS**

KAITLIN L BRUNICK, SANDRA L CALVERT (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

The current study examines whether color differences exist between media characters with whom children end old and begin new parasocial relationships. Parents were surveyed on their child's past and current favorite media characters. Researchers analyzed images of these characters. Character dyads were compared on color dimensions including saturation, luminance, and chrominance. Our results suggest that former favorite characters are more likely to have color profiles consistent with color preferences of younger children.

**POSTER 45****VARIATIONS IN SOCIAL NORMS REGARDING SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH**

LINDSAY M. ORCHOWSKI (ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY), DANIEL OESTERLE, GEORGE ANDOSCIA (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), MIRYAM YUSUFOV (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), CHLOE SARAPAS (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), PETER KRAHE (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

Misperception of community norms fosters engagement in inappropriate behavior by individuals who erroneously believe that their behavior is normative. Social norms marketing (SNM) campaigns target misperceived norms. Findings suggest that perceived peer norms and actual norms regarding sexual violence vary as a function of grade and gender among 473 high school youth. It may be useful to adjust SNM campaigns to target subgroups that show the greatest discrepancy between actual and perceived norms.

**POSTER 46****WHAT MAKES ME ANGRY, SAD, FRUSTRATED AND HAPPY? RELATIONS TO PERCEPTIONS OF MOTHERS**

ARIELLE DOMENECH, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX, AMANDA BUTERA, RYAN CLEARY (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

We examined relations between perceptions of mothers' behaviors and recall of emotional experiences. Participants narrated four stories of personal life events which elicited anger, frustration, sadness, and happiness. Narratives were coded for: (1) Relationship and attachment content, and (2) identification of and ratings of intensity of emotions. Participants completed implicit and explicit measures of relationships with mothers. Preliminary results suggested that expression of anger is related to views of mothers as caring.

**POSTER 47****DELAY DISCOUNTING IN ADOLESCENCE: EFFECTS OF AGE AND PUBERTY**

SALENA BINNIG, ALYSSE D. BERRY (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), ADAM T. BREWER (FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), MICHAEL W. SCHLUND (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS), CECILE D. LADOUCEUR (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

Adolescents tend to exhibit more impulsive risky behaviors compared to adults and children. Performance on delay discounting (DD) tasks reflects the propensity to choose an immediate reward rather than a delayed, larger reward. Studies show that DD decreases with age. Yet, the effects of puberty are unknown. This study focused on examining puberty-specific effects on DD in youth aged 10 to 13. Preliminary results suggest that DD is associated with age but not puberty.

**POSTER 48****GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PERCEPTION OF LEARNING****STRATEGIES AND PERFORMANCE ON COGNITIVE TASKS**

DAFINA I. CHISOLM, RUPSHA SINGH, CASSANDRA L. SIMONS, SUSAN SONNENSCHNEIN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

This study investigated gender differences in elementary school age children's (N=113) perceptions of their ability to ignore distractions and be organized, and their performance on related inhibition and memory tasks. Girls' ratings of their ability to ignore distractions and be organized were significantly higher than boys' ratings. Additionally, girls significantly outperformed boys on both inhibition and memory tasks. However, ratings of distraction and organization were not associated with performance on the inhibition and memory tasks.

**POSTER 49****RACIAL ESSENTIALISM PREDICTS RACIAL PREJUDICE TOWARDS BLACKS IN 5 AND 6 YEAR OLD CHILDREN**

GABRIELLE RANGER-MURDOCK, TARA MANDALAYWALA, MARJORIE RHODES (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Racial essentialism involves construing race as informative and inflexible. In adults, racial essentialism is positively correlated with explicit prejudice and stereotyping towards minorities. However, the relationship between racial essentialism and explicit racial prejudice in children, as essentialism is in the process of emerging, has never been examined. The present study found that, among 5 and 6 year olds, racial essentialism was positively correlated with explicit prejudice towards blacks, consistent with previous findings in adults.

**POSTER 50****PROTAGONIST GENDER AND PROTAGONIST CHARACTERISTICS IN POPULAR CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS?**

MARIA MENDOZA, MARIELLA HANNA, MARGARET G. RUDDY (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

In order to assess gender stereotypes in popular children's books, 30 books from Amazon's editors' picks for ages 3-5 (October 2015) were examined. Coding categories included protagonist gender, characteristics related to STEM fields, and personal characteristics. 71.4% of the protagonists were male and 28.6% were female. Male protagonists were more likely to show problem solving, cause-effect analysis, and critical thinking. Female protagonists were more likely to be creative, nurturing, sensitive, and emotionally labile.

**POSTER 51****ANALYZING THE SOCIAL LIVES OF ELDER ADULTS IN AN ASSISTED-LIVING COMMUNITY**

MEREDITH A. MCCARTHY, ERIN L. WAY (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

Longer lifespans and aging of the baby boomers means an increase in the elderly population. This study documented the

interests of assisted-living residents and investigated activity participation and indicators of functioning. Depressive symptomatology was negatively correlated with life satisfaction ( $r = -.88, p = 0$ ). Self-reported life satisfaction was higher for those who attended college ( $t(2,20) = -3.38, p = .005$ ). Participants were satisfied with available activities and 91% felt that the activities offered reflected the interests of older adults.

#### POSTER 52

##### EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GRADE RETENTION AND CHILD WELL-BEING IN MIDDLE SCHOOL

MARJORINE CASTILLO, HENRY O. LOVE, ARIANA D. RICCIO (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ROSEANNE FLORES (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AND HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Grade retention has been shown to be associated with poor self-esteem and behavioral problems in children. Using data from the 2011/2012 National Survey of Children's Health this study examines the relationship between grade retention, family structure, the presence of behavioral and emotional concerns and children's well-being. Preliminary results show that 55% of children who repeat a grade come from a non-traditional family structure and 24% report having one or more emotional, behavioral, or developmental concern.

#### POSTER 53

##### PARENT AND SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS AS PREDICTORS OF PARENTAL CAREGIVING PLANS

JOANNA DYKEMAN (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the relationships between parental attachment, sibling relationships, quality of care received from parents, and plans for caring for aging parents. Sixty-six college students completed self-report measures of these constructs. Results showed that children who perceived a higher quality of parental care and closer sibling relationships were more likely to report intentions to care for aging parents. However, maternal attachment did not significantly predict caregiving intentions once accounting for the shared variability among variables.

#### POSTER 54

##### 14-MONTH-OLDS TRACK STATISTICALLY LEARNED ACTION PATTERNS AND EXTEND TO A NEW ACTOR

NATALIE BREZACK, ROBERTA MICHNICK GOLINKOFF (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), KATHY HIRSH-PASEK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

This study explores infants' statistical learning of dynamic action sequences. Infants were familiarized to a sequence of actions then viewed a new character performing the actions in the same or different order. 14- to 17-month-olds tracked transitional probabilities between actions and extended to the new character while 7- to 9-month-olds did not. Results could have implications for the developmental trajectory of extending verb meanings.

#### POSTER 55

##### STROOP EFFECTS IN NEUTRAL AND EMOTIONAL CONTEXTS IN MONOLINGUAL AND BILINGUAL SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

STEPHANIE ORTIZ, STEPHANIE ORTIZ, SRISHTI NAYAK, AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Children growing up in a bilingual environment show more mature executive function skills compared to monolinguals, due to their practice with frequent language switching, but it is not known if these effects extend to emotional executive function tasks. The current study found that bilingual children experienced lower Stroop interference effects on an emotional Stroop task. Results imply that early bilingualism can promote inhibitory control, which suggests the importance of foreign language exposure for early education.

#### POSTER 56

##### BIRTH ORDER AND ACADEMIC ATTAINMENT

CATHERINE MCLEOD (RED BANK CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL), MEGAN CRONK (RED BANK CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL), JULIA CANGIALOSI (RED BANK CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL)

Red Bank Catholic High School students shared information about their birth order as well as their level of academic achievement and motivation within a questionnaire study, which focused on their academic habits and level of academic success. The adolescents who were the eldest in their families (38%) reported the highest average levels of academic attainment followed by the middle children (22.5%) and subsequently the youngest (39%). The differences between siblings were approaching significance, though no significance was found.

#### POSTER 57

##### INVESTIGATING HEALTH, SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING, AND HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION AMONGST MIDDLE-AGED AND OLDER ADULTS

JILLIAN MINAHAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), JONATHAN SINGER (SUNY DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER), KAREN L. SIEDLECKI (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Increasing life expectancy is placing a growing demand on healthcare, suggesting the need for research examining healthcare utilization. Previous research has found that health is an important predictor of healthcare utilization while subjective well-being (SWB) may also be related to utilization. The current study examined the relationship between health, SWB, and healthcare utilization. Results revealed that individuals with worse health tended to utilize healthcare while higher levels of SWB were also associated with increased utilization.

#### POSTER 58

##### PARENT CONFLICT WITH THE ADOLESCENT AND PEER VICTIMIZATION

DANA J. MANZELLA, LISA ECKLUND-FLORES (MERCY COLLEGE)



The relationship between parent and adolescent must remain peaceful or it could affect the adolescent's health and development. This study examined parent-adolescent conflict and peer victimization. Sample was N=137 students. Parent conflict with the adolescent was positively associated with peer victimization. Indicating, parental conflict with the adolescent significantly increased the chance of being victimized by peers. The findings from this study validated the importance of terminating peer perpetration and victimization in the adolescent's environment.

#### **POSTER 59**

##### **THE EFFECT OF TOUCH ON INFANT WORD LEARNING**

LISA D'ERRICO (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), RANA ABU-ZHAYA (PURDUE UNIVERSITY), HALEY TIGHE, RUTH TINCOFF (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY), AMANDA SEIDL (PURDUE UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effect of touch on word mapping in infants. Infants were exposed to a stream of syllables. One string of three syllables was always paired with a touch to the body. Another three syllable string was paired with touch once. Previous research shows the importance of touch for finding words. We measured looks to body part and distractor videos. We tentatively conclude that the touch+speech exposure influences infants' comprehension.

#### **POSTER 60**

##### **EXPLORING THE DYNAMICS OF CHILDREN'S TESTIMONY: ATTORNEY AND CHILD BEHAVIOR**

JOANNE CRAIN, ANGELA M. CROSSMAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE, CUNY)

This study explored the dynamics of young children's testimony. Three- to five-year olds observed an innocuous event about which they were repeatedly, suggestively interviewed. Three months later, the children underwent unscripted direct and cross-examination by experienced trial attorneys. Attorney questions and child answers were analyzed for sequential patterns. Results illustrate both actors' responsivity to their partners, which impacts the accuracy and consistency of children's testimony. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

#### **POSTER 61**

##### **AN EXAMINATION OF PARENTAL BONDING AND HOW IT RELATES TO NEGATIVE PERSONALITY FACTORS**

KYLE E. DUCLOS (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined how levels of parental bonding could be related to delinquency and self-harm. Also examined how perfectionism could moderate parental bonding and self-harm. One hundred twenty-one college students completed self-report measures on parental bonding, previous delinquency, perfectionism, and self-harm behaviors. Results suggested that low care and high overprotection correlate with specific types of delinquency and self harm. High care was also shown to correlate with

delinquency. Future research is discussed.

#### **POSTER 62**

##### **YOUTUBE: A TOOL TO CHALLENGE MAINSTREAM CONCEPTIONS OF AUTISM OR A DIGITAL BUBBLE?**

JONATHAN TALT PICKENS, PSYCHOLOGY (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ALARA ARPACI (STATEN ISLAND TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL), KRISTEN GILLESPIE-LYNCH, PSYCHOLOGY PATRICIA BROOKS, PSYCHOLOGY (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

Autistic individuals and their family members may use YouTube to combat misconceptions about autism. However, online content may fail to reach people with different relationships to autism than content creators. To examine this, we coded comments in response to popular videos about autism. Viewers' comments varied depending on their relationship to autism and those of video-creators. Findings suggest that YouTube content about autism may encounter a digital bubble (fail to reach people with different perspectives).

#### **POSTER 63**

##### **CHILDREN'S MORAL JUDGMENT IN THE PRESENCE AND ABSENCE OF AN AUTHORITY FIGURE**

TARA M BRIGHTBILL, DANIELLE N HALLACKER, EMILY N MILLER, LEAH M RECASNER, SOFIA A M ROBINSON, CLAIRE A PASQUALE, KATHERINE S CHOE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

In the current study, children and adults judged whether an action was good, bad, or both good and bad in an ambiguous moral dilemma—e.g., a good intention gone badly. The data indicated significant relationships between the executive-function task and the ambiguous morality questions in adults. The relationships found in the child data suggested a developing understanding of the concept. The implications of the findings both in child and adult development were discussed.

#### **POSTER 64**

##### **THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTION ON THE PERCEPTION OF TEMPORAL DURATION IN CHILDREN**

KATHERINE S. CHOE, DANIELLE N. HALLACKER, TARA M. BRIGHTBILL, EMILY N. MILLER, LEAH M. RECASNER, SOFIA A. M. ROBINSON, CLAIRE A. PASQUALE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

In the current study, children and adults were shown two brief movies of positive and negative valence, consecutively, and were asked to judge if the duration of the movies was the same or different. Consistent with the psychospacial reasoning, the results showed that, while the adults judged the duration to be identical, children perceived the scary movie to have lasted longer than the pleasant one. Implications of the findings on the link between time perception and emotion were discussed.

#### **POSTER 65**

### **UNDERSTANDING INTENTIONS: THEORY OF MIND AND THE SIDE-EFFECT EFFECT IN CHILDREN**

BRIAN WESTERMAN, OWENS STRAWINSKI, SARUNAS GENYS (COLBY COLLEGE)

Children aged 2.5 to 5 were administered a hidden-contents false-belief Theory of Mind (ToM) task and a Side-Effect Effect (SEE) task, including a caring question, to determine the relationship between ToM and SEE. Though the caring question was validated as a measure of ToM, the connection between the caring question and SEE performance was not significant, nor was the relationship between ToM and SEE. Thus, ToM and SEE may not share a common mechanism.

#### **POSTER 66**

### **A LONGITUDINAL EXAMINATION OF CHILDHOOD ADVERSITY AND EARLY ADULT PHYSICAL HEALTH**

BEATRIZ A. NUNEZ, MADINA NAYL-BARAK, ADRIAN BAUTISTA (QUEENS COLLEGE), AMANDA ZWILLING, VALENTINA NIKULINA (THE GRADUATE CENTER)

The aim of this study was to assess the associations between low birth weight and neighborhood disadvantage in childhood and health outcomes in adulthood, using longitudinal data from the "Pathways to Adulthood Study." Neighborhood disadvantage posed increased risk for being overweight in adulthood and low birth weight was associated with increased risk for diabetes. There were no significant interactions between low birth weight and neighborhood disadvantage.

#### **POSTER 67**

### **PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE SELVES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM A NEW 6-WORD AUTOBIOGRAPHY TASK**

EWA WAWRZONEK (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), EWA WAWRZONEK, ASHLEY QUINONES (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), DANIELLE DENIGRIS, RITA OBEID, PATRICIA J. BROOKS, KRISTEN GILLESPIE-LYNCH (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

This poster introduces the 6-word autobiography task to examine how college students' identities are influenced by having a disability. Participants in a mentorship program for undergraduates with autism and other disabilities (N = 18) produced 6-word descriptions of their past, present, and future selves in the context of interviews about college life. Students produced more positive present and future than past descriptions. The negativity of past descriptions was associated with students' tendency to label their disabilities.

#### **POSTER 68**

### **EEG ANALYSIS OF EMPATHY DURING EARLY CHILDHOOD: A PILOT STUDY**

YAYLA LOPEZ, JOANNA VANN, DAVID LOTURCO, KIMBERLY VALERIO, LAUREN BRYANT, KIMBERLY CUEVAS

(UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

The EEG mu rhythm desynchronizes during the observation and execution of the same goal-directed action. These neural mirroring properties are potentially linked to sociocognitive functioning. Previous research indicates associations between mu rhythm desynchronization (MRD) and empathic responses in adults. This study examines potential associations between MRD and 2- to 6-year-old children's empathic behaviors. Initial analyses revealed significant MRD at central sites during action execution (i.e., object-direct reaching), but no associations with parent-report measures of empathy.

#### **POSTER 69**

### **THE LANGUAGE OF SUPPORT IN YOUNG CHILDREN'S SPONTANEOUS SPEECH**

MARIA BRUCATO, AMRITRA BINDRA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), MADALYN POLEN (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY), LAURA LAKUSTA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), BARBARA LANDAU (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

Understanding how infants categorize support relationships is an important aspect of understanding how humans learn words for support such as "on" in English. This study examined whether toddlers use a variety of support configurations—as opposed to only support from below configurations—when using the word "on." Results show that while nearly half of the time toddlers use "on" to refer to 'support from below' configurations, they also encode different support types just as often.

#### **POSTER 70**

### **SOCIAL BEHAVIOR PREDICTS RAPID RESPONSE TO BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT FOR AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS**

KIRSTYN GOLDEN, CHRISTIE PUGH KARPIAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Early Intensive Behavioral Intervention (EIBI) is a treatment of choice for Autism Spectrum Disorders, but individual children respond differently to EIBI. Rapid initial response is a strong predictor of overall change, however predicting rapid response has proven difficult. In this sample of 33 preschool children, subtle social characteristics before treatment, measured by the ABLLS, predicted rapid response, measured by substantial change in Vineland Socialization scores during the first 6 months of treatment.

#### **POSTER 71**

### **A QUALITATIVE STUDY EXPLORING SELF-EVENT CONNECTIONS IN EMERGING ADULTS' NARRATIVES OF SHAME**

KELLY MARIN, DONNIE NEWMAN (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This qualitative study explores the diverse ways emerging adults connected experiences of shame to their self-understanding. Recalling experiences of shame encouraged emerging adults to make self-event connections that allowed them to make sense of

an experience that threatened their self-concept. Findings suggest that narrators make self-event connections that highlight self-understanding and both positive and negative self-conceptions. Implications within the context of narrative identity development are discussed. Qualitative narrative excerpts illustrating the themes and patterns are presented.

#### POSTER 72

##### **MORAL DISENGAGEMENT AND BULLYING AMONG KOREAN AMERICAN ADOLESCENTS**

SHANNON M. DAVIS, JIN Y. SHIN (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to examine the relationship between moral disengagement and bullying experiences among Korean American adolescents. To test this relationship, archival research was conducted using a data set that consisted of survey responses on bullying experiences from 125 Korean American adolescents. The results show that there was no significant difference in moral disengagement between bully victims and non-victims. However, the students who bullied others showed a higher level of moral disengagement than non-bullies.

#### POSTER 73

##### **ADOLESCENT EGOCENTRISM AND RISKY DECISION-MAKING: ADOLESCENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD TANNING**

MEREDITH A. WHITNEY, MARIA MCKENNA, PAUL FINN (SAINT ANSELMO COLLEGE)

The present study examined the relationship between adolescent egocentrism, viewing media images and the risky decision to tan. Certain measures of adolescent egocentrism (i.e. invulnerability and imaginary audience) were found to be predictive of adolescents' attitudes toward tanning. Viewing either pale models or tan models had no effect on participants' attitudes toward tanning. Gender differences in adolescent egocentrism were found.

#### POSTER 74

##### **ARE PARENTING PRACTICES AND ATTACHMENT IN CHILDHOOD RELATED TO THE QUALITY OF ADULT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS?**

KRISTEN MCCABE, MARIA WONG (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined if parental warmth, autonomy support and chaos would be correlated with individuals' attachment to parents and romantic partners, and satisfaction in romantic relationships. Forty-seven college students completed a survey packet regarding recalled parenting practices, attachment to parents and current romantic partners, and satisfaction in their current romantic relationship. Results suggested that parenting practices are related to parental attachment, but only partner attachment is related to romantic relationship satisfaction.

#### POSTER 75

##### **ARE TIMING DIFFICULTIES AN ASPECT OF THE BROADER**

#### **AUTISM PHENOTYPE?**

KATHERINE FITZGERALD (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), DENNIS BUBLITZ (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Autistic-like traits in the general population are referred to as the broader autism phenotype (BAP). This study explores if timing difficulties associated with autism are also an aspect of the BAP. We related college students' responses during mock employment interviews to a self-report measure of autistic traits. We found that heightened autistic traits were associated with longer duration responses. Findings suggested that timing difficulties associated with ASD may also be an aspect of the BAP.

#### POSTER 76

##### **CONNECTION VERSUS DEFLECTION: A WAY OF COPING WITH INTERNALIZED AGEISM**

NICOLLE MARIE CLEMMER MAYO (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY)

As the proportion of older adults steadily increases, ageism remains a predominant concern to further examine in the context of older adults' well-being. The current qualitative study investigated twelve older adult's experiences of ageism based on interpretive phenomenological inquiry. Results suggest that older adults both perceive and cope with ageism forces based on complex internalization processes. The similarities and differences between men and women's responses pose important implications for coping with negative internalizations.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

**Symposium**

**Marquis B**

##### **THE PATHFINDERS PROJECT: PIONEERS IN INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: GRANT RICH

##### **THE PATHFINDERS IN INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY PROJECT: PROFILES AND PERSPECTIVES**

This symposium brings together chapter authors from Pathfinders in International Psychology, a new book describing personal biographies/professional contributions of leading figures representing psychology's diversity.

#### **Presentations**

##### **The Rise of Modern Psychology: From Western Intellectual Ancestry to Global Practice**

by Grant J. Rich, Consulting Psychologist and Uwe Gielen, St. Francis

##### **The Birth of Psychological Healing in the West: Gaßner, Mesmer, and Puységur**

by Uwe P. Gielen, St. Francis (EPA Fellow) and Jeannette Raymond, Research Assistant, Project CRASH, New York State Psychiatric Institute

**Durganand Sinha: The Pioneering Work of an Indian Psychologist**

by Dinesh Sharma, Fordham University and Binghamton University, SUNY

**Saths Cooper: Post-Apartheid Psychologist, Activist and Leader in South Africa**

by Judy Kuriansky, Columbia University Teachers College

**Integrative Comments on the Pathfinders in International Psychology Project**

by Harold Takooshian, Fordham University, EPA Fellow

**Discussant(s):** John Hogan (St. John's University)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

**Symposium**

**Gilbert**

**HISTORY SYMPOSIUM: PAST AND PRESENT: CONNECTIONS OF HISTORICAL IDEAS FROM THE PAST TO THE PRESENT**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: BERNARD C. BEINS

**PAST AND PRESENT: CONNECTIONS OF HISTORICAL IDEAS FROM THE PAST TO THE PRESENT**

Historical concepts have relevance to contemporary psychology. In the development of our discipline, early psychologists concerned themselves with many of the same ideas that have resurrected across the years. In this symposium, we will detail the connections between past and present, showing how some of the classic concepts in psychology took form and have led to ideas that are still relevant today.

**Presentations**

**What Fechner would likely say to us in the twenty-first century**

by Kate Makarec (William Patterson University)

**Not Only Freud: Understanding the Evolution of Psychotherapy**

by Robin L. Cautin (Sacred Heart University)

**Identifying precursors of positive psychology in the "success manuals" of 19th Century America**

by Steven M. Specht (Utica College)

**Even if you didn't see it, subliminal perception has preoccupied psychology for a century**

by Bernard C. Beins (Ithaca College)

**Discussant(s):** Bernard C. Beins (Ithaca College)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

**Paper**

**Bellasco-Broadhurst**

**CLINICAL PAPERS III  
Saturday, March 5, 2016  
12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: L. TRUB, PH.D.

**12:30pm - 12:45pm**

**UNDERSTANDING MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT NEEDS AND OUTCOMES FOR FREQUENTLY HOSPITALIZED MILITARY VETERANS**

CHRISTOPHER AHNALLEN, TORI FERLAND, ALYSSA DESRUISSEAU, LAURA PATRIARCA, BRADLEY FLEMING (VA BOSTON HEALTHCARE SYSTEM)

Veterans with severe mental illness may require acute hospital care for stabilization of psychiatric symptoms. Veterans completed a self-report measure of mental health problems at admission and prior to discharge from an acute inpatient mental health service. Veterans, who had been hospitalized within the past 6 months, compared with those who had not, indicated greater problems with substance abuse, interpersonal relationships and overall mental health. Treatments designed to address these issues may reduce re-hospitalization rates.

**12:50pm - 1:05pm**

**TREATMENT MODALITY, PROGRAM FAILURE, AND RE-ARREST AMONG DRUG COURT DEFENDANTS**

WARREN REICH, SARAH PICARD-FRITSCH (CENTER FOR COURT INNOVATION)

Demographic, criminal history, program failure, and re-arrest data were collected from 400 New York City drug court participants. Risk scores were created for program failure and re-arrest by performing logistic regressions on criminal history and demographic predictors of these outcomes. Controlling for prior risk, placement in a residential (vs. outpatient) treatment setting increased program failure and re-arrest among low-risk defendants. Clustering analyses revealed a complex-needs group for whom residential treatment also led to higher re-arrest.

**1:10pm - 1:25pm**

**POST TRAUMATIC GROWTH: FACING ADVERSITY WITH AN OPEN HEART**

PAMELA BRAVERMAN SCHMIDT, M.ED., LMHC (BUNKER HILL COMMUNITY COLLEGE), TOBI ABRAMSON (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Post traumatic stress is a mental health condition triggered by a frightening event. People have the capacity to be positively changed by traumatic experiences. Post-traumatic growth (PTG)

is associated with enhancement of personal strength, resilience, spirituality, optimism, and the cultivation of wisdom. Implications for utilizing a PTG framework in a clinical sample of older adults will be discussed. This approach emphasizes the potential for growth and development throughout the lifespan.

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

**CLINICAL WORK WITH SUBSTANCE-USING INDIVIDUALS: TRAINING STUDENTS TO BE OPEN-MINDED AND FLEXIBLE IN THEIR PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION**

LEORA TRUB (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Patients presenting with substance misuse and other high-risk behaviors present many clinical challenges to trainees. Interviews were conducted with psychodynamically oriented trainees after administering CBT for substance use under supervision. Trainees found the treatment beneficial, and moreover were surprised that implementing cognitive-behavioral strategies did not undermine their professional identification as psychodynamic. Cultivating an atmosphere where students don't feel pressured to denigrate orientations other than their own is crucial to ensuring prioritization of individual patient needs.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

Paper

O'Neill

**COGNITIVE PAPERS: LANGUAGE**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: SARAH STARLING (DESALES UNIVERSITY)

**12:30pm - 12:45pm**

**CNA UOY RAED THIS NWO? EFFECTS OF CONTEXT ON SCRAMBLED WORD IDENTIFICATION.**

SARAH STARLING, KELSEY SNYDER (DESALES UNIVERSITY)

We explored factors influencing our ability to read words with scrambled letters. Participants were asked to unscramble the final word of a sentence. Accuracy was highest and reaction times were lowest when the first and last letters of the word were held constant and when the preceding words in the sentence were ordered correctly. This demonstrates that contextual cues both in the word itself and in the sentence may be critical for scrambled word identification.

**12:50pm - 1:05pm**

**COGNATE OVERLAP MODERATES AGE OF SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION EFFECTS**

STU SILVERBERG (WESTMORELAND COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE), ADAM BUCAR (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Previous research has shown that language acquisition occurs within sensitive periods: early developmental periods when learning a certain skill is optimally acquired. These periods have been supported by the finding that people understand words acquired early in life (e.g., TOY) faster than words acquired late in life (e.g., TAX). The existence of such periods in acquiring a nonnative language is less understood. Some studies show benefits of acquiring a nonnative language early (e.g., Silverberg & Samuel, 2004), while other studies fail to show this benefit (Ferre, Sanchez-Casas, & Guasch, 2006). In two experiments, monolinguals learned the English translation equivalent of 60 Spanish targets. Half of the targets were words acquired early (mean age of 3.5 years) and half of the targets were words acquired late (mean age of 7.5 years). Half of the early words were cognates (i.e., translations that have similar form and meaning, for example RICO and RICH) and half were noncognates. Half of the late words were cognates and half were noncognates. After 2 training sessions of studying the English translations of the Spanish targets, each participant was presented a translation recognition task. In Experiment 1, the targets were embedded in a list which 33 percent of the words were cognate pairs. The results showed a reaction time (RT) advantage for both early-acquired pairs compared to late-acquired pairs and cognate pairs compared to noncognate pairs. In Experiment 2, the targets were embedded in a list which 50 percent of the words were cognate pairs. The RT advantage for early-acquired pairs and cognates did not occur in Experiment 2. The results are discussed in a framework that predicts larger age of acquisition effects (AoA) for second languages that have a low cognate overlap with the native language.

**1:10pm - 1:25pm**

**A FORMAL ANALYSIS OF THE STRENGTH AND DISTINCTIVENESS ACCOUNTS OF THE PRODUCTION EFFECT: IDENTIFYING A FALSE DICHOTOMY**

RANDALL JAMIESON (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA)

People remember words they vocalize better than ones they do not: the production effect. The standing explanation is that the sensory features that arise in production enhance memory for the word, rendering the resulting trace more distinctive and thus more memorable at test. Another account supposes that production renders a word more strongly represented in memory. We present a computational formulation and analysis of the sensory-feedback account and show that the dichotomy is false.

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

**PREDICTING WHETHER A SENTENCE WILL BE PASSIVE**

MELINH LAI, PAUL DE LACY, GWENDOLYN REHRIG, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Eye-tracking studies suggest that adults unconsciously decide whether sentences are active (1. the X was pushing the Y) or passive (2. the X was pushed by the Y) prior to the verbal inflection (ing/ed). Production studies reveal that passive verb stems are over 50 msec longer than actives. The results of this gating study revealed that adults can use verb stem duration to predict whether a morphosyntactically ambiguous truncated

sentence is active or passive.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

Paper

Brecht

**BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS II:  
NEUROBIOLOGY OF LEARNING**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: DAVID N. KEARNS, PHD (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

**12:30pm - 12:45pm**

**CHRONIC ADMINISTRATION OF OPIOID GROWTH FACTOR  
ATTENUATES THE EXPRESSION OF CONDITIONED FEAR**

JENNIFER LYNN THOMSON, PAIGE HOPKINS, ANTHONY  
BOGETTI, SARA WAGNER (MESSIAH COLLEGE)

The current study investigates the effect of opioid growth factor (OGF) on 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 a single or chronic administration (0, 24 and 48 hours post-shock) of OGF. Chronic OGF administration significantly attenuated freezing behavior, an indicator of conditioned fear, suggesting that OGF may hold clinical relevance for PTSD treatment.

**12:50pm - 1:05pm**

**DENTATE GYRUS CONTROLS EXTINCTION OF  
CONTEXTUAL FEAR MEMORY**

MICHAEL R. DREW, BRIAN E. BERNIER, ADAM AYOUB,  
BORIS V. ZEMELMAN (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN)

Based on previous studies implicating the hippocampal dentate gyrus (DG) in context fear acquisition, we used optogenetic and pharmacogenetic methods to assess the role of DG in context fear expression and extinction. Our data indicate that DG controls acquisition and extinction of context fear memory but is not required for expression of context fear or context fear extinction. DG may provide a teaching signal that supports acquisition- and extinction-related plasticity in a downstream region.

**1:10pm - 1:25pm**

**EFFECTS OF RETROSPLENIAL CORTEX LESIONS ON  
RENEWAL AND CONTEXTUAL FEAR CONDITIONING**

TRAVIS P. TODD, MATTHEW Y. JIANG, NICOLE E.  
DEANGELI, DAVID J. BUCCI (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

The contribution of the retrosplenial cortex (RSC) to conditioning, extinction, and renewal, was examined. A flashing light was first paired with shock in Context A, and then extinguished in Context B. Pre-training lesions of the RSC had no impact on conditioning

or extinction. Although robust ABA renewal was observed, lesions of the RSC had no impact on renewal. However, lesions did impact acquisition of contextual fear conditioning, a process known to be RSC dependent.

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

**ESSENTIAL VALUE OF COCAINE, NOT FOOD, PREDICTS  
CHOICE BETWEEN COCAINE AND FOOD**

DAVID N. KEARNS, JUNG S. KIM, BRENDAN J. TUNSTALL,  
ALAN SILBERBERG (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Considerable individual differences in preference are observed in rats given a choice between cocaine and food. The present study investigated how cocaine-preferring rats differ from non-cocaine-preferring rats in terms of reinforcer value. A behavioral economic analysis was used to determine the essential values of cocaine and food for each subject. Then, rats were allowed to choose between cocaine and food. The essential value of cocaine, but not food, predicted later choice between these reinforcers.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

Invited Speaker

Westside Ballroom Salons 1 & 2

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE SPEAKER**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN

**EXPANSIVE AND CONTRACTIVE SOCIAL RELATIONS.**

YAACOV TROPE, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Adaptive functioning requires both being able to immerse ourselves in the here and now, with people who are like us and with us, contracting the scope of our social relations, and being able to move beyond the local social environment to expand our social relations. In order to effectively pursue desired ends that vary from the immediate to the very distant, humans have evolved a range of mental and social mechanisms to support both contractive and expansive social relations and the ability to switch between them. Across these mechanisms, it is possible to distinguish a hierarchy of levels that vary in level of abstractness from a low-level concrete mode to a high-level abstract mode. The research I'll describe suggests that low-level modes of operation support contractive social relations, whereas high-level modes of operation support expansive social relations.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:45pm**

Event

Wilder

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY: BROWN BAG ROUND TABLE  
ON UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:45pm**

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CHAIR: KASEEM PARSLEY

**THE IMPACT OF UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH: A STUDENTS' VANTAGE POINT.**

During this round table discussion, students from private and public universities will discuss how participating in undergraduate research has impacted them in terms of seeing themselves as researchers and better understanding psychology. Students on the panel will be posed questions regarding their experiences with undergraduate research, tips they have for students thinking of engaging in undergraduate research, and tips, from their perspective, for faculty members who work with undergraduates researchers. Audience participation is encouraged.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

Paper	Cantor
<p><b>APPLIED PAPERS 3: INDIVIDUAL STRENGTHS AND WELL-BEING</b>  <b>Saturday, March 5, 2016</b>  <b>12:30pm-1:50pm</b></p>	

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CHAIR: JESSICA H. CARLSON, PHD

**12:30pm - 12:45pm**

**THE VALUE OF WORK-LIFE PROGRAMS IN ORGANIZATIONS AND THE ROLE OF GENDER**

JESSICA H. CARLSON, SHANNON HINES, SHAINA HUTCHINSON (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

As work-life balance has become an increasingly important issue in today's workplace, organizations have developed a variety of programs to assist employees in managing stress. The present study evaluated 275 employees' perceived value of various work-life programs, and whether this value varied by gender. Findings indicated that the most valued programs were flextime and leave programs. Women were found to value leave programs more than men. Implications and future research are discussed.

**12:50pm - 1:05pm**

**ONLINE CHARACTER STRENGTHS INTERVENTION IMPROVES GPA IN AT-RISK COLLEGE STUDENTS**

MARIANNE FALLON, KATHLEEN WALL, ED.D. (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), JESSICA MAZEN (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA)

Undergraduates on academic probation enrolled in a 6-week online course designed to introduce and develop character strengths. Students who completed the modules improved their semester GPA by an average of 0.59 grade points. A multiple regression analysis confirmed that students who passed the character strengths intervention improved their GPA significantly

compared to students who did not enroll in an intervention. These findings have important implications for enhancing academic success in higher education.

**1:10pm - 1:25pm**

**FLOURISHING IN THE KITCHEN: FINDING WELL-BEING AMID CONTROLLED CHAOS**

DAVID LIVERT, TASHINA KHABBAZ (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY LEHIGH VALLEY)

This study examined how experienced culinary professionals find well-being in the commercial kitchen, a site associated with considerable stress and conflict. In depth interviews with 16 executive chefs, participants shared situations characterized by a sense of positive affect and well-being (Seligman, 2010). Participants shared experiences, even during the maelstrom of kitchen service, encompassing elements of positive affect, engagement, positive relationships, meaning, and accomplishment. Implications for well-being theory in professional settings will be discussed.

**1:30pm - 1:45pm**

**EMIGRATION AND RETURN: VOICING STORIES OF GEORGIAN MIGRANT WOMEN**

MAIA MESTVIRISHVILI (IVANE JAVAKHISHVILI TBILISI STATE UNIVERSITY), TAMARA ZURABISHVILI (INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR MIGRATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT)

The present study aims to analyze the multiplicities of migration experiences, value shifts and family dynamics of Georgian female returned migrants collected through in-depth and photo-elicitation interviews. The study demonstrates that regardless whether respondents evaluate their emigration as positive or negative, emigration is a life-changing experience that may have deep impact on identities of migrants, shape their reintegration strategies and their everyday lives not only on individual, but on family and society levels.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50am**

Symposium	Marquis C
<p><b>WORKSHOP: APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY: MINI WORKSHOP II</b>  <b>Saturday, March 5, 2016</b>  <b>12:30pm-1:50am</b></p>	

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CHAIR: JOHN NORCROSS

**APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY: MINI-WORKSHOP II**

This mini-workshop draws 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, the Complete Guide to Graduate School Admission, and APA online modules supplement the presentations.

### Presentations

#### Applying to Graduate School & Securing Letters of Recommendation

by John C. Norcross PhD (University of Scranton)

#### Writing Personal Statements

by Thomas P. Hogan PhD (University of Scranton)

#### Mastering the Interview and Making Final Decisions

by Susan Krauss Whitbourne PhD (University of Massachusetts)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

### Symposium

Jolson

#### SCRA SYMPOSIUM: CATHOLIC DEACONS' DE FACTO MENTAL HEALTH CARE UNDERSTOOD THROUGH U-S-I-R PREVENTION SCIENCE

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: GLEN MILSTEIN, PHD (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

#### CATHOLIC DEACONS' DE FACTO MENTAL HEALTH CARE UNDERSTOOD THROUGH U-S-I-R PREVENTION SCIENCE

This symposium describes a Prevention Science model of Clergy Outreach and Professional Engagement (COPE) to facilitate the continuum of mental wellness from clinical care to community reengagement. Data from a national survey of Catholic deacons describe examples of the deacons' work in their communities. The COPE model is used to explicate the role of deacons as de facto mental health care providers, as well as opportunities for collaboration between these clergy and mental health clinicians.

### Presentations

#### Catholic Deacons as De Facto Providers of Mental Health Care

by Joseph R. Ferrari, Ph.D. (DePaul University), Mayra Guerrero (DePaul University)

#### A Prevention Science Model of Clergy in the Mental Health Care Continuum

by Glen Milstein, Ph.D. (City College of New York)

**Discussant(s):** Glen Milstein, Ph.D. (City College of New York)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

### Symposium

Odets

#### DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: AUTISM RESEARCH

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: AMY LEARMONTH, PHD

#### A LOOK AT THE CURRENT RESEARCH IN AUTISM: IMITATION, SPEECH PERCEPTION AND INTERVENTION

Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) have difficulties with imitation and social communication, though the nature of these remains unclear. Through a variety of methods, the research presented in this symposium will elucidate the processes underlying imitative, social, and linguistic behaviors in ASD, providing novel insight on parent-implemented intervention strategies tailored for children with ASD.

### Presentations

#### Instrumental and Social Learning in Autism

by Giacomo Vivanti (A.J. Drexel Autism Institute, Drexel University)

#### Audiovisual speech perception in children with autism spectrum disorder

by Julia Irwin (Haskins Laboratories, Yale University and Southern Connecticut State University)

#### Parent-implemented intervention strategies for children with ASD

by Bianca Coleman (Rowan University), Michelle Soreth (Rowan University) and MaryLou Kerwin (Rowan University)

**Discussant(s):** Amy E. Learmonth (William Paterson University)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

### Paper

Bellasco-Broadhurst

#### CLINICAL PAPERS IV

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: K. HENKEL, PH.D.

**2:00pm - 2:15pm**

#### MINDFULNESS AND STRESS APPRAISALS MEDIATE THE EFFECT OF NEUROTICISM ON PHYSICAL HEALTH

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

Neuroticism is associated with poor well-being; recent research (Wenzel et al., 2015) found that mindfulness mediated this neuroticism-psychological well-being relation. In the current investigation, two studies examined the impact of mindfulness on the relation between neuroticism and physical health.



Mindfulness was a significant partial mediator (but not a moderator) of the neuroticism-health connection; stress appraisals were identified as a second (proximal) mediating mechanism. These studies support the role mindfulness plays linking neuroticism and negative outcomes.

**2:20pm - 2:35pm**

**COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL GROUP THERAPY FOR POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS FOLLOWING A NATURAL DISASTER**

ROBERT S. CAVERA, ROBERT W. MOTTA, ABPP (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

Natural disasters often leave a lasting impact in their wake, and while the physical damage is often profiled, the psychological damage is commonly overlooked. The purpose of the present study was to investigate the efficacy of a community-based, cognitive behavioral group therapy for psychological trauma. Analysis of the data indicates minor reductions in anxious and depressive symptomatology. Results of this study are discussed in terms of practical implications, limitations and recommendations for future research.

**2:40pm - 2:55pm**

**HEALTH-RISK BEHAVIORS AND EATING DISORDER DIAGNOSES IN A NATIONAL COLLEGE SAMPLE**

KRISTIN E. HENKEL, MARY E. DUFFY (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This study examined the relationship between eating disorder diagnoses and past-month health risk behaviors in a national sample of college students. Results found that participants with past-year eating disorders had higher past-month rates of substance use, intentional self-injury, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempts relative to those without eating disorders. The highest rates were found in multi-diagnostic participants. More research is needed in this area, particularly in individuals with a history of multiple eating disorders.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:15pm**

**Symposium**

**Wilder**

**TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: RESEARCH METHODS**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:15pm**

CHAIR: DAVID B. STROHMETZ

**MYTHBUSTERS: RESEARCH METHODS EDITION**

NATALIE J. CIAROCCO, DAVID B. STROHMETZ, GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI, JR. (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Methodology courses are among the most frequently taught in psychology programs (Perlman & McCann, 1999). However, myths surrounding this course (e.g., students don't like learning

about the research process) may subtly influence how instructors approach teaching this course, inadvertently influencing students' attitudes towards the science of psychology. This talk will discuss some of these myths, suggesting strategies for helping students embrace the utility of research in addressing questions about the world.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20am**

**Symposium**

**Imperial-Julliard**

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM III**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20am**

CHAIR: ELIZABETH HAINES (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

**STICKY GENDER STEREOTYPES INHIBITING EQUALITY**

We explore the consequences of gender stereotyping for limiting gender equality. Haines presents a model for explaining why/when gender atypical behavior is penalized or praised. Johnson's demonstrates that men in communal roles are penalized because they are seen as gay and less likable. Ahn demonstrates the new "second shift" in couples – the division of mental labor – to create another gender inequality. Finally, Barbosa demonstrates that the prescriptive/proscriptive stereotyping still holds today with diverse samples.

**Presentations**

**Gender Stereotypes and the Coordination of Mnemonic Work Within Couples**

by Janet N. Ahn Teachers College, Columbia University, Elizabeth L. Haines, William Paterson University, and Malia F. Mason Columbia University.

**Gender Deviant Men: Backlash against Male Elementary Educators**

by Elizabeth R. Johnson & Corinne A. Moss-Racusin, Skidmore College

**The Gender Prioritization Model**

by Elizabeth L. Haines, William Paterson University

**Prescriptive and Proscriptive Gender Stereotypes: Today vs. Yesterday, United States vs. India**

by Ricardo Barbosa, Christina Angelo, & Sam Volk William Paterson University.

**Discussant(s):** Elizabeth L. Haines (William Paterson University)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**2:00pm-3:20pm**

**Symposium****Marquis C****Saturday, March 5, 2016****2:00pm-3:20am****GETTING PSYCHED ABOUT PSI CHI: IDEAS FOR INVIGORATING YOUR CHAPTER****Saturday, March 5, 2016****2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: JEFF KUKUCKA, PHD

The Towson University (Maryland) chapter officers and faculty advisor share their experiences in maintaining an active, successful Psi Chi chapter. Issue of recruitment of new members, fundraising, campus wide activities and service projects will be included.

**Discussant(s):** Antonia Santoro, Kimberly Cates, Savannah Clark, Julie Blandford, Perri Hooper, Jeff Kukucka (Towson University)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016****2:00pm-3:20pm****Invited Speaker****Westside Ballroom Salons 1 & 2****PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: TERRY DAVIDSON, PHD****Saturday, March 5, 2016****2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: SUSAN NOLAN, PHD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

**LINKS BETWEEN OBESITY AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION ACROSS THE LIFESPAN: A "PERFECT STORM" ON THE HORIZON?**

TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

A perfect storm is said to occur when two or more pernicious events combine to produce a calamity of far greater magnitude than would have been produced by either event alone. This talk will present data collected from human and nonhuman animal models which link factors that promote obesity to deficits in cognitive function. This association appears to emerge early in life and may result in progressive deterioration of cognitive function across the lifespan. Other evidence indicates that cognitive decline is accompanied by signs of pathology in the hippocampus and other brain substrates for learning and memory. In fact, impairments in hippocampal-dependent cognitive functions may be a cause as well as a consequence of excessive energy intake and body weight gain. These types of findings raise the disturbing possibility that challenges to human health and welfare posed by the current global obesity pandemic may be magnified by increased incidence of serious cognitive impairment later in life.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016****2:00pm-3:20am****Symposium****Jolson****SCRA ROUNDTABLE: DOING THE RIGHT THING: WHAT IS ETHICAL COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY PRACTICE?**

CHAIR: JENNIFER HOSLER, MA (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

**DOING THE RIGHT THING: WHAT IS ETHICAL COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY PRACTICE?**

What is ethical community research and action? Principles such as citizen participation, social justice, wellness, and empowerment (Dalton, Elias, & Wandersman, 2007) influence community psychologists, but do not provide clear guidelines. Ethical community psychology research and practice should regularly involve critical reflections on values, research questions, practices, and methods. Collaborative settings, like this proposed roundtable discussion, can be a critical tool for furthering the ethical development of research and practice.

**Discussant(s):** Surbhi Godsay (University of Maryland, Baltimore County)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016****3:30pm-4:45pm****Symposium****Wilder****TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: ACTIVE LEARNING****Saturday, March 5, 2016****3:30pm-4:45pm**

CHAIR: TARA KUTHER

**TOOLS FOR FOSTERING ACTIVE LEARNING BOTH IN AND OUT OF THE CLASSROOM**

This symposium addresses the question of how to engage students in their own learning. We explore classic and innovative techniques to stimulate active learning both in and out of class, including discussion strategies, case study methods, unique class activities, and experiential learning, as well as how to support students in becoming mindful, self-regulated independent learners at home

**Presentations****Questions for Group Discussions**

by Vincent Prohaska (Lehman College, CUNY)

**Engaging Students in Class: How to Create and Use Case Studies**

by Tara L. Kuther (Western Connecticut State University)

**Experiential Learning: Bringing the Science of Psychology to Life**

by Jean-Marie Bruzzese (Department of Child &amp; Adolescent Psychiatry, New York University School of Medicine)

**Teaching Students to Do Active Learning at Home**

by Bernard P. Gee  
(Western Connecticut State University)

**“Don’t be so defensive!” – Using Improvisational Comedy to Teach Freud’s Defense Mechanisms**

by  
Maya Aloni (Western Connecticut State University)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**Symposium****Marquis B****INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP NETWORK: STRATEGIES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATION EXCHANGE AND SCHOLARSHIP**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**  
**3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: RICHARD VELAYO

Topics include: Increasing contact between psychology educators, administrators, and students from various parts of the world, increase in popularity of psychology as an educational/professional area of study, growing number of scholarly and service contributions in international psychology organizations and institutions, and international developments in undergraduate and graduate psychology education. The International Leadership Network will be described: a global collaboration among psychologists who are pursuing interrelated dimensions of leadership research, education, and practice around the world.

**Presentations****Assessing and Facilitating International Leadership: What We've Learned from the EI Model and BEVI Method**

by Craig Shealy, Lee Sternberger (James Madison University)

**Women Leaders Internationally**

by Janet Sigal (Farleigh Dickinson University), Carrol Perrino (Morgan State University)

**International Publishing: Strategies and Implications for Exchange and Scholarship**

by  
Grant Rich (Ashoka University)

**Psychology at the United Nations: Perspectives from Two Professor at Pace University**

by Richard Velayo, Florence Denmark (Pace University)

**To be submitted**

by Lucio Forti (Pace University)

**Discussant(s):** Jean Lau Chin (Adelphi University)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**Paper****Odets****DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: HOW CHILDREN LEARN FROM OTHERS**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**  
**3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: DAVID SOBEL, PHD

**CHILDREN'S UNDERSTANDING OF PRACTICE OF LEARNING, TEACHING, AND PEDAGOGY**

Research in cognitive development has been interested in how children learn through their interactions with the physical world. Attention has less frequently been focused on the cognitive prerequisites for how children learn from others and teach other people information. This topic is now being considered from several different perspectives, including trust in testimony, theory of mind, and computational models. These difference approaches will be represented in the proposed symposium in order to illustrate the various assumptions and contributions of each of these related areas of research.

**Presentations****Children's descriptions of learning and teaching**

by David M. Sobel (Brown University)  
Susan Letourneau (Brown University)

**Cultural differences in children's ability to use a learner's mistake to guide their teaching**

by Kathleen Corriveau (Boston University), Samuel Ronfard (Harvard University), Yixin Cui (Boston University)

**What factors influence learning? Young children's understanding of the others' reliability and intention**

by Jeein Jeong (University of Pennsylvania), Douglas Frye (University of Pennsylvania)

**Teaching, learning, and trust: Computational and behavioral results**

by Patrick Shafto (Rutgers University, Newark)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**Invited Speaker**

**Westside Ballroom Salons 1 & 2**

**BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE KEYNOTE SPEAKER: ERIC J. NESTLER, PHD**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**  
**3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: FAY GUARRACI, PHD (SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY)

**TRANSCRIPTIONAL AND EPIGENETIC MECHANISMS OF DEPRESSION**

ERIC J. NESTLER (FRIEDMAN BRAIN INSTITUTE, ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI)

Depression is a common, chronic, and debilitating disease. Although many patients benefit from antidepressant medications or other therapies, only about half of depressed patients show a complete remission, which underscores the need for more effective agents. The mechanisms that precipitate depression, such as stress, are incompletely understood. One mystery of the disease is its long-lasting nature and delayed response to antidepressant treatment. This persistence is thought to be mediated by slowly developing but stable adaptations in the brain, which might include regulation of gene expression and chromatin structure.

We have used chronic social defeat stress as an animal model of depression that mimics certain symptoms of human depression. Prolonged exposure to an aggressor induces lasting changes in mouse behavior such as social avoidance, which are reversed by chronic (but not acute) treatment with available antidepressants. Importantly, roughly one-third of mice subjected to social defeat stress do not exhibit these deleterious behaviors and appear "resilient." We are exploring the molecular basis of defeat-induced behavioral pathology, antidepressant action, and resilience by analyzing genome-wide changes in gene expression and chromatin modifications. Our work to date has focused on the nucleus accumbens, a key brain reward region implicated in aspects of depression, as well as several other limbic brain regions. Parallel work has focused on homologous regions in the brains of depressed humans examined postmortem.

Together, this work is providing novel insight into the molecular mechanisms underlying depression and other stress-related disorders. The findings also suggest novel leads for the development of new antidepressant treatments. For example, our findings on resilience suggest the novel approach of developing medications that promote resilience and not just those that oppose the deleterious effects of stress.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**Paper**

**Ziegfeld**

**LEARNING PAPERS IV: ELEMENTAL AND CONFIGURAL LEARNING**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: SYDNEY TRASK, MA (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

**3:30pm - 3:45pm**

**FORWARD AND BACKWARD CONDITIONING IN THE SPECIFIC PAVLOVIAN-TO-INSTRUMENTAL TRANSFER (PIT) EFFECT**

DANIEL ALARCON (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CUNY), ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE-CUNY)

In four experiments the impact of forward and backward associations to the specific PIT effect was assessed. Participants were trained to perform two responses for distinct outcomes

(R1->O1; R2->O2) and different CSs were given forward and/or backward training. The results revealed that forward conditioning produced superior specific PIT. Furthermore, when the CSs were trained with both types of conditioning simultaneously, the forward associations dominated. These results do not support an S-R account of specific PIT.

**3:50pm - 4:05pm**

**A UNIFIED MODEL FOR STIMULUS INTERACTION BETWEEN STIMULI TRAINED TOGETHER OR APART**

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

Stout and Miller's (2007) SOCR model predicts a wide range of conditioning phenomena. While it deals well with instances of stimulus competition (wherein target and competing stimuli are presented together), it fails to predict associative interference (target and interfering stimuli are presented apart). We present a modification of SOCR that corrects this omission via backwards associations between the target outcome representation and the interfering/competing stimuli, making it unique in the breadth of phenomena it encompasses.

**4:10pm - 4:25pm**

**SPATIAL MEMORY AFTER TRAINING OR OVER-TRAINING HUMANS IN A VIRTUAL WATER MAZE**

RODRIGO CARRANZA-JASSO (UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE AGUASCALIENTES, MEXICO), KATIA RODRÍGUEZ-GONZÁLEZ, DAVID LUNA (INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO NACIONAL, MEXICO)

The search behavior of trained or overtrained humans in a virtual water maze was assessed. There were no differences between groups in the permanence either at the originally reinforced quadrant or at the exact platform location, although there were in the amount of crossings over such exact platform location and in the permanence of the internal sub-quadrant of the originally reinforced quadrant. The sensitivity of different indicators of spatial memory are discussed.

**4:30pm - 4:45pm**

**TRANSFER OF OPERANT RESPONDING TO NEW CONTEXTS AFTER TRAINING IN MULTIPLE CONTEXTS**

SYDNEY TRASK, MARK BOUTON (THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Three experiments tested transfer of an operant nose-poking response to new contexts. Training that occurred in multiple contexts transferred better to a novel context than did training in one context. Analogous results were obtained with retention intervals instead of context change. In a final experiment, responding trained in multiple contexts was less hurt by a retention interval than responding trained in one context. The results support a "retrieval practice" explanation over a common elements view.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**Symposium**

**Jolson**

**SCRA SYMPOSIUM: COMMUNITY-PSYCHOLOGY INFUSED  
PEDAGOGY: INTEGRATING CP PRINCIPLES IN THE  
CLASSROOM**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016  
3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: CHRISTOPHER BEASLEY, PHD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

**COMMUNITY-PSYCHOLOGY INFUSED PEDAGOGY:  
INTEGRATING CP PRINCIPLES IN THE CLASSROOM**

Community psychology has historically been a field devoted to the prevention of and coping with mental illness through community processes and has more recently developed involved and capable communities through psychological processes. However, the principles associated with building community and capacity building have potential for classroom application as well. The proposed symposium seeks to share strategies and experiences of integrating community psychology principles in the classroom.

**Presentations**

**Team-Based Community Problem Solving Pedagogy**

by Christopher R. Beasley, PhD (Washington College)

**Get "On Your Feet!" Traditional and Community-based  
Activities in a Hybrid Undergraduate Community Psychology  
Class**

by JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DePAUL UNIVERSITY)

**Incorporating community psychology principles as "praxis"**

by Dawn Henderson, Ph.D (Department of Psychological Sciences Winston-Salem State University)

**Implementing Feminist Community Psychology Pedagogy in  
an Undergraduate Community Psychology Course**

by Michele M. Schlehofer, PhD (Salisbury University)

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:20pm**

**Paper**

**Imperial-Julliard**

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS V: CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS**

**Saturday, March 5, 2016  
3:30pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: DYLAN SELTERMAN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

**3:30pm - 3:40pm**

**PERCEPTIONS OF WHAT MAKES A FIRST DATE**

**SUCCESSFUL OR NOT**

MARISA COHEN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Early communication plays an important role in influencing perceptions of an individual. This exploratory study examined how individuals (N = 399) interpreted what potential romantic partners say and do during, or immediately following, the first date to get a sense of how they perceive these actions and words. With an understanding of how certain phrases and actions influence others, we can be more aware of the signals we send to others during our initial encounters with them.

**3:45pm - 3:55pm**

**EMOTIONAL AND COGNITIVE REACTIONS TO VARIOUS  
"CROSSING THE LINE" SCENARIOS**

JACK DEMAREST, SABRINA ALFASSA (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Emotional and Cognitive Reactions to Various "Crossing the Line" Scenarios: The Best Friend's Sex and Sexual Orientation  
Jack Demarest and Sabrina Alfassa  
Monmouth University, NJ

**Short Abstract**

How upset or jealous are we regarding our mate's friendships? Six scenarios involved a romantic partner spending a lot of time with a best friend. The best friend was either the OPPOSITE sex, the SAME sex, or a GAY/LESBIAN OPPOSITE sex friend. Results revealed that activities with little likelihood of sexual intimacy or deception were acceptable. Having an opposite sex friend produced stronger reactions than situations involving a same sex or gay/lesbian opposite sex friend.

**4:00pm - 4:10pm**

**CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS AND REACTIONS TO OTHERS IN  
NEED: HOW ATTACHMENT STYLE IMPACTS EMPATHY,  
PERSONAL DISTRESS AND SCHADENFREUDE**

ALISON BAREN (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), CLAUDIA C. BRUMBAUGH (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We investigated the role of attachment on empathy, distress, and schadenfreude (joy at others' misfortunes) toward advantaged and disadvantaged targets. People felt more distress (especially anxious people), more empathy and less schadenfreude toward disadvantaged others. Attachment insecurity related to more schadenfreude suggesting that attachment impacts reactions toward distressed strangers. We also developed and validated a new scale of "trait" schadenfreude, as no such scale currently exists, to further understand people's reactions to others in need.

**4:15pm - 4:25pm**

**MORAL COGNITION IN RELATIONSHIPS AND SEX:  
HARMFUL RIGHTS AND HARMLESS WRONGS**

DYLAN SELTERMAN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), SPASSENSA KOLEVA (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY LOS ANGELES), AMY C. MOORS

(UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN)

In 5 studies, we tested competing theories of morality to explain judgment of promiscuity, confessions, and infidelity in relationships. Participants were guided more by perceptions of purity and loyalty than harm caused. Implications for close relationships and moral psychology are discussed.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:30pm**

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<b>Event</b>	<b>Marquis C</b>
<b>PSI CHI AWARDS CEREMONY AND RECEPTION</b>	
<b>Saturday, March 5, 2016</b>	
<b>3:30pm-4:30pm</b>	

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CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS O'BRIEN

Psi Chi members and faculty advisors are invited to attend a reception and ceremony honoring students who received Eastern Regional research awards and travel grants.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

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<b>Poster</b>	<b>Westside Ballroom Salons 3 &amp; 4</b>
<b>APPLIED POSTER SESSION</b>	
<b>Saturday, March 5, 2016</b>	
<b>3:30pm-4:50pm</b>	

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**POSTER 1**

**DIFFERENTIAL APPROACHES TO LEARNING IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

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

This study examined the psychometric properties of the Learning Behaviors Scale (LBS) for use in Trinidad and Tobago. Teachers observed a stratified sample of 900 students across classrooms nationwide. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses yielded two reliable dimensions: Competence Motivation and Strategy-Flexibility. Scales were developed using IRT methods and scores were used in HLM models to investigate variance accounted for in measures of academic achievement and psychopathology.

**POSTER 2**

**A COMPARISON OF FORMER INTERNS VERSUS NON-INTERNS IN CRITICAL SKILLS**

OLIVIA R. CORTELLINI, KAREN L. SIEDLECKI (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether former college interns would perform better in the workplace as compared with their peers who did not have previous internship experience. It was hypothesized that former interns would outperform their peers in ratings of cognitive skills. Employers and advisors of recent graduates were surveyed about participants' performance in the workplace or graduate school. No significant differences were found between interns and non-intern on measures of work place performance.

**POSTER 3**

**EXPECTATIONS FOR OLDER VERSUS YOUNGER WORKERS AMONG MILLENNIALS**

STEPHEN HILL (NAZARETH COLLEGE), ALLISON GABRIEL (UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA), SARA POWERS (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study compares expectations that Millennials have in collaborative work environments (i.e., teams, dyads) when partnered with an older versus younger teammate. A between-subjects vignette design was used to manipulate the experience of being partnered with an older (i.e., 64) or younger (i.e., 34) teammate on a work project. Millennials viewed older workers (in comparison to younger workers) as fitting less with the job and being less conscientious, in addition to having higher levels of concern over anticipated performance.

**POSTER 4**

**SOCIALIZATION OF BLUNT AND SUBTLE LYING AND TRUTH TELLING IN JOB INTERVIEWS**

LAURE BRIMBAL, LAURE BRIMBAL (JOHN JAY COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), ANGELA M. CROSSMAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Participants read scenarios in which job candidates told prosocial lies or the truth, either bluntly or subtly. They rated their impressions of the candidates and how the response would affect participants' likelihood of hiring the candidate. Both veracity and bluntness affected impressions of the candidate and self-reported impact of the statement on likelihood of hiring. Type of scenario a candidate lied or told the truth in interacted with veracity on both measures as well.

**POSTER 5**

**INDIRECT EFFECT OF LEADER-MEMBER EXCHANGE ON TURNOVER INTENTION THROUGH OCB**

BRITTANY ERNST (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study tested the indirect effect of leader-member exchange on turnover intention through organizational citizenship behavior (OCB). Data was collected via an online survey from 127 employees. Leader-member exchange was positively correlated with OCB and negatively correlated with turnover intention, as expected. A direct effect was found between leader-member exchange and turnover intention, but the indirect effect through OCB was not significant. A significant indirect effect through job satisfaction was also found.

**POSTER 6****SUCCESS-ORIENTED MEN AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF WORK-LIFE IMBALANCE**

JORDYN N. BESCHEL, JASON F. SIKORSKI, MAGGIE R. ALBRIGHT (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

113 men who attended college and worked full-time completed standardized self-report measures. Groups were formed based on levels of competitive attitudes and ability to balance work and leisure. Statistically significant results revealed that men struggling to achieve work life balance suffer from numerous externalizing and internalizing symptoms. Prevention programs should aim to encourage young men in college to balance school, work, and leisure to prevent the exacerbation of difficulties in later adulthood.

**POSTER 7****HIGH GENDER IDENTIFICATION HARMS WOMEN IN NEGOTIATIONS: WORRIES, PERFORMANCE, AND SOCIAL NETWORKS**

MICHELLE M. LEE, EMILY A. KENYON, KATE M. TURETSKY, ASHLI B. CARTER, VALERIE PURDIE-VAUGHNS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined gender differences among 81 business students in a Managerial Negotiations course. Compared to men, women who viewed their gender as an important part of their self-concept exhibited greater worries about being perceived negatively in negotiations, fewer and weaker friendships in the class, and less improvement in negotiations. In contrast, women who viewed their gender as unimportant to their self-concept had similar, and sometimes better, outcomes compared to men on these dimensions.

**POSTER 8****AN INVESTIGATION OF JOB ATTITUDES AND STRAIN IN HUMAN SERVICE PROFESSIONALS**

JESSICA H. CARLSON, MATTHEW DARCY (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that employees working in human service professions are some of the most at risk of negative consequence of stress. Stress may also have a deleterious impact on job attitudes. The present study compared a group of human services professionals to non-service employees on four outcome variables: anxiety, emotional exhaustion, job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Results indicated that human service employees had more positive ratings on job attitudes, but not on strain variables.

**POSTER 9****BURNOUT AND MORALE IN MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES**

PAUL BARTOLI (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated burnout and job satisfaction among

municipal employees. A voluntary convenience sample of forty-one employees at a suburban municipality in New Jersey anonymously responded to the Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire, the Maslach Burnout Inventory, and a demographic data sheet. Data analysis revealed significant relationships exist between personal accomplishment and gender, satisfaction, and depersonalization; and between emotional exhaustion and depersonalization. Further inquiry is suggested for specific municipal employment types such as police and administrative staff.

**POSTER 10****THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION**

ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), JOHN DOBSON, D.B.A. (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

The theory of planned behavior was used to assess the effectiveness of entrepreneurship education. Both undergraduate and graduate business students provided information about their attitudes about entrepreneurship, perceived behavioral control over their entrepreneurial behavior, subjective norms about entrepreneurship, and entrepreneurial intentions both at the beginning and at the end of the semester. Results highlight the importance of conceptualizing entrepreneurship education as a process that might first be aversive to students.

**POSTER 11****TIME OF RESPONSE TO ELECTRONIC TEACHING EVALUATIONS AND ITS EFFECT ON OVERALL TEACHING EVALUATION AND STUDENT DEVELOPMENT SCORES**

CAITLIN TRAINER, JYH-HANN CHANG, EMILY FITZSIMMONS (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Electronic teaching evaluations completed at the student's discretion raises the question of response time and its effect on ratings of overall teaching and student development. In the Spring and Fall of 2015, One hundred ten participants completed an online teaching evaluation. Spring results indicated a significant positive correlation between ratings of overall quality of teaching and response time ( $r = -.220$ ,  $p = .032$ ,  $n = 72$ ), with results from the Fall replication yielding a trend ( $r = .249$ ,  $p = .072$ ,  $n = 36$ ) but no significant results.

**POSTER 12****TEACHER REACTIONS TO HIGH-STAKES ASSESSMENTS: STRESS, SELF-EFFICACY AND TURNOVER INTENT**

NATASHA SEGOOL, CHRISTOPHER BROWN, CHARLOTTE ZOCCO, RACHEL RODING, KATHARINE PENIX (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

This study examined teacher stress among 838 Connecticut educators in relation to the new (2014 - 2015) implementation of a high-stakes computerized assessment measuring student learning. Elementary school teachers reported significantly greater work-related stress and test-related stress than middle and high school teachers and teachers of tested content (i.e., English Language Arts and Mathematics) reported significantly

more sources of test stress than teachers of non-tested content. Implications for future research and intervention are discussed.

#### POSTER 13

##### **A MIXED METHOD STUDY OF ACADEMIC SELF-REGULATION INSTRUCTION**

MELISSA I. GEBBIA, VICTORIA SORRENTINO (MOLLOY COLLEGE)

In academics, it is possible that students may over- or under-estimate their abilities as a result of poor self-regulation and lack of metacognitive insight. Academic Self-Regulation instruction was given to college freshmen, and increases in motivation and learning strategies were found. In addition, qualitative responses showed that those exposed to the intervention made more action-oriented self-regulatory comments than general statements about the college experience when compared to those not given direct instruction on self regulation.

#### POSTER 14

##### **MOTIVATORS AND CHALLENGES TO PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS' EXCELLENT, ETHICAL, AND ENGAGED ACADEMIC WORK**

MARY KATHERINE WAIBEL DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JENNIFER JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), KRISTIN TULLY (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), CASSANDRA MCMILLEN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Based on the concept of GoodWork proposed by Gardner, Csikszentmihalyi, and Damon (2001), students who pursue academic GoodWork find meaning and pleasure in their studies and they strive to fulfill their academic obligations with honor and excellence. Thirty advanced Psychology Majors completed two surveys about their pursuit of academic GoodWork as well as factors that motivate and challenge their commitment to academic excellence, ethics, and engagement. Data may inform undergraduate advisement and programming.

#### POSTER 15

##### **DIALOGIC READING: A THEORY-BASED APPROACH TO EARLY READING INTERVENTION IN URBAN SCHOOLS**

CHERYL DURWIN, DEBORAH A. CARROLL, DINA MOORE (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Many schools lack resources to efficiently remediate reading problems. We investigated the efficacy of dialogic reading (DR) as part of our theory-based approach to improving reading skills of at-risk readers. Fourteen first graders in Study 1 and 8 first graders in Study 2 received about 2 total hours of individualized intervention. The DR groups showed significant improvements in comprehension compared to children receiving school-only intervention, and narrowed the achievement gap with normally-achieving peers.

#### POSTER 16

##### **EFFECTS OF OUTLINE GENERATION AND TEXT TYPE ON UNDERGRADUATES' READING COMPREHENSION**

AMY E. COVILL, BRIAN C. HUTCHISON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates who read a difficult text and then studied a provided outline of it scored significantly higher on a test of comprehension than students who simply read the text twice. Surprisingly, students who generated their own outline of the reading did not score higher than students who studied the provided outline. We also found an effect of passage type, with students having better comprehension of an abstract reading compared to a concrete one.

#### POSTER 17

##### **ACADEMIC RESILIENCE IN AN UNDERGRADUATE SCIENCE COURSE: DIVERGENT OUTCOMES IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY**

MILUSHKA ELBULOK-CHARCAPE, TERESA OBER, CATHERINE COLLEARY, HELEN JOHNSON (GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

High attrition rates in Organic Chemistry I are common among undergraduates (Kurbanoglu, 2013). The current study sought to elucidate factors that contribute to success in Organic Chemistry I, an essential course for those pursuing premedical and related studies. Using semi-structured interviews, to investigate how students differed in personal, social, and environmental domains. Patterns between students with divergent academic outcomes were subsequently found. Findings will enable us to design interventions for at-risk students.

#### POSTER 18

##### **A SUMMER ASSIGNMENT DESIGNED TO INTRODUCE FIRST-YEAR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS TO THE THREE E'S OF GOOD WORK**

JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON, MARY KATHERINE WAIBEL DUNCAN, CASSANDRA JEAN MCMILLEN, KRISTEN MICHELLE TULLY (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Gardner, Csikszentmihalyi, and Damon (2001) proposed that excellence, ethics, and engagement characterize GoodWork. We have developed GoodWork programming at our University to help undergraduates integrate these E's into their academic work. In one program, first-year students completed a summer assignment including a reading, case analysis, essay about themselves or a role model, and review of our website ([goodwork.bloomu.edu](http://goodwork.bloomu.edu)). We will discuss the design, implementation, and assessment of the program while providing lessons learned.

#### POSTER 19

##### **CREATING COMMUNITY: CLASSROOM-BASED MENTORING SUPPORTS UNDERSERVED COLLEGE STUDENT SUCCESS**



KAREN SINGER-FREEMAN, CAROL BOLTE, GENESIS GONZALEZ, MORGAN HEMS, DESIREE QUAMMIE, AMANDA YANNARELLI (PURCHASE COLLEGE, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We assessed the effects of required peer-mentoring and brief psycho-social interventions on student success. Students enrolled in Child Development received weekly or bi-weekly mentoring that included psychosocial interventions. Mentored students participated more in class and made more references to grit, ethnicity and academics in their written work than un-mentored students. The positive effects were present for first generation, commuting and ethnic minority students. We conclude that class-based mentoring benefits underserved students.

#### POSTER 20

##### **TRADITIONAL STUDENTS' OBSTACLES TO SUCCESS: ARE THEY DIFFERENT FROM NONTRADITIONAL STUDENTS?**

DUNJA TRUNK (BLOOMFIELD COLLEGE), SALLY ANN GONCALVES (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Perceived obstacles to success were measured in 35 traditional College students. Participants completed a 25-item survey assessing obstacles to success, as well as factors contributing to success in college. Results showed that the primary obstacle was time management followed closely by financial difficulties. Factors contributing to success included support from family, professors, mentoring programs, and engagement with on-campus activities, clubs, and organizations. Results are compared to previous research with nontraditional students (Goncalves & Trunk, 2014).

#### POSTER 21

##### **FUTURE EDUCATORS' ACHIEVEMENT RELATED JUDGMENTS, BELIEFS, AND KNOWLEDGE OF CHILDHOOD MENTAL DISORDERS**

KRISTEN SOKALSKI, ELAINE JONES (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

We assessed 62 future educators' achievement judgments and referrals for evaluation of hypothetical students described as average or having a disorder (e.g., learning disorder). Also assessed were attitudes about classroom inclusion and knowledge of childhood mental health issues. We found the average student received the most favorable achievement judgments and students with disorders were referred. Regression analyses indicated knowledge of mental disorders predicted referral and study track (special or general education) predicted attitudes about inclusion.

#### POSTER 22

##### **THE EFFECT OF VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS ON JUROR CAPITOL PUNISHMENT VERDICTS**

SAMUEL SUTTON (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), EMILY HOOKER, TRISTIN ROUNDS, JENNA TOWNSEND, NICOLE PHILLIPS, HANNAH DARRENKAMP, KATLYNN MCDANIELS, RADIM KONÍ

Victim impact statements are used in courts during the penalty phase of a trial. The research examined the effect of victim impact statements on verdict decisions and sympathy reactions. The research shows that victim impact statements favoring the death penalty were significantly more likely to influence the jurors to rule in favor of the death penalty. They also increased reactions in the jurors of unhappiness and vengeance toward the defendant.

#### POSTER 23

##### **IT COMES IN THREES: EFFECTS OF MULTIPLE CONFIDENCE STATEMENTS ON MOCK-JUROR PERCEPTIONS OF EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY AND DEFENDANT CULPABILITY**

BRITTANY PEREIRA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

This study examined perceptions of inconsistent eyewitness confidence statements between identification, deposition, and trial. Participants read one of seven trial transcripts depicting an assault. Witnesses providing inconsistent testimonies were perceived as less credible and less believable. Implications indicate that witnesses with fluctuating confidence levels may be less effective at trial.

#### POSTER 24

##### **THE USE OF BENFORD'S LAW IN SOLVING A MOCK CRIME**

MELANIE A. CONTI, RICHARD P. CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

Benford's Law (BL) is used in analyzing the validity of research data and in detecting financial fraud. The present study employed BL in a mock crime scenario. Participants were told to imagine they were "skimming" money from investor accounts and instructed to create a fictitious 5 digit account number using numbers from 1-9. The fabricated data did not conform to expected true digital frequencies thus supporting the use of BL in detecting fraud.

#### POSTER 25

##### **TESTING SUSPECT RACE AS A MODERATOR OF FORENSIC CONFIRMATION BIAS**

JEFF KUKUCKA, TAYLOR DARDEN, DANIEL GORDON (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Judgments of forensic evidence are susceptible to confirmation bias (Kassin, Dror, & Kukucka, 2013). The current study tested suspect race as a moderator of this effect. Participants read about a crime in which the suspect was either White or Black, and in which the suspect either confessed or denied guilt. Then, participants evaluated forensic evidence collected during the investigation. Contrary to our prediction, participants' judgments were equally biased regardless of the suspect's race.

#### POSTER 26

##### **COLLEGE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE MICHAEL BROWN CASE**

GRACE RIVERS, ALICIA FERRIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study found that few research participants answered questions correctly about the death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, e.g. that the officer's gun was fired in the car. Compared to white participants, participants of color were significantly more likely to express negative opinions about Officer Wilson, e.g. that he was not a reliable witness ( $t(96) = 2.281, p = .025$ ), and was guilty of a crime ( $t(95) = -3.97, p = .001$ ).

#### POSTER 27

##### DEVELOPMENT OF A STANDARD CHECKLIST TO EVALUATE THE QUALITY OF EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES INCLUDED IN A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

KELLY CUCCOLO (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES IN PHILADELPHIA), CATHERINE ALIX TIMKO (CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA), AMY JANKE (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

Systematic reviews are literature reviews focusing on specific research questions and utilizing large bodies of relevant literature. Systematic reviews are helpful when clinicians and researchers want to make decisions. Currently, no checklist exists to evaluate the quality of studies using human subjects. If the quality of research used in reviews is poor, it affects the applicability of the review. The authors have developed a checklist to assess the quality of experiments that use human subjects.

#### POSTER 28

##### MESSAGE CONTENT AFFECTS WILLINGNESS TO COMPLY WITH VOLUNTARY RESTRICTION OF RESOURCE USE

MONICA A YOUSSEF, CLARA MORGAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), MARGARET INGATE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), ARNOLD GLASS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

In emergency or scarcity conditions, infrastructure resources must be conserved. Four sample alerts were created to test willingness to comply with conserving a critical resource, cellular network capacity. We varied the specificity and altruistic appeals in these alerts. Subjects were students in three upper-level classes receiving extra credit to participate. Results showed that appeals to altruism had elicited more willingness to comply with the requests, although most respondents indicated they would comply.

#### POSTER 29

##### EFFECTS OF NUMBER OF EMOTION WORDS AND RESPONSE FORMATS ON CONSUMER JUDGMENTS

ARMAND V. CARDELLO (U.S. ARMY NATICK RD&E CENTER), MONICA BORGOGNO (UNIVERSITY OF UDINE), CAELLI CRAIG, LARRY L. LESHNER (U.S. ARMY NATICK RD&E CENTER)

Number of emotion words on consumer product questionnaires varies considerably. Effect of 39, 25 vs. 10 terms to evaluate food names was examined using check-all-that-apply (CATA) and rating formats. Number of checked emotions and non-zero ratings increased with questionnaire length. Mean intensity ratings increased significantly ( $p < .05$ ) with decreasing questionnaire length for emotions common to all questionnaires, but no effect with CATA format. Reliability by questionnaire length and response format are discussed and theoretical explanations offered.

#### POSTER 30

##### EFFECT SIZES OF GENDER DIFFERENCES IN OVERHAND AND UNDERHAND THROWING VELOCITY

ROBERT A HANCOCK (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE), CAITLIN NEALER, PATRICIA C RUTLEDGE (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE)

Throwing velocity for two types of throwing mechanics was examined in D-III athletes. Velocities for overhand and underhand throwing mechanics were observed in women's softball and men's baseball players (pitchers excluded). Males threw faster than females and overhand velocity was faster than underhand ( $ps < .001$ ) with a significant interaction of gender and mechanics ( $p < .001$ ). Gender differences were larger for overhand throwing ( $d = 7.42$ ) than for underhand throwing ( $d = 1.90$ ).

#### POSTER 31

##### DIFFERENCES IN PARENTING BEHAVIORS BETWEEN ETHNICITIES

ERIN KAILEEN WILLIAMS, ALANNA COSGROVE, SARAH SKIRO, ELIZABETH DONOVAN (KING'S COLLEGE)

Research suggests that parent training is an efficacious treatment for child behavior problems (Lundahl, Risser, & Lovejoy, 2006). Some researchers suggest that culturally sensitive modifications need to be made (Coard et al., 2004). Previous research done to assess differences in parenting attitudes across ethnicities violated statistical assumptions and utilized a limited population (Dimitrion, Newton, & Butler, 2014). This study addressed these limitations and confirmed that African American parents value different parenting practices than Caucasian parents.

#### POSTER 32

##### CREATIVE PERSONALITY AND EFFICACY ARE NOT ENOUGH: EXPERIMENTATION'S EFFECT ON GROUP INNOVATION

LUKE BROOKS-SHESLER (IONA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to explore the influence of group creative personality composition and collective efficacy on group innovative performance. It was hypothesized that group creativity and collective efficacy are positively related to group innovative performance. Although the hypotheses were not supported, an unexpected finding was that groups that engaged in more experimentation were more innovative. Potential insights from

this study, limitations, and directions for future research are discussed.

#### **POSTER 33**

##### **AWAKENING THE SENSES: THE ENERGIZING EFFECTS OF GRAPEFRUIT SCENT**

ANN MCKIM, REBECCA BYLER, BLAKE FISHER, DANIELLE MCCREARY, AMANDA PAULINO, JESSICA IRONS, EMILY LINDSAY (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Within the framework of positive psychology, the effects of grapefruit scent were investigated. The results of this research showed there was a significant effect of grapefruit scent on energy. Results were significant for correlations of higher levels of energy associated with increased identification of the scent, with familiarity, and with perceived pleasantness of the scent. The energizing effects of grapefruit scent have implications for alleviating fatigue, increasing cognitive alertness, and enhancing performance in athletic realms.

#### **POSTER 34**

##### **EXAMINING STRESS BEHAVIORS IN THERAPY DOGS**

AMANDA SULLIVAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

This study investigated stress behaviors exhibited by five therapy dogs visiting children at Ronald McDonald House (RMDH). Dog handlers that participated in the study were asked to complete surveys written by the primary researcher and C-BARQs on their therapy dogs. Results from the C-BARQs showed a significant difference between the dogs' score and the breed average for nonsocial fears and excitability. Results from the survey indicated that the majority of handlers disagreed that dogs slept, rested and needed more private time on therapy days vs. nontherapy days. For each recorded interaction, at least four of the seventeen measured stress behaviors were exhibited by each dog.

#### **POSTER 35**

##### **FINDINGS FROM A NEW WELL-BEING SCREEN USED WITH COLLEGE ATHLETES**

BRIDGET E SMITH, CHAD DOERR, MANDI EGGENBERGER, GREGG HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

This poster presents information and data on a new well-being screening measure that was applied to collegiate athletes. The H10WB is a ten item, theoretically grounded measure that was designed to assess overall levels of well-being. The measure was given 495 college students, of whom approximately half were student athletes. Reliability and validity indicators of the measure were strong, and group comparisons pointed to generally higher scores for student athletes than in the general population.

#### **POSTER 36**

##### **EFFECTIVENESS OF A MINDFULNESS PROGRAM ON EMOTION REGULATION IN A COLLEGE SAMPLE**

SANDRA KERR (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), GRACE DIDOMENICO, GEETA SHIVDE, EMILY ADAMS, LINCOLN BLACKWELL, KEVIN HESSER, VIPANCHI MISHRA, DEBORAH SODERLAND, ALEXANDRA PERO, MADELINE RUNYAN, CATHERINE RAU, GABRIELLA TERRY, JOSEPH HOLDER

The present study investigated the effects of Learning to Breathe (L2B), mindfulness-based program on emotion regulation in an undergraduate sample. Twenty-one college undergraduates participated in the study. The L2B participants reported decreases in difficulties regulating emotions, and in particular greater access to emotion management strategies. The control group reported decreases in their ability to actively manage moods and an increase in emotional avoidance, while the L2B group did not change on these two measures.

#### **POSTER 37**

##### **EFFECTIVENESS OF AN EARLY CHILDHOOD MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING: A PILOT STUDY**

ANINDITA RAO, PRERNA ARORA (PACE UNIVERSITY), KELLY COBLE, MSW, KATHLEEN CONNERS, MSW, LCSW-C (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

This study examined a training to increase knowledge in early childhood mental health (ECMH) and promote collaboration with primary care professionals (PCPs). Participants (N = 86) indicated that the training increased their level of knowledge in ECMH, with medical doctors endorsing the greatest increase. Participants endorsed an interest in increasing collaboration with PCPs, with individuals not currently working with children indicating the highest interest. These findings will inform the development of future trainings for providers.

#### **POSTER 38**

##### **CAUSAL ATTRIBUTIONS FOR REFERENCES TO VIOLENT ACTS AND LIKELIHOOD JUDGMENTS OF VIOLENCE**

SUSAN SL DALRYMPLE, NANCY S. KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

How do students reason about peers' references to committing a future violent act, and does their reasoning differ depending on whether violence ultimately ensued? Students rated causal explanations for why one of two adolescents made a violent reference and judged the likelihood of violent and non-violent outcomes. The results suggest that students' causal attributions for violent references and perceptions of likely outcomes are relatively unaffected by knowing the outcome or by which outcome is known.

#### **POSTER 39**

##### **HIGHER ANGER RUMINATION PREDICTED INCREASED INTROJECTED REGULATION AND NEGATIVE**

ZACHARY M. SHANKLE, EMMA L. CREECH, MICHAEL M. KNEPP (UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT UNION)

Physical exercise can be used as a way to reduce one's aggression and anger rumination, yet not much is known about

how anger impacts exercise activity. 120 undergraduate students completed two hemispheric tasks and surveys on anger rumination and exercise. It was found that an increase in anger rumination lead to an increase in negative self-perceptions with exercise and introjected regulation styles. In this way, anger ruminators are driven by guilt and shame.

#### POSTER 40

##### **FLYING HIGH: THE IMPACT OF WEBCAMS AND SOCIAL MEDIA ON WILDLIFE CONSERVATION**

JULIE S. JOHNSON-PYNN, SAMANTHA MOQUIN, BRYANNA PERRY, RENEE CARLETON (BERRY COLLEGE)

Understanding technologies' effects on environmental attitudes and behaviors is essential for conservation. Despite the popularity of wildlife webcams and websites, their potential to motivate environmental stewardship is speculative. This study assessed demographic characteristics and viewing behavior of webcam watchers of a pair of bald eagles nesting on a college campus. Results from 2,930 respondents who completed an on-line survey and 2,049 website posts suggest webcams and social media as possible forums to advance wildlife conservation.

#### POSTER 41

##### **PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR: CONTRIBUTIONS OF MINDFULNESS, ALTRUISM, AND CULTURAL CAPITAL**

CHAMPIKA SOYSA, ALISON KAHN, DANIEL KLEIN, AMY DEFRESCESCO, KAYLEE LEDUC (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

We studied the Five Facet Model of mindfulness, altruism, and cultural capital, as contributors to general and student pro-environmental behaviors (PEBs) in 177 college students. Aspects of mindfulness, altruism, and cultural capital added significant unique variance in accounting for PEBs in hierarchical regression analyses. When examined together in the final step of the analyses, however, altruism and cultural capital contributed most of the variance in significantly, positively, accounting for PEBs. Our hypotheses were partially supported.

#### POSTER 42

##### **THE FACEBOOK EFFECT: ACTIVE FACEBOOK USE AND ATTACHMENT PREDICT HIGHER MEMORY**

SERGE ONYPER, GABRIELLE WILSON (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

We evaluated whether Facebook use/attachment are associated with memory ability in a large, representative sample of 18-40 year old adults. FB use/attachment predicted higher scores on naturalistic measures of memory (ability to remember birthdays, phone numbers) but also greater need for reminders. History, but not extent, of Facebook use predicted better episodic memory, working memory, and processing speed. Internet use in general was associated with lower episodic and working memory and higher subjective memory impairment.

#### POSTER 43

#### **CELL PHONE SEPARATION ANXIETY**

ALEXA ANN CLEMENTE, JACK DEMAREST (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study evaluated the influence of cell-phone separation on anxiety. College undergraduates (N=120) were randomly assigned to conditions: 1. Ringing-Removed, 2.No Ring-Removed, 3.Ringing-Nearby, or 4.No Ring-Nearby. Pulse rates were recorded while participants completed a concentration task. Surveys of anxiety and cell-phone use were also completed. Results showed that males and participants with high cell-phone attachment experienced increased pulse rates at minute 2 and 3 and greater separation anxiety than females and participants with low cell-phone attachment.

#### POSTER 44

##### **EMERGING CYBERSICKNESS CHALLENGES FOR GAMING**

FREDERICK BONATO (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), ANDREA BUBKA, ELISE SOARES (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), DAPHNE LABROPOULOS (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Since the development of 1st person perspective games (e.g Doom, 1993) increasingly sophisticated technology has led to more immersive and realistic gaming experiences. Future games that utilize head-mounted displays will allow for even more immersion but this may lead to more cybersickness symptoms including headache and nausea. A review of existing literature reveals some display characteristics that can affect the severity of cybersickness. This review should help guide both future research and game design.

#### POSTER 45

##### **GOOGLING "PURPLE SPOTS": ONLINE HEALTH INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOR IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

KERRY MARIE MALONEY, YASMINE L. KONHEIM-KALKSTEIN, DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY, EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY (MOUNT SAINT MARY COLLEGE)

The present study sought to examine the use of online health information on the health decision-making habits of college students. Using a controlled lab study design, 277 Mount Saint Mary College students were provided with a survey that tracked their medical decisions after having woken up with a fictitious medical condition. Participants were then asked to complete the Multidimensional Health Locus of Control scale to determine if locus of control plays a role in decision-making.

#### POSTER 46

##### **PERCEIVED HEALTH AND LIFE EXPECTANCY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ALYSSA RODEMANN, DANIELLE ARIGO (THE UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This study examines the discrepancy between subjective life

expectancy (LE) (via self-report) and objective LE (via an online algorithm) in college students. Students were asked to predict their LE and complete a survey of demographics and health behaviors. Results show that college students overestimate their LE (compared to computed LE), and that responding to questions about health behaviors reduces subjective LE. Findings suggest that reflecting on health behaviors may improve the accuracy of subjective LE.

#### POSTER 47

##### MOOD AND MESSAGE FRAMING IN ATTITUDES TOWARD SMOKING

SHILEEL ZAFIR FOREMAN, CLAIRE HANRATTY, ELIZABETH CARLSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the interaction between mood and message framing in attitudes towards smoking. Mood was manipulated through either an anxiety or calm inducing task. Messages were framed by stating facts about smoking as either gains or losses. The results showed that when messages were framed as losses, higher levels of anxiety made the message more effective. In contrast, when messages were framed as gains being calmer made the message more effective.

#### POSTER 48

##### STUDENT KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION OF CAFFEINATED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

SARAH ROSE CUKIER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Caffeinated alcoholic beverages (CABs) have been growing in popularity among college students, so should be investigated for their potentially dangerous effects. 78% of student participants correctly reported that caffeine in CABs does not reduce intoxication effects of alcohol, but only 35.5% of participants correctly reported that caffeine does not reduce depressant effects of alcohol. These results are concerning because many students apparently believe that depressant effects of alcohol are reversible with caffeine found in CABs.

#### POSTER 49

##### PERCEIVED BARRIERS DISTINGUISH YOUNG COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

JOHN-CHRISTOPHER ANDREW FINLEY, NANCY D. GILES (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Up to one-half of college students do not engage in the level of physical activity (PA) needed to promote health. For this study, we administered questionnaires to students early in their college careers finding that those with PA levels falling below guidelines for health promotion were distinguished from those with higher levels by perceptions of barriers such as lack of time and social support. Suggested interventions include using social media to encourage regular exercise.

#### POSTER 50

##### HEALTHY EATER PROTOTYPE AMONG COLLEGE

#### STUDENTS

DEBORAH KENDZIERSKI, TIFFANY P. CHANG, KAITLIN MUTTITT, RACHEL AKINS (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

College students' descriptions of the typical healthy eater were examined overall and as a function of healthy eater self-schema status. Results indicated the prototype incorporates not only the consumption of specific foods (e.g., fruits and vegetables), but also other health behavior (exercise) in which the healthy eater engages and personality traits. As predicted, healthy eater schematics had more elaborate prototypes. Implications for understanding and promoting healthy eating based on a prototype matching approach are discussed.

#### POSTER 51

##### THE ASSOCIATION OF CONTEXTUALLY DRIVEN FACTORS WITH FAILED CONTROL AND HEALTH BEHAVIOR

MELISSA AUERBACH, STEPHANIE CUTRONA, CHEYANNE BUSSO, MARCI LOBEL (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

We explored how contextual variables, such as stress and fatigue, moderate the relationship between self-control and two dependent variables: health-impairing behavior and overeating. Four separate hierarchical multiple regressions were used to assess contextual interactions with self-control. Results of this study indicate that those with low self-control are more at risk for overeating when stress is high, but are less likely to overeat when stress is low. Health-impairing behavior analyses followed a similar but non-significant trend.

#### POSTER 52

##### THE EFFECTS OF MOTIVATIONAL FITNESS ON WOMEN'S MOTIVATION AND BODY IMAGE

NICOLE MONTUORI (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Short Abstract for Program (74/75 words)

Past research suggests females will become dissatisfied with their own appearance after being exposed to pictures of women with a lower body mass index (BMI). Participants (N = 60) reported demographic information, responded to attitudinal items, and were then randomly assigned to one of three motivational fitness, or "Fitspo," conditions. Significantly lower body satisfaction and greater motivation to exercise were observed at post-test by those in the picture only and picture + phrase conditions.

#### POSTER 53

##### CONTEXTUAL REINFORCERS OF VERY YOUNG CHILDREN'S OUTDOOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

SHERRY L. SCHWEIGHARDT (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Early childhood physical activity is correlated with long-term health outcomes. In this study, 17 preschoolers and 13 toddlers wore ActiGraph accelerometers during successive unstructured outdoor play sessions wherein environmental modifications were

repeatedly introduced and withdrawn to determine impact on active play. Results demonstrate clear relationships between context and children's movements, with greatest motor skill variety occurring in the nature setting and highest activity intensity occurring in the adventure setting; interventions increased activity in all settings.

#### POSTER 54

##### **EXAMINING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE CONCERNS AND THE MINIMIZATION OF ANTIBIOTIC USE**

MACKENZIE T. GORDON (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), CASEY MULHOLLAND, ERIN HILL (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

In light of the recent rise in antibiotic resistant bacteria, the present study examined the association between antibiotic resistance concerns (impacting self, impacting significant others) and the minimization of antibiotic use. The results indicated a significant positive relationship between minimizing antibiotic use and concern for significant others being impacted by antibiotic resistance ( $\rho = .099$ ,  $p = .026$ ). Further health psychology research is essential in understanding perceptions, motivations and behaviors that impact resistance trends.

#### POSTER 55

##### **PREDICTING INTEREST IN HEALTH COACHING**

ALLYSON GRAF (ELMIRA COLLEGE), JULIE HICKS PATRICK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), NEELAM PATEL (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERISTY)

Factors leading to self-selection into health coaching interventions have been largely ignored. The purpose of this study was to examine physical and psychological factors (e.g., BMI, personality, health value beliefs) that may influence willingness to participate in a health-coaching intervention. Using data from 312 participants, results indicate that certain aspects of personality and personal health values may be useful to distinguish among various interest levels regarding health-coaching opportunities. Implications of these results are discussed.

#### POSTER 56

##### **PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF A SOCIAL NORMS MARKETING CAMPAIGN**

DANIEL W. OESTERLE, GEORGE ANDOSCIA (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI (BROWN UNIVERSITY - ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL)

Sexual and dating violence is prevalent among high school teens. Misperceptions of inappropriate sexual and dating behaviors are also problematic. Social Norms Marketing aims to correct these misperceptions. The present study evaluates a social norms marketing campaign among 263 high school teens. Findings suggest that messages displayed on posters were visible to the majority of students. Future research is warranted to adjust the ways in which discussion about the poster is

generated.

#### POSTER 57

##### **RISK FACTORS FOR GRIEF FOLLOWING PREGNANCY LOSS**

CECILIA G GAULTNEY, RUCHIKA BHATNAGAR, VICTORIA A GRUNBERG, PAMELA A GELLER (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

In light of significant mental and physical health sequelae, examining psychological responses among women following pregnancy loss is critical. This cross-sectional study surveyed 214 diverse women who experienced loss to identify risk factors that impact grief responses. Years since loss, education, and social support were significantly associated with grief. By identifying those in need of psychological support following loss, healthcare providers can contribute to improved psychosocial outcomes and coping strategies for these women.

#### POSTER 58

##### **A PROSPECTIVE STUDY EXAMINING THE COURSE AND EARLY DETERMINANTS OF PREGNANCY-SPECIFIC STRESS DURING PREGNANCY**

MONICA VAILLANCOURT, DEBORAH DA COSTA, PHYLLIS ZELKOWITZ, EDD (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the pattern of pregnancy-specific stress in each trimester of pregnancy and identified sociodemographic, health-related, and psychosocial factors associated with higher levels of pregnancy-related distress. Pregnant women ( $n=221$ ) completed standardized on-line self-report questionnaires in each trimester of pregnancy. Results highlight the importance of screening and interventions early in pregnancy targeting the modifiable factors identified to reduce pregnancy-specific stress and the adverse maternal and infant outcomes associated with higher antenatal maternal stress.

#### POSTER 59

##### **SOCIAL SUPPORT AND WELL-BEING AMONG WOMEN WITH OVARIAN CANCER: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

ERIN HILL, KAITLIN WATKINS, LINDY QUICK, ERIN ZIEGELMEYER, KIM BARREN (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the role of social support in the health and well-being of women with ovarian cancer. In conducting the systematic review, a total of 24 articles were identified. Results were divided into three themes: social support and (1) psychological distress, (2) physical outcomes, quality of life, and pain, and (3) biological and clinical outcomes. Results are discussed with reference to future research needed in this area of examination.

#### POSTER 60

##### **MEASURING ADHERENCE WITH PERINATALLY HIV-INFECTED YOUTH: IMPLEMENTING AN UNANNOUNCED TELEPHONE PILL COUNT**

JEANNETTE RAYMOND, AMELIA BUCEK, CURTIS DOLEZAL, CLAUDE ANN MELLINS (NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE)

Adherence to medication is crucial to maintaining health, particularly for young adults, who suffer from HIV. Consequently, accurate measurements of adherence are important, yet many of the current methods are imperfect. Unannounced pill counts have been shown through the research of Project CASA to be an acceptable method of measuring adherence with a young population. Pill count assessors have experienced many challenges and successes in implementing the protocol.

#### POSTER 61

##### THE USE OF PLAY KITS TO REDUCE STRESS IN NURSES

ERIN L. WAY, MALLORY GLASMYRE (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

Nursing, as a profession, is associated with high levels of stress and expectations of perfection. A brief escape from responsibilities reduces stress and fatigue, and prevents burnout. Hospital nurses were given a play kit. Self-rated stress reduced after play was found to be significant  $t(1, 119) = 15.945, p = .000$ . After playing with the kits, participants rated their stress level as a 1 or 2 (out of 5) in 87.5% of the play kits surveys completed.

#### POSTER 62

##### AN EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS' COLLABORATION WITH PEDIATRIC PRIMARY CARE

KRYSTIN, PRERNA G. ARORA, ALLISON M. HILL, M.ED. (PACE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH H. CONNORS (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

In response to the escalating need for increased collaboration between SMH professionals and pediatric PCPs, this study investigated SMH providers' current practices in interprofessional collaboration (IC), degree of comfort and preparedness in IC with PCPs, training needs, and attitudes toward IC. Findings indicate a high amount of collaboration with PCPs, little training in IC, varying degrees of comfort in IC, and strong training interests. Study findings have implications for future training of SMH providers.

#### POSTER 63

##### GENDER DIFFERENCES IN VAGAL TONE ADAPTATION IN AN EXPRESSIVE WRITING PARADIGM

JEAN HILLSTROM, PA HER, CHERISHE CUMMA, AS, SHALAMAR RAIMIE, AA, SABER VENTURA, AA, ERNIE COTE, DANA GLATZER, DANIEL ROSALES, AS (NEW YORK CITY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, CUNY)

Research shows that writing about traumatic, stressful or emotional events is associated with improved health and well-being. We assessed the effects of a standard vs. meaning-making expressive writing format on autonomic nervous system function over time. Results indicate that heart rate and to a lesser degree, vagal tone, improved over time in both

conditions but these results were moderated by gender. Men showed improvement in vagal tone for the standard but not the meaning-making condition.

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

**Symposium**

**Bellasco-Broadhurst**

#### CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM IV: BELIEFS AND JUDGMENTS ABOUT MENTAL DISORDERS

**Saturday, March 5, 2016**

**3:30pm-4:50pm**

CHAIR: N. KIM, PH.D.

#### BELIEFS AND JUDGMENTS ABOUT MENTAL DISORDERS: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES, AND TREATMENT

The intersection of clinical and cognitive science lends exciting new insights into clinical reasoning and its consequences. Biological explanations for disorders negatively impact laypeople's and clinicians' decisions; the mere framing of disorder symptoms sways clinicians' judgments of their biological and psychological bases; people hold naive beliefs about how medication and psychotherapy work on the root causes and effect symptoms of disorders; and clinicians reason that psychotherapy is working on clients even when it really isn't.

#### Presentations

##### Framing Influences Clinicians' Judgments of the Biological and Psychological Bases of Behaviors

by Nancy S. Kim (Northeastern University), Woo-kyoung Ahn (Yale University), Samuel G. B. Johnson (Yale University), Joshua Knobe (Yale University)

##### Thinking about Treatments in the Mental Health Domain

by Jesseca K. Marsh (Lehigh University), Andrew S. Zevény (Lehigh University)

##### Evidence-based practice: An antidote to cognitive biases

by Robert D. Latzman (Georgia State University)

##### Effects of Biological Explanations for Mental Disorders

by Woo-kyoung Ahn (Yale University)

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