

Thursday, March 13, 2014

5:00pm-6:20pm

Invited Speaker

Georgian

PSI CHI INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: ANTHONY GREENWALD

**Thursday, March 13, 2014
5:00pm-6:20pm**

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS-O'BRIEN (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

HOW 'HIDDEN BIASES OF GOOD PEOPLE' PRODUCE DISCRIMINATION

ANTHONY GREENWALD (UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON)

Discrimination in the United States has changed greatly in the last 50 years. In the 1980s, the concept of 'modern racism' captured some of these changes. More recently, the concept of 'implicit' (or 'hidden') bias has been introduced to understand further changes, including changes in how gender biases operate. This presentation supports the conclusion that societally significant discrimination now occurs mostly without either malice or intent—as products of mental processes that operate automatically and unthinkingly.

Friday, March 14, 2014

8:00am-8:50am

Paper

Stuart

LEARNING PAPERS I: INSTRUMENTAL

**Friday, March 14, 2014
8:00am-8:50am**

CHAIR: DANIEL GOTTLIEB (SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE)

8:00am - 8:15am

EFFECTS OF EXTINCTION OF PROCUREMENT RESPONDING IN A HETEROGENEOUS PROCUREMENT-CONSUMPTION INSTRUMENTAL CHAIN

ERIC A. THRAILKILL, MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

"Chains" of behavior often include procurement and then consumption. We examined procurement extinction effects on consumption responding. One response produced an opportunity to perform another response for reinforcement. We then extinguished the entire chain, the procurement SD with procurement response, or the procurement SD alone. Consumption was reduced by extinction of procurement responding. In some conditions, consumption was renewed when reinserted in the chain after separate extinction. Associative analyses of instrumental chains have translational significance.

8:20am - 8:35am

"DIFFERENTIATING GOAL-DIRECTED MOTIVATION FROM AROUSAL WITH A NOVEL PROGRESSIVE HOLD DOWN (PHD) TASK"

MATTHEW BAILEY, GREG JENSEN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY), KATHLEEN TAYLOR (BARNARD COLLEGE, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY), ELEANOR SIMPSON (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY), CHRIS MEZIAS (BARNARD COLLEGE, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY), CAIT WILLIAMSON (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY), RAE SILVER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY), PETER BALSAM (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY)

We developed a novel motivation assay known as the Progressive Hold Down (PHD) task. This task requires mice to make responses (holding levers in the depressed position) for progressively longer durations of time. We characterized this novel task then tested mice on methamphetamine. Methamphetamine increases the number of presses made and length of time mice press before quitting, but did not increase the breakpoint on the PHD task as would be expected from increased motivation.

8:40am - 8:55am

THE POST-REINFORCEMENT PAUSE IN VARIABLE INTERVAL SCHEDULES: A MODEL OF PROCRASTINATION

ROBERT W. ALLAN (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

Post-reinforcement pausing has been observed in fixed ratio and fixed interval schedules, but not in variable ratio and variable interval schedules. In the present experiments using a touch screen and variable ratio and variable interval schedules the number of responses, or time to the next reinforcer were signalled, thereby producing an ordered series of increasing pauses. These data are interpreted as evidence of animal procrastination, and as a homologue of human procrastination.

Friday, March 14, 2014

8:00am-8:50am

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

UNDERGRADUATE POSTERS I

**Friday, March 14, 2014
8:00am-8:50am**

CHAIR: NANCY KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

POSTER 1

DESENSITIZATION TO VIOLENT IMAGES AND FILM GENRE PREFERENCE

ELENA FELICIANO WU (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined correlations between personality, affinity for various movie genres, aggression, and emotional reactions to

violent images. A total of 109 adult participants completed a survey measuring personality, aggression, and film preferences. In addition, participants wrote brief reactions to graphic violent images either labeled as real or fictional. Participants showed no emotional difference towards real versus fictional pictures. However, individuals that preferred Horror films were less fascinated by the images regardless of label.

POSTER 2

EMOTIONAL AROUSAL DURING NARRATIVES ABOUT ROMANTIC CONFLICTS

ELIZABETH FINKE, LESLEY CLISURA, CHRISTINE PETIT, CANDICE FEIRING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Fluctuation of pitch communicates emotional arousal. This study examined pitch range during narratives about unmet romantic relationship needs in 64 late adolescents who were currently in relationships. As predicted, women had a wider pitch range than men suggesting that they become more negatively aroused during narrations of unmet needs. Reports of more anger and sadness in response to unmet needs and the use of destructive conflict strategies were associated with greater pitch range.

POSTER 3

DOES A COGNITIVELY-STYLED EXPRESSIVE WRITING INTERVENTION REDUCE COLLEGIATE STRESS?: A TRUE EXPERIMENT.

DANYELLE HARVEY, KANDICE STOCUM, CANDY MARIE BREEZEE, FRANCIS W. CRAIG (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY)

This study sought to examine the effects of an expressive writing (EW) intervention on psychological and physiological aspects of college students. The experimental condition utilized expressive writing instructions derived from two previously used EW methods. It was hypothesized that the experimental group would improve on measures of anxiety, affect, physical symptom severity, and blood pressure. Results showed support for the fourth hypothesis, with mean systolic pressure in the experimental group decreasing after the EW intervention.

POSTER 4

FEARING AND USING LAUGHTER: PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, INSTRUMENTAL USE, AND AVOIDANCE

AMANDA LARA, ALLISON CIPRIANO, GRIFFIN REID, AMANDA GELLER, JACKSON GRADY, BERNARD C. BEINS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Research has revealed that responses to laughter can be either positive or negative. We document that attitudes toward laughter correlate with personality characteristics associated with responses to expression of emotion and orientation to others. People who fear being the object of laughter generally withdraw socially and appear to avoid either positive or negative emotional expression. When people enjoy directing laughter toward others, they do so planfully and instrumentally with low regard for those others.

POSTER 5

LUCID DREAMING INSTRUCTION AS A RELAXATION INDUCTION TECHNIQUE

ZACHARY E. LEPPERT, ANDREA MUNIAK, ISABELL BLAKEY, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Relaxation and optimism can contribute to the health of individuals. Twenty-two College student participants were divided into two groups, one was given lucid dreaming relaxation instructions and the other served as control. The experimental subjects were anticipated to increase their overall optimism after a week of lucid dream practice. There were no significant differences between groups in differences between the groups on optimism surveys. However, overall optimism scores trended up after a week.

POSTER 6

THE CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF THE COLLEGIATE TRAIT GUILT INVENTORY

KEVIN DOLE, JASMINE JARUPAT, AMANDA ELLIS, PETER GIORDANO (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study sought to validate a new measure of guilt, the Collegiate Trait Guilt Inventory (CTGI), which targets a college-age population. Results suggested mixed evidence for the construct validity of the CTGI. Strong convergent evidence was present overall, although there was weak convergent validity for the relationship guilt subscale. The CTGI did not yield strong discriminant evidence, and the experimental manipulation of guilt did not support construct validity. The CTGI demonstrated strong overall internal reliability.

POSTER 7

EMOTIONAL SYMPTOMS AND RATES OF CYBERBULLYING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

KATHERINE KREFT (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Little is known about the impact of cyberbullying. However, it is becoming an increasing problem in today's society. Do cyberbullying victims experiencing ongoing negative emotional symptoms? Stress levels were positively correlated with being cyberbullied. Moreover, greater time online was related to increased incidence of being cyberbullied. These findings lend insight into the negative consequences of spending time online and how the internet is being used.

POSTER 8

DIFFERENCES IN CUE-REACTIVITY BETWEEN DEPENDENT AND NON-DEPENDENT SMOKERS

JESSICA L. BRAYMILLER, SABRINA TAVELLA, ERIN COX, MATTHEW WEAVER (MERCYHURST UNIVERSITY)

Dependent and non-dependent smokers were assessed on psychological and physiological responses to neutral and smoking visual cues. Psychological responses, measured using the Questionnaire on Smoking Urges (QSU), indicated an effect

of cue exposure ($F(1,16) = 12.222, p=.003$) and a group by QSU interaction ($F(1, 16) = 8.811, p = .009$). Physiological responses, measured as a change in electro-dermal activity, were trending towards a significant difference between neutral and smoking cues ($F(1,16) = 4.193, p = .059$).

POSTER 9

FACEBOOK, RELATIONSHIPS, AND THE NARCISSIST: HIGHLIGHTING THE KEY FACTORS IN OBTAINING THE NARCISSISTIC GOAL

ANASTASIA ZUPPE, NATALIE SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Individuals high in narcissism seek others to boost their self-esteem (Campbell et al. 2002). The present study examined whether narcissism is related to romantic relationship status and Facebook usage. Participants were 203 individuals from across the US, who completed an online survey. Participants higher in narcissism were more likely to report being in a romantic relationship and using Facebook. These findings have implications for understanding the motivations narcissistic individuals have when interacting with others.

POSTER 10

ANXIETY, OPTIMISM, AND PUZZLE TASK PERSISTENCE

COLLEEN GRAHAM, FAWN CAPLANDIES, ALYSSA BECKER, JYRONE REYES, FRED GOLINI, JUSTIN A. WELLMAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

This study examined persistence on impossible puzzle tasks. Participants were told background music would make them feel anxious, depressed, or neutral. We hypothesized that optimism would interact with expectation condition to influence task persistence because of the ways the performance-related affect could be misattributed. Our results showed pessimists in the anxiety-expectation condition spent the least amount of time on the task while optimists in the anxiety-expectation condition spent the most time.

POSTER 11

DISENTANGLING COLLEGE ALCOHOL BELIEFS FROM SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN ACCOUNTING FOR COLLEGE DRINKING

NICOLE DUNKELBERGER, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

We sought to determine if the construct of college alcohol beliefs (CABs; Osberg et al., 2010) is sufficiently distinct from measures of social integration and if CABs account for significant variance in drinking when controlling for social integration. CABs were only modestly associated with social integration measures and demonstrated the strongest association with typical week drinking. Importantly, CABs demonstrated incremental validity in accounting for drinking when controlling for variations in the social integration measures.

POSTER 12

THREE'S A CROWD...OR IS IT? EXAMINING PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF POLYAMOROUS RELATIONSHIPS

KEVIN T. HUTZLER, TRACI A. GIULIANO, JORDAN R. HERSELMAN, SARAH M. JOHNSON (SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY)

Across three studies, we explored perceptions of a type of non-monogamy known as polyamory. We found that several negative stereotypes of polyamory exist, and that these stereotypes were predicted by misinformation about polyamory and a "traditional" mindset (i.e., political conservatism, high religiosity). Moreover, we found that positive perceptions of the relationship orientation increased when participants either received additional information about polyamory or were asked to consider the advantages and limitations of their own monogamous relationships.

POSTER 13

EFFECTS OF SIBLING NUMBER, GENDER, AND ATTACHMENT ON COLLEGE RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS

LINDSAY L. ROBESON, LINDSEY ALTOMARE, WILLIAM MOULDEN, KINBERLY MCCLELLAN, GWENDOLYN HINTZ, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study examined the influence of attachment style, gender, and sibling number on risk-taking behaviors of college undergraduates. Fifty students reported their attachment, engagement in risk-taking behaviors, and engagement in pro-social behaviors. Results indicated that males were more likely to engage in specific risk-taking behaviors than females, and individuals with siblings were more likely to have reported engaging in risk-taking behaviors than individuals who did not have siblings. Attachment style was not a factor.

POSTER 14

PREDICTING RATES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE USING STATE-LEVEL RISK FACTORS

ERIN HOFFMAN, KENNETH S. WALTERS (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study analyzed the ability of societal factors in predicting rates of rape and other sexual offenses among the 50 states ($N=50$). Two simultaneous linear regression equations were calculated predicting rates of sexual violence (i.e., rape and sexual offenses) as criterion variables. ($R=.63, R^2=.40, F=3.36, p=.005$) Findings indicated that states with sentencing guidelines and mandatory minimum sentencing have fewer juvenile and adult rape arrests, suggesting that stricter laws act as a deterrent against sexual violence.

POSTER 15

THE BIG FIVE PERSONALITY FACTORS, MIDDLE SCHOOL EXPERIENCES, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT

MELISSA LEONE, NICHOLAS ALBANO, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the relationships among middle school experiences, Big Five personality scores, and psychological adjustment in emerging adults (100 women and 32 men). Several associations between Big Five personality dimensions and perceptions of the middle school experience were observed. Regression analyses revealed that variation in psychological adjustment among this emerging adult sample was accounted for by a combination of perceived peer support in middle school and Big Five dimensions of neuroticism, conscientiousness, and extraversion.

POSTER 16

STRESS RESPONSES TO SUPER STORM SANDY; AGE, GENDER, AND DISTANCE

CHRISTOPHER AGOGLIA, BRANDON CARBAJAL, VALERIE GELO, ANTHONY FRISZELL, KIRK LAWRENCE, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the normative experiences of young and middle aged adults in the after-math of Super Storm Sandy. Approximately 400 faculty members, staff and students from metropolitan NY colleges completed questionnaires about their experiences (e.g., safety, anxiety, tangible and non-tangible losses) and distance from surge. Results indicated that younger adults, females and/or those living closest to the surge had the highest levels of distress.

POSTER 17

PERCEPTIONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND INSANITY PLEAS

LETECIA M. GARCIA (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The present research examined the subjects' opinions of a defendant's mental illness, use of the insanity defense, and trial outcome. The results strongly indicate that the mental illness of the defendant as well as the final trial verdict of the case affect the general public's perception of a trial and of the mentally ill. Subjects' were harsher towards people with depression than schizophrenia. Psychology majors were more accepting of the insanity defense than other majors.

POSTER 18

THE ROLE OF COGNITIVE FACTORS IN BIPOLAR DISORDER SYMPTOMS AND BULIMIA NERVOSA

CLAIRE E. ELLING, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (N = 123) responded to measures of bipolar disorder symptoms, bulimic symptoms, perfectionism, negative urgency, irrational food beliefs, and the power of food. Bipolar symptoms were negatively associated with bulimic symptoms. Perfectionism and negative urgency were positively associated with bulimic symptoms and negatively associated with bipolar symptoms. Perfectionism, negative urgency, and power of food scores explained a significant amount of variance in both bipolar symptoms and bulimic symptoms.

POSTER 19

"PUT IT ON SILENT!" THE EFFECTS OF AUDITORY STIMULI ON VISUAL RECALL

KAITLYN SCHMUCKER, DANIELLE KRUEGEL, AARIKA LADOW, REBECCA HENNEMANN, MELISA BARDEN (WALSH UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of auditory stimuli on ability to recall visual information. The three conditions were: cellular vibration, cellular ringtone, and a control (no sound). Participants were instructed to observe a picture that consisted of 30 random objects for 30 seconds, and after a brief survey/filler task, were asked to recall as many objects as possible from the picture. It was found that there were no significant differences between the conditions.

POSTER 20

DOCTOR, TEACHER, OR SALESPERSON: DOES FEMINIST IDENTITY AFFECT CAREER CHOICE?

MEGHAN KILBOURN, JILL SWIRSKY, D.J. ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The feminist movement pushes for gender equality in all areas of life, especially in the labor force. However, gender differences still exist in this domain, and gendered public perception of occupations are still strong. The current study examined the relationship between feminist identification and career choice, finding that women identifying as feminist are less likely to work in a stereotypically male occupation than women who do not identify as feminist.

POSTER 21

STUDY OF ARTICLE FORMAT

STEPHANIE JAROSIK, LARENCE BECKER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Historically, APA publishing guidelines prescribed that manuscripts have two spaces after a period. The present research addressed what psychological differences exist between passages having one versus two spaces after a period. No significant differences between formats were found regarding the ease of reading or in readers' aesthetic preference for one format over the other. Finally, participants generally could not discern a typographic difference between papers using each format. These results suggest that the use of two spaces, an artifact of the typewriter age, is no longer necessary.

POSTER 22

A TARGETED STUDY OF CHALLENGING BEHAVIORS EXHIBITED BY CHILDREN IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT

KAREN A. ALTSCHULER (CABRINI COLLEGE)

This study explores the relationships of age and primary diagnosis to the presentation of challenging behaviors in disabled children over the first 24 months of treatment. The purpose is to determine how these factors influence the presentation of behavior over time. This information could be useful in

determining treatment options and expectations for children in similar programs. Discharged client data (N=330) amassed by clinicians at Devereux in Southeastern PA was used for this analysis.

POSTER 23

RACE AND CHANGE BLINDNESS: MISTAKEN IDENTITY IN EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY OF A THEFT

DANIEL J. BELL (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Change blindness and unconscious transference can lead a witness to misidentify a perpetrator of a crime if that perpetrator appears similar to bystanders. A video depicting a theft was used to measure change blindness and unconscious transference effects on eyewitness identification. This study manipulated race and identity of the thief in the video using change blindness and unconscious transference. Overall, participants were more likely to identify bystanders as the culprit across all perpetrator/bystander race conditions.

POSTER 24

THE MOTIVATION OF HATE CRIMES IN MASSACHUSETTS

LANI SMALL, ALISON GIACOSE, TUNDE TURI-MARKOVIC, ALEX WAGNER (FISHER COLLEGE)

Hate crimes vary from biases against race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, or religion. Some groups are subjected to more acts of hatred than others for which we still have limited explanations. Analyzing ten years of Massachusetts hate crime data this research provides insights on the victim and offender demographics overall, on bias motivations, and intends to contribute to an improved understanding of the motivations and biases in hate crimes in Massachusetts.

POSTER 25

DECISION MAKING IN TWO GROUPS OF ADOLESCENTS: FRAMING EFFECT AND GPA

TORRI LYN JAIME (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), JESSICA GAESTEL, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Part of decision making is the ability to make consistent decisions even when the information available comes in different forms (the framing effect). Two hundred high school sophomores and seniors participated. Results from the first 62 questionnaires indicate no significant difference in their consistency ratings. The consistency scores were correlated positively with GPA for the seniors only. It is possible that the correlation was not significant for the sophomores because they have fewer courses.

POSTER 26

“PARENTAL AFFECTION AND CHILDREN’S WELLBEING IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD”

MEAGAN HUMPHREY, ALEXANDRIA MCLAUGHLIN, SAMANTHA VANHOUT, ASHLEY SCHMIDT, BRIANNE HUDSON (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Parental affection impacts children throughout their lives. Better relationships with parents are associated with lower levels of stress and decreased risk of mental disorders (Mallers, Charles, Neupert, & Almeida, 2010). This study examines the relationship between recollection of parental affection and wellbeing variables, including stress, depression, and self control. A study with 213 participants, whose parents are currently married, assessed parental affection and the wellbeing variables. Parental affection significantly predicted all variables.

POSTER 27

STATE HOPE, READINESS TO CHANGE, AND TREATMENT ENGAGEMENT IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE CLIENTS

SCOTT FOLSOM, ANTHONY SCIOLI (KEENE STATE COLLEGE - USNH)

The substance abuse field continues to search for methods to improve treatment outcomes. While “readiness to change” has been much studied and discussed, the role of hope has been largely overlooked. In this study, we found that state hope, but not readiness to change (both measured upon admission) was correlated with treatment engagement in a client population attending a 28 day residential substance abuse treatment program.

POSTER 28

THE EFFECTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE ON ADULT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

TAYLOR K. WHITE, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of sexual abuse on adult survivor’s interpersonal functioning and attitudes regarding sexual activity. Participants completed the Traumatic Sexualization Survey, the Miller Social Intimacy Scale, and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Results indicated that pressure to engage in sexual activity was linked with lower levels of self-esteem and higher levels of fear of intimacy, oversexualization, basing attraction on sexuality, and dysfunctional role of sex in romantic relationships.

POSTER 29

AUTOMATICITY OF BIAS AGAINST ADIPOSITY

ROSE SEDRAN WEINSCHENK, ANNA AGARUNOVA, RICHARD ABRAMS (SAINT MARY’S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Body shape in humans is generally assumed to be processed rapidly and automatically in the context of prevailing standards of attractiveness. In the present study we examined whether normal-weight and overweight body shape images were processed as briefly flashed, visually masked primes in a semantic priming procedure in which the images preceded valenced words. A significant priming effect was obtained for body shape images displayed for 33 and 67 ms, but not for 17 ms.

8:00am - 8:15am

THE EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS MEDITATION ON STRESS-INFLUENCED CHANGES IN COGNITION

LUKE KLUISZA, MAYA AUGUSTIVSKY, KATIE MCCAGUE (SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE)

The present study evaluated a time-conscious method of mindfulness meditation, a universally accepted stress-management designed to ephemerally promote concentration. Experimenters dualistically intended to implement mindfulness in repressing feelings of anxiety and enhancing cognition. Contrary to experimenters' hypotheses, results indicated significant interactions between stress induction and a relaxation condition on cognitive measures. Still, when compared to an additional control group receiving neither mindfulness/relaxation, mindfulness was likewise found to be considerably beneficial in heightening participants' aptitude.

POSTER 30

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN GENDER ROLE AND BODY ESTEEM IN MODERN WOMEN AND MEN

DARREN SCOTT RIVERA, SAMANTHA CIAPPA, KATERINA STRATIGIS, CHRISTIE P. KARPIAK (THE UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Studies in the 1980s identified negative associations between femininity and women's body esteem, but recent studies have been mixed. We administered the Bem Sex Role Inventory and Body Esteem Scale for Adolescents and Adults to 88 college women (n = 66) and men (n = 22), and found a positive relationship between traditional gender roles and body esteem in both sexes. Possible associated personal and social variables were subsequently examined.

POSTER 31

WOMEN-ONLY GYMS VS. CO-ED GYMS: DO EXERCISE MOTIVES DIFFER?

RODRIGO LORENZO ONG BONILLA, RACHEL H. PHILIPSON, ANDREA E. MERCURIO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Health-based exercise motives in women are associated with positive outcomes while appearance-based exercise motives in women are associated with negative outcomes. Little research has considered how all-women versus mixed-sex gyms may relate to different exercise motives. We hypothesized that all-women's gym members would report greater health motives and less appearance motives than co-ed gym members. Results did not support our predictions. Additional work is needed to clarify the possible benefits of all-women's gym facilities.

POSTER 32

DOMAIN SPECIFIC SELF-EFFICACY'S MEDIATING ROLE ON LEVELS OF GLOBAL SELF-EFFICACY

KENDRA STANSAK (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The purpose of the study was to determine whether changes in

global self-efficacy due to false feedback in domain-specific self-efficacy vary based upon whether the domain tested is of high or low importance to the participant. Undergraduate students were given high or low false-feedback in a self-efficacy domain that they rated as either high or low on a participant preference survey. General self-efficacy was measured pre and post manipulation. Measures of self-criticism were also taken.

POSTER 33

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN GENDER ROLES BETWEEN HOMOSEXUAL AND HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS.

ELIZABETH M. WORDEN, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of the present research is to assess the perceived gender roles in both heterosexual and gay and lesbian relationships. Participants completed a questionnaire assessing their views on gender roles in homosexual and heterosexual relationships. They also completed measures of gender roles in their own relationships and heterosexual relationships in general. Within my research I found that gender roles stay almost continuous within both homosexual and heterosexual relationships, with minor differences.

POSTER 34

PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION AMONGST ASIAN FAMILIES AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO BICULTURAL SELF-EFFICACY IN YOUNG ADULTS

PUJA PATEL (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

Bicultural self-efficacy in Asian-American young adults may be related to parent's degree of fluency in native and adopted culture languages. Participants with high levels of communication with mothers showed high self-efficacy in communication ($r(32) = .43, p < .05$) and knowledge ($r(32) = .36, p < .05$). Ability to communicate with as well as attain knowledge from one's mother may affect sense of self and ability to navigate both cultures for the young adults.

POSTER 35

HIGHER TRUST, EXTRAVERSION, AND OPTIMISM AS CORRELATES OF HEALTHIER FRIENDSHIPS

ALISSA CHUNG (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined friendship components correlate with optimism, interpersonal trust, and extraversion. One hundred and one college students completed four self-report measures of friendship satisfaction, trust, extraversion, and optimism. Results suggest that only extraversion correlates with security, intimacy, helpfulness, and friendship satisfaction. Optimism and trust yielded no significant results.

POSTER 36

REPEATED SHAPE EFFECTS IN VISUAL SHORT TERM MEMORY TASKS USING BLACK & WHITE STIMULI WITH INHERENT COLORS

MAHUM HASHMI, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Repeated color effects have been found on visual short term memory tasks, however, repeated shape effects have not (Quinlan & Cohen, 2012). Last year we presented data showing a repeated shape effect on items with inherent colors (e.g., yellow banana). The current experiment was able to replicate this repeated shape effect using shapes with inherent colors (e.g., banana) presented in black and white. These data suggest items' colors can influence retention without the color present.

POSTER 37

INDIVIDUAL'S RECALL ABILITY BASED ON STORY THEME

MEGAN GRACE CASEY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The present study was conducted to determine memory accuracy of emotionally-based stories. Undergraduate students read two short stories – one tragically themed and one positively themed. Each story was based on either a relationship or graduation, and recall ability was tested. We found no significant difference in recall ability based on theme or story type. Participants recalled approximately the same amount of information for emotionally salient stories, regardless of the specific emotion of the story.

POSTER 38

CLASSIFICATION OF MENTAL HEALTH PEER SUPPORT GOALS

RACHEL M FLICKER, LINDSAY ROSEN, KIM WEIKEL, OLIVIA HUNT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The Bern Inventory of Treatment goals (BIT-T) is a reliable and exhaustive system for classifying goals in both inpatient and outpatient mental health settings. We examined the usefulness of this taxonomy for classifying 284 mental health peer support goals. Kappa = .68 indicated substantial agreement for ratings of goal type. Only 5.6% of the goals could not be classified. The BIT-T is reliable and exhaustive for classifying peer support goals.

POSTER 39

STRENGTHS-BASED PEER SUPPORT GOALS AND RECOVERY

LINDSAY ROSEN, KIM WEIKEL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Psychology is making the shift from the deficits-based disease model to a strengths-based recovery model for mental health services. I created a taxonomy based on the recovery model and applied it to 284 mental health peer support goals. Substantial agreement (kappa = .62) between two undergraduate coders indicates reliability of the recovery model taxonomy for categorization of peer support goals, 63% of the goals were strengths-based. The association between strengths-based goals and recovery was not significant.

POSTER 40

AUDITORY CLIPPING COMPLICATES PITCH CHANGE DETECTION

ARIC KOESTLER, VICTORIA BUSER, SUNGOUK PARK, MARK P. PETERSON, ANNE T. GILMAN (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Frequency-modulated octave sweeps are used to measure auditory global-local precedence. Forty-four octave sweep stimuli from prior studies were analyzed for audio clipping. Global-upward stimuli showed more clipping than global-downward stimuli, with 12.7% and 11.6% clipping on average, respectively. Although the presence of clipping had a main effect on accuracy, there was no interaction detected between amount of clipping and the differing global-local precedence based on musical expertise found in Gilman and Ebbets (2013).

POSTER 41

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS DIAGNOSED WITH ADHD

KELSEY MCLAUGHLIN, FRANCINE CONWAY (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Students with a diagnosis of Attention Deficient Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) may experience difficulties in their transition to college. This exploratory study was designed to examine the students' psychological and learning adaptations to academic life. A focus group of full-time college students with an ADHD diagnosis were recruited and students' perceptions of their learning, self-esteem, and coping skills were assessed and analyzed using qualitative (Atlas-ti) methods. Implications for ADHD services are discussed.

POSTER 42

PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND JUST WORLD BELIEF PREDICTED BY MORTALITY SALIENCE AND RELIGIOSITY

JASMINE JARUPAT (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

We examined the impact of mortality salience (MS) and intrinsic religiosity (IR) on Belief in a Just World (BJW) and prosocial behavior. Findings demonstrated no difference between the MS group and the non-MS control group on prosocial behavior, though there was a correlation between IR and prosocial behavior. Further results showed no significant interaction between MS and IR on prosocial behavior, and no significant mean difference between the MS group and non-MS control group on BJW.

POSTER 43

PERSONAL DISTRESS AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AS PREDICTORS OF HELPING BEHAVIOR

STEPHANIE C. SEELEY, MARLEEN J. ABDELNOUR, ANTARIO J. JONES, MONICA G. ROUFAEL, SHELBY M. WALL, CASSIE M. WYATT, SERAPHINE SHEN-MILLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The role of personal distress (PD) and socioeconomic status

(SES) on helping behavior was examined. Specifically, we hypothesized and found that those with high PD were more willing to help a person in need with a low SES than a person in need with high SES. Conversely, those with low PD were willing to help a person in need with a high SES than a person in need with low SES.

POSTER 44

GENDER DIFFERENCES AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS

BLAINE MICHAEL SHRUM, JOE LIGATO (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated gender differences associated with college GPA, high school GPA, zest, hope and optimism, gratitude, capacity for love, curiosity, and spirituality. The results were one sided such that they were all statistically significant for females. Leadership was the only personality trait that was not found statistically significant. The important of these finding will be discussed.

POSTER 45

PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE FOR AN UNEXPLORED PERSONALITY DIMENSION

NANCY LANG, AA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), MARGARET INGATE, JEANNETTE HAVILAND-JONES (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

We theorize that individual differences in sensory responsiveness influence individual differences in personality. Three studies were conducted to investigate a hypothesized dimension of personality, sensory responsiveness, not well represented in the dominant five factor model. Using initial measures of the new construct and Gosling's Ten Item Personality Inventory (TIPI), we found evidence for discriminant and convergent validity in all three studies. Our results are encouraging enough to conduct more extensive research with this construct.

POSTER 46

THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MATERIALISTIC VALUES, PROSOCIAL SPENDING, AND MOTIVATION

SAVANNAH JOHNSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), CAROLINE BAUMGARTEN, BREANNA WOOD, SERAPHINE SHEN-MILLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Prosocial behavior has been fused with materialism through prosocial spending. Research suggests that higher levels of materialism are negatively correlated with prosocial behavior, but is it really that simple? This study evaluated the relationships among materialism, extrinsic motivation and prosocial spending. We found prosocial spending was negatively predicted by materialism and extrinsic motivation. We also found that individuals spent most money prosocially when both low in materialism and low in extrinsic motivation.

POSTER 47

DOMINANCE, SELF-ESTEEM, AND HEALTH OUTCOMES IN WOMEN WITH AND AT-RISK FOR HIV

SOONDUS ARIF, VALERIE CAPILI, YUDELKI FIRPO, MAXWELL LEVIS, JENNIE DAVID (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATHLEEN WEBER, MARDGE COHEN, LESLIE R. BRODY (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

We investigated how dominance and self-esteem measured in a projective narrative task relate to depression, quality of life, viral load, and CD4 count among HIV infected women (n = 91) and demographically similar uninfected women (n = 40) enrolled in the Chicago Women's Interagency HIV Study. Partial correlations and regressions indicated that higher dominance and higher self-esteem were significantly associated with lower depression, lower HIV viral load, higher quality of life, and higher CD4 count.

POSTER 48

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THREE CONSTRUCTS ABOUT FACEBOOK BEHAVIOR

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

Greenwood (2013) created a test that classified Facebook (FB) behaviors into three constructs; FB-Posting, FB-Responding and FB-Lurking. The purpose of the current study was to expand this test by increasing the number of test items and to assess the reliability of the items and validity of the constructs. It was found that the new test had good inter-item reliability. However, the results question the validity of FB-Posting and FB-Responding as distinct constructs.

POSTER 49

THE EFFECT OF SURPRISE AND EMOTIONAL VALENCE ON SOCIAL SHARING

JONAH RASKAS, LEAH KASHANI, BIANCA ROSA-AVILES, TANIA LUNA (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Talking about our experiences with others can affect business success and our emotional well-being, so it is important to understand what triggers social sharing. We distributed questionnaires to 108 participants, expecting to find that surprise would lead to more sharing than happiness or sadness. We found that surprising events were shared more than sad events but not more than happy events and that surprise led to more sharing of negative events but not positive events.

POSTER 50

PSYCHOTIC-LIKE SYMPTOMS AND STRESS IN A NON-CLINICAL SAMPLE: THE POSSIBLE MEDIATING ROLE OF OTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

SARA BABAD (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), YOSEFA EHRlich (QUEENS COLLEGE & THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LEORA HALLER (QUEENS COLLEGE), DEBORAH J. WALDER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, QUEENS COLLEGE, & THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Schizotypal traits are known to be significantly associated with stressful life events (SLEs). Less well studied is the degree to

which schizotypal traits are linked with SLEs independent of more general, non-psychotic-like symptoms. To date, the literature has focused on clinical and high-risk samples more so than psychotic-like experiences in the general population. This study examined depressive and anxiety symptoms as potential mediators of the relationship between schizotypal traits and SLEs in a non-clinical sample.

POSTER 51

GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES OF WORK ETHIC IN THE MODERN DAY WORKPLACE

GABRIELLE GRANO (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Generational differences in work ethic are often blamed as the cause for workplace conflict between older and younger employees. Specifically, Generation Y has been characterized as lazy for their alleged lack of work ethic. This study explores the possibility of these claims, while trying to identify how each generation perceives work ethic. Results indicated that work ethic perception remained fairly constant across generations, but Generation Y differs in their ideas of gratification.

POSTER 52

EMOTION AND DECISION-MAKING IN A COLLEGE STUDENT SAMPLE

EILEEN C. RASMUSSEN, PAUL G. NESTOR, MOHINISH SHUKLA, DOMINICK NEWELL (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT BOSTON)

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between certain induced affects and performance on a decision-making task (IGT). The sample included 44 undergraduate students at the University of Massachusetts Boston. Each participant was randomly assigned to one of three affect groups (positive, neutral, or negative) before completing the IGT. Our results indicated a significant difference on task performance between groups. These findings may contribute to the discussion on emotion and cognition.

8:20am - 8:35am

ARE THE HEMISPHERES BLIND? RIGHT AND LEFT HEMISPHERE CHANGE DETECTION FOR IDENTITY AND CONFIGURATION INFORMATION.

JESSICA MARCOUX, JESSICA MARCOUX, KELLY BOLAND, BONNIE ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Previous research in hemispheric specialization has shown differences in processing between left and right hemispheres of the brain. Participants detected identity and configuration changes presented in right and left visual fields. For reaction time, it seems that identity changes are detected faster when processed by the left hemisphere, but this also occurred in the right hemisphere. Accuracy data are opposite of what was expected since performance for identity changes were better in the right hemisphere.

POSTER 53

HOW A JURY'S PERCEPTION OF PLAINTIFF AFFECTS THE OUTCOME OF A SAME-SEX SEXUAL HARASSMENT TRIAL

JULIANA ALESSANDRA D'ONOFRIO, GABRIELLE SHENEMAN, JIM SKALA, KYRA LIPSCO, ERIC BARRY, RAYMOND STILES, ELEANOR GAER (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

It was hypothesized that a defendant will be more liable when the plaintiff behaves appropriately as opposed to when the plaintiff behaves inappropriately in the workplace in a same-sex sexual harassment case. There were four conditions, inappropriate and appropriate behavior of the plaintiff, and reasonable person or reasonable victim jury instructions. Participants were 70 students, 26 males and 44 females. Results found differences between the appropriate and inappropriate conditions.

POSTER 54

VALIDATION OF EXPERIMENTAL STIMULI FOR COGNITIVE BIAS RESEARCH

LEA E. TAYLOR (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), JUSTIN WEEKS (OHIO UNIVERSITY), COLTEN KARNEDY (BUTLER HOSPITAL/BROWN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL), JOANNA LUSK, CASEY A. SCHOFIELD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Past research has demonstrated that people with social anxiety pay preferential attention toward social threat. However, these studies rely on static images. The current study evaluated the validity of the S.C.E.N.E.S. stimuli, videos of a scripted audience demonstrating varying degrees of criticalness (unequivocally accepting to unequivocally critical). Study results provide compelling data for the validity of these stimuli as depicting a range of criticalness. These stimuli may be immensely valuable in future information-processing research.

POSTER 55

PSYCHOLOGICAL NEED FULFILLMENT IN ENHANCED COGNITIVE INTERVIEWS WITH CHILDREN

KELSI MORGAN, ANGELA SANTEE (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE), MICHELLE R. MCCAULEY, MADISON CLARK, OLIVIA CASE, ANJAN BISWAS (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

This study examined the effect of the fulfillment of psychological needs on the amount and quality of information reported in Enhanced Cognitive Interviews (ECIs) with children. Children (Mage=7yrs) saw and ate foods at an event and, after a delay (M=2 days), they were interviewed with ECIs about the event. Later, raters watched videos of each interview, giving scores for autonomy, competence and relatedness support. Researchers found that high need support fulfillment was correlated with an increased number of accurate facts recalled.

POSTER 56

EXAMINING HOW ETHNICITY INFLUENCES ONE'S ACADEMIC EXPERIENCES AND PERCEPTIONS

GEREMY GRANT, JENNIFER DURHAM (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

In the field of Psychology, the existence of a racial academic achievement gap has been a prevalent concern. The data results serve as the basis for the development of a theory regarding the etiology of the perceptions held by the participants concerning their ethnicity, and what ramifications they believe result from their ethnic affiliation. This study seeks to further establish knowledge advocating the use of stereotype reduction based psychosocial interventions within clinical and educational settings.

POSTER 57

WESTERN AND GENDER PERCEPTIONS OF HENTAI

LISA LILI LUKE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

Pornography is a worldwide form of entertainment. One growing form is hentai, a Japanese comic featuring hand-drawn humans engaged in sexual acts. Participants were asked to rate hentai and pornographic images on Likert scales on how sexually explicit, obscene, and pornographic they found them to be, and whether images were of artistic value. It was found that hentai should not be perceived as pornography and that men are more accepting of pornography than women.

POSTER 58

PRESCHOOLERS' EXPLORATORY PLAY BEHAVIOR: REPLICATION AND EXTENSION OF COOK, GOODMAN, AND SCHULZ (2011)

ANDREA SEIFERT WISTER, DAVID M. SOBEL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

The study seeks to replicate and extend the studies presented in Cook et al. (2011), looking at children's exploratory behavior when presented with a machine where either all toys made the machine go, or only half of them. We added more probabilistic conditions to see if this effected children's behavior. We were not able to replicate, but did find evidence suggesting that this is a process developing around age five.

POSTER 59

LINKS BETWEEN PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTH ISSUES, BINGE DRINKING, AND MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES

RANDI HIDASEY, GREGORY PERRY, MORGAN FEE (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines whether the need for cognition is related to perceptions of a variety of health issues and health-related behaviors. Participants were 141 undergraduates (mean age = 25.76). Correlational analyses indicated that a higher need for cognition was associated with the perception of HPV as being a more serious health issue, which in turn, was associated with less binge drinking. Overall, these findings suggest possible pathways to promote more responsible behavior in college students.

POSTER 60

MALES AND FEMALES PERCEPTIONS OF SELF-ESTEEM AND SOCIAL-SUPPORT IN FICTITIOUS SCENARIOS

BRANDON MICHAEL ADORNO, YUSRA AZIZ, GENA RODRIGUEZ (URSINUS COLLEGE)

This study focused on college student's perceptions of self-esteem of characters within fictitious scenarios. It was hypothesized that the relationship status of the fictional character would have a significant effect on self-esteem. Our results indicated that males with platonic relationships were perceived to have higher self-esteem than any other relationship status for different stress levels, while female's self-esteem was rated at similar levels regardless of relationship status in minimal stress situations.

POSTER 61

EFFECTS OF BEING FORGIVEN ON EMPATHY AND ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY

ELEANOR ANGELA MCCABE, LINDSAY ALLARDYCE (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Seventy-nine male and female undergraduate participants recalled two situations in which they harmed a friend. In one situation, the participants recalled a time in which they harmed a friend emotionally and were forgiven; in the other, they recalled a time in which they were not forgiven. When forgiven, participants reported the harm as less severe, reported more empathy, took more responsibility, blamed the victim less, and contacted the victim more frequently.

POSTER 62

GETTING A HANDOUT UNDERGROUND: HELPING IN THE NEW YORK CITY SUBWAY

LUIS PENA (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Getting a Handout Underground: Helping In the New York City Subway

An observational study of beggars in the New York subway indicated that most passengers appear to "tune them out," as is common with urban dwellers. Close to 20% of the observed passengers did help. However, there was no significant effect of different appeals, (family oriented vs. not family oriented) or gender of the beggars on helping. Next steps in this research activity are discussed.

POSTER 63

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN VIEWS ON US MILITARY SUSTAINABILITY AND GENERAL ATTITUDES

SARAH ANTONELLI (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

As the world experiences changing climate all organizations, including the military revamp their impact on the environment. The military has discovered different ways overseas and stateside to decrease their impact on the environment. This is extremely important as the US Military is the largest user of energy and oil in the entire world. Many US civilians and military personnel may be unaware of these efforts done by the military and this study showed that.

POSTER 64**HOROSCOPES AS CULTURAL PRODUCTS**

STEPHANIE MAE VICARI, BETH MORLING (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), KEIKO ISHII (KOBE UNIVERSITY)

We propose that people from varying home cultures create different types of horoscopes and that these distinct horoscopes affect people's feelings in diverse ways. In this way, we study the function of horoscopes as cultural products that may provide insight into cultural differences in how people think and behave in the United States and Japan.

POSTER 65**COLLEGE STUDENTS AND MEDICATION FOR ADHD**

TESSA CHARLENE BECHTOLD (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE), JILL NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

The misuse of prescription stimulants is widespread, with prevalence rates ranging from 0 to 25% in prior research. The present study examined the association between illicit stimulant use and level of grit and self-deception. The most common reason given for use was academic, although use was negatively correlated with GPA. As expected, there was a correlation between the misuse of stimulants and lower self-reported grit and greater self-deception.

POSTER 66**SELF-CONSTRAINT AS A MODERATOR OF STRESSFUL EVENTS AND INTERPERSONAL CONFLICT**

JENNA PALERMO, GREG FELDMAN (SIMMONS COLLEGE)

This study examined whether the association of non-interpersonal stressful events and interpersonal conflict events is moderated by self-constraint. Participants completed a self-report measure of self-constraint, then nightly measures of daily interpersonal conflict and non-interpersonal stressful events for seven consecutive days. Analyses revealed that self-constraint moderated the effects of stressful events on interpersonal conflict. When life stress is low, people with low self-constraint experienced greater interpersonal conflict events than those with higher self-constraint.

POSTER 67**VALUE-AFFIRMATION MANIPULATIONS BUFFER THE EFFECTS OF STRESS AND FACILITATE PROSOCIAL FEELINGS.**

VANESSA AUBE, JOSEPH BASCHNAGEL (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

When individuals write about important values they report higher levels of prosocial feelings (Thomaes & Bushman, 2011). We investigated whether students who complete the value writing would report higher levels of prosocial feelings than those who wrote about values that were not personally important and whether this writing exercise moderates reactivity to a laboratory

stressor. Results indicated participants who wrote about their values reported greater levels of prosocial feelings and less reactivity to a stressor.

POSTER 68**ATTITUDINAL AND BEHAVIORAL MEASURES OF HELPING BEHAVIOR TOWARDS HOMOSEXUALS**

AMANDA LANE (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

Sexual bias was studied by comparing behavioral and attitudinal responses. It was hypothesized that residents would help the heterosexual confederate more so than the homosexual. The second hypothesis was that participants would self-report giving more help to the heterosexual than to the homosexual and give less help when a valid excuse could justify their behavior. The hypothesis for Part 1 was not supported. Part 2 found opposite significance.

POSTER 69**EFFECTS OF COGNITIVE DEPLETION AND COMPLIANCE PRIMES ON A RATIONALIZED CHEATING MEASURE**

ASHLEY LYNN ANDERSON, KRISTEN M. VITELLI, BRITTANY D. GLADDEN, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined depleting central executive resources or priming moral compliance outside of conscious awareness affects cheating that is easy to rationalize (i.e., cheating that is largely out of one's control; von Hippel, Lakin, & Shakarchi, 2005). Neither manipulation influenced cheating. Further, performance was not correlated with perceptions of environmental brightness, an embodied index of moral behavior. Our findings suggest that rationalized cheating may occur only when explicit moral beliefs are primed.

POSTER 70**WHEN DIVORCING CONSERVATISM FROM CARE, PEOPLE BECOME LESS CONSERVATIVE**

RAFAEL SALAS, IAN G. HANSEN (YORK COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Undergraduates at an urban college were more likely to see "individualizing" morality and "binding" morality as compatible when imagining what we call a "moral divide" than when imagining what we call a "political divide." Participants were also less conservative along three different measures of conservatism in the political divide condition, likely because the political divide condition paired conservative moral orientation with the rejection of care and fairness values. We discuss the implications for understanding "conservatism."

POSTER 71**LEFT, RIGHT AND PSYCHOPATHIC: THE RELATIONSHIP OF PSYCHOPATHY TO IDEOLOGY AND VALUES**

ABRAHAM DICKEY III, MARLINDA KING, IAN G. HANSEN

(YORK COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We analyzed data from a well-known political psychology survey website (yourmorals.org) and examined the relationship of subclinical psychopathy to a number of variables indicative of social and political values, attitudes and policy preferences. The results suggest that psychopathy has both “liberal” and “conservative” aspects. On the one hand, sub-clinical psychopaths embrace values suggestive of openness to change yet also appear to lean politically conservative—particularly on economic, environmental and military matters.

POSTER 72

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ACCEPTABILITY OF AGGRESSION IN RELATIONSHIPS

KELSEY ORGAN, D. RYAN SCHURTZ (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

We examined gender differences between males and females in terms of the acceptability of aggression toward a potential romantic rival. Students read one of three vignettes that presented different levels of aggression toward a potential romantic rival (no response, demanding an apology, or physical confrontation). The responses to the vignettes showed that men and women both equally accepting of aggression in opposite sex partners and that demanding an apology was the most acceptable response.

POSTER 73

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFLICT, SELF-ESTEEM, AND COMMITMENT IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

SHANNON BRESLIN, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined associations between self-reported conflict (physical and psychological), self-esteem, and commitment levels in undergraduate men and women who are currently in a romantic relationship. Men with low self-esteem reported particularly low commitment when physical conflict was present in the relationship. By contrast, women with high self-esteem reported disproportionately low commitment when physical conflict was present. Psychological conflict was not associated with commitment and did not interact with participant sex or self-esteem.

POSTER 74

THE CARNISM SCALE: MEASURING THE MYTHS AND JUSTIFICATIONS CONCERNING EATING ANIMALS

CHRISTOPHER MONTEIRO, MARCUS PATTERSON, MICHAEL MILBURN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON)

A 26-item scale with a Likert-type 7 option format was developed to investigate participants' endorsement of carnism; the ideology condoning eating animals, and its concomitant legitimating myths. 97 pilot items were developed and presented to a sample of 296 undergraduate students at that University of

Massachusetts, Boston. The scale is highly reliable and yielded strong negative correlations with endorsement of animal rights and belief in animal-human continuity, and a strong positive correlation with social dominance orientation.

POSTER 75

PREDICTORS OF PEER MENTORING SELF-EFFICACY: MENTOR PERSONALITY AND ATTACHMENT STYLE

JAMES E. FIFER (TRINITY COLLEGE), LAURA HOLT (TRINITY COLLEGE)

The current study examined how mentor attachment style and personality characteristics predicted self-efficacy to mentor among upperclass peer mentors who work with college freshmen. As expected, higher levels of openness, conscientiousness, extraversion and agreeableness were related to greater mentor self-efficacy; conversely, higher neuroticism and avoidant and ambivalent attachment were related to lower mentor self-efficacy. Building mentors' self-efficacy in mentor training programs might be especially beneficial for mentors with neurotic tendencies and an insecure attachment style.

POSTER 76

PEOPLE DINING ALONE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE VISIBLE CELL PHONE

NICOLE RODENBAUGH, ASHLEE RODRIGUEZ, ARLENE REYES, HEATHER NYE, KAREN KULAKOWSKI, BENJAMIN MENK, MORGAN GIAMPIETRO, COREY GILL, AMANDA DOUGHERTY, LINDSAY A. PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

We observed 74 adults dining in a food court to understand the prevalence of individuals having their cell phones visibly present while dining. A majority of people did not have a visible cell phone while dining (i.e., people tended to refrain from using phones and from leaving them on their table). People dining in a group were significantly less likely to have a visible cell phone than people dining alone. There was no gender difference.

POSTER 77

NEGATIVE COGNITIONS AND THEIR IMPACT ON ACTIVITY LEVEL

KAYLA MCKAIN, DEVON MCKAIN, LOUIS LAGUNA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Participant's activity level and degree of negative self-concepts and negative expectations were compared. Results found that participants who engaged in daily exercise had significantly lower scores on a negative self-concepts and negative expectations (NSNE) questionnaire than participants who reported no daily exercise. These results suggest that lack of daily exercise may lead to negative self-concepts and expectations supporting the need for further research between these two important variables.

Friday, March 14, 2014

8:00am-8:50am

Event

Statler

SKYPE SESSION WITH MOSCOW PSI CHI CHAPTER
Friday, March 14, 2014
8:00am-8:50am

CHAIR: SAMVEL JESHMARIDIAN (PSI BETA AND TCI COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Friday, March 14, 2014
8:00am-8:50am

Paper Clarendon

SOCIAL PAPERS: WHO WE ARE
Friday, March 14, 2014
8:00am-8:50am

CHAIR: DEBBIE VAN CAMP, PHD (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

8:00am - 8:10am

ASSESSING SOURCES OF ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS: A COMPLEMENTARY APPROACH

NIR MADJAR (BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY), MELISSA K. KARAKUS (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), AMIRAN ORNAN, VERONIC HASID (BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY)

Self-efficacy is defined as belief in the ability to successfully accomplish a task. It has been consistently found important for numerous psychological outcomes such as well-being and performance. Previous researchers have identified four possible sources of self-efficacy. We aimed to examine complimentary aspects of these sources within the academic domain, among 193 high-school students. Findings indicated that mastery experience and physiological state were the strongest predictors of self-efficacy.

8:15am - 8:25am

ATTACHMENT TO GOD, SOCIAL CAPITAL, AND SELF-CONTROL AS PREDICTORS OF TRAIT FORGIVENESS

LESLIE VIRNELSON, ANDREA FLORO (GROVE CITY COLLEGE), EMILY WALKER, JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

This study hypothesized that attachment to God, self-control, and social capital would predict trait forgiveness. Attachment to God and social capital predicted trait forgiveness; self-control did not. Attachment to God may promote trait forgiveness because many churches emphasize forgiveness. Preexisting tendencies to forgive may also make relating to a forgiving God easier. Trait forgiveness can be a cause and effect in close relationships, so social capital and trait forgiveness may promote each other.

8:30am - 8:40am

EXPLORING THE CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF AN

ATHEIST/AGNOSTIC IDENTITY

DEBBIE VAN CAMP (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

The non-religious are a large and growing group in America. While some research has focused on them as targets of prejudice, little has examined issues of identity. This research considers atheist/agnostic identity not as a lack of religious identity but as an identity with its own unique content. Factor analysis suggests at least five dimensions: 1. need for cognition, 2. political ideology, 3. humanist/hostility toward religion ideology, 4. religious questing, and 5. importance/centrality of identity.

8:45am - 8:55am

THE TRIARCHIC MODEL OF CHARACTER STRENGTHS

ROBERT MCGRATH (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Peterson and Seligman (2004) introduced a model of 24 character strengths subsumed under six virtues. Subsequent research has suggested a five-factor model instead. However, this empirical model does not correspond well to social notions of the nature of virtue. Using a hierarchical factor analytic method, a triarchic model of virtue is proposed focusing on tenacity, inquisitiveness, and decency. Implications of this model for understanding the evolution and nature of virtue will be discussed.

Friday, March 14, 2014

8:00am-8:50am

Paper White Hill

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: DEVELOPMENT OF REASONING, LANDMARKS USE AND SURVEYS
Friday, March 14, 2014
8:00am-8:50am

CHAIR: AMY LEARMONTH

8:00am - 8:15am

COMPETING CUES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANDMARK USE

AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

In two studies preschool children and adults learned to find a target using a landmark in one trial type and shape in the other. Analyses explored increased accuracy over trials at all ages and cue preference when the cues conflicted. Participants responded above chance for both trial types but were consistently better at the landmark trials. Conflict trials revealed changes with age in the preferred response type with older participants increasingly choosing landmarks over geometry.

8:20am - 8:35am

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIAGNOSTIC REASONING AND SCIENTIFIC THINKING

DAVID SOBEL, TIFFANY TASSIN (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Many studies suggest that preschoolers show precocious causal reasoning abilities, while an equal number of studies find that children of the same age struggle with measures of explicit scientific inference. Why are children so good at causal reasoning but struggle with scientific inference? Our empirical data suggest that during early elementary school, both children's diagnostic reasoning capacities and metacognitive awareness develop. The coordination of such capacities might indicate the emergence of scientific thinking.

8:40am - 8:55am

A COLLABORATIVE PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING SURVEYS: NEW SURVEYS OF EARLY EDUCATORS

CLARE W IRWIN, CLARE W IRWIN, KYLE DEMEO COOK (EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CENTER, INC.), LAURA O'DWYER (BOSTON COLLEGE)

The Early Childhood Education Research Alliance has identified assessment and early learning standards as two priority areas for their research. The alliance co-created a research agenda to address these priorities and identified gaps in data to address the developed research questions. The current project highlights a collaborative survey development process. The developed surveys, for use with early educators, will assist states in filling data gaps and moving the important work of the regional alliance forward.

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Paper **Thoreau**

TEACHING PAPERS I
Friday, March 14, 2014
9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: TAMARAH SMITH (CABRINI COLLEGE)

9:00am - 9:15am

RESEARCH STORIES: A PEER-MODELING INTERVENTION FOR CONDUCTING EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

SARA M. BERRY, CANDACE C. CORBEIL, KIMBERLY A. IACINO, NICOLE OUELLETTE, JACLYN VANCOUR, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Psi Chi members developed and implemented a colloquium series featuring undergraduate Psychological Science majors who successfully conducted empirical research. Presenters discussed their empirical research and shared insights they gained throughout the research process. Attendees who had not finished research methods felt significantly more prepared to conduct research after attending the event. Further, attendees who had already completed an empirical project believed attending a similar event would have prepared them to conduct research.

9:20am - 9:35am

CONCEPTIONS OF AND MOTIVATION FOR TEACHING IN A RESEARCH-I UNIVERSITY: A MULTIPLE CASE STUDY

ANNETTE R. PONNOCK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JESSICA MANSBACH (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

While teaching is a clear priority in universities, faculty's research obligations are often given greater weight in promotion decisions. However, some faculty choose to invest in teacher professional development. Who are these faculty and why do they participate? Using a social-cognitive model based on Personal Investment Theory, this study found common factors of student-centered teaching beliefs, and goals for teaching that include engaging students in their own learning, and making material relevant to students' lives.

9:40am - 9:55am

QUANTITATIVE REASONING IN PSYCHOLOGY: PERFORMANCE WITH APA GOALS AND IMPLICATIONS

TAMARAH SMITH (CABRINI COLLEGE)

The American Psychological Association outlines quantitative literacy goals for undergraduates, however research suggests limited time is spent covering this (Friedrich & Kerr, 2000) and that graduate students have limited exposure beyond introductory quantitative topics (Aiken, West & Millsap, 2008). The current study assessed performance with these goals and its relationship to attitudes and subject areas covered. Overall, performance on a statistical test was low ($M=51\%$) despite 80% reporting having covered tested topics in class.

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Symposium **Statler**

PSYCHOLOGY IN RUSSIA: PAST AND FUTURE TRENDS
Friday, March 14, 2014
9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

What are past and current trends within psychology in the world's largest nation? In this panel, Russian and U.S. psychologists join to review diverse aspects of psychology from the past (the work of A.R. Luria and L.S. Vygotsky), and the future (Russian-U.S. communication, international students, and Psi Chi in Russia).

Presentations

Alexander Luria and the foundation of neuropsychology in Russia

by Tatiana V. Akhutina (Moscow State University), Gary Shereshevsky (Staten Island University Hospital)

Lev S. Vygotsky: Son of Russia's Silver Age

by Samvel S. Jeshmaridian (Psi Beta & TCI Technical Careers Institute), Uwe P. Gielen (St. Francis College)

How familiar are psychologists in Russia and the USA with each other's work?

by Alex Y. Voronov (State Academic University of the Humanities), Harold Takooshian (Higher School of Economics-Moscow)

How do international students view their school: A comparison of Russian and America colleges

by Anna Formozova, Adelya Urmanche (Higher School of Economics-Moscow)

Launching Psi Chi in the world's largest nation: What lies ahead?

by Elena Chebotareva, Irina Novikova, Alexey Novikov (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Discussant(s): Florence L. Denmark (Pace University)

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Paper **Stuart**

LEARNING PAPERS II
Friday, March 14, 2014
9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: TRAVIS P. TODD (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

9:00am - 9:15am

PIGEONS' TRACKING OF RELEVANT ATTRIBUTES IN CATEGORY LEARNING

LEYRE CASTRO, EDWARD A. WASSERMAN (THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA)

Attention is conventionally inferred after learning rather than measured during learning. We gave pigeons a novel categorization task during which we monitored their choice accuracy as well as the location of their pecks to both relevant and irrelevant attributes of the training stimuli. As categorization accuracy rose, pigeons increasingly pecked the relevant attributes of the training stimuli, suggesting that the birds were honing in on the relevant information to solve the categorization task.

9:20am - 9:35am

CONFIGURATION OF NICOTINE AND ALCOHOL IN TWO EXTERNAL CONTEXTS: EXTINCTION AND RECOVERY

JOSEPH R. TROISI II, ELIZABETH M. CRAIG (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Drugs and contextual stimuli configure. Rats learned an operant discrimination with two different complex states composed of nicotine in one exteroceptive context (A) and alcohol in a different exteroceptive context (B). A and B were reliably discriminated

but the drugs had greater control than the exteroceptive contexts. Renewal of extinguished responding under the drug states was evident in A and B. In experiment 2, responding was extinguished in the interoceptive and exteroceptive contexts separately.

9:40am - 9:55am

RENEWAL AFTER THE PUNISHMENT OF FREE OPERANT BEHAVIOR

SCOTT T. SCHEPERS, MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Three experiments studied the renewal effect after punishment in rats. ABA and ABC renewal were observed after response-contingent, but not yoked non-contingent, footshocks were delivered in Context B after instrumental training in Context A. ABA renewal was also observed when the contexts were equally associated with reinforcement and punishment of different responses. Like extinction, punishment is especially dependent on context. The organism appears to learn not to make a specific response in a specific context.

10:00am - 10:15am

TARGET EVENT ENCODING IN A PREDICTIVE LEARNING TASK: INTEGRATED OR SEPARABLE PROCESSING?

NATASHA NADLER (GRADUATE CENTER - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

In predictive learning tasks with humans we explored whether sensory and temporal features of a target event are encoded in a separable or integrated manner. Distinct cues were trained to predict different targets to which participants were to respond (A-T1, B-T2). Target reaction times increased when they were invalidly cued (A-T2, B-T1), and this effect was independent of the training or test interstimulus intervals. These findings provide support for separable over integrated target encoding.

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Event **Beacon Hill**

EPAGS WORKSHOP: ETHICS AND ELECTRONICS
Friday, March 14, 2014
9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: HEATHER SIENKIEWICZ (COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH)

ETHICS AND ELECTRONICS

HEATHER SIENKIEWICZ, LINDSEY JOHNSTON-BROWN (COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH)

Technological advances are exponentially beneficial to research and application in the psychology and human services fields. As professionals in these fields, we strive to uphold ethical standards and maintain client/participant confidentiality but how

exactly do we orchestrate the interface? Let's talk about what electronic health records, HIPAA, PII, and AVATAR mean and figure out how to coordinate them in best suggested practices.

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

SOCIAL POSTERS I
Friday, March 14, 2014
9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: MICHAEL BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON)

POSTER 1

A PRELIMINARY STUDY: EXAMINING TRUST IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS PREDICTED BY PARENTAL DIVORCE

WHITNEY M CHAPPELL (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The researcher examined 117 participants to determine the relationships between parental relationship status in conjunction with trust and marital attitudes. The results found no significant relationship between parental relationship status and levels of trust and marital attitudes. Trust was found to significantly predict marriage attitudes, and visa versa. Additionally, participants who were married had overall higher levels of trust and those who were single had more positive views of marriage.

POSTER 2

UNEXPECTED REACTIONS TO A TRAGEDY

ARTHUR FRANKEL, DONOVAN KELLEY, DEBRA CURTIS (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

Contrary to expectations, this study found no evidence that American college students reacted more strongly to the tragic death of young Americans in a building collapse than to the death of their western or eastern European counterparts. Surprisingly, some evidence was found that the tragic death of eastern European students was viewed as more serious. Lastly, arts and sciences majors assigned more blame to both the victims and building architects than did professional studies students.

POSTER 3

ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUTHANASIA

SUSAN E. MASON, CHRISTA MASTRO (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Case studies describing end-of-life scenarios were used to assess college students' attitudes toward euthanasia. Students used a five-point rating scale to judge if a case was ethical. Major field of study and religious conviction did not prove to be significant factors. The age of the person described in a scenario did influence ethics ratings, but not in the hypothesized direction.

Euthanasia was judged to be more ethical in situations involving younger adults than in situations involving older adults.

POSTER 4

EMPLOYABILITY BIAS AGAINST DISABLED SYNTHETIC SPEECH USERS OVER NATURAL SPEECH USERS

STEVEN E. STERN, CHELSEA M. CHOBANY, THOMAS C. HULL, MELISSA LINSENBIGLER (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 the speaker more positively when synthetic speech was used in comparison to natural dysarthric speech. Nevertheless, they still rated the speaker who used synthetic speech as less employable for skilled jobs.

POSTER 5

THE EFFECTS OF FAULTLINE ACTIVATION AND CROSS-CUTTING DIVERSITY DIMENSIONS ON TEAM PROCESSES

JUSTINA OLIVEIRA (GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Teams often struggle with subgroup formation which is detrimental to team functioning. This study utilized hierarchical linear modeling to explore the relationship between faultline activation and process variables for 53 live interacting teams. When faultline activation was done through making diversity dimensions within the team apparent, teams had higher relationship conflict, as well as lower levels of trust and respect among members, which has implications for teams across multiple contexts, including the workplace.

POSTER 6

THE RISK OF CONFOUNDING IN STUDIES OF MEDIATION IN PSYCHOLOGY

WENDY P. LINDA, ROBERT E. MCGRATH, GILLIAN J. DONOVAN, MICHAEL J. GREENBERG (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Researchers in psychology frequently attempt to identify mediating variables. It is important to rule out confounding as an alternate explanation for mediation findings. The authors reviewed research across clinical, developmental and social psychology. In the majority of mediation studies, confounding was not excluded as an alternative possibility. However, this alternative was ignored or insufficiently acknowledged in over half of those studies. Consumers of research should be alerted to this possibility, as findings might be misleading.

POSTER 7

DOING GOOD BY DOING NOTHING: THE ROLE OF THE DEFAULT BIAS IN INFLUENCING ALTRUISTIC ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR IN THE CONTEXT OF CHARITY AND

CLIMATE CHANGE.

JIM A.C. EVERETT (HONS), MSC, NADIRA FAULMÜLLER (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), LUCIUS CAVIOLA (UNIVERSITY OF BASEL), GUY KAHANE, JULIAN SAVULESCU (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD)

Looking at optional tax donation policies, we found that participants held more positive attitudes towards altruistic donation when this was presented as the default. Further, this default effect can extend to encourage additional altruistic behaviour in the same domain.

POSTER 8

PERCEPTIONS OF BASEBALL AND SOFTBALL PLAYERS, COACHES, AND TEAMS

ALEXUS MARIE RAIRDON, JESSICA L. PONTIS, BENJAMIN N. ARTHURS, ASHLEY J. MAY, DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Varsity softball players, baseball players, athletes in other sports, and non-athletes were asked to imagine either a softball or baseball game, then to respond to 20 statements about the game, the players, the coach, and the team. Results showed that softball players were judged to be more aggressive, caring, and more likely to have a gay sexual orientation and that baseball players were judged to be more masculine, healthier, and to have better body images.

POSTER 9

PROJECTING PERSONALITY ONTO DOGS AND CONSEQUENCES FOR SUPPORTING ANIMAL RIGHTS

JULIA MCLEAN, SELENA HENGY, EMILY DANIELS, CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

In two studies, we tested if people projected their own personality traits onto dogs and if considering the psychological states of dogs would increase support for animal rights. Participants rated ambiguous dog behavior then answered various questionnaires. In both studies, participants with guilt-prone personalities saw dogs as exhibiting greater guilt and anxiety. In Study 2, considering the psychological state of dogs, compared to a control group, increased support for animal rights.

POSTER 10

PERCEPTIONS OF IRRITATING FACULTY BEHAVIORS IN THE CLASSROOM

ANDREA SPATA, KIMBERLY ALBA, PAMELA YANEZ (MOLLOY COLLEGE)

The perception of irritating faculty behaviors in the classroom was investigated by surveying both students and faculty members. Students were asked to rate on a scale of 1 – 7 how irritating they found a list of faculty behaviors, while tenured and non-tenured faculty members were asked to rate how irritating they think students would find those behaviors. The hypothesis that tenured faculty response would have a higher correlation with students' response was supported.

POSTER 11

DOES AD ATTRACTIVENESS AFFECT REACTIONS TO ONLINE POP-UPS

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

We measured reactions when an ad interrupted efforts to complete an online survey in two studies. One used ads with people, the other scenery ads. The attractiveness of the ad, and pop-up frequency were manipulated. Participants rated task difficulty, annoyance with the ad, and likelihood of product purchase. Study 1 results showed that repeating the ad multiple times had a negative effect on participants, especially in the unattractive condition. No such effects occurred with scenery.

POSTER 12

MODERATORS OF THE COMMITMENT-SKEPTICISM BIAS IN WOMEN

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

Past research has found that women underestimate men's commitment in romantic relationships (known as the "commitment-skepticism bias"). In three studies, we show that women only underestimate men's commitment when they are asked about men's commitment in general. However, when women rate the commitment of men described as exhibiting specific pro-relationship behaviors, they no longer underestimate men's commitment. This shows that the bias disappears in the presence of diagnostic information, which is a functional effect.

POSTER 13

COMPLIMENTS AS A SOURCE OF JEALOUSY IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

EMILY R. DANIELS, JULIA L. MCLEAN, SELENA N. HENGY, CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Sex differences in response to emotional versus sexual infidelity are believed to result from men and women's different reproductive challenges (Buss, Larsen, & Westen, 1996). We tested whether sex differences are found with a different type of relationship threat: When a mating rival compliments one's romantic partner. In three studies we found that compliments upset women more than men, but both sexes were more upset if the rival complimented their partner's physical appearance than personality.

POSTER 14

THE BENEFITS OF PERSPECTIVE-TAKING IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS

SHELBY E. PETERSON, ALEX BELLOWS, JULIE LONGUA PETERSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

We examined how implicit self-esteem influences inclusion-of-other-in-self (IOS) and perceived partner honesty

after a perspective-taking manipulation. Results indicated that participants low (vs. high) in implicit self-esteem reported significantly lower IOS and perceived partner honesty in the control condition. However, in the perspective-taking condition, people with low implicit self-esteem did not differ from their high implicit self-esteem counterparts. This was due to a significant increase in IOS and perceived partner honest among low implicit-self-esteem participants.

POSTER 15

SELF-PROTECTION FOLLOWING REJECTION: REJECTION CAN REDUCE CONNECTION MOTIVATIONS AMONG HIGHLY RELATIONAL INDIVIDUALS

ALEX BELLOWS, KAYLA BRITT, JANELLE SHERMAN, JULIE LONGUA PETERSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

We examined how rejection affects implicit motivations for connection among those high (vs. low) in relational self-construal. In the control condition, people high (vs. low) in relational self-construal had stronger implicit motives for connection. In the rejection condition, people high and low in relational self-construal did not differ in motivations. This was due to a decrease in connection motives among people high in relational self-construal. Results suggest highly relational participants suppress connectedness goals following rejection.

POSTER 16

PERCEPTIONS OF OUTCOMES IN AN AMBIGUOUS DATE RAPE SITUATION

ERIN SHEPLAVY, BRIDGET S. WELSH, DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), ALANNA C. BEBECH, J. TAYLOR LEWIS, JOHN H. HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduates were asked to write an ending for a story describing a typical college party involving alcohol and sexual innuendo. Women were significantly more likely than men to indicate that the story ended with sexual harassment and sexual abuse. Both men and women thought the male character was aggressive and in control and that the female character was afraid. Men made more excuses for the male character's behavior than did women.

POSTER 17

PHYSICAL TEMPERATURE, LONELINESS, AND PREFERENCES IN A MATE

MEGHAN E. RYAN, JESSICA A. LAWRIE, ANGIE Y. CISNEROS, KIMBERLY J. HOFFMANN (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We investigated the relationship between physical temperature and trait preferences in a mate, judgments of stability of others' relationships, and loneliness. Participants were given a series of surveys either outside in the cold or in a comparable position inside of a building. Participants who were outside were more likely to feel lonely and to seek affiliation than those inside. There were also significant effects of temperature and gender on preferences in a mate.

POSTER 18

RECOVERING FROM SOCIAL REJECTION THROUGH ANTHROPOMORPHISM: DOES THE TARGET OF ANTHROPOMORPHISM MATTER?

SELENA M. HENGY, EMILY R. DANIELS, JULIA L. MCLEAN, AND CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

People often anthropomorphize non-human animals, especially when anthropomorphism can satisfy a need like loneliness. But does anthropomorphism actually make people feel better? In three studies, we found that generating names for animals eliminates the negative effect of social exclusion on state self-esteem. Generating names for people has a similar effect, but generating names for plastic figurines does not. In other words, only anthropomorphism of animals (but not toys) leads to recovery from social rejection.

POSTER 19

SEXUAL INTENT SCALE: ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCT VALIDITY

RICHARD J. HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES, JOSHUA L. KARELITZ (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, NEW KENSINGTON)

Additional construct validity of the Sexual Intent Scale is reported. Those who scored higher on the Friendship Facility subscale of the Sexual Intent Scale also scored higher self-report measures of misperceiving sexual intent. These findings provide additional construct validity for the Sexual Intent Scale.

POSTER 20

SHIRT COLOR AND SEX IMPACT PERCEPTIONS OF ENGINEERING JOB CANDIDATES

KRISTEN CUSTER, KILLEEN SCHLEGEL, RYAN NAUMANN, JUSTIN AMOS, DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants read one of six paragraphs describing a person interviewing for an engineering job, then rated that person on 10 personality characteristics. Paragraphs were identical except for the sex of the interviewee and the color of the interviewee's shirt (white, gray, or violet). Analyses showed significant interactions on four items. Men wearing a violet shirt were rated least conscientious and serious-minded while women wearing a violet shirt were rated most agreeable and intelligent.

POSTER 21

PERCEPTIONS OF INTELLECT AND PERSONALITY ON SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES

JEREMY ASHTON HOUSKA (CENTENARY COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), SARAH JEAN O'NEILL (CENTENARY COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Research in personality psychology suggests that people draw inferences about others through music preferences. The current

research investigated perceptions of intellect and personality based on music information made visible on Facebook. Listeners of classical music were rated high in intellect, regardless of gender or status. Additionally, a number of positive and negative personality traits were linked to listeners of Christian, country, and rap music. Findings are discussed in the context of current work in cyberpsychology.

POSTER 22

PERSONALITY, MORALITY SALIENCE, EYEWITNESS RELIABILITY, RACE, AND JUDGMENTS OF CRIMINAL SUSPECTS

DONNA CRAWLEY, MICHAEL BACS, MICHAEL NASCIMENTO, KAREN PAVON (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We investigated the effects of mortality salience, personality, eyewitness reliability, and defendant race on judgments of guilt, sentencing, and forgiveness in a fictional criminal case. There were no effects of mortality salience or witness reliability. However, defendant race significantly affected guilt ratings; White defendants were more likely to be judged guilty than Middle-Eastern or Black suspects by our predominantly White sample, but were given lighter sentences. Further, social dominance predicted both guilt ratings and forgiveness.

POSTER 23

BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER: STUDY ABROAD FRIENDSHIPS INFLUENCES ON AND RISKY SEX

TIFFANY MARCANTONIO, DJ ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

When studying abroad, an individual's friends may influence their risky sexual activity. This study examines the relationship between perceptions of friends' risky sexual behaviors and an individual's own risky sexual behavior while abroad. Quantitative data suggest that this relationship does impact women's decisions to engage in risky sexual activity. Future research should examine more closely the duration/closeness of friendships, to see if this further affects the decision-making.

POSTER 24

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SOCIAL NETWORKING: ATTACHMENT STYLE MODERATES SUPPORT SEEKING ON FACEBOOK

BETH GIGUERE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

We used a daily diary methodology to explore whether participants use Facebook as a way to seek social connection in response to daily interpersonal conflict. Multi-level analyses revealed that while securely attached participants did not differ in Facebook use following conflict, avoidantly attached participants used Facebook for longer periods of time on days they reported more (vs. less) interpersonal conflict, suggesting that avoidants may use Facebook as a less intimate form of social connection.

POSTER 25

PREDICTING PERCEPTIONS OF MORALLY AMBIGUOUS RELATIONSHIP BEHAVIOR

MELISSA HEERBOTH, RACHEL DION, GABRIELA CHAPA, STEPHANIE LUKASIAK, SEBASTIAN OLIVA (MERCYHURST UNIVERSITY)

Participants read scenarios featuring morally ambiguous behaviors within the context of romantic relationships and reported on whether they found the behaviors tolerable or morally wrong. They also completed personality and past relationship inventories. The tendency to perceive the behavior as wrong was predicted with a model including femininity, masculinity, extroversion, neuroticism, openness, gender, empathy, sociosexuality, and moral foundations scores (Haidt & Joseph, 2004), $R = .67$, $R^2 = .44$, $F = 2.02$, $p = .041$.

POSTER 26

RESPONSES TO AN INVITATION TO FRIENDSHIP BY RACIAL OUTGROUP MEMBERS

DARREN AGBOH, MATTHEW DEEGAN, SAM GAERTNER (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

This research tests whether people are as willing to form friendships with racial outgroup members as readily as with racial ingroup members. White participants accepted 75% of invitations from a White interaction partner, and accepted 31% of invitations by a Black interaction partner, $F(1, N=32) = 4.52$, $p < .05$ (with Yates correction). An invitation from a Black partner caused more favorable attitudes towards Blacks ($F(2,97)=5.32$, $p < .01$) and more non-verbal comfort ($F(2,78)= 18.6$, $p < .001$) post-invitation.

POSTER 27

ATTACHMENT TO GOD, SOCIAL CAPITAL, AND SELF-CONTROL AS PREDICTORS OF TRAIT FORGIVENESS

LESLIE VIRNELSON, ANDREA FLORO, EMILY WALKER, JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

This study hypothesized that attachment to God, self-control, and social capital would predict trait forgiveness. Attachment to God and social capital predicted trait forgiveness; self-control did not. Attachment to God may promote trait forgiveness because many churches emphasize forgiveness. Preexisting tendencies to forgive may also make relating to a forgiving God easier. Trait forgiveness can be a cause and effect in close relationships, so social capital and trait forgiveness may promote each other.

POSTER 28

GOT LAUGHTER? FEAR LAUGHTER? USING ATTITUDE TO LAUGHTER TO PREDICT HUMOR RESPONSES

BERNARD C BEINS, AMANDA LARA, EMILY BACHER, SAWU JOHNSTON, BRIANNA RYAN, DANIEL LEIBEL (ITHACA COLLEGE),

Laughter is a social lubricant. However, some people find it aversive (gelotophobes); others enjoy it when it is directed toward them (gelotophiles); yet others use it for manipulation

(katagelasticians). Everybody shows all of these tendencies. We assessed the extent to which these dimensions predicted humor responses, uses of humor, and overall sense of humor. Analyses revealed consistent patterns associated with variations in gelotophobia, gelotophilia, and katagelasticism, revealing characteristics consistent with previous studies.

POSTER 29

NUMERICAL ANCHORS AND JUDGMENTS OF RECENT BEHAVIOR

NATHAN N. CHEEK, SARAH COE-ODESS, BARRY SCHWARTZ (SWARTHMORE COLLEGE)

In a series of three studies (total N=291), we examined the effect of numerical anchors on participants' judgments of their own past behavior. Results showed that anchors did influence judgments: participants exposed to high anchors estimated having been given significantly more anagrams (Study 1) or having correctly solved significantly more math problems (Study 2A) than participants exposed to low anchors, and this occurred even when the anchors were clearly irrelevant or inaccurate (Study 2B).

POSTER 30

THE INFLUENCE OF ATTACHMENT ON THE FREQUENCY AND INTENSITY OF JEALOUSY

TIA MURPHY, LINDSAY ROBESON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Harris and Darby (2010) propose that individual differences in jealousy based on attachment may vary when examining the frequency and intensity of jealousy. The current study found preoccupied and fearful individuals to report more-frequent jealousy than secure and dismissing individuals. Additionally, preoccupied individuals reported more-intense jealousy than dismissing individuals. The results demonstrate the importance of the quality of attachment in understanding the frequency, and to a lesser extent, the intensity of jealousy.

POSTER 31

ALWAYS ON MY MIND: RUMINATORS LACK PRESENT FOCUS

ELIZABETH PARISI, REBEKAH L. LAYTON, MARK MURAVEN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY)

Mindfulness consists of purposeful attention to the self while focusing on the current moment rather than the past. Tendencies toward self-attention can be categorized as either ruminative or reflective. We hypothesize that each should relate distinctly to mindfulness because ruminators focus on negative thoughts of the past, while reflectors should be open to focus on the present. Results confirm that ruminative individuals are less mindful and more inattentive to the present than reflective individuals.

POSTER 32

PREFERRED MATE CHARACTERISTICS IN YOUNG ADULTS

MICHAEL J. MUCCI, SUSAN MASON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Traditional evolutionary theory posits that men are attracted to reproductive value and women are attracted to resources and personality traits. The present study found that men and women may not differ in ratings of general physical attractiveness and shared values. However, women valued long-term relationships and monetary potential more, while men rated specific physical variables as more important. Further, relationship longevity was predicted partially by aspects of real-life relationships, but not mate preferences.

POSTER 33

HAS FACEBOOK ENHANCED THE NEED FOR FEMALES TO BE "LIKED" BY OTHERS?

JAIME FAITH KAPLAN (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), JEAN F. AYERS, MSHS (NELSON BENTLEY AND ASSOCIATES, LLC)

Studies show that individuals tend to use Facebook to seek social information and maintain social connections. We analyzed a sample of 100 profiles to study the various types of statuses and pictures posted, in an attempt to understand how women portray themselves. Based on the results from this study, a relationship exists between the number of posts and the amount of validation given to these posts, calculated by users' friends liking and/or commenting on the posts.

POSTER 34

ANALYSIS OF CONSTRUCT VALIDITY IN A NEW SELF-STRUCTURE MEASURE

EVELYN MITCHELL, WARREN REICH (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY)

The present study is a secondary analysis of Reich et al. (2012), who reported robust relationships between self-role congruence (SRC) and role involvement. Participants described themselves in roles and generally by repeatedly selecting from a list of traits. Self-descriptions were idiographically modeled using hierarchical classes (HICLAS) analysis from which SRC was computed. We examined correlations between HICLAS and Likert ratings across roles in a multi-trait, multi-method matrix to determine construct validity and detect method variance.

POSTER 35

TYPES OF SOCIAL OSTRACISM AND THEIR IMPACT IN THE WORKPLACE

LYNNE ASHLEY LAZOR, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Social Ostracism in the workplace occurs when an employee is subjected to persistent and negative behaviors at work. We sought to explore various types of social ostracism and if they affected the targeted employee differently. In this paper, we utilize open ended questions about our participants own experiences with social ostracism in the workplace as well the NAQ-R and PANAS. We found some significant differences in how specific types of ostracism impact the target.

POSTER 36**REJECTION, TENSE, AND SELF-PERCEPTION**

VERONIKA BAILEY, CHRISTINA BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Social rejection undoubtedly impacts an individual emotionally, cognitively, and even behaviorally. However, the present research reveals that manipulating temporal framing (present vs. past tense) of self-reported feelings of distress following rejection moderates these outcomes. Specifically, rejected participants who reported their feelings in the past (vs. present) tense exhibited more rejected affect and behavior. It may be that self-presentation motives underlie differences in admitting to past versus current hurt feelings, which then shapes behavior through self-perception.

POSTER 37**AN EXAMINATION OF A NOVEL MEASURE OF SOCIAL STEREOTYPING**

NICOLE CASO, SE-KANG KIM, RACHEL A. ANNUNZIATO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Stereotyping provides shortcuts to draw conclusions about others based on characteristics attributed to one's social groups. Tendencies to present oneself as socially-desirable (SD) threaten the validity of questionnaires assessing stereotyping. The CSSI is a novel questionnaire developed to examine stereotyping of social groups. The Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale and the CSSI were administered to 200 participants; their scores were unrelated. The CSSI seems to capture stereotyping behaviors without the influence of SD.

POSTER 38**DO FRIENDS REALLY HELP FRIENDS?: THE EFFECT OF RELATIONAL FACTORS ON BYSTANDER INTERVENTION FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

SIDNEY BENNETT, VICTORA L. BANYARD (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

A growing body of literature has examined the individual and situational factors that impact bystander intervention for sexual violence, but have neglected the impact of relational factors. Thus, in the present study, 545 students were randomly assigned to two vignettes (low and high severity) varying in the relationship between the participant and the victim and perpetrator (close or not). Results suggested that severity and the relationship with the victim and perpetrator differentially impact bystander attitudes.

POSTER 39**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENT LOANS AND LOAN ATTITUDES AND LOCUS OF CONTROL**

MEGHAN JOLEEN BATT (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

This study examined the role of locus of control and self-handicapping in student loan debt. Locus of control and

self-handicapping did not correlate with the amount of student loan debt but were related to attitudes toward loans. Loan initiative and loan helplessness correlated with locus of control and self-handicapping was related to loan initiative. The results suggested that locus of control and self-handicapping are related to attitudes, but not actual loan behavior.

POSTER 40**DOES FACE SHAPE AFFECT ATTRACTIVENESS ?**

LYNAI MILLER, LAURA S. GELETY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study looked at whether the shape of a female's face makes her more attractive to members of the opposite sex. We hypothesized that participants would find a heart shaped female face most attractive, most appealing, and most preferred. To test this hypothesis, forty-five adult men rated three facial shape outlines (heart, circle, and square) on attractiveness, visual appeal, and preference. The results supported the hypothesis.

POSTER 41**POST-RACIAL AMERICA(?): UNDERGRADUATES' ATTITUDES ABOUT INTERRACIAL RELATIONSHIPS**

JOHN H. HULL, J'VON WATTS (BETHANY COLLEGE (WV))

Undergraduate students living in on-campus residence halls completed a survey assessing attitudes about interracial relationships. Participants identifying their ethnicity/race as other than white were significantly more accepting of interracial relationships than were participants identifying their ethnicity/race as white on all eight of 18 survey items which had significant differences as a function of self-identified ethnicity/race. Participant gender did not produce any significant differences on the survey items.

POSTER 42**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL SENSE OF GLOBAL COMMUNITY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND RELIGIOSITY**

DR. JUSTIN HACKETT, THOMAS COWDEN, RACHEL CHIR, OLIVIA BURK, KAYLIE BECKER, CJ REDDINGTON, CORISSA GOINS, MELISSA DILLA, BRITTANY BRANDENBURG, PAUL ANDREWS (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study sought greater clarification to psychological sense of global community by examining its relationship to key variables. Feeling connected to a community consisting of all humanity was related to concern about the welfare of others, compassion, sense of global responsibility, and liberal political attitudes. Less religiosity related to greater sense of global responsibility. Atheists reported significantly greater responsibility than religious participants; greater responsibility was placed on people to care for and assist one another.

POSTER 43**SWITCHING BETWEEN SELF-ASPECTS WITHIN THE SELF-CONCEPT**

HARRISON STOLL (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA M. BROWN, VERONIKA S. BAILEY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The self-concept is composed of distinct self-aspects, which can represent the person in different situations. At any given moment, usually only one self-aspect is "active." We found that participants switch between two self-aspects more slowly than they switch tasks within a self-aspect. However, participants switched self-aspects more quickly if they rated the two self-aspects as similar. This supports the idea that self-aspects are separate in memory and has implications for role-switching in daily life.

POSTER 44

THE TRUTH ABOUT LYING

GINA LAPRIORE, SETH SURGAN (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates how people use physical cues to draw conclusions about the truth of statements. Participants (n = 56) watched a video of a card game in which players make claims about their cards. After each turn, participants indicated whether the claim was true or false and how they came to that conclusion. Findings indicate which cues are used most frequently, most effectively, and which may be differentially effective for detecting lies vs. truth.

POSTER 45

THE EFFECTS OF PROFILE OWNER'S ATTRACTIVENESS AND FRIENDS' ATTRACTIVENESS ON PERCEPTIONS OF TRUST AND SOCIAL DESIRABILITY ON FACEBOOK

JESSICA AHERN, FRANCIS RICK (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of a Facebook profile owner's attractiveness and Facebook friends' attractiveness on the perceived social desirability and trustworthiness of the profile owner. Undergraduates were randomly assigned to view mock profiles. Results indicated that very attractive and moderately attractive profile owners were perceived as more socially desirable than unattractive profile owners. In addition, there was a trend for unattractive profile owners to be perceived as more trustworthy than very attractive profile owners.

POSTER 46

SELF-SACRIFICING, EVEN TO DEATH: IS IT AN OPTION IN ALTRUISTIC ACTS?

ROBERT W PULLEN (MS IN PROGRESS), NATALIE GODLEWSKI, IN PROGRESS, ANIKO BLAKE, IN PROGRESS, NICOLE KOWALSKI, IN PROGRESS, SUSAN J. MARKUNAS, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

A test of how religion impacts moral and prosocial behavior revealed interesting insight into individuals who choose to self-sacrifice in order to save the lives of others. Responses from a modified version of the Trolley paradigm (Foot, 1967) indicated

that individuals who elected to self-sacrifice (instead of sacrificing 1 or 5 people) produced higher scores of helping attitudes, took more responsibility for their actions, and felt less guilt than participants who did not choose self-sacrifice.

POSTER 47

PERCEPTIONS OF MISTAKES IN THE WORKPLACE: DOES GENDER MATTER?

MELISSA HEERBOTH, RACHEL ENDRES, RACHEL DION, YIMING CHEN, ADELE CAMPBELL (MERCYHURST UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has demonstrated that people are judged more harshly when they make mistakes in gender-incongruent jobs (Brescoll, Dawson, & Uhlmann, 2011). We wanted to investigate whether the type of mistake could also influence perceptions of competence. Male and female characters in a series of vignettes were portrayed as making 3 different types of mistakes: interpersonal mistakes, technical mistakes, or no mistakes. Males and females were perceived similarly when they made mistakes in the workplace.

POSTER 48

SUBJECTIVE HAPPINESS AND SELF-COMPASSION CORRELATED WITH THE COOL SCALE

JOSEPH M. FRESCO, JYH-HANN CHANG, ADAM DEPAUL (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Compassion of Other's Lives (COOL) Scale developed by Dr. Jyh-hann Chang was correlated with the Subjective Happiness Scale developed by Dr. Sonja Lyubomirsky and Self-compassion scale developed by Kristen Neff. The COOL scale had a p value of .016 when correlated with Self-compassion. The Empathy Subscale had an alpha of .262 correlated with Subjective Happiness but the Alleviating Suffering subscale reported an alpha of .019.

POSTER 49

CAN SELF-EXPANSION MAKE A BORING JOB BETTER?

AMANDA M. BRANICK, ERIN HUGHES, GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI, JR. (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Can Self-Expansion Make a Boring Job Better?
Amanda M. Branick, Erin Hughes, & Gary W. Lewandowski, Jr.
Monmouth University

To see if completing a self-expanding task can make a boring/mundane work-related task better, researchers randomly assigned 70 undergraduates to carry objects (a key, paperclip, rubberband) across the room using chopsticks (self-expansion condition) or their hands (non self-expansion condition). Subsequently, participants entered 14 lines of random characters into a computer document. As predicted, individuals in the self-expansion condition were more accurate and enjoyed the boring data entry task more than the control group.

POSTER 50

INDECISIVES AND THEIR POSSESSIONS: LOVE IT, OR LEAVE IT?

JOSEPH FERRARI, ROBERT W. PULLEN (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE ROSTER (UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO)

For nearly 30 years, psychologists examined individual differences in decisional procrastination (indecision). Most studies focus on personality variables, demonstrating that indecision are driven not to "make a mistake" and be publically evaluated. In the present study, we focused on what indecisive compared to decisive report that they possess. Moreover, we examined self-reported "clutter," possessions, and home held on or dissuaded by indecisive from a community sample of clutter/disorganized adults (n = 249).

POSTER 51

ATTACHMENT TO GOD AS MODERATOR OF STEREOTYPE THREAT ON WOMEN'S MATH PERFORMANCE

RACHEL STEPHENS, SARAH RYBALTOWSKI, EMILY WILLIAMSON, JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

One's attachment to God provides psychological advantages during times of stress, such as the threat of confirming a negative stereotype about one's group. We tested the moderating effects of God attachment style on women threatened by the gender difference stereotype in math performance. Participants completed the Attachment to God Inventory and a math test. Results did not support the hypothesis that secure attachment to God can protect women against the negative stereotype.

POSTER 52

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SOCIAL NETWORKING: ATTACHMENT STYLE PREDICTS SUPPORT SEEKING ON FACEBOOK

BETH GIGUERE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

We used a daily diary methodology to explore whether participants use Facebook as a way to seek social connection in response to daily interpersonal conflict. Multi-level analyses revealed that while securely attached participants did not differ in Facebook use following conflict, avoidantly attached participants used Facebook for longer periods of time on days they reported more (vs. less) interpersonal conflict, suggesting that avoidants may use Facebook as a less intimate form of social connection.

POSTER 53

MEDIA AND PEER INFLUENCE ON BODY SATISFACTION IN COLLEGE MEN

JESSICA CLARK (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Media Literacy interventions are not as effective in males as in females. This may be because males do not use media figures for a standard of attractiveness as extensively as females do. In the current study, college males were randomly assigned to conditions in which they imagined the body of a peer, celebrity, or

typical college girl. Analysis revealed no significant differences on measures of body satisfaction or attitudes about muscularity. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 54

GENDER PERCEPTIONS IN FAMILY LIFE: THE ROLE OF PARENTHOOD AND TOY COLOR

JACQUELINE A. ZEIBER, GEORGE F. CHAVEZ, WINONA J. COCHRAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

These studies examined gender perceptions (based on the transition to parenthood, color preferences, and toy preferences) of young-adults and middle-aged participants. Study 1 utilized the Traditional-Egalitarian Sex Role Scale. Studies 2 and 3 utilized images of differently colored toys. Results indicated that males are more traditional in their gender beliefs, blue and violet are masculine colors, and that color and toy type influence gender perceptions. Males are seemingly held to stricter gender roles than females.

POSTER 55

THIN IS IN: SOCIAL REJECTION INCREASES INTERNALIZATION OF A THIN SOCIETAL IDEAL

VICTORIA MARIE BRYAN, NICOLE MARIE BAKER (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

We examined whether rejection from close others (e.g., friends, family, romantic partners) influences participants' perceptions of their body, including what they desire to look like and what they believe society wants them to look like. Results revealed that participants in the rejection (vs. control) condition reported that society wanted them to look significantly thinner. Such findings suggest that rejection heightens awareness of a thin societal ideal, which could lead to the development of eating disorders.

POSTER 56

RED STATE, BLUE STATE: CAN WE TALK ABOUT GENDER?

KAYLEIGH T. O'HARA, KAREN A. MIRANDA (NEWBURY COLLEGE), ROB FOELS (RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE)

APA has established guidelines for undergraduate psychology programs and for working with various genders. We examined the likelihood that students would encounter a gender course on their campus, based on their state's political leanings. Blue state institutions were more likely to offer a gender course than Red state institutions. At Red state institutions it was more likely a gender course would not be offered than be offered. Political ideology influences whether APA guidelines are met.

POSTER 57

LEVEL OF COMPASSION IN UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS

JYH-HANN CHANG, SHAQUILLE ROBERTS, SAVANNAH DOYLE (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study compares the level of compassion towards others in specific majors. Data has been collected from an undergraduate university population. 350 students were given the compassion of other lives scale. Results indicated females having higher compassion compared to males. Majors who were more likely to interact with others have higher compassion levels. The COOL scale (compassion of other lives scale) was found to be valid and reliable scale.

POSTER 58

SELF-EFFICACY AND PERFECTIONIST DISSATISFACTION BUT NOT SELF-ESTEEM PREDICT COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

CHAMPIKA K. SOYSA, SAMUEL O. LAPOINT, ALISON KAHN, KATHRYN FANT, CAROLYN HALFPENNY, GAELAN CHINNOCK (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined self-esteem, self-efficacy, and perfectionist dissatisfaction as predictors of four types of college adjustment in 142 undergraduates. Partially supporting hypothesis one, self-efficacy and not self-esteem predicted academic adjustment and institutional attachment, but neither social adjustment nor personal-emotional adjustment. Partially supporting hypothesis two, self-efficacy and perfectionist dissatisfaction predicted academic and personal-emotional adjustment, but neither social adjustment nor institutional attachment. These results speak to the need for differential interventions for the four types of college adjustment.

POSTER 59

SMARTPHONES: FULFILLING THE NEED FOR IMMEDIACY IN EVERYDAY LIFE, BUT AT WHAT COST?

ARLENE R. LUNDQUIST, EMILY J. LEFEBVRE, SARAH J. GARRAMONE (UTICA COLLEGE)

Smartphones fulfill the demand for immediate access to social worlds. We conducted focus groups of college students to explore their perceptions and attitudes regarding uses and abuses of Smartphone technology. Overall, respondents believed more negatives than positives exist and the powerful positive of "being in the loop" keeps them "attached" to their devices. We discuss the theoretical and practical implications of Smartphone technology in addressing society's immediacy demands, and the costs associated with it.

POSTER 60

"HEADS UP": A CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS BETWEEN HEAD TILT AND AGGRESSION

ZACHARY WITKOWER, CHRISTOPHER BARLETT (GETTYSBURG COLLEGE)

In the present study we explore whether head tilt, a non-verbal display of dominance, is related to aggressive behavior. Participants completed measures of head tilt frequency, trait hostility, and reactive and proactive aggressive behavior. Correlations showed that head tilt down was positively correlated with hostility and aggression. Further, this relation was moderated by trait hostility. Results are discussed in terms of aggression and embodiment theory.

POSTER 61

DIFFERENT CULTURES, DIFFERENT EMOTION EXPRESSION?

MING YEN (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), YICHENG LIN, PHD. (NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY), CHINLAN HUANG, PHD. (NATIONAL TAIWAN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY), JOY CHIANG (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER)

To determine whether there were differences within negative emotions across culture between America and China, we compared a negative event with a neutral event – heart-break experience with part-time job experience. We hypothesized that Americans would show more other-targeted emotion, and Chinese would show more self-targeted emotion. Collecting thirty written blog entries from each experience and each country, we discovered that during heart-break, Americans felt more anger and sad, whereas Chinese felt more anxiety.

POSTER 62

PROCRASTINATORS: GENDER COMPARISONS OF PEOPLE/THING ORIENTATIONS, AND CLUTTER

JULINE, RACHAEL SUFFRIN (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE ROSTER (UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO), JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Chronic procrastinators have affective, behavioral and cognitive deficits, which lead to a maladaptive lifestyle of intentionally delaying the start or completion of tasks. Research often focused on personality variables; the present study examined the relationship between personality and possessions among procrastinators. Students and adults with clutter disorganization completed measures on procrastination, possessions/clutter, and whether they are more people or 'thing' orientated. Results compared samples and procrastination tendencies. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 63

CORRESPONDENCE BIAS: CONSISTENT FINDINGS ACROSS CONTEMPORARY TOPICS

VANIA I. ROLON (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT PLATTSBURGH), GABRIELLA MARSH, KELSEY HANRAHAN, RENEE BATOR (SUNY PLATTSBURGH)

We examined correspondence bias using contemporary topics. Participants read an essay on legalization of marijuana, media focus on drugs, or permissiveness of female sexuality. We manipulated whether the essay writer was assigned a position or had a choice. Results indicated that participants disregarded the choice and assumed writers' responses were indicative of their attitudes. This research provides a replication of the classic study by Jones and Harris (1967), demonstrating correspondence bias across contemporary topics.

POSTER 64

INTERRUPTING VIOLENCE: TESTING THE SHORT-TERM

EFFECTS OF A RE-APPRAISAL FOCUSED AGGRESSION-REDUCING INTERVENTION

LINDSAY M. WESTBERG, CHRISTOPHER BARLETT
(GETTYSBURG COLLEGE)

We tested the short-term effectiveness of a re-appraisal focused intervention aimed at reducing hostile attributions. The intervention focused on how to use re-appraisal processes to be less aggressive. Results showed that participants who received the intervention had a decrease in anger and an increase in re-appraisal time from baseline to post-intervention. Additionally, anger was lower and time to re-appraise was higher for intervention, compared to control, participants.

POSTER 65

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN COPING WITH INCIVILITY: SUPPORT SEEKING, RETALIATION, AND AVOIDANCE

THOMAS GUIDOTTI, AMY BLOSE, BEN MAIR, PAIGE MALONEY, THOMAS MERGOGEY, JENNIFER BUNK (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

Workplace incivility – i.e., subtly rude behaviors – harms workers and organizations. We explored gender differences in coping with uncivil workplace acts. T-tests revealed no gender differences in the endorsement of any coping strategy. We also ran two principal component analyses – one with same-sex scenarios and one with opposite-sex scenarios. The results suggest that support seeking and retaliation may take different forms depending of the gender composition of the actor-target dyad.

POSTER 66

ONLINE ESCORT ADVERTISEMENTS: BISEXUALITY AND THE PRICE OF SEXUAL ENCOUNTERS

AUGUST CAPIOLA, BRANDON BALOTTI (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), RYAN TURNER (EMBRY-RIDDLE AERONAUTICAL UNIVERSITY), MARK SHARRAH, JAMES D. GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The present work explores a sub-group of female sex workers who advertise themselves as bisexual through an online escort website and assessed how their advertisement behaviors related to their advertised sexual orientation. Moderating effects of advertised sexual orientation were found in regression analyses between other advertisement factors and rates charged. Discriminate analysis supported the rationale that escort advertisement factors could predict group membership with accuracy that surpassed chance. Limitations and future research perspectives are discussed.

POSTER 67

RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN ONLINE ESCORT ADVERTISEMENTS

BRANDON BALOTTI, AUGUST CAPIOLA, MARK SHARRAH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), RYAN TURNER (EMBRY-RIDDLE AERONAUTICAL), ADDALENA

VIRTUS, JAMES D. GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines racial differences in the incall rates of online escort advertisements. Univariate analysis reveals that incall rates significantly differ based on race. The moderating effects of race with other advertised factors on incall rates were also investigated. Discussion focuses on prejudice and socioeconomic factors as possible explanations.

POSTER 68

EXPERIENCES OF VICTIMIZATION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: AN EXAMINATION OF ACADEMIC OUTCOMES

JENNIFER MARIA DEMERS, JENNIFER M. DEMERS, VICTORIA L. BANYARD, ELLEN S. COHN, KATIE M. EDWARDS, MARY M. MOYNIHAN, WENDY A. WALSH, SALLY K. WARD (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

While sexual assault, partner abuse, and stalking are major problems on college campuses, little research has been conducted on academic consequences of victimization. The purpose of this study was to measure the relationship between academic outcomes and victimization among college students. Academic outcomes were measured with subscales of the College Persistence Questionnaire (Academic Efficacy, Collegiate Stress, Institutional Commitment, and Scholastic Conscientiousness). Three of the four types of victimization showed significant differences on academic outcomes.

POSTER 69

SEX RATIO AND COLLEGE STUDENT'S PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR FUTURES

SAMANTHA TRUMBO (CABRINI COLLEGE)

The theory of sex ratio argues that both behavior is influenced by the scarcity of one sex in the population (Kenrick, Goldstein & Braver, 2012). Accordingly, the current research compared undergraduate college students' (N=155) relationships, education, and career choices in an environment with a scarcity of men. Results were consistent with the hypothesis that women in such and environment focused more on their education and career as opposed to relationships.

POSTER 70

UNDERSTANDING WELL-BEING IN ADOLESCENT FEMALES: A NESTED MODEL APPROACH

JENNIFER L. MILLS, GREGG HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Although well-being has been a central topic in general and positive psychology, currently only self-report measures of the construct exist. This poster outlines the Nested Model (NM) of well-being, which is grounded in a unified theory of psychology and maps the construct into four domains. The NM is applied to understanding and assessing well-being in adolescent females using a clinical interview. Implications for future research and practice in both clinical and school settings are discussed.

POSTER 71

GREATER SENSE OF BELONGING ENHANCES WELL-BEING IN A FRESHMAN COLLEGE STUDENT POPULATION

LYNDSAY WEHRLE, NATALIE J. SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Short Abstract

Sense of belonging is associated positively with social functioning, mortality rates, and academic outcomes. The present study examined the extent to which sense of belonging at university was related to psychological and physical well-being in college freshmen. Greater sense of belonging at university was associated with lower levels of depression, state/trait anxiety, and intergroup anxiety. Sense of belonging also correlated with better general physical health. Important implications and possible future research were discussed.

POSTER 72

THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS ON DISTINGUISHING EMOTIONS THROUGH FACIAL PERCEPTION

LAUREN, IN PSYCHOLOGY (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between intra-personal dependency and diminished social empathic characteristics that may result in an individual's inability to perceive and evaluate emotions accurately. It has been previously found that individuals with extreme dependency or antisocial personalities have difficulty perceiving some but not all [fear, disgust but not happiness] emotional expressions on others. The present study looks at with potential mild dependency and empathy difficulties and examines how an individual's level of self-involvement and empathy for others affects individual's ability to perceive subtle emotional expressions. This research discusses the extent to which personality factors may predict perceptual and interpersonal difficulties.

POSTER 73

WEIGHT BIAS AS A RESULT OF PATHOGEN AVOIDANCE

MICHAEL SACCOCCIO, MICHAEL SACCOCCIO, THOMAS MALLOY (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Research tested the hypothesis that reactions to obese and skeletally thin bodies, images of ringworm and leprosy would be similar. This hypothesis was supported. Trait ratings of bodies varying in weight were best fit by a curvilinear function; skeletally thin and morbidly obese bodies were judged more negatively than average weight bodies. Data are best explained by pathogen avoidance theory and are difficult to explain by socialization theory.

POSTER 74

THE ROLE OF PUNISHMENT IN JUDGING OTHERS WHO CHEAT

CHRISTOPHER WARE, JOSHUA FEINBERG (SAINT PETER'S

UNIVERSITY)

Participants read a vignette about a student caught with a "cheat sheet". Participants read about one of four levels of punishment by the professor (severe, moderately severe, moderately lenient, or lenient) and subsequently made judgments about the cheater. The results indicated that participants interpreted the cheater's actions based on the harshness/fairness of the subsequent punishment. Participants inferred that more severe punishments implied greater wrongdoing by the cheater.

POSTER 75

THE EFFECTS OF RACIAL COMEDY ON INTERGROUP ANXIETY AND ETHNIC IDENTITY

JUDAH BUTLER, ROBERT PERRY-CRAWFORD, MARISA MEALY, SARA BERRY, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the effect of racial comedy and ethnic identity on intergroup anxiety. White participants viewed racial comedy clips depicting White or Black comedians making jokes about White or Black people. Participants with high ethnic identity reported more anxiety after viewing Black comedians making fun of Whites. By contrast, participants with low ethnic identity reported the highest levels of intergroup anxiety after exposure to White comedians making fun of Whites.

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Paper

Berkeley

CLINICAL PAPERS: HYPERMASCULINITY AND PERCEPTION OF PEER MUSCULARITY

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

9:00am - 9:15am

MUSCLE DYSMORPHIA AND THE PERCEPTION OF PEER MUSCULARITY NORMS IN COLLEGE MEN

LINDA LIN, FRANK DECUSATI (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine how college men's perceptions of the muscularity preferences of specific peer groups are related to muscle dysmorphia. Results indicated that college men perceived distant and same-sex peer groups as preferring muscularity more than close and opposite-sex peer groups. Second, college men who perceived their bodies as being less muscular than the preferences of distant and same-sex peers were found to show higher rates of muscle dysmorphia.

9:20am - 9:35am

MEDIA EXPOSURE AND PORNOGRAPHY USE AS PREDICTORS OF HYPERMASCULINITY

JASON F. SIKORSKI, CHRISTOPHER G. BROWN, JESSICA L. HOWARD, ERICKA K. BRUCE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the relationship between hypermasculine media exposure and pornography use on levels of hypermasculinity in a sample of 217 men attending college. Participants who preferred hypermasculine media, operationally defined through an elaborate content analysis, or watched a number of pornographic films, scored exceptionally high on multiple self-report measures assessing hypermasculine tendencies. Future research involving more complicated statistical methods that include qualitative measures as a compliment to quantitative measures is warranted.

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Paper

Whittier

APPLIED PAPERS: YOUTH-RELATED ISSUES

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: RYAN E. O'LOUGHLIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

9:00am - 9:15am

I'M SICK BUT HEALTHY: THE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS IN SYMPTOM REPORTING

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

The current investigation presents two studies exploring the role of mindfulness in self-reported health. Study 1 found that those high on mindfulness had a stronger relation between a physiological marker of health (DHEA) and self-reported symptoms. Study 2 found that those high on mindfulness had a weaker connection between physical symptoms and general assessments of health. Mindfulness both increases awareness of health and protects people's overall evaluation of their health from passing symptoms.

9:15am - 9:30am

APPLYING SELF DETERMINATION THEORY TO FACILITATE CHILDREN'S REPORT OF EXPERIENCED EVENTS

MICHELLE MCCAULEY (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE), ANGELA SANTEE, KELSI MORGAN, OLIVIA CASE (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

Children are often interviewed about episodic memory by an unfamiliar adult (e.g., forensic interviewers, healthcare, & education). We focused on whether supporting a child's basic psychological needs, as defined Self Determination Theory, during the interview would relate to the amount of information recalled. Children whose needs for autonomy, competence, and

relatedness were met in the interview setting reported more factual information than those whose needs were not met.

9:30am - 9:45am

EXAMINING THE DISTINCTIONS AMONG ANTICIPATORY EMOTIONS

MARYALICE CITERA, TINA GUERIN, GABRIELA GUZZO, RAMI ISMAIL, LORI LYNCH, EMMA SCOTT (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT NEW PALTZ)

People experience a variety of different anticipatory emotional reactions when facing a future task. The current project looked at four particular anticipatory emotional feelings: anxiety, dread, enthusiasm, and comfort. Participants were randomly assigned to read one of four anticipatory emotion descriptions and rate the extent to which a variety of emotion words described it. The results showed that people made distinctions among the four anticipatory emotions, but there was some overlap between anxiety and dread.

9:45am - 10:00am

CELL PHONE USE MAY BE CHARACTERIZED AS AN ADDICTION

KORY DAVID PARSONS (STUDENT), RACHEL E. DINERO (DOCTOR)

The present study explores cell phones use and whether this behavior may be characterized as addictive. Participants engaged in a brief task either with or without their cell phones and answered questions regarding their emotional state during the task. Participants also answered questions regarding cell phone use. Based on reported cell phone use and comparisons of emotional state for participants with and without phones, results suggest that cell phones use may be characterized as addictive.

10:00am - 10:15am

PERSONALITY AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: EXAMINING THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL USE AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN YOUNG ADULTS

CANDACE CORBEIL, CAROLYN FALLAHI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

In a sample of 211 African American young adults, sensation seeking was related to having sexual intercourse at a younger age, having more lifetime sexual partners, and more sexual partners during the past 12 months. Mediation analyses revealed that binge drinking, frequent use of alcohol, and frequent episodes of alcohol intoxication may explain why impulsive African American young adults have multiple sexual partners over the course of a year.

10:15am - 10:30am

PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE DIRTY DATING SCALE

JULISSA UREÑA (BOSTON UNIVERSITY (VISITING

SCHOLAR), UNIVERSITY OF CORDOBA), JULISSA URENA (UNIVERSITY OF CORDOBA, SPAIN), ROSARIO ORTEGA-RUIZ (UNIVERSITY OF CORDOBA, SPAIN AND UNIVERSITY OF GREENWICH, UNITED KINGDOM), EVA ROMERA FÉLIX, JOSE ANTONIO CASAS (UNIVERSITY OF CORDOBA, SPAIN), KATHLEEN MALLEY-MORRISON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Psychometric properties of the Dirty Dating Questionnaire (with subscales for victimization and aggression) and demographic group differences were examined in a sample of 670 male and female Spanish university students, 19 -25 years old. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis revealed adequate reliability and confirmed the bidirectionality of subtle psychological violence between perpetrators and victims. Support for external validity was provided through correlations with Conflict Tactics Scale scores. Males showed higher levels of victimization.

KEYWORDS: Dirty Dating, Psychological violence, Young Couples, Dating Violence, Instrumental study.

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Paper

Winthrop

**SCRA PAPERS
Friday, March 14, 2014
9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: MICHELE M. SCHLEHOFER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

9:00am - 9:15am

COMMUNITY-UNIVERSITY RESEARCH COLLABORATIONS: PARTNERSHIPS FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY BETTERMENT

MICHELE M. SCHLEHOFER, VICTORIA DE HOYOS, CHRYS EGAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), DIANA PARNELL (WICOMICO PARTNERSHIP FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN)

Faculty members and their students have much to gain by engaging in community-university research partnerships. However, initiating and conducting this type of research can seem daunting. Using a community needs assessment project as an example, this talk will provide an overview of the benefits of conducting research in collaboration with a community agency, and how to overcome some of the challenges involved. The importance of conducting research from a social justice framework will be emphasized.

9:15am - 9:30am

COLLEGE WOMEN AT RISK: SES, MENTAL HEALTH, AND ALCOHOL USE

REBECCA C. TRENZ, LISA ECKLUND-FLORES, KIMBERLY RAPOZA (MERCY COLLEGE)

Literature investigating the state of mental health among college

students suggests that they may be susceptible to life stress, depression, and anxiety. This may be particularly true of female college students who are often likely to balance the responsibilities of work, family, and school. As opportunities have increased on college campuses, the number of female, non-traditional students enrolled as full-time students has increased as well. As Rapoza et al. (2013) outlined the mental health characteristics of traditional versus non-traditional students, the purpose of the current study is to describe SES, mental health, and alcohol use among female college students by student status and ethnicity. A description of this unique population is warranted to help inform prevention interventions that increase services for this vulnerable population.

9:30am - 9:45am

CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT, MORAL DISENGAGEMENT, SOCIAL DOMINANCE, AND TOLERANCE FOR STATE VIOLENCE

JULIANNA MACCARONE, KATHIE MALLEY-MORRISON, ELLIE GUTOWSKI (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Moral Disengagement has been increasingly recognized as a facilitator of violence. In the early phases of development people adopt moral standards through socialization, which guide them in regards to moral conduct. Recent research has found that children who are exposed to maltreatment in early life are more prone to committing or being accepting of violent acts. The current study identified moral disengagement as a potential mediator between childhood maltreatment and later tolerance of institutional violence.

9:45am - 10:00am

BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL: ASSESSING PREDICTORS OF DIVORCED FATHERS' WELL-BEING

TODD L. BOTTOM, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

While much research attention was given to children of divorce, far less was dedicated to parents and fathers in particular. The present study assessed the relationships between parenting constructs (i.e. parenting roles, parenting support, control of childrearing decisions) and divorced fathers' well-being. A path analysis showed acceptable fit of the model for the data. Results of the analysis will be discussed, in addition to how stakeholders might approach improving the psychological well-being of fathers.

10:00am - 10:15am

FINDING A (SPIRITUAL) HOME FOR THE HOMELESS: ASSESSING ADULT RELIGIOUS RETREATS

JOSEPH R FERRARI, CRYSTAL N. STELTENPOHL, DANIELLE VACLAVIK (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), THOMAS DREXLER, JORDAN SKARR (IGNATIAN SPIRITUALITY PROJECT)

Social and community psychologists focus on the physical needs, for example food and safe living spaces, of the homeless, but few examine spiritual needs. In the present survey of adult homeless from five major US cities, we reviewed the profile, addiction

status, and loneliness among participants of a weekend-long religious retreat designed to "feed the soul and the body." Results explored participant (n = 425) perceptions before the retreat, and then again at 6-month and 12-month follow-ups.

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Invited Speaker

Georgian

DEVELOPMENTAL INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: B. J. CASEY

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

DEVELOPMENT OF FEAR: EVIDENCE FROM MOUSE TO HUMAN

B.J. CASEY (WEILL CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE)

The study of fear learning and memory has garnered significant interest in recent years for its potential role in anxiety and stress related disorders. Regulating fear is a principle component of these disorders. By studying the development of fear learning and memories, insight can be gained into not only how these systems function normally across development, but also how they may go awry. By taking into account developmental, environmental, and genetic factors, the hope is that insights may be gained toward finding better treatments and preventative measures for vulnerable populations.

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-9:30am

Invited Speaker

Clarendon

EPA 101: HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF ATTENDANCE AT EPA

Friday, March 14, 2014

9:00am-9:30am

CHAIR: JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE)

EPA 101: HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF ATTENDANCE AT EPA

JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE)

This informal, half-hour session is designed to help first-time conference attendees get the most out of this conference, featuring tips for choosing sessions and networking at EPA. The session will be led by Jason Young, Associate Professor at Hunter College. Dr. Young is Past President of Psi Chi (2012-13) and a Fellow of the American Psychological Association. All are welcome to attend.

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

Invited Speaker

Georgian

APPLIED INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: SAMUEL SOMMERS

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

CHAIR: JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

TUG-OF-WAR ON A TIGHTROPE: APPLYING PSYCHOLOGY AS AN EXPERT WITNESS

SAMUEL SOMMERS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

This talk will explore the opportunities and obstacles inherent to any effort to apply psychological research to trial proceedings. Drawing on my own expert experiences on issues related to racial bias and eyewitness memory, I will illustrate the methodological, interpretive, and moral dilemmas facing the psychologist who testifies. These challenges include not only surviving cross-examination, but also dealing with the efforts of supposedly "friendly" attorneys who push for wider-ranging conclusions than the literature permits.

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

Symposium

Winthrop

SCRA SYMPOSIUM: THE INFLUENCE OF ACADEMIA ON MEN

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

CHAIR: TODD L. BOTTOM (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

THE INFLUENCE OF ACADEMIA ON MEN AND OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THEM

A lack of attention to men's experiences by psychology professionals led to few male therapists, possible misrepresentation of men in popular press books, and few opportunities for college men to have their voices heard. This Symposium answers the questions, "What impact does a reduction of males in psychology professions implicate? How can we improve academic book reviews on boys and men? What is it like to be a young man studying at university?"

Presentations

What is the field of psychology doing to meet the needs of men and our understanding of them?

by Todd L. Bottom, M.A. (DePaul University)

What assumptions about boys and men are evident in contemporary academic book reviews on male psychology?

by Dennis Gouws, Ph.D. (Springfield College)

What are academic institutions doing to prepare students and the public for a better understanding of men's issues?

by Miles Groth, Ph.D. (Wagner College)

Discussant(s): Todd L. Bottom (DePaul University)

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

Symposium

Thoreau

INVITED SYMPOSIUM: THE APA GUIDELINES FOR THE UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY MAJOR 2.0

**Friday, March 14, 2014
10:30am-11:50am**

CHAIR: DANA S. DUNN (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

PROMOTING HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION: THE APA GUIDELINES FOR THE UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY MAJOR 2.0

Psychology curricula develop, which means that policy documents, too, must evolve to fit the changing needs of teachers and students. An APA Task Force recently reviewed the original Guidelines with an eye to update the content in order to reflect emerging best practices and benchmarking scholarship based in higher education. Symposium speakers will discuss the rationale for revising the Guidelines, review the scope and content of the new five inclusive goals, and offer recommendations for implementing and integrating them into undergraduate psychology curricula and program assessment plans.

Presentations

Updating the Guidelines for Undergraduate Education: Why Now?

by Dana S. Dunn, Moravian College

A Brief Guide to the Guidelines 2.0

by Jane S. Halonen, University of West Florida

Using the Updated Guidelines to Improve Psychology Education.

by Suzanne C. Baker, James Madison University

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

Symposium

Statler

SCIENTIFIC UTOPIA: CROWDSOURCING SCIENCE

**Friday, March 14, 2014
10:30am-11:50am**

CHAIR: BRIAN NOSEK (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA AND THE CENTER FOR OPEN SCIENCE)

Psi Chi is encouraging its members to engage in collaborative research projects, including working with the Center for Open Science. Current and future collective undergraduate research opportunities will be presented as well as their pedagogical

benefits, and potential for advancing science. Solutions to impediments to implementation will also be discussed.

Presentations

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

Invited Speaker

Terrace

NEUROSCIENCE INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: EARL MILLER

**Friday, March 14, 2014
10:30am-11:50am**

CHAIR: KATHLEEN TAYLOR (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

COGNITION IS RHYTHMIC

EARL K. MILLER (MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

How are some thoughts favored over others? Recent work suggests rhythmic synchronization in cortical networks. Our brain may not operate continuously, but rather discretely, with pulses of activity routing packets of information. This could provide a backbone for coordinating neural computations. But at a cost: only so many things can be carried in a single oscillatory cycle. This can explain the most fundamental property of conscious thought, its limited capacity.

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

Symposium

Berkeley

CLINICAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: EFFECTS OF PROTON RADIATION FOR BRAIN TUMORS

**Friday, March 14, 2014
10:30am-11:50am**

CHAIR: DEBORAH J. WALDER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

CLINICAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: NEUROCOGNITIVE EFFECTS OF PROTON RADIATION FOR BRAIN TUMORS: A DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE FROM PEDIATRICS TO ADULTHOOD

In this symposium, we present longitudinal neuropsychological findings from our studies of pediatric and adult patients with brain tumors who received proton radiation, a relatively new innovation in radiation therapy. As conventional radiation therapy treatment (photons) for brain tumors is associated with neuropsychological deficits that impact educational, social and occupational functioning, and more generally, quality of life, treatments that may potentially reduce cognitive deficits are important. We review the basic biologic and physics principles of radiation therapy and the difference of proton therapy as compared to photons, present results from separate studies of the neurocognitive effects of proton radiation in children and adults,

and consider the differential effects of this treatment on the developing and mature brain.

Presentations

Understanding the basics of radiation therapy for treatment of brain tumors: Proton radiation therapy vs. conventional (photon) radiation

by Helen Shih, Massachusetts General Hospital

Neurocognitive effects of proton radiation in children with brain tumors

by Margaret Pulsifer, Massachusetts General Hospital

Neurocognitive effects of proton radiation therapy in adults with Low Grade Glioma

by Janet Sherman and Molly Colvin, Massachusetts General Hospital

A comparison of the effects of proton radiation therapy in children and adults

by Margaret Pulsifer, Molly Colvin and Janet Sherman, Massachusetts General Hospital

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

Paper

Clarendon

SOCIAL PAPERS: STEREOTYPES, PREJUDICE, AND DISCRIMINATION

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

CHAIR: MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON)

10:30am - 10:45am

INVITED TALK: WHAT WE TALK ABOUT IN INTERRACIAL INTERACTIONS AND WHY IT MATTERS

CAMILLE JOHNSON (SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY)

Interactions with outgroup members can be both beneficial (e.g. reducing prejudice) and detrimental (e.g. creating anxiety). However, there has been little systematic investigation of how the content of interracial interactions can determine the outcomes. That is, psychologists have studied the effects of talking, but not what people are talking about. This presentation will review what we know about differences in preferences for and perceptions of conversation topics and the consequences of violating those preferences.

10:50am - 11:05am

STEREOTYPES AND APPRAISAL THEORY: PRIMARY APPRAISAL PREDICTS EMOTION EVOKED BY STEREOTYPE CONTENT

JASON A. NIER (CONNECTICUT COLLEGE)

It was proposed that the warmth dimension of the Stereotype Content Model (SCM) is linked to the valence of emotion that stereotypes evoke, whereas the competence dimension of the SCM is linked to the intensity of emotion that stereotypes evoke. It was also expected that the appraisals of motivational congruence would predict the valence of emotion, whereas motivational relevance would predict the intensity of emotion evoked. We found significant support for these hypotheses.

11:10am - 11:25am

THE EFFECTS OF STEREOTYPE THREAT, EXAMINER GENDER, AND PERSONALITY ON VERBAL FLUENCY PERFORMANCE

BRIAN WILLIAM BECKER (LESLEY UNIVERSITY), KIMM M. TOPPING (LESLEY UNIVERSITY), SHELBY PETRO, NICHOLAS MCMAHON (LESLEY UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine how the experimental manipulation of stereotype threat differentially impacts cognitive performance among genders. Undergraduate students were asked to complete several verbal fluency tasks. Stereotype threat conditions and examiner gender were found to be associated with performance and that this association appears to be stronger among individuals who have low traits scores on openness to experience. This research contributes to our understanding of how salient environmental threats impact cognitive performance.

11:30am - 11:45am

AN EVOLUTIONARY-THEORY BASED SCALE OF STIGMA: DEVELOPMENT, VALIDATION, AND USAGE

YING TANG, LEONARD S. NEWMAN (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the development, validation, and usage of a new measure of stigma based on Kurtzban and Leary's (2001) theory of the bases of stigmatization from an evolutionary perspective. A Confirmatory Factor Analysis model revealed five dimensions in the scale regarding reasons for stigmatization. The scale, in combination with a measure of belief in egalitarianism, predicts ambivalence and various affective states associated with different target groups.

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

Paper

White Hill

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: PARENTAL CARE, ABUSE AND HELICOPTER PARENTING

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

CHAIR: EMMA SARRO (NYU)

10:30am - 10:45am

MATERNAL REGULATION OF INFANT BRAIN STATE

EMMA C SARRO (NKI, NYU MEDICAL CENTER)
REGINA M. SULLIVAN (NKI, NYU MEDICAL CENTER)

While it is clear that the maternal caregiver can exert long lasting changes to brain function and behavior, it is not known how neural activity in the infant is directly influenced by interactions with the caregiver or littermates in their natural environment. Here we recorded spontaneous LFP activity while infants are in their natural environment: in the home cage with mother and littermates. We find consistent changes to beta and gamma activity when the mother is away from the nest and while the pup is nursing or receiving a milk ejection. This suggests that the mother poses as a powerful influence on infant brain development.

10:50am - 11:05am

A NEW LOOK AT SOCIAL INFLUENCES ON EXECUTIVE FUNCTION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

PETER J. MARSHALL, ASHLEY R. DREW (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The development of executive function is the focus of much current interest, in part due to its relations with children's behavioral adjustment and academic achievement. While it is accepted that the social environment influences the development of cognitive control, the mechanisms of this influence are poorly understood. Here we present the results of a study delineating a specific social influence on early executive functioning: Within-person inconsistency in how an adult applies rules to children's actions.

11:10am - 11:25am

CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT, ETHNO-CULTURAL EMPATHY, AND MORAL REASONING

ELLEN GUTOWSKI, KATHLEEN MALLEY-MORRISON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), JULISSA URENA (UNIVERSITY OF CORDOBA, SPAIN)

Ethno-cultural empathy appears central to moral disengagement and moral engagement processes involved in moral reasoning and behavior. In this study, we explored associations among childhood maltreatment, ethno-cultural empathy, moral disengagement, and activism in a sample of 439 participants. Ethno-cultural empathy was negatively associated with moral disengagement, higher among activists, and negatively correlated with paternal physical child maltreatment but positively correlated with parental negotiation strategies.

11:30am - 11:45am

HOVERING OR GROUNDED?: EXPLORING HELICOPTER PARENTING AS A VALID CONSTRUCT

ADAM M. VOLUNGIS, SUYI LIU, DENA WHITTLE, SHERLIZ HENRIQUEZ, KATHERINE SCHMIDT (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

As sensationalistic as many of the media accounts of helicopter parenting may be, the literature exploring this construct and its

effects is sparse. This presentation will have three major themes. First, we explore the validity of the construct. Second, we question the utility of studying helicopter parenting, including the influence of the media. Finally, we conclude with some comments on cultural considerations when conceptualizing this construct.

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

CLINICAL POSTERS
Friday, March 14, 2014
10:30am-11:50am

CHAIR: DEBORAH WALDER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY)

POSTER 1

REDUCING ANXIETY AND INCREASING SOCIAL SKILLS IN CHILDREN WITH ASPERGER'S THROUGH ROLE-PLAYING

RACHEL MAGIN, SUZANNE BENACK (UNION COLLEGE)

Children with Asperger's syndrome have higher levels of anxiety that is related to their degree of social skills deficits. In non-clinical populations, role-playing/drama techniques have been used to lower anxiety and increase social skills. We examined whether participation in sessions of role-playing games would lower anxiety and increase social skills in these children. Children didn't show improvement on general measures, but adult observers did report improvement in the children who participated in the intervention.

POSTER 2

VIDEO GAME THERAPY?: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF STUDIES UTILIZING SERIOUS GAMES

JILL SWIRSKY, FALLON MILLIGAN, BETHANY RAIFF (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Serious games are increasingly being used as a supplement to traditional counseling and medical strategies in addressing behavioral health issues. This study was part of a larger systematic review of the literature on serious games. It was found that serious games are a potentially useful strategy to address a wide variety of health problems and age groups.

POSTER 3

DISSOCIATION AND AVOIDANT COPING AS SEQUELAE OF SEXUAL AND INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE

ELISHEVA BELLIN, SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

This current study explored how trauma exposure, either sexual or interpersonal, moderates the impact of avoidant coping on dissociation in a multicultural, young adult sample. Dissociation levels were found to be significantly higher in the sexual and

interpersonal group versus the no trauma group. No significant difference between avoidant coping levels between the four groups was found, and trauma group did not prove to moderate avoidant coping's impact on dissociation.

POSTER 4

CREATIVE EXPRESSION IN ADULTHOOD AS A MITIGATOR OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

SHARON KAHN (NYCPSYCH)

Exposure to trauma is widespread; development of post-traumatic stress disorder is rare. This study investigated the mitigating effects of personality factors on traumatic exposure in adulthood, specifically, locus-of-control and creativity. Participants completed both a clinical interview and several personality inventories. Seven case histories were collected. Qualitative analysis supports the hypothesis. All participants reported traumatic exposures. None were clinically impaired. This suggests that both locus of control and creativity may mitigate possible clinical impairment after exposure

POSTER 5

DEPRESSION AND INTERPERSONAL MUTUALITY: A RANDOMIZED CONTROL TRIAL OF FREUDENFREUDE ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES

CATHERINE CHAMBLISS, JENNA BOWKER (URSINUS COLLEGE), AMY HARTL (FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY), MEGAN MILLINGTON, EMILY SHORT, EMILY FOGEL, DOUGLAS HICKEY, DEREK ROZWADOWSKI, CSENIA CHURNUHINA, JESSICA FARFALLA, JAMES NEWMAN, REGINA SHETLER, DELICIA WHARTON (URSINUS COLLEGE)

Responses to peer success have been shown to affect relationships and depression (Chambliss et al., 2012; Chambliss et al., 2013). To improve targeted relationships, undergraduates were randomly assigned to a Freudenfrende Enhancement Training (FET) or an Active Listening (AL) control condition. The FET group scored higher on the PSR and reported more positive mood at the end of the two week period than the AL group, supporting the efficacy of FET.

POSTER 6

COMBINING TEST SCORES: CAN PRACTITIONERS DO BETTER?

ERIN WEINSTEIN, ROBERT MCGRATH (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Although the context or purpose may vary, the use of multiple sources of data is common to the practice of psychological assessment. However, the strategies used for combining data across sources often diverge from the research used to identify those sources. This presentation summarizes results from two studies examining the predictive power of several alternative strategies for combining test data in clinical settings. The implications for using these strategies in clinical practice are discussed.

POSTER 7

DEATH ANXIETY AND IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES: GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES

MELISSA MAHONEY, SARAH KOHLER, BENJAMIN SAUNDERS, NICOLE CAIN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Terror management theory postulates that adherence to cultural values helps one defend against death anxiety. This research investigated whether those living in foreign cultures show higher levels of death anxiety. Levels of death anxiety between foreign nationals and US Citizens were compared. The sample showed foreign nationals to have significantly higher levels of death anxiety than US citizens. Second generation citizens were shown to have higher death anxiety than first generation citizens.

POSTER 8

PERFECTIONISTIC COGNITIONS AND EATING DISTURBANCES: DISTINCT MEDIATIONAL MODELS FOR MALES AND FEMALES

CHRISTINA A. DOWNEY, KENLEE R. REINKING (INDIANA UNIVERSITY KOKOMO), JEREMY M. GIBSON (WALDEN UNIVERSITY), JAYSON A. CLOUD (INDIANA UNIVERSITY KOKOMO), EDWARD C. CHANG (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN)

This study examined the role of perfectionistic cognitions as a possible mediator between personality-based perfectionism, and various symptoms of eating disturbances, among college-aged men and women. While both self-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism increased dieting behavior among women through the mediating impact of increased perfectionistic thinking, only self-oriented perfectionism had a similar influence on perfectionistic thinking and eating disturbance among men (and in that case, only on bulimic behavior).

POSTER 9

PREDICTORS OF DEPRESSION IN YOUNG ADULTS IN THE ORTHODOX JEWISH COMMUNITY

DEBORA GANZ (FERKAUF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), RIVKA GREEN (STERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), SONIA SUCHDAY (FERKAUF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

Family functioning is related to depression. The present study examined self-reports from 111 young adults from Orthodox Jewish communities, which measured family functioning (Family Functioning Questionnaire; FFQ) and psychosocial factors such as, depression (Center of Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale; CES-D). Regression analyses were conducted to examine how family functioning impacts the presence and severity of depression. Results indicated that worse family functioning predicted increased depressive symptoms ($\beta = -.33, p < .001$) in an Orthodox Jewish sample.

POSTER 10

THE EFFECTS OF EATING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS ON

NUTRITIONAL INTAKE AND ACTIVITY LEVEL

SIERRA NICOLE MOORE, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH
(WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the effects that eating attitudes and behaviors have on nutritional intake. Participants completed the Eating Disorder Inventory, the Eating Habits Questionnaire, and the Eating Attitudes Test and recorded nutritional intake and exercise for three days. Results showed that participants with the most disordered eating had significantly higher EDI scores and lower nutritional intake, and that females have significantly more disordered eating patterns than men.

POSTER 11

DEATH AND SPORTS: NEGLECTED COMPONENTS OF CONTEMPORARY MEASURES OF NOSTALGIA

TYSON C. KREIGER, DANIEL L. FADDEN, KATHRYN Y. ROSBROOK & STEVEN M. SPECHT (UTICA COLLEGE)

171 participants completed The Nostalgia Inventory (NI), a contemporary measure of nostalgia in which respondents rate how much they "miss" each of 20 items (e.g., family, pets), and briefly wrote about "their most nostalgic memory" in an open-ended format. Likert-type responses on the NI were compared to NI responses from a previous year and to open-ended responses to examine the consistency across samples and how well the NI items were representative of participants' nostalgic memories.

POSTER 12

PROCESSING FEARFUL EXPRESSIONS AND FACE INVERSIONS IN HEALTHY SUBJECTS AND IN AUTISM

BRUCE J. DIAMOND, KATELYN VAN CLEF, STEPHANIE MAGOU1 (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), BRIANA STANFIELD (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), ROSE BRAUE (COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY)

Face processing speed in three individuals with autism spectrum disorder was compared to 19 age-matched healthy controls. Findings provide support for impairments in making fearful and neutral face discriminations in more severe autism. However, while slower in categorizing neutral faces, the speed with which individuals diagnosed with Asperger's disorder made fearful face discriminations did not differ from healthy controls. Autism may involve impaired executive-visual processing of complex visual information and a configural versus local processing style.

POSTER 13

PSYCHOLOGY AND FOSTER CARE: CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

DEBORAH D. DENZEL, MARIAN L. MACDONALD
(UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

This study examined how the science of psychology has addressed the needs of children in foster care. It was

hypothesized that little had been done. Studies with Foster Care in their titles were identified through a PsycINFO search and classified by year of publication and research focus. Results indicated that (1) little work was done prior to 1980, but that (2) the year 2000 marked an exponential increase in the scientific study of foster care.

POSTER 14

THE RELATIONSHIP OF INDIVIDUAL THERAPY AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG HOMELESS MEN

ADAM MICHAEL JOY, CARY L. MITCHELL, MELISSA WASSERMAN (PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY)

The relationship of individual therapy to depressive symptoms among 81 homeless men in residential substance abuse treatment was examined. BDI-II scores were collected at intake and following six sessions of psychotherapy. As predicted, BDI-II scores were significantly lower at retest and the measure showed excellent reliability. Men with primary mood complaints had significantly higher BDI-II scores at intake than men with other primary complaints, which supported the test's validity. Other findings and limitations are discussed.

POSTER 15

PARENTAL MENTAL HEALTH AND COLLEGE STUDENT SUCCESS

JILL M NORVILITIS, LAUREN ZAWADZKI (SUNY BUFFALO STATE)

Undergraduate students responded to a questionnaire to examine if parental mental health and parenting style were related to students' academic and social adjustment, mental health, and self-esteem. As expected, parental mental illness was positively correlated with student anxiety, and authoritative parenting was positively correlated with greater academic and social academic adjustment and self-esteem. Further, lower academic and social adjustment were predicted by permissive parenting. Greater social and academic adjustment and self-esteem predicted lower student anxiety.

POSTER 16

THE TREATMENT EFFECTS OF CIGARETTES AND NICOTINE ON SCHIZOPHRENIC SUFFERERS

CHRISTOPHER B. HILL, TIMOTHY W. BREARLY, LINDSAY M. ANMUTH (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Schizophrenic sufferers lack sufficient amounts of dopamine, glutamate, and tend to isolate. Nicotine from cigarettes has positive effects on dopamine, glutamate, and isolation. The cigarette is the best delivery system of nicotine. Coincidentally, schizophrenic sufferers enjoy smoking cigarettes. Unfortunately, cigarettes cause too many health problems. Comparatively, electronic cigarettes may be a better delivery system for nicotine into the brain. Therefore, more research on electronic cigarettes is needed to ensure a minimization of health risks.

POSTER 17

**PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACT OF MASTOCYTOSIS:
PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF A RARE AND
UNDERSTUDIED DISORDER**

JENNIFER NICOLORO, MSW, MARCI LOBEL (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), DAVID WOLFE (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

This is one of the first investigations of the psychosocial experience of patients with mastocytosis (N=212) and factors associated with depression in this population. Using a measure developed for the study, we documented the substantial psychosocial impact of mastocytosis and found as hypothesized that poorer quality of life, lower resilience, and greater disease-related distress were independently associated with depression. Individual characteristics such as gender and socioeconomic status were also associated with disease impact and depression.

POSTER 18

**THE NEUROPSYCHOLOGY OF PTSD AND ITS IMPACT ON
SPOUSAL RELATIONSHIPS AND COPING**

EVA S. LEVEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Background:

Aim: examine quality of life and marital satisfaction of PTSD-affected First Responders (FR) & spouses.

Objective:

Hypotheses: traumatic impact = FRs' strongest predictor of marital satisfaction/quality of life; psychological distress, strongest spouse predictor.

Methods:

N= 60, quantitative within-group. Self-report, focus = traumatic impact/distress.

Results:

Multiple regression; distress = best FR predictor, spouses most affected by own distress & FRs' traumatic impact.

Conclusion:

Differences due to disparate coping and appraisal of traumatic events. Overlap suggests neuropsychological vulnerabilities within traumatically-exposed couples.

POSTER 19

**STIGMA CONSCIOUSNESS AS A PROTECTIVE FACTOR
FOR MENTAL HEALTH IN LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL
POPULATIONS**

JULIA GOLDMARK (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), VICTORIA SHEPPARD (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), NATASHA P. RAMANAYAKE (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), MARK L. HATZENBUEHLER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Stigma consciousness can either aggravate or ameliorate mental health. This study examined the relationship between stigma consciousness and mental health among a sample of lesbian, gay, and bisexual young adults. Correlations revealed a

significant negative correlation between stigma consciousness and depression ($r=-0.347$, $p < 0.01$) and anxiety ($r=-0.347$, $p < 0.01$) symptoms. Results suggest that awareness of belonging to a stigmatized group may in certain circumstances be a protective factor against mental health problems.

POSTER 20

**TESTS USED IN SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH:
CHANGES OVER TEN YEARS**

THOMAS P. HOGAN, PH. D., ELIZABETH R. MCCABE, JESSICA ECHEVERRY (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This study cataloged formal tests used in empirical studies in five school psychology journals during the 5-year period 2008-2012. The list of tests was compared with that from a similar study conducted 10 years earlier on the same journals as well as with self-reports of test usage by school psychologists. Results revealed similarities for many widely used tests but noteworthy changes in the overall pattern of tests used in research articles.

POSTER 21

**GENDER AND RELATIONSHIP STATUS EFFECTS ON
PERCEIVED ATTRACTIVENESS USING EYE TRACKING
TECHNOLOGY**

JAMES R. SIEMEN, JESSICA RILEE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The effects of gender and relationship status on a person's perception of attractiveness were examined. Eighty-two Participants were shown eight videos of anonymous symmetrical and asymmetrical dancers. They then filled out an attractiveness scale for each dancer as the videos were projected. A second group of 33 participants were then asked to view the same stimuli on a NYAN 2.0 eye tracking system. Relationship and gender status showed significant differences in what was considered attractive.

POSTER 22

**THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN THE SEXUAL EXPERIENCES OF
HEAVY DRINKING AND NON-HEAVY DRINKING COLLEGE
MEN**

LINDSAY M. ORCHOWSKI (BROWN UNIVERSITY), JESSE BOGGIS (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), ARIEL HOADLEY (WHEATON COLLEGE), DANIEL OESTERLE (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), LAWRENCE CHAN, EMILY JOHNSON (WHEATON COLLEGE)

Sexual assault is prevalent on college campuses, and alcohol use is a well-documented risk factor. This study explores the role of alcohol in the sexual experiences of heavy drinking and non-heavy drinking college men (N = 242). Fifty-percent (N=121) were classified as heavy drinkers according to NIAAA standards. Data indicated numerous significant differences between groups, including beliefs regarding the capacity to consent to sexual activity when intoxicated. Implications for sexual assault prevention are presented.

POSTER 23

ESTABLISHING RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY ON FIVE STATE PIVOT MEASURES FOR EMOTION RESEARCH

JAMES K. ZIANS, MICHAEL ELLIOTT, ZACH ROSE (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

This study focused on establishing psychometric properties of a new mood/emotion/orientation measure called "pivot scales," which, if found to be reliable and valid, may efficiently be used in mood induction research. Pivot scales are easily completed by participants following a mood induction before the mood induction dissipates. Goals of the study included assessing test-retest reliability and internal consistency for each of five pivot scale sets, as well as evaluating the pivot scales' convergent validity.

POSTER 24

THE DILEMMA OF ASSESSOR BIAS VARIANCE IN HIGH-STAKES PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

PAUL A. MCDERMOTT (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MARLEY W. WATKINS (BAYLOR UNIVERSITY), ANNA M. RHOAD (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Assessor bias exists when some appreciable portion of the score variation that is assumed to reflect examinees' individual differences instead reflects examiner differences. Multilevel linear modeling was applied to examine the extent of assessor bias in the administration of the WISC-IV for a sample of 2,783 children evaluated by 448 school psychologists. Nearly all WISC-IV scores conveyed significant and nontrivial amounts of variation that had nothing to do with children's actual individual differences.

POSTER 25

INFLUENCE OF GENDER AND FAMILY HISTORY OF ALCOHOL PROBLEMS ON HEALTH-RISK BEHAVIOR

KRISTINA A. MONTEIRO (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), ELIZABETH E. LLOYD-RICHARDSON, C. TEAL PEDLOW (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

This study analyzed gender differences in health behavior among undergraduates with a family history of alcohol problems. Participants completed surveys assessing a family history, sexual risk behavior, and alcohol risk behavior. Males with a family history reported limited sexual risk behaviors and alcohol risk behaviors, while females reported several sexual risk behaviors (e.g., lack of condom use) and many alcohol risk behaviors (e.g., later AUD diagnosis likelihood), highlighting the importance of gender-appropriate intervention avenues.

POSTER 26

SERIAL POSITION AND ITEM VALIDITY

MATTHEW J. MITCHELL (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Healthy research participants who are administered personality or symptom questionnaires multiple times typically report

improved psychological adjustment at retest. One proposed hypothesis for this effect is that exposure to the test items increases respondents' understanding of test's underlying construct. A study of this practice effect partially supported this hypothesis by demonstrating that respondents provided responses on a test of interpersonal problems that correlated more highly with informant ratings at posttest than at pretest.

POSTER 27

RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL COMPARING DIFFERENT PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING AND ALLIANCE FEEDBACK CONDITIONS DURING PSYCHOTHERAPY

PAULA ERRÁZURIZ ARELLANO, CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY (PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE CHILE)

The Outcome Questionnaire and Working Alliance Inventory were answered weekly by 388 Chilean psychotherapy patients, who were randomized to different feedback conditions. Compared with the control group, patient psychological functioning was significantly better when therapists received psychological functioning unprocessed data alone or accompanied by alliance data, but was not statistically different for therapists receiving only alliance data or Lambert's Progress Report. Patients' alliance perception was significantly worse when therapists received Lambert's Progress Report.

POSTER 28

DIFFERENT MOTIVATIONAL SYSTEMS PREDICT DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY SYMPTOMS PROSPECTIVELY

TRAVIS J STEWART, CHRYSTAL VERGARA-LOPEZ, JOHN E ROBERTS (THE UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory (r-RST) posits that three systems (Behavioral Inhibition System, Behavioral Activation System & Fight-Flight-Freeze-System) underlie motivation and differences in these systems have been linked to internalizing disorders. Our study aimed to identify which motivational systems predicted anxiety and depressive symptoms above and beyond the influence of other systems. We found that the BIS and Freeze predicted future anxiety and depressive symptoms, whereas elevated BAS scores predicted future depressive symptoms.

POSTER 29

SEXIST ATTITUDES AND NUMBER OF PAST SEXUAL PARTNERS AS PREDICTORS OF HYPERMASCULINITY

JASON F. SIKORSKI, JESSICA L. HOWARD, CHRISTOPHER G. BROWN, ERICKA K. BRUCE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined whether sexist attitudes and number of past sexual partners predicted levels of hypermasculinity in a sample of 246 men. A three way interaction effect was observed where those who reported having many past sexual partners, high levels of hostile sexism and high levels of benevolent sexism scored exceptionally high on a measure of dominant and

aggressive attitudes. Future research designed to elucidate the relationships between sexuality, sexism and masculinity is warranted.

POSTER 30

SUBTYPES OF HYPERMASCULINITY AS PREDICTORS OF HEALTH BEHAVIORS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ERICKA K. BRUCE, JASON F. SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study aimed to deconstruct the components of hypermasculinity into distinct parts to identify predictors of alcohol abuse and trust in physician. 252 male college students participated. Results are consistent with previous research suggesting that conformity to masculine norms predicts patterns of problematic alcohol use and avoiding contact with physicians. Future research utilizing more sophisticated data analytic procedures might serve to identify potential pathways that some men follow in developing poor health habits.

POSTER 31

THE DISJUNCTURE BETWEEN SEXUAL LABELS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

JENNIFER LOVELAND (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), CHITRA RAGHAVAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CUNY)

Psychological research relies on self-identification of sexual orientation using labels of heterosexuality, homosexuality, and bisexuality. In this study, we examined how individuals conceptualize their sexual identity and the impact of sexual identity on selection of sexual partners. Results suggest that the relationship between sexual identity and sexual preference is complex, and sexual preference does not always correspond to sexual identity. Larger implications for understanding the role of sexual identity labeling in psychology will be discussed.

POSTER 32

THE SKINNY ON AGGRESSION: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EXPRESSION OF ANGER AND BULIMIA SYMPTOMATOLOGY

ALEXANDRA GRUNDLEGER, LCSW, SARA CHIARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN)

This study analyzed the relationship between the number of bulimia symptoms and three types of anger expression: impulsive, self-directed, and direct. Participants completed three self-report measures in order to evaluate the level of bulimia symptomatology and expression of anger. All forms of anger expression were positively correlated with levels of bulimia symptoms. These results emphasize the importance of addressing emotion regulation, and specifically the management of negative emotions like anger, when working with individuals with bulimia symptomatology.

POSTER 33

NAVIGATION OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL AND RELIGIOUS ETHICS AMONG RELIGIOUS PSYCHOTHERAPISTS TREATING HOMOSEXUAL PATIENTS

MICHAEL GREENBERG, ROBERT E. MCGRATH (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed religious psychotherapists' religious fundamentalism, attitudes towards homosexuals, and adherence to gay-affirmative practice. It was found that religious fundamentalism negatively predicted adherence to gay-affirmative practices, and that attitudes towards homosexuals mediated this association. In addition, this study investigated the frequency with which participants engaged in various methods of navigating conflicts between their professional and religious codes of ethics, such as referring to other therapists or seeking professional supervision.

POSTER 34

ATTACHMENT EFFECTS ON ALCOHOL USE MOTIVATION IN A CHEMICAL REHAB INPATIENT SAMPLE

ASHWIN MEHRA, GREGORY HAGGERTY (NASSAU UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER), CALEB J. SIEFERT (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN), JENNIFER ZODAN, CONSTANTINE IOANNOU, JACOB SPERBER, NYAPATI RAO (NASSAU UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER)

Adult attachment (measured by ECR-SF) was assessed in relation to alcohol use motivation (measured by DMQ) on a 235 patient sample admitted to a hospital chemical rehab inpatient unit. Attachment Anxiety was significantly correlated with DMQ social and coping motivation but not enhancement motivation subscales. Attachment Avoidance was significantly correlated only with the coping motivation subscale. The overall ECR-SF model predicted a significant proportion of the observed variance in the social and coping motivation subscales.

POSTER 35

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND SEXUAL IDENTITY DISCLOSURE

RISCHA GOTTLIEB, STEFANIE DIMARIS, RAYMOND DIGIUSEPPE, WILLIAM CHAPLIN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the role of sexual identity disclosure, and cognitions in alcohol use in 263 lesbian, bisexual, and queer women who completed a survey. Increased alcohol intake was found to be correlated with increased sexual identity disclosure, particularly at work. A positive correlation was found between substance use and liking to consume; in contrast, no relationship was found between substance use and the belief that one deserves to use, in response to negative emotions.

10:30am - 10:45am

APPLYING A MODEL OF PTSD TO THE FRESHMAN COLLEGE EXPERIENCE

ALAYNA DAVISON (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE), RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research aims to understand the transition to college for first year students. A PTSD model is used to evaluate the college transition as potentially traumatic. First year students completed a survey including the DASS, perceived social support scale, and initial college experiences. Results suggest that many of these experiences are associated with depression, anxiety, and stress. Additionally, overall levels of depression, anxiety, and stress are quite high for some college freshman.

POSTER 36

SINGLE ITEM VS. MULTIPLE ITEM ASSESSMENT OF RELIGIOSITY IN A COLLEGE SAMPLE

ANGELA TEREPKA, DEREK HATFIELD (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JENNIFER LANCASTER (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

A large majority of researchers and practitioners continue to use single item measurements to assess religiosity and spirituality, neglecting the multidimensional nature of these constructs. A sample of 300 undergraduate students was surveyed on behaviors, commitment, and attitudes toward religion using both single item measurements and existing religiosity scales. Regression analyses were used to determine which scales were the best predictors of responses to single item measures.

POSTER 37

DEVELOPMENTAL BEHAVIOR ANALYTIC THERAPY

ALICE LOCICERO (BOSTON MEDICAL CENTER), MICHAEL LAMPORT COMMONS (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), CHARU TARA TULADHAR (DARE INSTITUTE)

Developmental Behavior Analytic Therapy (DBAT) is the first behavioral therapy with developmental underpinnings. DBAT integrates a developmental stage model, the Model of Hierarchical Complexity (MHC), into its working. This paper lays out the sequence of procedures of this therapy. With DBAT, five out of the six individuals achieved their target behaviors and increased their developmental stages. The positive results yielded from this small sample suggest potential benefit and success of DBAT therapy.

10:50am - 11:05am

USING SOCIAL MEDIA TO CONSTRUCT A NEW HOLISTIC SEXUALITY MODEL

ROBERT J. ZEGLIN, JULIE MITCHELL (THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

The Circles of Sexuality is a holistic model of sexuality designed by Dailey (1981). This model contends that sexuality is comprised of five distinct but interactive components; it has gone largely unchanged since its development. There remains limited information regarding the circles' interactions. This presentation discusses results of a content analysis assessing the model's underlying assumptions and proposes an alternative holistic model, one that retains the components of the original model and highlights their interface.

POSTER 38

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TRAIT ANGER AND DEPRESSION IN STATIC GROUPS

JAMES K. ZIANS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

This research compared groups high in depressive symptoms with sample groups high in trait anger. Cross-sectional analyses were used in a 2(Anger: high vs. low) by 2(Depression: high vs. low) between groups design, comparing patterns for six dependent variables of interest: attribution style, dependency, efficacy, dominance, submissiveness and "need for power." Examining differences and similarities between anger and depression increases our understanding of anger, including whether trait anger may be conceptualized as a diagnosis.

POSTER 39

A CLOSER EXAMINATION OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOMS IN CARDIAC PATIENTS

RACHEL A. ANNUNZIATO, JACQUELINE TOZZI, CHRISTINA SUPELANA (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE KAPLAN (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined a specific type of subsyndromal PTSD among cardiac patients: the presence of PTSD symptoms without experiencing a clear-cut life-threatening event. Symptoms of PTSD and medical presentation were compared between two groups of patients, one with a diagnosis of PTSD (n=60) and one that screened positive but did not meet criteria (n=78). Overall, patients presented similarly suggesting that cardiac patients are at risk generally for distress.

POSTER 40

LATE LIFE DEPRESSION TREATMENT: RECOMMENDATIONS AND PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

JENESSE E. KAITZ, SCOTT B. GREENSPAN, ERIN F. MURTAGH, NICOLE L. DIPENTIMA (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), LISA COSGROVE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON; EDMOND J. SAFRA CENTER FOR ETHICS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

International Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) for depression were reviewed to compare treatment recommendations for older adults (65+). Results suggest significant differences in treatment recommendations, with the American Psychiatric Association (APA) CPG recommending pharmacotherapy as a front-line treatment for mild depression for all adults. As older adults experience frequent loss of loved ones, these results, with the removal of the bereavement exclusion from the DSM-V, and risks of medicating older adults, have public health implications.

POSTER 41

DOWNPLAYING EXERCISE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEPRESSION TREATMENT: CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AND CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

SCOTT B. GREENSPAN, JENESSE E. KAITZ, ERIN F. MURTAGH, NICOLE L. DIPENTIMA (UNIVERSITY OF

MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), LISA COSGROVE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON; HARVARD UNIVERSITY EDMOND J. SAFRA CENTER FOR ETHICS)

Exercise recommendations for the treatment of depression were reviewed in clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) and in patient advocacy organizations' (PAOs) materials to determine congruence and discordance of evidence dissemination practices and the prominence of exercise recommendations. Results suggest that financial conflicts of interests may play a role in treatment recommendations, which may lead to increased pharmacotherapy practices, even for cases of mild to moderate depression. Clinical implications will be discussed.

POSTER 42

THE INFLUENCE OF MOTHER-DAUGHTER SEXUAL COMMUNICATION ON RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AMONG EXTERNALIZING ADOLESCENTS

SANNE WORTEL, STEPHANIE MILAN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Literature links externalizing behaviors in childhood to risky sexual behaviors in adolescence. We examined the moderation of mother-daughter sexual communication on this relationship for 193 adolescent girls and primary female caretakers. Externalizing behaviors were predictive of increased sexual activity for adolescents who reported less and/or negative communication about sex with their mother. Sexual communication may be particularly important for adolescent girls demonstrating externalizing problems. More frequent and positive communication was associated with less sexual activity.

POSTER 43

STRESS OF INTERPERSONAL CONFLICT: COMPARING ADOLESCENT INPATIENTS WITH SUICIDAL VERSUS NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INJURY

GRACE CUSHMAN, KERRI L. KIM, MEGAN E. PUZIA, ALEXANDRA B. WEISSMAN (BROWN UNIVERSITY), ERIN B. TONE (GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ANTHONY SPIRITO (BROWN UNIVERSITY), DANIEL P. DICKSTEIN (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Suicide is the third leading cause of death for youth ages 15-24 years. Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI), defined as the deliberate destruction of one's body without the intent to die (e.g., cutting/burning)—is another important and potentially related health concern among adolescents. Participants (suicide attempters, those engaging in NSSI, and typically-developing controls) played a version of the Prisoner's Dilemma game. Results showed that NSSI participants felt more stress while playing the game than other groups.

POSTER 44

DOES CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE MODERATE THE LINK BETWEEN OBESITY AND DEPRESSION AMONG WOMEN?

JENNA ACKER, STEPHANIE MILAN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Obesity and depression are widespread public health problems that are particularly prevalent among low-income women. Research indicates that obesity may lead to depression among women. Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) is one factor that may make certain obese women more vulnerable to depression. Results indicate that the interaction between weight and CSA accounts for a significant portion of the variance in depressive symptoms among low-income women. Implications include the need for interventions that integrate mental and physical health.

POSTER 45

DISGUST, IDEAL MATE PREFERENCE, AND COMMUNICATION IN RELATIONSHIPS

JILLIAN DONALDSON, LAWRENCE JOSEPHS (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study examines disgust as a personality trait, which allows for exploration into how this trait affects communication styles and, consequently, a person's relationship as a whole. The study, which utilizes three different scales to assess these features, ultimately uncovered that pathogen and sexual disgust in particular have a profound ability to predict the type of romantic relationship a person will choose to enter into.

POSTER 46

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TRAIT ANGER AND DEPRESSION: A POSSIBLE ANGER DIAGNOSIS?

JAMES K. ZIANS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

This research compared groups high in depressive symptoms with sample groups high in trait anger. Cross-sectional analyses were used in a 2(Anger: high vs. low) by 2(Depression: high vs. low) between groups design, comparing patterns for six dependent variables of interest: attribution style, dependency, efficacy, dominance, submissiveness and "need for power." Examining differences and similarities between anger and depression increases our understanding of anger, including whether trait anger may be conceptualized as a diagnosis.

POSTER 47

HEALTH-PROMOTING BEHAVIORS ON ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA USE IN COLLEGE STUDENT EMERGING ADULTS

JACQUELINE ALFONSO BARRY, LEAH C. PETRACCA (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), BRIAN J. AYOTTE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, DARTMOUTH), CLARE M. MEHTA (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study assessed the role of health-promoting behaviors on alcohol and marijuana use in a sample of college student emerging adults. Results indicated that higher physical activity and lower stress management scores predict greater alcohol use, and that higher scores on interpersonal relations predict less marijuana use, while higher scores on stress management predict increased marijuana use. Demographic variables of gender and race were also found to predict alcohol and marijuana use.

POSTER 48**POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION SCREENING PRACTICES AMONG PEDIATRICIANS IN CONNECTICUT.**

MADHAVI PADUKKAVIDANA (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD),
NATASHA K. SEGOOL (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

This study aimed to examine current postpartum depression (PPD) screening practices among pediatricians in Connecticut and the types of training that might enhance PPD screening. Findings indicate that current practices are inadequate in identifying PPD, pediatricians frequently rely on their clinical judgment in lieu of validated PPD screening measures. Furthermore, pediatricians desire additional training in PPD screening, with online trainings being the most preferred format for these trainings. Implications for practice and training are discussed.

POSTER 49**THE IMPACT OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE LIFE EVENTS ON ACUTE STRESS RESPONSE**

NIA FOGELMAN, JAMIE FERRI (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), ANETT MUELLER-ALCAZAR (THE UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES AND MEDICAL UNIVERISTY), TURHAN CANLI (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Exposure to negative stress early in life is associated with abnormal cortisol response to an acute stressor later in life. In this study we aimed to examine the relationship between positive and negative stressful events and response to an acute stressor. Results indicated that negative events were not associated with cortisol response, but two positive events-- getting engaged/married and planning a wedding-- were. These findings emphasize the importance of both positive and negative stressful events.

POSTER 50**THE IMPACT OF INTERNALIZED HOMOPHOBIA AND MINORITY STRESS ON SEXUAL MINORITY WOMEN'S HEALTH**

ANGELA G. DAROSH, C. TEAL PEDLOW (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

Sexual minority women (SMW) are more likely than their heterosexual counterparts to report several negative general health outcomes (e.g., substance use/abuse, stress, depression) and sexual risk behaviors. The current study examined the impact of internalized homophobia, discrimination, and victimization on these negative health behaviors. Results indicated that the model predicted almost every mental health outcome. These findings highlight the importance in addressing minority stressors in future mental health prevention and intervention efforts designed for SMW.

POSTER 51**RELATIONAL NEEDS IN IMMIGRANTS**

SCARLETT SIU MAN HO, NICOLE NEHRIG, LIAM REILLY,
PHILIP WONG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Immigration impacts relational experiences. Research found that hunger for, and avoidance of, selfobject relational experience is associated with anxiety. What is the impact of immigration on selfobject needs and anxiety? Using the Selfobject Needs Inventory, the State Trait Anxiety Inventory for Adults, and written accounts of early memories, this study found a significant relationship between immigration status, selfobject needs, and anxiety. Immigrants also demonstrated an increased hunger for selfobject needs compared to US born persons.

POSTER 52**ACTUARIAL AND CLINICAL FACTORS PREDICTING RECIDIVISM AMONG CHILD PORNOGRAPHY OFFENDERS**

MARK J. COURY, SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Little research exists on child pornography offenders (CP), assuming that the same risk factors predict recidivism among CP and child molesters. Using actuarial (criminal history, age at time of referral) and clinical (high percentage of cognitive distortions, deviant sexual interests, failed sexual history polygraph examinations, antisocial personality) risk factors, this study attempts to predict recidivism/non-recidivism of CP. No significant results were found, possibly because the study was underpowered. Further research is needed to understand recidivism in CP.

POSTER 53**STRESSFUL EVENTS AND DEPRESSION: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF CO-RUMINATION**

ELIZABETH HARDERS, JOSEPHINE SHIH (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Past research has demonstrated predictive relationships between vulnerability factors such as brooding, co-rumination, and stressful life events and depression, especially for women. The current study examined the relationship between co-rumination and stressful events as a predictor of concurrent depressive symptoms. Findings indicate an interaction of co-rumination and stressful events in predicting depression. Specifically, individuals who experience high stress and high co-rumination had the highest depression scores.

POSTER 54**DULOXETINE USE AMONG PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PAIN AND MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER: A REVIEW**

JAMIE VELA, SAVANNAH FRAZIER, DONYA SORENSEN
(URI)

There is growing evidence that Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) and chronic pain frequently coexist. However, the strength of the relationship between chronic pain and MDD is unclear. Articles for the review were obtained by conducting a search from 2006 to 2013. Fourteen studies met inclusion criteria and were included in the review. Findings are consistent with growing evidence suggesting that about sixty-five percent of patients with

MDD experience co-morbid symptoms of chronic pain.

POSTER 55

DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOM FACTORS AND COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE: THE MAINE-SYRACUSE STUDY

PETER JOSEPH DEARBORN, MICHAEL A. ROBBINS, MERRILL F. ELIAS (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE)

We investigated relationships between depressive symptoms and cognitive performance. Multivariate regression analysis revealed negative relationships between Zung Depression Inventory (ZDI) scores, 3 ZDI factors and performance. When adjusting for factor covariance, "Cognitive" and "Core Depression" factors were negatively associated with Global Composite scores, "Somatic" factor was negatively associated with Mini Mental State Exam scores and "Anxiety" factor was not associated with either outcome. Results indicate subsets of symptoms may drive reductions observed in cognitive performance.

POSTER 56

EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH MALADAPTIVE/ADAPTIVE COPING STYLES.

CAITLIN MACALLISTER, JIM A. HAUGH, KAITLIN SCHWARTZ, MATT MICELI, JORDAN BOYLE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study looks at the relationship between Early Maladaptive schemas and coping according to Young's theory. Young's theory suggests that maladaptive coping responses would be more highly correlated with Early Maladaptive schemas. Various maladaptive and adaptive coping styles were measured using the Brief COPE and were correlated with scores on the Young Schema Questionnaire-Short Form. Results partially support Young's prediction with more significant correlations between maladaptive coping and EMS than adaptive coping and EMS.

POSTER 57

AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF MODERATORS AND MEDIATORS OF TRAUMA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

JOHN W. FREIMUTH, PSYCHOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF VETERAN'S AFFAIRS, MENTAL ILLNESS RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND CLINICAL CENTER), ADITI VIJAY (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK), ALAN E. FRUZZETTI (UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO)

This poster will present data from a study that investigated relations among emotion regulation, traumatic experiences and trauma symptoms, mindfulness, self-compassion, and rejection sensitivity and examined possible mediators of the relation between type of trauma and psychological distress. College-aged women with histories of physical trauma (N=128) and sexual trauma (N=119) completed self-report measures. Preliminary data suggests types of trauma are significantly correlated to psychological distress and rejection sensitivity emerged as a significant mediator.

POSTER 58

THE WORKING ALLIANCE INVENTORY IN CROSS-RACIAL AND MATCHED-RACE PSYCHOTHERAPY DYADS

DAVID B. FRIEDMAN, LISA WALLNER SAMSTAG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The current study assessed the nature of the working alliance, as measured by the Working Alliance Inventory – Short Form (WAI-S), in cross-racial therapy dyads. Reliability of the WAI-S was good for both cross-racial and matched-race therapy dyads. Exploratory factor analysis of the WAI-S revealed a new factor structure of alliance that differs from well-established models of alliance. Each new factor was a blend of two of the original factors of the alliance (Goals, Tasks, Bond).

POSTER 59

CHARACTERIZATION OF SOMATOSENSORY PROCESSING IN RELATION TO SCHIZOTYPAL TRAITS IN A SAMPLE OF NONCLINICAL YOUNG ADULTS

MAUREEN DALY, MPHIL (GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DEBORAH J. WALDER (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, AND QUEENS COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Sensory processing disruptions (visual, auditory) are core features of schizophrenia spectrum disorders (SSDs), yet few have examined somatosensation. In a nonclinical sample of young adults (37M/88F; Mage=20.55, SD=3.27), associations of somatosensory abilities (tactile texture and spatial discrimination, letter recognition) with schizotypal traits (STs), independent of mood symptoms, were examined. Preliminary findings suggest better basic somatosensory abilities were associated with greater STs. Differential associations among risk factors for psychosis in the nonclinical range will be discussed.

POSTER 60

DEPRESSIVE AND PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS IN YOUNG URBAN INDIAN COLLEGE WOMEN

NATASHA P. RAMANAYAKE, YVETTE FRUCHTER, CARLOS MARQUEZ (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), SONIA SUCHDAY (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research shows that Indian women experiencing depression tend to express symptoms somatically. This study examined the relationship between depression and physical symptoms in a female sample at St. Xavier's College in Mumbai, India. When controlling for age and religion, depression significantly predicted physical symptoms ($r = .422, p < .01$). While these findings are consistent with previous literature, further research is needed to understand the specific psychosocial risk factors in this population.

POSTER 61

INFLUENCE OF MARIJUANA AND DEPRESSION ON INHIBITORY CONTROL DURING EMOTIONAL DISTRACTION

IN DUALY DIAGNOSED ADOLESCENTS

ARIEL STERNBERG (MCLEAN HOSPITAL), JULIA COHEN-GILBERT, JOHN RODOLICO, CYNTHIA KAPLAN, RANNA PAREKH, KATHRYN BOGER DINGMAN, CHAD MCWHINNIE, MARISA M. SILVERI (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

Adolescent participants with Marijuana Abuse/Dependence alone (MJ) or with Major Depressive Disorder (MJ+MDD) and healthy controls (HC) performed an emotional response inhibition task (Go-NoGo). HC made significantly fewer impulsive errors than MJ+MDD. Significant effects of emotion were found in reaction time in the HC and MJ groups only. MJ+MDD showed lower accuracy overall and no significant impact of emotional distraction on performance. This pattern suggests increased impulsivity and emotional blunting in the MJ+MDD group.

POSTER 62

DO PARENTS MAKE BULLYING WORSE? PEER VICTIMIZATION, ANXIOUS THOUGHTS AND PARENTING STYLE.

JULIA MARTIN, JULIE RYAN (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), JEREMY K. FOX (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), LESLIE HALPERN (SUNY ALBANY)

We examined whether low parental overprotection and high parental warmth serve as protective factors and moderate the relationship between reported instances of peer victimization and subsequent anxious automatic thoughts in 8-11 year-old children.

We found that low parental overprotection does serve as a protective factor, but that high parental warmth does not and actually appears to be a risk factor for the development of anxious automatic thoughts in children who experience peer victimization.

POSTER 63

RELATIONSHIPS AMONG DEPRESSION, SUBSTANCE USE, AGGRESSION, AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

ERIKA GLASKI (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the correlations among depression, substance use, aggression and risky sexual behaviors. It was hypothesized that high levels of depression would be positively correlated with high levels of risky sexual behavior, aggression, alcohol use and drug use. One hundred and ten participants answered questionnaires measuring their drug use, alcohol use, depressive symptoms, aggression, and sexual risk taking behaviors. After using Pearson's correlation coefficients to examine the relationships, the results showed evidence to support the hypothesis.

POSTER 64

EXAMINING SOMATIC COMPLAINTS, PERCEIVED STRESS, AND LIMITATIONS IN DAILY FUNCTIONING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH ASTHMA.

KRISTA HERBERT, LAURA CRAMER-BERNESS (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this present study is to evaluate whether college students with asthma who reported higher levels of somatic complaints also report more coexisting psychological factors. Independent t-tests and chi-square analyses indicated that these individuals are reporting higher levels of somatic complaints, more anxiety, and more daily interference because of their illness. These findings provide further insight into the factors that may affect college students with asthma and where interventions may be most helpful.

POSTER 65

DIFFERENTIAL COGNITIVE REMEDIATION BENEFITS AS A FUNCTION OF AGE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

SILVIA CORBERA (HARTFORD HOSPITAL), ANNIA POLTORAK (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH), MATTHEW M. KURTZ (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Deficits in cognitive functions in people with schizophrenia are core hallmarks of the illness. Cognitive Remediation has proved to improve some of those deficits. We aimed at determining the effects of age in cognitive improvement in 45 patients with early schizophrenia (<25 yo) and 65 older patients with schizophrenia (>25 yo) after treatment. Younger patients benefited more from cognitive remediation in specific cognitive areas such as working memory and verbal learning.

POSTER 66

DOES HIGH MINDFULNESS PREDICT LOW EXPERIENTIAL AVOIDANCE?

DAVID LEE MCCLUSKEY, ANDREW WEIGAND, JEFFERY CARR, GHALIB ABULFARAJ, LYNDSAY WEHRLE, NATALIE SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY), JARED KEELEY (MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY)

Mindfulness is associated with lower levels of psychopathology. This relation is mediated by experiential avoidance. However, the relation between mindfulness and general experiential avoidance, as well as its specific dimensions, has not been fully explored. The present study found that higher levels of mindfulness predicted lower levels of general experiential avoidance. Furthermore, this relation was specific to certain dimensions of experiential avoidance. Important treatment implications were discussed.

POSTER 67

HOW DO PEER GROUPS INFLUENCE MEN'S MUSCULARITY IDEALS?

AMY DENUZZIO, VICKY KACHINSKI, FRANK DECUSATI, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study investigates which comparison groups influence the development of men's muscularity ideals. We analyzed the influence of peer groups' actual muscularity versus ideal muscularity, and examined the influence of the peer groups' gender and relationship proximity on men's muscularity ideals. Results indicated that men's muscularity ideals are related to their perception of close male and female friend's muscularity preferences more so than distant peer groups' preferences or

peer groups' actual size.

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

Paper

Hancock

COGNITIVE PAPERS: LANGUAGE

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

CHAIR: STANISLAV SAJIN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

10:30am - 10:45am

USING SEMANTIC KNOWLEDGE IN PROCESSING ACCENTED SPEECH

STANISLAV SAJIN, CYNTHIA CONNINE (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

One lexical decision examined the influence of semantic information in accent adaptation. Results reveal that participants who were exposed to a perceptual learning phase in which words were rich in semantic information showed faster recognition of accented speech than participants who were exposed to words that were impoverished in meaning. These results are an indication that semantic information helps listeners adapt quicker to accented speech.

10:50am - 11:05am

EYE MOVEMENT EVIDENCE FOR MISIDENTIFICATION OF WORDS DURING READING

JULIE M. GREGG, ALBRECHT W. INHOFF (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

This study utilized eye-tracking to investigate the effects of target word frequency and contextual congruency on word misidentification, where target words were pairs of orthographic neighbors that differed substantially in frequency. Interactive effects of target word frequency and congruency were found on late measures of processing (dwell time and regression rate) but not on early measures of processing (gaze duration), suggesting that the lower frequency target word was sometimes mistaken for its higher frequency neighbor.

11:10am - 11:25am

THE ROLE OF CONTEXTUAL CUES IN MONITORING CAUSAL INFORMATION IN NARRATIVES

JENNIFER J. STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

During reading comprehension, readers often monitor the goals and intentions of protagonists. Experiment 1 showed that skilled but not less-skilled readers were capable of monitoring protagonists' intentions to accomplish a goal. Experiment 2 demonstrated that adding a reinstatement sentence enabled

less-skilled readers to also monitor protagonists' intentions. The findings are discussed in terms of underlying differences between skilled and less-skilled readers and how subtle changes to text can alleviate reading deficits.

11:30am - 11:45am

A FAMILIARITY-BASED EXPLANATION OF EVIDENCE FOR ORTHOGRAPHIC PROCESSING IN BABOONS (PAPIO PAPIO)

RANDALL K. JAMIESON (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA), JOHN R. VOKEY (UNIVERSITY OF LETHBRIDGE)

Grainger et al. (2012; see also Ziegler et al., 2013) taught baboons to discriminate words from nonwords in an analogue of the lexical decision task. They argued that baboons accomplished the discrimination by human-like orthographic processing. We show by simulation that their results can be interpreted equally well as an example of familiarity-based discrimination, without recourse to orthographic processing.

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

Event

Beacon Hill

EPAGS WORKSHOP: CSI BOSTON: WHERE PSYCHOLOGY MEETS THE LAW

Friday, March 14, 2014

10:30am-11:50am

CHAIR: HEATHER SIENKIEWICZ (COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH)

CSI BOSTON: WHERE PSYCHOLOGY MEETS THE LAW

HEATHER SIENKIEWICZ (COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH)

We know that psychology is in virtually every facet of our lives, but do we ever stop to consider the myriad ways this can affect us from a legal perspective? What factors are involved in a jury's decision? Just how reliable is eyewitness testimony? How has psychology played a role in some of the most famous cases (OJ Simpson, Casey Anthony, George Zimmerman, etc.)? This event will discuss the intersection of psychology and law, and will open your eyes to just how big of a role psychology plays in justice!

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Invited Speaker

Statler

PSI BETA INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: BERNARDO CARDUCCI

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: SAMVEL JESHMARIDIAN (PSI BETA AND TCI COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY)

ASK NOT WHAT YOUR PSYCHOLOGY DEGREE CAN DO

**FOR YOU, BUT WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR
PSYCHOLOGY DEGREE: A CALL TO PSI BETA THROUGH
THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL INTEREST**

BERNARDO CARDUCCI (INDIANA UNIVERSITY SOUTHEAST)

A person-centered approach will be used in this analysis of citizen-organization relationships. Dr. Carducci is affiliated with the Shyness Research Institute (Indiana University Southeast) and the author of *The Psychology of Personality: Viewpoints, Research, and Applications* and several popular-press books on the topic of shyness, including *Shyness: A Bold New Approach* and *The Pocket Guide to Making Successful Small Talk: How to Talk to Anyone Anytime Anywhere About Anything*. His writings and advice on shyness have been featured in popular magazines and newspapers.

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Symposium

Whittier

**APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: WHEN DOES BEHAVIOR BECOME
BAD: MORAL AMBIGUITIES**

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: JANET A. SIGAL (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON
UNIVERSITY)

**WHEN DOES BEHAVIOR BECOME "BAD": MORAL
AMBIGUITIES**

When does behavior "cross the line" into illegal, immoral or dangerous acts? Emily A.A. Dow discusses when normal child and adolescent behaviors become pathological. Carrol S. Perrino questions when cyberbullying pushes the limit of free speech and becomes destructive and illegal. Janet A. Sigal asks whether defending your country by violent means leads some soldiers to cross the line into military sexual assaults. Uwe Gielen presents on the moral and political quandary of drone warfare.

Discussant(s): Janet A. Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Invited Speaker

Terrace

LEARNING INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: MARK BOUTON

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: ANDREW R. DELAMATER (CUNY-BROOKLYN)

**CONTEXTUAL CONTROL OF INSTRUMENTAL BEHAVIOR
AND ITS INHIBITION**

MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

After years of studying the context's role in Pavlovian learning,

my students and I have begun to study its role in instrumental (operant) learning, the animal laboratory's model of voluntary behavior. Consistent with Pavlovian learning, the context plays an important role in extinction and in other paradigms that retroactively inhibit the instrumental response (punishment, differential reinforcement of an alternative behavior, and negative contingency). In instrumental extinction, the organism appears to learn to inhibit a specific response in a specific context. Meanwhile, the instrumental behavior itself can be surprisingly easy to disrupt by context change. Evidence is consistent with the possibility that this can result from learning direct context-response and/or hierarchical context->response-reinforcer relations. There are many implications for understanding behavior change and relapse after therapy.

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Paper

Berkeley

**INTERNATIONAL PAPERS: PSYCHOLOGY AROUND THE
WORLD**

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: SAMVEL JESHMARIDIAN (PSI BETA AND TCI
COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

**KNOWING YOU, SHOWING ME: ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORK
ATTITUDES IN AMERICA AND CYPRUS**

KAREN METEYER (RIVIER UNIVERSITY), LORETTA L.C.
BRADY, APA-CP (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Explored cross-cultural differences between samples of students from the U.S. and Cyprus concerning use of online social media, privacy, and views on ethical use within certain professions (teachers, psychologists, physicians). Results suggested that although students in both countries displayed many similarities in terms of use and attitudes, several key differences emerged. Cypriot students had less experience with psychological treatment, but more online social contacts with psychologists than American respondents. Implications of the findings are discussed.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

**ARE IRISH AND U.S. COLLEGE STUDENTS ALIKE? A
STUDY ON ALCOHOL USE**

SPENCER DESCHENES, JACQUELINE ALFONSO BARRY
(EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism found that the drinking patterns of college students vary depending on their living situation. No study to our knowledge, however, has investigated the prevalence of drinking and its consequences in Irish college students as it relates to their living situations. The results suggest that for Irish college students, the type of

off-campus living does not differentially impact their alcohol use, but additional topics of influences emerged.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

MORALITY OF SELF-SACRIFICING: LESSONS FROM MORAL EXEMPLARS FOR SOUTH KOREANS

SUNGHUN KIM (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

North Americans tended to nominate "moral exemplars" from significant others or acquaintances. Thus, the characteristics of those exemplars seemed realistic and tangible. Some South Koreans from this study, on the contrary, regarded "great men or women" or widely renowned people as their moral exemplars. Their characteristics showed extraordinary self-sacrificing commitments for others' well-being, which can be considered as highly exceptional and unrealistic. Implications of these findings on cross-cultural morality studies will be discussed.

1:00pm - 1:15pm

THE ROLE OF PERSONAL SELF-REALIZATION STYLES IN CROSSCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

ELENA CHEBOTAREVA (PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA)

Self-realization style of young people in a multicultural educational environment is related to the nature of their cross-cultural communication. Conflicts in inter-ethnic communication can be considered as compensation weak personal abilities to achieve their life goals. The resulting data should be considered in the development of intercultural communication training, with an emphasis on the emotional and behavioral aspects. Curiosity and risk taking may be used as personal resources to build a more tolerant interaction styles.

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Event Beacon Hill

EPAGS WORKSHOP: THE TO-DOS AND NOT TO-DOS OF GIVING A PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATION

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: JILL SWIRSKY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

THE TO-DOS AND NOT TO-DOS OF GIVING A PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATION

JILL SWIRSKY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY),
TIFFANY MARCANTONIO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Ever wonder how to put together the perfect presentation? Ever sit through an absolutely terrible presentation and wish the presenter had known about this event? What should your PowerPoint look like? Is it appropriate to use pictures? How much should be on your slides versus in your notes? This event will give you some tips on how to boost your presentation skills!

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Invited Speaker

Georgian

SOCIAL INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: JOHN BARGH

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: MICHAEL BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON)

EMBODIED SOCIAL COGNITION VIA CONCEPTUAL SCAFFOLDING

JOHN BARGH (YALE UNIVERSITY)

Recently there have been many demonstrations of physical experiences influencing more abstract, higher order cognitive operations in a metaphoric or analogic manner. For example, briefly holding something physically warm induces a tendency to appraise others and behave towards them in a socially 'warm' fashion, and briefly touching something rough leads to appraisals of social interactions as not going very smoothly. It is argued that a model in which early learning of concepts, which tend to be about directly sensed, concrete experience (the physical world) serves as a scaffold for the later development of more abstract social versions of the same underlying concept. Similarly, innate motivations (e.g., safety, disease avoidance, reproduction) are shown to scaffold more abstract social motivations as well, with important consequences for political attitudes. The strong associative connections between the physical and psychological versions of the same underlying concepts then lead to implicit physical influences on social and political cognition throughout the lifespan.

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

COGNITIVE POSTERS

Friday, March 14, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: KELLY GOEDERT (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

POSTER 1

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLIGENCE AND POST FORMAL THOUGHT WHEN MOTIVATION IS CONTROLLED

MICHAEL WOOD, SHELBY HILTON, JAN SINNOTT (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Researchers hypothesized that there would be a positive correlation between IQ scores, postformal thought, and motivation. Participants consisted of 41 undergraduate students from Towson University. Participants were given an informed consent and demographic questionnaire. Participants completed

a pre-study motivation questionnaire, a post formal thought survey, the WASI abbreviated test, and a post-study motivation questionnaire. Results showed a significant correlation between motivation and IQ scores, but no significance between post formal thought and intelligence.

POSTER 2

RE-EXPLORING THE LINK BETWEEN SAD MOOD AND MUSIC PREFERENCE

RONALD FRIEDMAN, CHRISTA L. TAYLOR (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, SUNY)

Six experiments were conducted to rectify methodological shortcomings of prior studies and elucidate the impact of sad mood on music preference. Results consistently suggested that individuals in sad, relative to happy or neutral, moods were averse to listening to expressively happy songs, apparently out of concern that choosing such songs would feel inappropriate and fail to improve their emotional state. Implications of these findings for theories of selective media exposure and emotion regulation are discussed.

POSTER 3

CRITICAL THINKING INSTRUCTION: CONNECTIONS TO DIVERGENT REASONING APPROACHES AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS PSEUDOSCIENCE

KAYLIN HONCHAR, LOU MANZA, RACHEL EYLER, KAYLA MCKAIN (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Students' beliefs concerning pseudoscience, and their preferred problem-solving cognitive style, were assessed at the start and end of a course focusing on critically evaluating such phenomena. Results showed that individuals became increasingly more skeptical towards scientifically-questionable events over time, but they maintained an automatic/intuitive cognitive style across the entire term. Higher course grades, however, were associated with a deliberate/reflective cognitive style, but not any particular skepticism for or belief in pseudoscience.

POSTER 4

I REMEMBER THAT PHOTO!: MISTAKENLY CLAIMING TO HAVE SEEN PHOTOS THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH ONE'S ORIGINAL EXPERIENCES

LAUREN CLYMER, LINDA A. HENKEL (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether photos from an unrelated task can influence memory for what was originally experienced. Results showed that when photos containing details not actually mentioned in a story were encountered later on an unrelated task, people erroneously claimed that a photo had accompanied the story over 50% of the time and were more likely to claim to have read that detail in the story than if there was no photo encountered.

POSTER 5

THAT'S A WRAP: HOW WRAPPER COLOR AFFECTS CANDY FLAVOR EXPECTATIONS AND PERCEPTIONS

DEBRA A. ZELLNER, NANCY GREENE, MONICA JIMENEZ, DANIEL NEBLOCK, ARTURO CALDERON, YARITZA DIAZ (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), MIMI SHERATON (NEW YORK CITY)

The color of a candy wrapper causes expectations concerning the taste of a candy. Although flavor expectations are altered by the wrapper color we found no effects of the color of the wrapper on the identification of the flavor of a spun sugar candy without added flavor. There was also no effect of the color of the wrapper on liking of the flavor, or perceived intensity of the sweetness and flavor of the candy.

POSTER 6

INFLUENCE OF NATURE AND AFFECTIVE STATE ON THE RESTORATION OF ATTENTION

JESSE ROTHWEILER, COURTNEY DUNN, JENNIFER A JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

It is known that when faced with rigorous and continuous stimulation attention deteriorates. This depletion can lead to inaccuracy, poor quality, and carelessness in work. It is hypothesized that encountering nature or viewing images of nature can replenish one's attention abilities. The purpose of our study was to show that nature settings have a restorative effect on attention. We also compared restoration of attention in positive, negative, and urban conditions.

POSTER 7

SIGNS ARE SYMBOLS: EVIDENCE FROM THE STROOP TASK

AMANDA DUPUIS, IRIS BERENT (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Spoken words are symbols, consisting of arbitrary form-meaning pairs. Moreover, an encounter with a word's form automatically activates its meaning irrespective of task demands – a large Stroop literature attests to this fact. Here, we use Stroop-like interference in American Sign Language to demonstrate the symbolic capacity to link linguistic forms and meanings is an amodal property of the language system.

POSTER 8

MEMORY FOR DISTINCTIVE ITEMS MAY DEPEND ON PRESENTATION RATE

TAMRA J BIRETA, KIMBERLY M. NEWBERRY, AMY PEARL, STEPHANIE MARINO, TONYA DUNBAR, ROY COLICCHIO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The isolation effect is improved memory for items that differ from the context. Some research suggests that semantic isolates might require greater processing than physical isolates (Fabiani & Donchin, 1995). The current examined the influence of presentation rate on physical and semantic isolation effects. At the fastest rates, semantic isolates were recalled worse than

controls. Conversely, physical isolates were better recalled at all rates. This suggests that semantic isolates require greater processing than physical isolates.

POSTER 9

GRIT AND HABITS OF MIND: SELF-PERCEPTIONS ACROSS ACADEMIC AND NON-ACADEMIC CONTEXTS

KATHRYN LACHANCE, LOU MANZA, CHLOE TARSON, DEE BOGERT (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

College students (with or without documented learning disabilities) provided self-assessments of Grit and Habits of Mind relative to academic and nonacademic tasks. Disability status did not predict any differences in the assessed factors, although task perseverance was rated as stronger than one's ability to work consistently both in and out of the classroom. Furthermore, students saw themselves as maintaining better intellectual skills when engaged in nonacademic work rather than academic tasks.

POSTER 10

PSYCHOLOGICAL/SOCIAL FACTORS ARE NOT ROBUST PREDICTORS OF FACE RECOGNITION BIASES

JOYCE MARIE OATES, ZEHRA PEYNIRCIOGLU (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

There are several types of face recognition biases such as the other-race or own-age bias. In-group faces are remembered better than out-group faces. In explaining these biases, the Categorization Individuation Model makes predictions based on perceptual experiences as well as psychological/social factors (Hugenberg et al., 2010). We tested and were unable to find a bias with three psychological/social factors. It may be that physical characteristics such as race or age are more robust predictors of recognition biases.

POSTER 11

THE COMPLEX RELATION BETWEEN HANDEDNESS, MAGICAL IDEATION, AND GENDER

ALLISON CHRISTOFF, CHRIS NIEBAUER (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

There has been some debate as how to best measure handedness, with the competing preferences being direction versus degree. The current analysis attempted to discover if measuring handedness in terms of degree produces significantly different results as compared to measuring handedness in terms of direction to predict scores on magical ideation. Results indicate both measures replicate previous findings but degree produces stronger correlations. In addition, this relation was dependent on gender.

POSTER 12

SNARC EFFECT IN JUDGMENTS OF SIZE: EVIDENCE FOR AUTOMATIC ACCESS TO SPATIAL REPRESENTATION OF MAGNITUDE

JONATHAN DIOR MARCHETTO, NICHOLAS PAUL KUNYZ, YOAV ARIEH

(MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

In the SNARC effect relatively small numbers are processed faster when response keys are on the left and relatively large numbers are processed faster when response keys are to the right. In this study we uncovered a SNARC-like effect in size perception that persisted even when size was irrelevant to the task. The results extend the notion of directional spatial representation from numbers to magnitude and imply that this information is automatically accessed.

POSTER 13

PERFORMING A WORKING MEMORY TASK PRIOR TO GRE ELIMINATES STEREOTYPE FIT EFFECTS

LISA R. GRIMM, SOPHIE KAY, ALANA JORGENSEN, JESSICA CASSERA, DAVID GONZALEZ SILVA, ALEX LUNENFELD, KRISTEN LUONGO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Stereotypes activate regulatory focus states, which interact with environmental reward structures. Advantageous pairings (i.e., stereotype fit: negative stereotypes with losses, positive stereotypes with gains) have been shown to benefit math test performance (Grimm et al., 2009). We examined whether completing math or reading working memory tasks prior to answering GRE math problems would influence stereotype fit effects. Interestingly, we found that engaging in a working memory task prior to the GRE eliminated stereotype fit effects.

POSTER 14

PREFERENCE FOR VISUAL ART AS A FUNCTION OF COGNITIVE EFFORT

JOHN WESLEY MULLENNIX, CHELSEA FALLIER, NICHOLAS MALLOY, NICOLE WAGNER, CARLY ALBERT, BRYNNA HETRICK (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

Participants viewed artistic photographs and arranged the photographs in order of preference. During the preference task, cognitive effort was manipulated via instructions (aesthetic versus pragmatic) and facial [removed]contraction of the corrugator muscle or neutral expression). The results indicated a trend toward photographs being rated as preferred more when cognitive effort was greater.

POSTER 15

SCARCITY AND OVERBORROWING: A TEST OF ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS

KEVONTE M. MITCHELL, - EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY (THE GRADUATE CENTER AT THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MATTHEW J. C. CRUMP (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Impoverished individuals engage in irrational behaviors that exacerbate their poverty. Shah, Mullainathan and Shafir (2012) explain this behavior by claiming that scarcity causes individuals to focus attentional resources to some aspects of a problem to the detriment of others. Here, we test four alternative explanations for their results: personality factors, speed-accuracy trade-off, attentional myopia and task demands. Our findings

discount the first three of these alternatives and lend some support to the attentional engagement explanation.

POSTER 16

IS FIRST-LANGUAGE SYNTAX SUSCEPTIBLE TO SECOND-LANGUAGE INFLUENCE WITHOUT TIME PRESSURE?

AMY LEBKUECHER, BARBARA MALT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY),
PING LI (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Bilinguals may show an influence of their second language (L2) syntax in their first language (L1) use. It has been argued that L2 syntactic influence on L1 occurs only during production due to time pressure. We had Korean-English bilinguals make grammaticality judgments for Korean and English word strings varying in grammaticality, both with and without time pressure. L2 influence was observed in both conditions, suggesting that L2 syntactic influence is not only a production issue.

POSTER 17

THE EFFECT OF VIDEO GAMES ON WORKING MEMORY AND SPATIAL COGNITION

JEANNETTE RAYMOND, KEITH FIANDRA, ALEXSA AMEN,
NATASHA EDWARDS, STEPHANIE HOCK, A'CHANE
HOOD-ZEIGLER (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

In the current study, researchers trained 10 participants on two mini-games designed to improve cognitive abilities and another 10 participants on a first-person puzzle-platform video game for a total of five hours. Before and after training, participants were required to take several measures testing working and spatial cognition. The results suggested that participants in the video game condition improved their spatial cognition abilities considerably, but not their working memory capabilities.

POSTER 18

THE TESTING EFFECT AND NEGATIVE TRANSFER

SARAH BACSO, BSC, HARVEY MARMUREK (UNIVERSITY OF
GUELPH)

Retrieval practice effects were tested in a whole-to-part transfer paradigm. Participants learned a 50-word list comprising 10 taxonomic categories and then a 25-word list comprising 5 categories. The second list contained either novel words or words from the first list. Free recall of the second list was impaired when both lists shared words and was facilitated by retrieval practice on the first list. These effects were mediated by the degree of clustering in free recall.

POSTER 19

TO POUR OR NOT TO POUR: ALCOHOL OVER-POURING EFFECT IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

LAURA M. BANU, JEFFREY A. LAMOUREUX (BOSTON
COLLEGE)

Individuals tend to over-estimate the volume of standard

alcoholic drinks in a free-pour paradigm. The present study compares performance in a free-pour paradigm to an analogous free-draw paradigm in which participants estimate the lengths of everyday objects by drawing lines on strips of paper. Participants over-poured standard drinks into seven of nine vessels, but under-estimated lengths on five of nine strips of paper. We conclude that over-pouring is not due to a general perceptual bias.

POSTER 20

WHY ARE GROUPS MORE SELFISH THAN INDIVIDUALS IN THE DICTATOR GAME?

CHRISTOPHER TO, GRETCHEN CHAPMAN (RUTGERS
UNIVERSITY)

Previous research demonstrates that groups are more self-interested than individuals. The current experiment used a dictator game to test a social accountability mechanism for the group-individual difference. Student participants (N=154) were randomly assigned in a 2 (Between: Group vs. Individual) x 2 (Within: Accountability) design. Groups were no more self-interested than individuals, contrary to previous literature. However, compared to psychology students, economics students were more selfish and more affected by the accountability manipulation.

POSTER 21

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF EMOTION ON NUMERICAL ESTIMATION ABILITIES

EMILY LEWIS, LAURA NIEMI YOUNG, SARA CORDES
(BOSTON COLLEGE)

Recent research has shown that activation of emotion can lead to changes in numerical processing in adults (i.e., number is underestimated following emotional faces relative to neutral). In this study, we investigated the effects of emotional stimuli (happy faces versus neutral faces) on numerical estimation in children ages 5-11 and adults. Results indicated that emotion improved the accuracy of numerical judgments similarly in children and adults, suggesting these numerical distortions arise early in development.

POSTER 22

DIFFERENTIAL RECOGNITION OF FAMOUS AND NON-FAMOUS FACES IN THE INVERSION PARADIGM

EDWARD J CRAWLEY, VANESSA E SZILAGYI, ALICIA M
BOGNATZ (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

This study extends research on the differences in recognition of famous and non-famous faces. Replicating previous research, recognition of non-famous faces is significantly better for up-right faces (88%) than inverted faces (75%). This inversion effect was greatly reduced for famous faces with inverted faces being recognized nearly as well up-right faces (88% and 92% respectively). These results suggest that famous faces are processed more like objects which are associated with a reduce inversion effect.

POSTER 23**ENDOGENOUS AND EXOGENOUS ATTENTION ALLOCATION IN A REPEATED TESTING MISINFORMATION PARADIGM.**

PAUL M. CERNASOV, LEAMARIE T. GORDON, AYANNA K. THOMAS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), JOHN B. BULEVICH (RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE)

Gordon and Thomas (2013) found that taking a test after witnessing an event led to increased attention and learning of misleading post-event information. We further tested the attention allocation hypothesis by exogenously directing attention to post-event information. Exogenous attention direction was compared to the endogenous cuing instantiated by initial testing. Both manipulations resulted in an enhanced misinformation effect. However, results also suggest different underlying mechanisms at play in the exogenous and endogenous attention groups.

POSTER 24**USING EMOTIONAL AND NON-EMOTIONAL GO-NOGO TASKS TO UNDERSTAND ADOLESCENT COGNITIVE CONTROL.**

MORGAN A BOTDORF, GAIL M ROSENBAUM (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JASON M CHEIN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Recent research suggests that adolescent impulse control may be more susceptible to emotional interference than that of adults and children. To further explore this topic, we investigated performance in emotional and non-emotional variants of the go-nogo task among a cohort of adolescent participants. Results revealed a larger performance deficit on the emotional go-nogo task compared to the non-emotional go-nogo task. Further, results indicated that deficits in the emotional but not non-emotional task may be related to self-reported impulsivity.

POSTER 25**CAN'T LOOK AWAY: EYE MOVEMENT EFFECTS OF EMOTION ON ATTENTION AND MEMORY**

R. RACHEL WEINTRAUB, ELIZABETH F. CHUA (GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study aimed to determine the impact of emotion on attention and associative memory. 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 and rated their confidence. Results suggest that, although there was no difference in associative memory accuracy, emotional salience affects 1) attention allocation and 2) the quality of associative memory.

POSTER 26**FACE-TO-FACE IN THE AGE OF TECHNOLOGY? LIFE EVENTS SURVEYS ONLINE**

JENNIFER WICKS, REBECCA B. BAYS, MARY ANN FOLEY (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Typical imagination inflation effect procedures include three face-to-face sessions between researcher and participant: a pretest Life Events Inventory (LEI), imagery exercises, and a posttest LEI. We administered the LEI online and compared the online LEI ratings to ratings from a face-to-face LEI administration. Results suggested no significant differences in ratings based on administration format. Future studies could potentially administer the LEI online for the first and third phases, decreasing participant commitment to one face-to-face session.

POSTER 27**INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN INTENTIONAL RHYTHMIC SYNCHRONY**

KATHERINE ALFRED (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), ALEXANDER P. DEMOS (MCGILL UNIVERSITY), ROGER CHAFFIN, KERRY MARSH (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

We compared rhythmic discrimination and production ability in 60 participants. Participants shook a maraca in time with techno music, a metronome (both isochronous at 128 BPM), and after the metronome ceased, and took a standard test of rhythmic discrimination ability (Gordon, 1989). Stability of rhythmic production in the three conditions was highly correlated and unrelated to rhythmic discrimination ability. Ability to synchronize to a beat is not primarily a product of ability to perceive rhythm.

POSTER 28**RELATIONS AMONG TEMPERAMENT, SELF-REGULATORY STRATEGIES AND GENDER IN PREDICTING DELAY OF GRATIFICATION**

FANG HONG, ANGELICA M. LOPEZ, STACEY N. DOAN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), GARY W. EVANS (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the associations between temperament and the strategies a child uses to self regulate. Mothers reported on children's temperament and a modified version of the Delay of Gratification task was used. Results showed that a child's temperament could affect which strategies a child employed. Activity temperament mediated the effect between gender and delay time. Finally, several interaction effects between temperament and certain strategies in predicting delay time were found.

POSTER 29**EFFECT OF EMOTION REGULATION AND INFORMATION MODALITY ON RECALL OF NEGATIVE EVENTS**

VRINDA KALIA (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), ERIN DONOHUE (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), JONATHAN QUILES, JAMES MILLER, SANDY DE CASTRO (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER BOHANEK (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI)

Previous research has shown that video stimuli was better remembered by individuals who did not engage in expressive suppression (showed no emotions) while watching it (Richards & Gross, 2000). Using a mixed-methods design this study

examined the effect of: (1) expressive emotion suppression; (2) information modality (video vs. reading) on recall of profoundly negative events. We found that the same individual remembered more information when they read rather than when they watched the video.

POSTER 30

THE FUNCTION OF REGRET THROUGHOUT ADULTHOOD

ANDREA KUNZ, KRISTI MULTHAUP (DAVIDSON COLLEGE)

Young, middle-aged, and older adults (n = 50 per group) completed an on-line survey about omission and commission regrets. After reporting a real-life regret, participants rated its function (directive, self-insight, sense-making, social). No age effects occurred: adults consistently gave the highest function ratings for sense-making; self-insight and directive were significantly lower (but not different from each other); social function was significantly lower yet. The data contrast with developmental trends in the autobiographical memory literature.

POSTER 31

SYMPATHETIC MAGICAL THINKING AFFECTS DECISION-MAKING ABOUT ANIMATE TARGETS

LENNEA R. BOWER, ZEHRA F. PEYNIRCIO?LU (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

We found that contagion, a form of sympathetic magical thinking previously shown to affect decision-making about inanimate targets, also affects decisions about animate targets (children and dogs). Providing negative information about parents or owners made the targets less desirable despite otherwise similar personality and physical descriptors. However, such magical thinking seemed to be moderated by a pity effect in that contagion was less pronounced for animate targets than for inanimate targets.

POSTER 32

USING A TRI-STABLE REVERSIBLE FIGURE TO REVEAL BOTTOM-UP AND TOP-DOWN PROCESSES

CAITLIN DRESLER, GERALD M. LONG (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Three experiments in an ongoing program of research with a new tri-stable reversible figure are described. The first experiment revealed that observers preferred to cycle through all three interpretations of the figure rather than randomly shifting among the three interpretations during a viewing period. Experiments 2 and 3 demonstrated the differing effects of pre-exposing observers to an unambiguous alternative for brief or long durations, with the former producing priming and the latter reverse priming (adaptation).

POSTER 33

AGE-RELATED DIFFERENCES IN VISUAL FIXATION PREFERENCES TO EMOTIONAL STIMULI: THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN REAPPRAISAL ABILITY

NADIA HADDARA, ERIC S. ALLARD, ELIZABETH A. KENSINGER (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Younger and older adults viewed emotionally evocative film clips while their eyes were tracked to assess responses to emotion regulation instructions. Individual differences in regulation ability (i.e., reappraisal) were also assessed. Gaze preferences emerged for younger adults with high reappraisal ability and older adults with low reappraisal ability when instructed to reappraise. These results highlight the need to assess individual difference measures to better understand regulation processes across adulthood and old age.

THINKING YOUR THINKING IS BOTH BETTER AND WORSE THAN OTHER PEOPLES'

D. ALAN BENSLEY, STEPHANIE M. KUEHNE, PAUL C. BERNHARDT, MICHAEL P. MURTAGH, CRYSTAL RAINEY (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

Students estimated their open-mindedness and how well they performed on a critical thinking test compared to the average student in their class. Results showed they judged themselves as significantly more open-minded than their classmates but as performing significantly worse than the average student on the critical thinking skills test. This indicates a better than average effect for subjective ratings of a critical thinking disposition but a worse than average effect for critical thinking skill performance.

POSTER 34

DIGITAL STROOP: ASYMMETRY AND KURTOSIS INCREASES DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN HEALTHY AND SLOWER SUBJECTS.

MANUEL A SEDO (RETIRED), JARDIM DE PAULA, JONAS, LEANDRO MALLOY-DINIZ (FACULDADES MINEIRAS, BELO HORIZONTE, BRAZIL)

Digit Stroop is a pre-alphabetic test (based on numeral concepts in four situations that compare decoding and semantic access) quantifies neural speed both through the low-path of perceptual naming reactions (parts 1-2), and the high-path of prefrontal choices, interruptions and redirections (parts 3-4). Administered to 114 Brazilians over the age of 70 (healthy, Alzheimer's, MCI and depressed), scores compare two signs: white-matter related speed of processing; and processing failures.

POSTER 35

MONEY MAKES CHANGE: FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE DONATIONS DECISIONS

MELISSA LEIGH LAMBERT, SHERAH SOMMERVELL, CHRISTINA WRAY, KELSEY PETERS, CATRINEL HAUGHT (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

This experiment explored two factors that influence monetary donations: the amount of money available for donation (\$5 or \$20) and the donation target (organization or individual person). We found a main effect of target: a preference to donate to an organization than to an individual, and a significant interaction for vulnerable populations: homeless children and people with terminal illnesses: a preference to donate \$5 to an organization

but \$20 to an individual.

POSTER 36

DOES HANDEDNESS MEASURE BRAIN ORGANIZATION OR SIMPLY BIAS?

CHRIS NIEBAUER, WILLIAM HARPER (SLIPPERY ROCK STATE UNIVERSITY)

There have been recent trends to assume that hand preference reflects brain organization. Several studies have found that handedness is related to measures which may reflect how well the two sides of the brain communicate. The current study created a measure of response bias to test if handedness questionnaires are measuring bias rather than cerebral organization. The current study found that bias was related to a handedness questionnaire and magical ideation.

POSTER 37

SPEAKERS' KNOWLEDGE OF THE SOUND STRUCTURE OF LANGUAGE: BEYOND ARTICULATION.

XU ZHAO, IRIS BERENT (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Past has shown that speakers exhibit systematic preferences concerning syllables that they have never heard before (e.g., blif?lbif). Here we ask whether such preferences might be due to the subvocal articulation of these stimuli. To this end, we compared people's linguistic preferences while suppressing their articulation. Results showed nearly full sensitivity to syllable structure, with only minimal suppression effects. These findings suggest that speakers possess broad phonological preferences that are inexplicable by articulatory factors.

POSTER 38

THE IMPACT OF CONTEXT ON THE ACTIVATION AND GENERATION OF ELABORATIVE INFERENCES

MICHELLE L. RIZZELLA (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES), RACHAEL SMITH (WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGE), MARGARET MCCONNELL (WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGE), CYDNEY CHIBNALL (WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGE)

The purpose of the present experiments was to examine the influence context type has on elaborative inferencing. Participants read passages in which an elaborative inference was supported by context either stated explicitly or part of general world knowledge (GWK). Results indicate that explicit context and GWK activate elaborative inferences. Results further suggest that readers incorporate elaborative inferences into the mental representation of the passage when context supports the elaborative inference.

POSTER 39

A BRIEF MEDITATION DOES NOT INFLUENCE THE ANIMACY ADVANTAGE FOR NON-WORD STIMULI

KIMBERLY RUBENSTEIN, CHRISTINA COLGARY (SETON

HALL UNIVERSITY), LUCIANE PEREIRA-PASARIN (CALDWELL COLLEGE), MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

The animacy effect refers to the finding that memory performance is enhanced for living stimuli relative to nonliving stimuli (Van Arsdall et al, 2012). One experiment investigated this finding by testing whether a brief meditation, which has been shown to improve memory for words (Szani et al., 2013), would enhance this finding. The animacy effect was replicated but there was no benefit of meditation. Results are discussed in terms of recognition memory and mindfulness theories.

POSTER 40

CROSS-MODAL ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN ODORS, COLORS, AND ABSTRACT VISUAL FORMS

BRIANNA N. HARE, SABRINA WAAGE, ADAM A. WEINBROM, NATHALIE GOUBET, DANIEL D. MCCALL (GETTYSBURG COLLEGE)

We explored the relative strength of odor-evoked associations with colors and shapes. In experiment 1, participants matched odors with colors and indicated whether the odor smelled "sharp" or "round". Most odors were strongly associated with colors and were clearly categorized as sharp or round. In experiment 2, when these two dimensions (color and shape) were presented simultaneously in figures to be matched with odors, color associations were found to be stronger than shape associations.

POSTER 41

IS DISORGANIZED ATTENTIONAL REGULATION A CRITICAL JUNCTURE BETWEEN STUDYING AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS?

JOANNA K. GARNER (OLD DOMINION), DANIEL RUSSELL (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

Self-regulated learning (SRL) requires strategic self-control towards a learning goal (Zimmerman & Schunk, 1989). The role of executive functions (EF) in SRL is an under-explored but crucial juncture between educational and clinical psychology (Garner, 2009). We assessed college students' attentional regulation and note-taking in reference to EF performance (Wilson, et al., 1996). Poor EF was associated with shorter time spent looking at an information source before an attentional shift, and greater attentional disorganization during note-taking.

POSTER 42

REMEMBERING THE BOSTON MARATHON: AGE DIFFERENCES IN EMOTIONAL MEMORY CONTENT

HALEY DIBIASE, JACLYN FORD, ELIZABETH KENSINGER (BOSTON COLLEGE)

The current study investigates the relationship between age and memory content in memories related to the 2013 Boston Marathon bombings. Participants reported the initial images that came to mind when thinking about the bombings. The results show that the content of emotional memories differ by age group, with older adults referencing the bombing and the victims more

than younger adults and young adults referencing commemorative acts and forming more emotionally complex memories than older adults.

POSTER 43

WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY AND PATTERNING DISCRIMINATIONS.

DOUGLAS N ZACHER, JESSE W. WHITLOW, JR. (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY-CAMDEN CAMPUS)

Negative patterning discriminations require configural cues for their solution, according to associative learning theories like those of Rescorla and Wagner (1972) or Pearce (1994), and various kinds of evidence suggest that use of configural cues often require more processing resources than for their utilization than do distinctive cues or common cues. This study examined whether working memory capacity, which limits processing resources, is linked to the relative ease or difficulty of solving negative patterning discriminations in a causal reasoning task.

POSTER 44

SETS WITHIN SETS: THE INFLUENCE OF SET MEMBERSHIP ON NUMERICAL ESTIMATES

ALISON GOLDSTEIN (BOSTON COLLEGE), ELIZABETH HELLER (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), SARA CORDES (BOSTON COLLEGE)

The fact that set presentations in real-world contexts are rarely homogeneous or presented in isolation highlights the importance of incorporating set makeup in studying enumeration. The current study investigates whether numerical estimates are influenced by extraneous sets or the number of subsets composing the set. The data show that adults preattentively parse the world into sets causing numerical estimates to be highly influenced by extraneous sets and the makeup of these sets.

POSTER 45

COMPARING TENDENCY TO RECALL REMOTE MEMORIES TO RUMINATION AND AVOIDANCE AS A CAUSE FOR OVERGENERAL MEMORY

DAVID FALCO, ZEHRA PEYNIRCIOGLU (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

We compared rumination, avoidance, and remoteness of memories in terms of strengths of their associations to overgeneral memory (OGM). Data from dysphoric and nondysphoric participants showed only remoteness to have a significant relationship with OGM. Indeed, the strength of association between remoteness and OGM was stronger than those between rumination or avoidance and OGM, and remoteness was not related to either rumination or avoidance. The implications are discussed within the framework of existing theories of OGM.

POSTER 46

THE INFLUENCE OF MOTOR AND VISUAL DART THROWING

EXPERIENCE ON ACTION PREDICTION

ASHLEY K. BLANCHARD, KAMILA REDZINIAK, MAGGIE SHIFFRAR (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY AT NEWARK)

Action simulation occurs during the observation of motor skills. The simulation process results in greater accuracy in predicting observed action outcomes. A series of studies examined improvements in predicting action outcomes as a result of visual experience while subjects were concurrently performing unrelated motor tasks. The results revealed that attention paid to the observed motor skill and effort put into performing the concurrent motor task are related to changes in action prediction accuracy.

POSTER 47

LEARNING IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD: ADULT PROBABILITY MATCHING ACROSS MULTIPLE ENVIRONMENTS

SARAH J. STARLING (DESALES UNIVERSITY), PATRICIA A. REEDER (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

We explored how adult learners make predictions in uncertain environments. On every trial, participants predicted the location of an object and received feedback about the object's true location. The true location was drawn from a probabilistic distribution across 3 possible locations. This distributional pattern shifted seven times throughout the experiment. Results demonstrated that despite frequent changes in distributional patterns, participants still matched the probabilities in their input, quickly adapting to changes in the learning environment.

POSTER 48

SNAKES VS. AIRPORT: FREE ASSOCIATION IN NOVEL AND SEMANTIC ASSOCIATES OVER TIME

JEN COANE (COLBY COLLEGE), KATHERINE MACNAMEE (COLBY COLLEGE), MELISSA PREZIOSI (COLBY COLLEGE), ELYSE BARNARD (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

Free association norms reflect how related two words are (e.g., AIRPORT and PLANE). These measures also capture changes in the language, such that newly associated words (e.g., SNAKES [on a] PLANE) are generated in free association tasks. We investigated the persistence of these contextually driven associations and found that, over 5 years, the frequency of generating new associations declined significantly, whereas the probability of generating the same semantically related items remained constant.

POSTER 49

EFFECTS OF SENSORY DEPRIVATION ON CREATIVE THINKING: THE ROLE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL AROUSAL

LUCAS WARNER LEMASTERS, PSYCHOLOGY, ALLISON BURKE, JESSICA FLORIAN, SIERRA MOORE, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, PHD/PHARM (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

The effects of sensory deprivation on creativity were assessed. Participants completed two visits, a control condition and a sensory deprivation tank condition. For both conditions, they completed the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (TTCT). Significant positive correlations were found for originality and elaboration on the TTCT and physiological arousal measures. These results suggest that rather than depriving participants of sensation, providing stimulation would increase creative thinking more effectively.

POSTER 50

UFOV AS A PREDICTOR OF DEFICIT FROM TBI.

GEORGE SPILICH, PDD, CHARLOTTE CUGNINI, HJORDIS LORENZ, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The Useful Field of View (UFOV) task has been found to identify drivers at risk for vehicular accidents. In this study, the UFOV performance of 100 undergraduates divided into those who had experienced a TBI was contrasted with that of controls. The groups did not differ on simple speed of response but did differ significantly on divided and selective attention measures and this effect was more pronounced for participants with multiple TBIs.

POSTER 51

EFFECTS OF AGING AND PROXIMITY ON THE VIVIDNESS AND EMOTIONALITY OF FLASHBULB MEMORIES

MARIA BOX (BOSTON COLLEGE)

The current study investigates how age and physical and emotional proximity to the 2013 Boston Marathon affects the emotionality and vividness of flashbulb memories. The results demonstrate that older adults reported a higher degree of emotionality and intensity for details of the day, as did those who rated the event as more personally significant. Further, those who were watching the marathon in person thought less about negative aspects than those who viewed from further away.

POSTER 52

CRAVINGS IN A VIRTUAL REALITY ENVIRONMENT PREDICTED BY EATING DISORDER RISK

ALEXANDRA N PALMISANO, ANDREW W CAREW, RACHEL NIEZRECKI, BONNIE DEATON, FRANCESCA KUHNEY (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MELISSA SANTOS (CONNECTICUT CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER), ROBERT S. ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

To examine what affects conditioned place preference in a virtual reality (VR) environment paired with food, 15 food-restricted participants underwent multiple pairings by exploring two distinct VR rooms, and were asked several questions regarding eating attitudes. Room A was paired with M&Ms, and Room B was paired with no food. We observed that place preference can be predicted by hunger and negatively predicted by bulimia risk.

POSTER 53

INVESTIGATING THE CORRELATION BETWEEN EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AND INTELLIGENCE IN A COLLEGE SAMPLE

RHAE ANA GAMBER, BRIAN P. DALY (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

Executive functions (EF) and intelligence are separate cognitive processes. This study aims to investigate the association between intelligence and objective and subjective measures of executive function within a college sample both generally and within specific domains of each. The sample was composed of young adults (N=110) who completed an intelligence quotient test and objective and subjective measures of executive function. Correlations were found between intelligence and objective measures of executive function, but not subjective measures.

POSTER 54

RAT-HAT OR BAT-HAT: ASSOCIATION STRENGTH IN ORTHOGRAPHIC AND PHONOLOGICAL PRIMING

MIIA-LIISA TERMONEN, JENNIFER H. COANE, SARA LOTEPLIO, SARAH BOLAND (COLBY COLLEGE)

Association strength, as measured by free association norms, predicts priming for semantically related items (e.g., CAT-DOG), such that stronger associations result in larger priming effects than weaker associations. Whether association strength also predicts priming for items that are phonologically or orthographically related (form priming; e.g., RAT-HAT, BAT-HAT) has not been examined. Using free association data for formally similar items, we observed distinct priming effects for strong and weak associates as a function of target frequency.

POSTER 55

KNOWING YOU KNOW: A BRAIN STIMULATION STUDY ON THE FEELING OF KNOWING

SHANIQUE MEYLER, ELIZABETH CHUA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CITY OF NEW YORK)

In this experiment we sought to provide evidence for the causal role of the PFC using tDCS. We hypothesized that by stimulating the DLPFC we would see an increase in FOK ratings. Our results, however, were opposite to what we hypothesized, i.e. FOK rating was higher in the sham condition than in the active stimulation for correct responses only.

POSTER 56

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE LESS-SKILLED READERS' ABILITY TO MONITOR GLOBAL COHERENCE

BENJAMIN W. KATZ, JESSICA R. HERING, JENNIFER J. STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

For successful comprehension, readers must create a text representation involving both local and global coherence. In this current study, we examined whether reading skill influences the monitoring of coherence at both levels and how to increase global coherence with less-skilled readers. Experiment 1 showed that skilled and less-skilled readers monitored local coherence, but only skilled readers' monitored global coherence. A subsequent experiment showed that a reinstatement sentence reminded less-skilled readers to monitor global coherence.

POSTER 57**EFFECT OF SEXUAL MOTIVATION ON EARLY VISUAL PERCEPTUAL AWARENESS**

CARA DICLEMENTE (FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE)

We hypothesized that sexual motivation would improve perceptual encoding of sexual words, as Radel & Clément-Guillotin (2012) showed with hunger motivation. Objectively, signal detection analyses revealed no significant effects, but neutral words did result in the highest hit and false alarm proportions. Participants reported better perception of sex words over neutral, but motivation did not affect subjective awareness. The data suggest that sexual motivation may not function like hunger motivation in terms of perception.

POSTER 58**THE IMPACT OF IMAGERY ON DRM ERRORS**

EMMA WILBERG, KRITI BEHARI, ELIZABETH JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), MERRIN OLIVER (GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY), REBECCA BAYS, MARY ANN FOLEY (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Recent research indicates that creating visual images of semantically associated items leads to reductions in false memories. We extended investigation of visual imagery advantages to phonologically related lists. Following Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) procedures, 48 participants created either visual or auditory images while encoding phonological and semantic lists. Results suggest accuracy advantages and false memory resistance under visual encoding instructions, particularly for semantic lists.

POSTER 59**THE IMPACT OF INDUCED SOCIAL ANXIETY ON MENTAL ROTATION TASK PERFORMANCE**

LINDSEY HEIMBACH, BRITTNEY LEPLEY, LAUREN NOWALSKI, KATHLEEN R. BAILEY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Considerable research has examined the impact of anxiety on perceptual processing, yet social anxiety specifically has received less attention. This study explored the impact of social anxiety on mental rotation task performance. We found main effects of stimulus, angle and shape on performance accuracy, but no interaction with different levels of induced social anxiety. We also found a significant difference in trait-anxiety between the conditions, which was unforeseen. These results are discussed in the context of anxiety type and perceptual task performance.

POSTER 60**SPEED AND ACCURACY OF LOCATION CHOICES: DOES THE TYPE OF INFORMATION MATTER?**

AMY E. LEARMONTH, NICOLE M. CALTABELLOTTA, KATELYN A. LAUX, PRINCESS S. PADILLA, SHRUTI J. RAYCHA (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Although in most cases landmarks and geometry are used together, there are some cases where landmarks are ignored (see Cheng & Newcombe, 2008). The current study examines the relationship between the use of landmark and geometric information in adults by manipulating the information available in a search task presented on a computer screen. The reaction time and accuracy data show differences depending on which cues were available.

POSTER 61**ADULT RECALL OF CHILDHOOD MEMORIES FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

LINDSAY SOBOLEWSKI, PSYCHOLOGY, KRISTIN JANSCHWITZ (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study investigates adults' ability to recall common (as opposed to emotional) childhood events at various ages. Memory estimates (remember/know), confidence ratings, and event descriptions were measured. Positive correlations were obtained between age and confidence and age and proportion of "remembering" an event. No correlation was found between proportion of "know" responses and age or confidence rating.

POSTER 62**RAPID AND RISKY: MORE RISKY CHOICES FOR SPEEDED DECISIONS**

CHRISTOPHER MADAN, BSC (UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA), ELLIOT LUDVIG (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY), MARCIA SPETCH (UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA)

Time pressure can influence our ability to make decisions. When these decisions involve uncertainty or risk, however, the effect of time pressure on choices is unclear. Some studies have reported more risk aversion for speeded decisions, whereas others have reported more risk seeking. We examined the effect of time pressure on risky decisions from experience. Overall risk seeking increased under time pressure, independent of the expected values of the different options.

POSTER 63**CROSS-LANGUAGE GERMAN-ENGLISH UNCONSCIOUS SEMANTIC PRIMING**

GRETA RHYS EGER CADY, RICHARD L. ABRAMS (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Unconscious semantic priming is obtained robustly when the words presented as the briefly-flashed, visually masked primes have first been practiced extensively as visible target words, but priming is weak or nonexistent in the absence of practice. In the present experiment English-language primes (for example, glad) were presented after practice with their German-language counterparts (e.g. froh). The English words, which were consciously imperceptible, yielded priming despite the lack of practice.

POSTER 64**EVALUATION OF AFFECT CONTROL THEORY TO PREDICT**

SENTENCE JUDGMENT

CHRISTINA M. DENSLINGER, MARK G. RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The study examined the effects of defendant emotion, social status, and victim impact statements on juror decision making according to the affect control theory (ACT) model proposed by Tsoudis and Smith Lovin (1998). Participants (n = 411) viewed case material and completed a questionnaire assessing identity, case evidence, guilt, and sentence length. Results indicated partial support for the model, with the addition of several pathways.

POSTER 65

IS EMPHATIC REDUPLICATION MORPHOLEXICAL?

OZKAN KILIC (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Turkish emphatic reduplication (TER) is used to intensify meanings of certain adjectives. TER involves initially copying the first syllable-like unit of the base, and concatenating it with a linker before prefixing it to the base. We asked native speakers of Turkish to select a linker type in TER of 31 non-adjectival real words (nouns and verbs) and 31 novel words. This outcome shows that emphatic reduplication is also a function of lexical frequency.

POSTER 66

PREFERENCE FOR SPEAKING A SECOND LANGUAGE DOES NOT DEPEND ON WORKING MEMORY.

ANNE T GILMAN, OLIVIA MOODY, VICTORIA REHR, SUNGOUK PARK, ANDREW GILL, VICTORIA BUSER (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Working memory has been found in some studies to predict more successful second-language learning. Composing utterances in any language relies on working memory, thus WM capacity could indirectly affect learners' willingness to communicate in the new language, mediating WM's contributions to proficiency gains. Undergraduate participants in our sample (N=70) demonstrated no relations between WM – measured by operation span – and language study in general or in speaking preferences in a second language.

POSTER 67

THE EFFECT OF ANGER ON ACCEPTANCE OF FALSE INFORMATION

MICHAEL GREENSTEIN (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Anger promotes processes that allow people to respond quickly in dangerous situations. However, this quick responding leads people toward cognitive and metacognitive errors. We demonstrated this using two misinformation paradigms and found that angry participants were more susceptible to misinformation than were neutral participants. While making more errors, angry participants were also more confident in their memory. Two potential mechanisms for this were observed: impaired suppression and a reduced threshold for acceptance of

misinformation.

POSTER 68

THE EFFECT OF SELF-CONSTRUAL TYPE ON SELF-EFFICACY

SARA DOWD, DANIELE ARTISTICO, AISHA JAVID, KATHERINE RAMIREZ, DAPHNE PALASI (BARUCH COLLEGE)

We examined the impact of self-construal on self-efficacy. A self-construal scale was used to determine whether each participant exhibited an independent or interdependent self-construal. Then, 33 participants were told that they would work on puzzles and were subsequently given either a high or low anchor statement (to foster high or low self-efficacy). Preliminary results indicated that independent self-construal interacts with self-efficacy levels (high anchor) more than in any other condition.

POSTER 69

EYE MOVEMENT INDICES FOR TRUE AND FALSE MEMORIES.

LISA A. SOLINGER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY)

We used eye tracking to explore the contribution of retrieval monitoring failures on false recognition. Using a paradigm similar to the game, Memory, participants studied pairs of objects presented in a 4 x 5 grid and were instructed to remember which objects were presented at the same time and where matching objects were located. Using eye movements as an index of recall, we showed that erroneous recall drove false memories during recognition.

POSTER 70

"YOU SHOULD UNDERSTAND ME": LANGUAGE ASSUMPTIONS SHIFT AFTER COMMUNICATION TASK"

MEREDYTH KRYCH-APPELBAUM, NANCY GREENE, STEPHANIE FORERO, STEPHANIE OZUNA, LARISSA SAVERI, NATHAN KEMPER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

A sample of 52 undergraduates participated in a communication task such as completing Lego models in pairs. A pre-test and post-test questionnaire measured participants' language assumptions—e.g., the level of agreement with statements such as "Someone who is paying attention to me should understand me." Participants scored lower on the assumptions measure on the post-test as opposed to the pre-test, suggesting the task shifted participants' assumptions about communication from egocentric to a more collaborative focus.

POSTER 71

WORKING MEMORY ERRORS AND VARIATION IN INNER SPEECH.

PATRICK T. ORR, BARRETT E. ZIMMERMAN, CHRISTINE E. LOWE (THE UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Inner speech plays a crucial role in the rehearsal process of verbal working memory. Despite the role of subvocal articulation in verbal working memory, little work has been done to qualitatively characterize inner speech. This study characterized how variations in inner speech relate to memory. Overall, the data suggest that inner speech plays an important role in performance on memory tasks and on selection of response strategy.

POSTER 72

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN SPATIAL WORKING MEMORY: THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPOT

DAWN G. BLASKO, MEGAN A. HARRIS, CALLIE KEATING, CHRISTINE WINKELBAUER, HEATHER LUM (PENN STATE ERIE)

The current research involves the validation of a new measure of working memory –the Spatial Perception Orienteering Task (SPOT). SPOT was developed to assess and to train spatial working memory. The results show that SPOT is high in usability and correlates as expected with other spatial working memory tasks.

POSTER 73

HOW PLATE COLOR INFLUENCES A FOOD'S PERCEIVED APPEAL

LACEY ELIZABETH JACOBS (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

In a between-subjects experiment, we tested the hypothesis that food is evaluated differently as a function of the color of the plate on which it is presented and whether the evaluations are preceded by a positive or negative color prime. When we showed participants cookies displayed on warm-colored plates (yellow and red), we found a statistically significant effect: the cookies were perceived as less appealing after a negative color prime than in the control condition.

POSTER 74

A GAMER'S WORST NIGHTMARE: DOES FRUSTRATION IMPACT THEIR ENHANCED VISUAL ATTENTION?

CHRISTOPHER HAUCK, MARISSA COHEN, BRIANNA DEMBIEC, BONNIE ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Action video game players have been experimentally shown to have higher perceptual and cognitive abilities in many different facets, but we question whether this is true during states of frustration, a common element of video game playing. Video game players and non players completed difficult or easy math problems and completed a change detection task. Video game players were more accurate in detecting changes, but frustration did not play a role in this relationship.

POSTER 75

IMPLICATIONS OF INFANT ATTENTION TO A SPEAKER'S

MOUTH FOR EARLY WORD LEARNING

ALLEGRA DAMARI, BRIANA FARINGER, MEGAN LONG, NANCY RADER (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Previously we reported finding a relationship between maternal education level and the tendency of infants to fixate on a speaker's mouth. In this research we show that when watching a speaker, these infants are similar to infants of mothers with higher education levels with respect to their word learning, attention and patterns of eye gaze. We conclude that fixating on the mouth is important for development of fine-grained phoneme perception and production.

POSTER 76

ANCHORS AWAY: WHEN 1500 IS NOT FIFTEEN HUNDRED OR ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED

ALEXANDRA VELAZQUEZ, MICHAEL GREENSTEIN (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Previous research exploring anchoring suggests that people represent anchors semantically. Assuming this to be true, similar semantic concepts expressed differently should be treated the same. We tested this by presenting participants with one of three potential anchors, all of which had the same semantic meaning. We found that the length of the semantic anchor affected a person's judgment. We discuss the results in terms of the word length and ease of processing effects.

POSTER 77

SERIAL PROCESSING OF LETTERS OR FIRST LETTER ADVANTAGE?

HALEY CIRKA, REBECCA JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

A lexical decision experiment was conducted in which items were presented to participants either (1) serially from left to right, (2) serially from right to left, or (3) with the beginning letter first, followed by the others from right to left. The results indicated that the facilitation of the left-to-right letter presentation was driven by the presence of the first letter of the word, rather than a serial scan of letters.

POSTER 78

THE PROCESSING OF NEGATIVE EMOTION-LADEN WORDS DURING READING: AN EYE-TRACKING STUDY

ANNA M. HALL, REBECCA L. JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), HUGH KNICKERBOCKER, JEANETTE ALTARRIBA (SUNY ALBANY)

While recent research (Knickerbocker et al, 2013; Scott et al., 2013) has explored the effect that emotion words have on the eye-movement record during reading, the current study looked at the effect of emotion-laden words (e.g., funeral). The findings suggest that similar to that of negative emotion words, readers are able to process negative emotion-laden words faster than neutral words, although these effects primarily show up in later measures of processing.

POSTER 79**ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF NUMBER-FORM SYNESTHESIA**

RACHEL CLEGG, ERIKA WELLS (UNION COLLEGE)

Synesthesia is a neurological condition whereby separate, perceptions are linked producing a mixed perceptual experience (Simner, 2012). Number-form synesthesia results in a distorted spatial mapping of number representations. This research presents advantages and disadvantages of number-form synesthesia. Results suggests that number-form synesthesia may present a visuospatial advantage in numerical mental imagery tasks. A disadvantage for number-form synesthesia was found in working memory tasks, particularly when the memory span was incongruent with the synesthete's spatial number-array.

POSTER 80**THE MOON ILLUSION REVISITED**

DARLENE EDEWAARD, GLORIA LEVENTHAL (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The Moon Illusion occurs when the horizon moon is perceived as being larger than the zenith moon. The reference theory states that the visual angle of the horizon moon is compared to the smaller visual angle of the surrounding referent objects and appears larger than the zenith moon. This study investigated the effects of contrast information and distance on size and distance perception in relation to the Moon Illusion. The results supported the reference theory.

POSTER 81**THE EFFECT OF DECISION DIFFICULTY ON MAXIMIZERS AND SATISFICERS**

KATELYN MILLIGAN, LESLEY FRANK, ASHLEY MILLER (COLBY-SAWYER COLLEGE)

Maximization tendencies have been measured using a variety of scales including Schwartz et al.'s (2002) Maximization Scale (MS) and more recently situational dilemmas (Diab, Gillespie, & Highhouse, 2008). The goal of the current study was to evaluate how decision difficulty impacts the relationship between MS scores and situational dilemmas. The results show a marginally significant interaction between MS scores and responses to the situational dilemmas, suggesting decision difficulty impacted maximizers more so than satisficers.

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper

White Hill

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: BRIDGING COGNITIVE AND IMITATION DEVELOPMENT

**Friday, March 14, 2014
1:30pm-2:50pm**

CHAIR: RACHEL BARR

BRIDGING COGNITIVE AND IMITATION DEVELOPMENT

Imitation develops rapidly throughout the pre-school years. Joh will present data on how physical constraints influence the deployment of social versus individual learning strategies. Williamson's work explores how children's developmental understanding of concepts such as color, sound and weight, constrains the imitation of abstract rules. Subiaul assessed social and individual learning using two computerized tasks and finds some domain specificity in imitation mechanisms. Barr, an early imitation expert will discuss the results.

Presentations**Monkey See, Monkey Do? Social Learning and Goal-Directed Actions**

by Amy S. Joh, (Seton Hall University),
Katherine Moen (Seton Hall University)

Cognitive Components of Imitation: Preschoolers' Rule Imitation As a Function of Visible and Invisible Object Properties

by Rebecca A. Williamson (Georgia State University), Zhidan Wang (Georgia State University), Andrew N. Meltzoff (University of Washington, Seattle)

Becoming a Super Imitator: Is it social, asocial, neither?

by Francys Subiaul (The George Washington University), Brian Schilder (The George Washington University), Elizabeth Renner (The George Washington University) and Rachel Barr (Georgetown University)

Discussant(s): Rachel Barr (Georgetown University)

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper

Clarendon

SOCIAL PAPERS: CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS

**Friday, March 14, 2014
1:30pm-2:50pm**

CHAIR: LINDSEY LEVITAN (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

EMERGING ADULTS IN THE AGE OF THE INTERNET: FACEBOOK, ATTACHMENT STYLE AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

LEIA FRIEDMAN, ELIZABETH HARWOOD (RIVIER UNIVERSITY)

Facebook is an increasingly present force in the socialization of emerging adults. Attachment may influence Facebook behavior,

and both may impact relationship satisfaction. Using surveys, the present study found that anxious attachment was related to unhealthy Facebook use, a sense of gratification from the virtual community, and less satisfying romantic relationships. Avoidant attachment was related to less Facebook use and romantic relationship satisfaction. Contrary to expectations, Facebook use was unrelated to relationship satisfaction.

Keywords: Facebook, emerging adults, attachment, romantic relationship satisfaction

1:50pm - 2:05pm

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL NETWORK HETEROGENEITY IN INSTIGATING GREATER INFORMATION GATHERING

LINDSEY LEVITAN (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

Two studies examined the role of network attitudinal heterogeneity (ie having close others with differing attitudes) in instigating information-seeking. An experiment assesses causality, while an information-board study examines the effect in greater detail by tracking actual information seeking behavior. Analyses demonstrate that those whose networks are more heterogeneous with respect to a particular issue seek out more information on that issue.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

INTERPERSONAL AFFECT IN NON-OVERLAPPING SOCIAL GROUPS: A SOCIAL RELATIONS ANALYSIS

THOMAS E. MALLOY (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Despite increased interest in emotion generally, there has been scant attention to interpersonal affect (IA). IA affect was studied using the key person design in non-overlapping groups of family, friends and co-workers. Twenty-five key persons nominated 3 members from each group (225 nominees). Each groups had round-robin design. Social relations modeling demonstrated agreement in interpersonal affect within groups, but agreement across groups was not observed. Interpersonal affect was context specific.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

IN DEFENSE OF (SELF) LOVE: NARCISSISTS' NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR DURING ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP CONFLICT

JULIE LONGUA PETERSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND), TRACY DEHART (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY CHICAGO)

We used an observational methodology to examine whether narcissists respond negatively to romantic conflict. Multi-level analyses revealed that narcissists (vs. non-narcissists) were observed by independent coders as engaging in significantly more negative behaviors (e.g., criticizing, name-calling, insulting) during conflict. Post-conflict, narcissists reported less commitment to their relationships, while reporting their partners were more committed to their relationships. Results suggest narcissists self-protectively derogate relationship partners during and after conflict as a way to defend against relationship-threats.

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Whittier

APPLIED INVITED SYMPOSIUM: CONSERVATION PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: MICHELLE MCCAULEY (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

CONSERVATION PSYCHOLOGY

Psychology is increasingly applied to conservation and the environment to address a multitude of questions. This session will address the following specifically: What are the underlying psychological dimensions of green behavior? How are personal values and proximal threat related to one's perception of the importance of climate change? To what extent is conservation behavior shaped by social norms and how can we use this to shift behavior? And given the magnitude of the challenges we, as society, face, what are the psychological effects of working in this field?

Presentations

Understanding the correlates of concern and behavior: psychological values and need fulfillment matter

by Michelle McCauley, Jonas Schoenefeld, Olivia Blahut, Middlebury College

The Power of implied norms and explicit messages to promote energy conservation

by Renee Bator, State University of New York at Plattsburgh

Looking Inward: The psychological impact of working in the environmental field

by John Fraser & Rupu Gupta, New Knowledge Organization Ltd.

Discussant(s): Michelle McCauley (Middlebury College)

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper

Thoreau

CUPP SYMPOSIUM: THE ROLE OF UNDERGRADUATES IN PSYCHOLOGY TEACHING AND LEARNING

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: CAROLYN VIGORITO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The annual CUPP symposium will focus on the optimal role of undergraduates in teaching and learning within departments of Psychology. Presentations will focus on student involvement in teaching labs, student-led review groups (e.g. Supplemental Instruction), student contributions to creation of a course on undergraduate involvement in teaching, harnessing game design to encourage supplemental learning between students, and other

ways in which undergraduates might be involved in teaching within the Psychology curriculum.

Presentations

The Role of Undergraduates in Psychology Teaching and Learning: An Overview

by Amy Silvestri Hunter (Seton Hall University)

Supplemental Instruction for Introductory Psychology

by Paige Fisher (Seton Hall University), Susan Teague (Seton Hall University)

The Evolving Role of Learning Assistants

by Cheryl E. Drout (SUNY Fredonia)

Development of a Course for Teaching Assistants

by Deepak Gera (Seton Hall University), Kishi Patel (Seton Hall University), Amy Silvestri Hunter (Seton Hall University)

Game Design and Supplemental Learning in Statistics

by Thomas Heinzen (William Patterson University)

Discussant(s): Carolyn Vigorito (St. John's University)

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Statler

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: NEURAL BASIS OF FEAR, ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND NORMAL ADOLESCENT BRAIN DEVELOPMENT
Friday, March 14, 2014
1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: DEBORAH J. WALDER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Neuroimaging techniques increasingly enable scientific investigators to better understand the neural basis of emotion and cognition in healthy functioning and psychiatric illness. In this symposium, researchers present neuroimaging findings in normal systems and clinical disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression. First, data will be presented that demonstrates how a multiple-variate pattern analysis of neural responses to three different interpretations of fearful facial expressions can be used to predict scores on personality measures (anxiety, empathy, dominance). Second, a developmental perspective will be offered with respect to normative trajectories of neural maturation and function (especially neurodevelopmentally-mediated shifts in circuit level brain function) in relation to emotion and motivation during adolescence. Third, the neural and physiological correlates of emotion regulation among healthy adults and adults with a history of major depression will be considered. Finally, new neuroimaging data (using a monozygotic twin paradigm) will be presented that helps clarify the degree to which abnormalities in brain functioning (particularly in the amygdala and dorsal anterior cingulate cortex) represent familial vulnerability to PTSD versus acquired signs of illness. Collectively, these presentations will elucidate neural substrates of personality, emotion and cognition

in normal systems development, and the extent to which neuroanatomic disruptions underlie dysregulation of corresponding processes in psychiatric illness.

Presentations

Using neural responses to fear for personality 'pattern-matching

by Paul Whalen, Dartmouth College

Emotion, cognition, and the adolescent brain

by Leah Somerville, Harvard University

Emotion regulation in the context of depression

by Heather L. Urry, Tufts University

Are functional brain abnormalities in posttraumatic stress disorder acquired or pre-existing?

by Lisa Shin, Tufts University

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

NEUROSCIENCE POSTERS

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: KATHLEEN TAYLOR (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

POSTER 1

CHOCOLATE DECREASES PAIN PERCEPTION

EDWARD SCHICATANO, JEROMY HRABOVECKY, SARAH ROLLISON (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Chocolate contains several chemicals that are associated with analgesia. The present experiment tested the effects of chocolate on acute pain perception. Thirty five participants were either given 1.75 oz. of 60% cacao, or 1.75 oz. of white chocolate, and subsequently tested using the cold pressor test. The data reveal that dark chocolate significantly reduced pain perception in the cold pressor test.

POSTER 2

A PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF COMMONLY PRESCRIBED ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS

SARAH HAUGHNEY, GRACE ROSSI (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Two commonly prescribed antipsychotic medications are Abilify and Risperdal. CD-1 mice were administered either Abilify (5 mg/kg) or Risperdal (1 mg/kg), and tested for full behavioral activity and blood pressure, as compare to control values. Results showed that these medications decreased blood pressure and movement disturbances, namely cataleptic behavior. These studies bring to light the fact that these commonly used drugs need to be more closely monitored for

severe and possibly irreversible side effects.

POSTER 3

INVESTIGATING THE MECHANISMS INVOLVED IN ABERRANT NEUROSPHERE MIGRATION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

ANNA PATRUNO (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), ANNA PATRUNO (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE, ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI), NGOC TRAN, MOHAMMED ABDELRAHIM, KRISTEN BRENNAND (ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI)

We modeled genetic predisposition to schizophrenia (SCZD) by reprogramming fibroblasts from SCZD patients into human induced pluripotent stem cells (hiPSCs) and differentiating these cells into neural progenitor cells (NPCs) and neurons. We observed aberrant migration of SCZD NPCs in vitro. To investigate the mechanism responsible for this aberrant migration, we manipulated the RHO-ROCK signaling pathway in SCZD NPCs. In addition, we investigated whether treatment with antipsychotics was sufficient to ameliorate aberrant migration.

POSTER 4

TRUE AND FALSE MEMORIES WITH EQUIVALENT SUBJECTIVE DETAIL DIFFERENTIALLY ACTIVATE SENSORY CORTEX

JESSICA M. KARANIAN, SCOTT D. SLOTNICK (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Previous functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies have reported greater sensory activity during true memory than false memory; however, subjective detail was not equated. In the present fMRI study, subjective detail during true memory and false memory did not differ, and we also found that true memory but not false memory activated sensory regions. This suggests true memory and false memory have distinct representations in the brain, even under conditions when subjective detail is equivalent.

POSTER 5

AMYGDALA FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY DURING RESTING STATE IS MODULATED BY SEROTONIN TRANSPORTER GENOTYPE

JOSHUA LOEWENSTERN, CHANDAN VAIDYA (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

Individuals carrying the short allelic variant of the 5-HTTLPR gene have a higher risk for anxiety disorders. We examined whether amygdala-based functional connectivity differs by 5-HTTLPR during the resting-state in healthy adults. Short allele carriers had higher reported state anxiety, showed stronger connectivity of the amygdala with the left insula, a region involved in emotional salience, and showed weaker connectivity with frontal, striatal, and parietal regions involved in executive control of thoughts and actions.

FEAR LEARNING ENHANCES NEURAL RESPONSES TO THREAT-PREDICTIVE SENSORY STIMULI

MICHELLE C. ROSENTHAL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), MARLEY D. KASS, JOSEPH POTTACKAL, JOHN P. MCGANN (BEHAVIORAL AND SYSTEMS NEUROSCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Early sensory representations of stimuli are presumed to be determined primarily by the stimulus and independent of prior knowledge. Here we performed longitudinal optical imaging of the synaptic output of the olfactory nerve before and after fear conditioning in gene-targeted mice and observed selective, associative facilitation of the output of the nerve evoked by the threat-predictive odorant. This shows that the affective value of stimulus can be incorporated into its earliest representation in the brain.

POSTER 6

LEARNED HABITS: DENDRITIC MORPHOLOGY IN DORSAL STRIATUM

ARIELLE SASSON (BARNARD COLLEGE), MAREK SVOBODA (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JON HORVITZ (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), ELEANOR SIMPSON (NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), KATHLEEN TAYLOR (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), PETER BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE; COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Rats were trained to press a lever for food for either 3 or 25 sessions. A third group yoked to the 25 session group received reinforcers independent of lever pressing. A devaluation test indicated that extended lever training resulted in habitual responding. In comparably trained groups, Golgi staining of the brain showed changes dendritic morphology in the striatum with extended training. The results indicate that behavioral habits are accompanied by changes in striatal morphology.

POSTER 7

IMMEDIATE EARLY GENE EXPRESSION INDUCED BY FEAR CONDITIONING IN THE PERIWEANLING RAT.

KRISTEN ERICKSON, ALEX DEAL, MICHAEL BURMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

The present experiments examine the developing fear conditioning circuit in rats between PD 17-24 using behavioral tests, immunohistochemistry and qRT-PCR. Behavioral experiments examining manipulations of the strength of the aversive stimulus found that contextual and auditory conditioning strengthened between PD 17-24. Immunohistochemistry and qRT-PCR analysis of 2 immediate early genes suggest that neural circuitry active during fear conditioning changes between PD 17-24, possibly accounting for the enhancement of fear conditioning during this developmental period.

POSTER 8

MODULATION OF LATERAL AMYGDALA EXCITABILITY BY VASOPRESSIN AND OXYTOCIN

HILLARY BLAKELEY (MERRIMACK COLLEGE)

The amygdala is part of the limbic system important in social behavior. Abnormal lateral amygdala (LA) activity is implicated in autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The peptide hormones arginine-vasopressin (AVP) and oxytocin (OT) are highly associated with social behavior and may also be involved in ASD. Here, we show that AVP causes an increase in LA neuronal excitability, and OT exerts complementary effects. AVP and OT may modulate social behavior by controlling amygdala excitability.

POSTER 9

HIGHER RESTING-STATE ACTIVITY IN AMYGDALA AND ACC CORRELATE WITH SHORTER TELOMERES.

STEPHANIE A. IZZI, CANDIDATE, JAMIE FERRI, CANDIDATE, TURHAN CANLI (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

The length of telomeres, protective sequences at the end of chromosomes, has become a marker of aging and health. Psychological stress is associated with accelerated telomere shortening. We examined telomere length and resting state arterial spin labeling data from 72 subjects. We found greater resting state activity in the amygdala and the anterior cingulate cortex was associated with short telomere length. This lends support to the hypothesis chronic stress cause telomere shortening.

POSTER 10

RISKY DECISIONS IN COLLEGE WOMEN: ARE OVARIAN HORMONES TO BLAME?

LORAINA L. GHIRALDI, SERGE V. ONYPER, ASHLEY HARTZ, DANIEL SPRAGUE, KATHRYN C. OLDS, ALEXANDER M. SCHREIBER (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Naturally-cycling women (NC) and women taking oral contraceptives (OC) rated risky behaviors and likelihood of engaging in risks, completed the Balloon Analog Risk Task (BART), and selected male faces to share hypothetical situations. BART indicated higher propensity towards risks during mid-luteal phase in NCs and during menses in OCs. NCs rated sexual situations more risky than OCs, but both groups preferred masculine (vs. feminine) faces. Propensity towards risk-taking was inversely related to salivary progesterone levels.

POSTER 11

DIFFERENTIAL PATERNAL CARE TOWARDS SONS AND DAUGHTERS

JAYSON CRUZ, MAMATHA CHARY, ELIZABETH ANN BECKER (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Although previous research on parental behavior has focused primarily on maternal care, this study aims to investigate the developmental consequences of paternal care on *Peromyscus californicus* offspring. We manipulated level of paternal care by displacing pups from the nest and observed subsequent paternal-filial interactions. Preliminary data suggests differential treatment of sons and daughters, with displaced sons receiving more care than daughters. Further behavioral and hormonal data will elucidate differences in paternal effects between the sexes.

POSTER 12

STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL BRAIN CHANGES IN INDIVIDUALS WITH PTSD: A REVIEW OF CURRENT FINDINGS

LYDIA GILL (MITCHELL COLLEGE)

Research into certain brain structures has revealed that individuals with posttraumatic stress disorder experience significant changes when compared to healthy individuals. These changes include decreased volume of the amygdala, impaired reactivity in the insula, diminished volume of the cerebral cortex, activation of the ventromedial prefrontal cortex, decreased activity in the medial prefrontal cortex, and a decreased concentration of N-acetyl-aspartate in the anterior cingulate cortex. These discoveries have expanded current knowledge on the disorder.

POSTER 13

SOCIAL ISOLATION IMPAIRS NOVELTY PREFERENCE, WHILE OXYTOCIN SHOWS A REGION-SPECIFIC FACILITATIVE ROLE

KEVIN BRYANT WILKINS, CAROLINE J. SMITH, ALEXA H. VEENEMA (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Acute social isolation caused a significant decrement in social novelty preference in both male and female juvenile rats, accompanied by an increase in plasma corticosterone in males only. Blocking OXT receptors in the nucleus accumbens decreased novelty preference, but administration of OXT had no effect. Additionally, centrally administered OXT failed to restore novelty preference following isolation. These results demonstrate the detrimental effects of social isolation on social behavior and the region-specific facilitative role of OXT.

POSTER 14

HEIGHTENED SENSITIVITY TO AVERSIVE STIMULI AND STATE ANXIETY EFFECTS IN BTBR T+TF/J

ROBERT JOSEPH ANDERSON, RACHEL DILLIPLANE, AMY NISONGER (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Autism spectrum disorder is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by aberrant social phenotypes. BTBR T+tf/J mice possess genotypes and phenotypes similar to ASD humans. BTBR anxiety research has produced inconsistencies that are assumed to be due to heightened photosensitivity. To characterize this, BTBR were compared to C57BL/6J mice, and subjected to variations in illumination. Results illustrate BTBR possessing increased anxiety when exposed to high illumination. This illustrates that ASD humans may have similar anxiety and photosensitivity.

POSTER 15

CONTINUOUS BUT NOT INTERMITTENT ACCESS TO ETHANOL INCREASES ANXIETY-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN MALE C57BL/6J MICE

RACHEL MARIE SWIER, AYIESHA BARNES, GRANT T REID, SHERI ADEMOLA, SARA FACCIDOMO, CLYDE W HODGE (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL)

Intermittent access to ethanol (EtOH) may produce a more rapid development of EtOH dependence. Mice were given either water only, intermittent access, or continuous access to EtOH. In Experiment 1, mice did behavioral testing for anxiety-like behavior during withdrawal. In Experiment 2, mice were sacrificed and brains were used for Western Blotting. Mice with continuous access to EtOH showed more anxiety-like behavior and increased activation of CaMKII during withdrawal compared to intermittent and water groups.

POSTER 16

TELOMERE LENGTH IS ASSOCIATED WITH STRESS-RELATED ACTIVATION OF THE ACC AND HIPPOCAMPUS

JAMIE FERRI, STEPHANIE IZZI (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), ANETT MUELLER-ALCAZAR (UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES AND MEDICAL UNIVERSITY), TURHAN CANLI (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Telomere length naturally shortens with age, but shortening is also associated with chronic stress and elevated levels of cortisol. This study examined the relationship between BOLD activation in stress-related neural circuitry and telomere length during an acute psychosocial stressor. Results indicate that shorter telomere length is associated with increased activation in the anterior cingulate cortex and hippocampus. These results suggest that individual differences in the neural response to stressors may be related to telomere length.

POSTER 17

ACUTE STRESS-INDUCED RELAPSE TO FOOD-SEEKING IN CHRONICALLY STRESSED RATS

ASHLEIGH K. WELLS, KEVIN BALL (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study exposed rats to injections of yohimbine following the extinction of lever-pressing for highly palatable food (chronic stress), and then injections of yohimbine prior to sessions to test for reinstatement (acute stress). SCH-23390, a dopamine D1-like receptor antagonist, was also administered with injections of yohimbine. The preliminary results show that rats chronically stressed with yohimbine displayed an increased magnitude of relapse. We also found that SCH-23390 combined with repeated yohimbine injections lessened the effect of yohimbine on later reinstatement.

POSTER 18

RELATIONSHIPS AMONG DISPOSITIONAL OPTIMISM, SUPPORT SYSTEMS, CORTISOL, AND ACADEMIC STRESS ON STUDENTS

ASHLEY VELLUCCI, RACHEL HAUPT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study investigated the relationship between dispositional optimism (LOT-R), support systems (MSPSS), and stress (SCL-90) on college students and college varsity athletes by comparing cortisol levels before and after an academic test was simulated (Montreal Imaging Stress Test). Cortisol levels were shown to vary considerably across the study in all participants. However, there was no significant difference between athletes and non-athletes in their cortisol levels, optimism, social support, and level of distress.

POSTER 19

STRESS RESPONSES IN PERSONS WHO HAVE SYMPTOMS OF ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER

NICOLE NICHOLSON (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study looked at the effect of social stressors in the form of the Montreal Imaging Stress test (MIST) on people with symptoms of antisocial personality disorder using cortisol samples to determine stress response. Antisocial personality disorder symptoms were analyzed using the self-reported Subtypes of Antisocial Behavior (STAB) questionnaire.

POSTER 20

AN INVESTIGATION OF CHRONIC STRESS LEVELS IN RECENT MOTHERS USING HAIR CORTISOL

SIRI KIRIN KHALSA, AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The ability to assay hair samples to determine levels of the stress hormone, cortisol, has allowed for the study of the physiological toll of chronic stressors. This study examined how levels of hair cortisol among mothers of infants fluctuated as a function of quantifiable life stressors. Household income and maternal sleep deprivation emerged as two significant correlates of maternal hair cortisol. Findings have public health implications given the health risks associated with chronic cortisol elevation.

POSTER 21

EMERGENCE OF NICOTINE-INDUCED ANXIogenesis DURING WITHDRAWAL ON THE ELEVATED PLUS-MAZE

JASON STONE, ARI KIRSHENBAUM, JESSIE PHILLIPS, TESSA ROY, ANGLIQUE PARKS, JESSE SUHAKA (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

The present study investigated the emergence of nicotine induced anxiogenesis during withdrawal using the elevated plus-maze and Sprague-Dawley rats. Rats were tested daily on the EPM, 23 hours after an injection of nicotine (0.3 mg/kg) to test for anxiogenic effects. A nicotine-induced anxiogenic pattern developed on day 3. By day 6 the nicotine-treated rats had significantly higher anxiogenic results than the control group. This study demonstrates the expeditious development of anxiety during nicotine withdrawal.

POSTER 22

BEHAVIORAL DEPRESSION INDUCED BY NICOTINE: ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT IS A STRONG MODERATOR

TESSA ROY, ANGEL PARKS, JESSIE PHILLIPS, JASON STONE, JESSE SUHAKA, ARI KIRSHENBAUM (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

The purpose of this experiment was to study the effects of environmental context and d-cycloserine treatment on the recovery from nicotine induced-behavioral depression in rats. The results demonstrate that context was a strong mediator of nicotine-induced behavioral depression, and that d-cycloserine seemed to have little effect. These results may suggest that the depression and anhedonia experienced during tobacco withdrawal may be mediated by environmental context.

POSTER 23

NICOTINE INDUCES ALTERATIONS ON FR-SCHEDULE RESPONDING MAINTAINED BY A VISUAL STIMULUS

JESSIE L. PHILLIPS, ARI KIRSHENBAUM, JASON STONE, TESSA ROY, ANGEL PARKS, JESSE SUHAKA (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

Amotivation is an important aspect of nicotine withdrawal. The purpose of the present study was to see if withdrawal-induced amotivation transcends reinforcer type. A visual stimulus (VS) was used to reinforce rats' operant responding. Nicotine was administered for ten days. In the absence of nicotine, the value of the VS diminished and the results suggest that the revaluation of non-tobacco reinforcers may play a role in the amotivation during withdrawal.

POSTER 24

EFFECTS OF THE PROTEIN SYNTHESIS INHIBITOR CYCLOHEXIMIDE ON EXTINCTION AND RECONSOLIDATION IN THE SAND MAZE

ROBERT W. FLINT, JR., MYA MOSHER (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Rats were trained to dig in a sand maze for reinforcement. After acquisition, reinforcement was removed from the maze, animals were injected with saline or cycloheximide, and 20-min later were allowed to explore the sand maze. Twenty-four hours later animals were returned to the sand maze for a non-reinforced retention test. Results indicated that animals learned the task well, but that cycloheximide had no effect on extinction or retention performance.

POSTER 25

EFFECT OF MGLUR7 ANTAGONIST MMPIP ON SPATIAL MEMORY RETRIEVAL IN RATS

RHEA FRENCH, ROBERT W. FLINT, JR. (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Adult Sprague-Dawley rats were given four training trials per day on four consecutive days in the Morris water maze. Thirty minutes prior to a retention test on day 5, animals were administered either 10 mg/kg of MMPIP, the mGluR7 antagonist, or saline intraperitoneally. Performance on the retention test did not reveal any significant differences between the groups. The

role of overtraining as a mitigating factor in pharmacological studies of memory modulation is considered.

POSTER 26

EFFECTS OF MK-801 ON CONDITIONED TASTE AVERSION, THE LATENT INHIBITION EFFECT, AND MEMORY RECONSOLIDATION IN RATS

MELANIE L. KAROW (THE COLLEGE OF SAINTROSE), ROBERT W. FLINT, JR. (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Conditioned taste aversion represents a well-known form of classical conditioning in which NMDA receptors appear to play an important role. Three experiments examined the effects of the NMDA antagonist MK-801 on conditioned taste aversion and the latent inhibition effect in rats. Results indicated that MK-801 induced a mild taste aversion, that CS pre-exposures attenuated this effect, and that MK-801 does not disrupt reconsolidation of the memory for CS pre-exposure.

POSTER 27

PERFORMANCE OF HIV-1 TRANSGENIC RATS IN A NON-SPATIAL BARNES MAZE TASK

MICHAEL VIGORITO (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW GROSS, SULIE, L. CHANG (INSTITUTE OF NEUROIMMUNE PHARMACOLOGY, SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

The noninfectious HIV-1 Transgenic(Tg) rat, expressing 7 of 9 HIV-1 genes, is a valuable model of the impact of chronic exposure to viral proteins on consequent neurological and behavioral manifestations. We previously showed that HIV-1Tg rats exhibit learning deficits in an aversive water maze task. In this study, we used the Barnes maze to manipulate the aversiveness of the task. HIV-1Tg rats expressed neurocognitive deficits under some but not all conditions.

POSTER 28

TEMPORALLY GRADED CYCLOHEXIMIDE INDUCED RETROGRADE AMNESIA FOR LATENT INHIBITION IN THE RAT

JAMES F BRIGGS, BRIAN P OLSON (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has demonstrated that memories are vulnerable to disruption if an amnesic agent is administered shortly after learning. An experiment with rats investigated whether latent inhibition was susceptible to retrograde amnesia. When Cycloheximide was administered immediately after or 60 minutes following context preexposure there was significant forgetting, but not with a longer 120 minute post-preexposure delay. Results illustrated that retrograde amnesia for latent inhibition shares a similar temporal gradient characteristic with other memories.

POSTER 29

EFFECTS OF DIRECTIONAL ORIENTATION AND DEFLIGHTING ON LATERAL BEHAVIOR IN CARIBBEAN FLAMINGOS

MATTHEW J. ANDERSON, PATRESE A.
ROBINSON-DRUMMER (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The effects of directional orientation within the exhibit and side of deflighting surgery on the neck-resting and unipedal leg stance preferences of captive Caribbean flamingos were examined. Evidence of rightward neck-resting preferences was obtained. Unlike previous reports, one flamingo displayed a lateral preference for left leg unipedal resting, but the validity of this result is questionable as it was likely influenced by leg/foot health problems. Neither orientation nor deflighting side influenced the lateral behavioral preferences.

POSTER 30

THE EFFECTS OF SPRINKLER ENRICHMENT ON THE BEHAVIOR OF CAPTIVE CARIBBEAN FLAMINGOS

STEPHANIE CHRISTINA LAM, JACQUELINE FOSTER,
MATTHEW ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Caribbean Flamingos (*Phoenicopterus ruber*) at the Philadelphia Zoo were observed for a 5-day baseline period and a 5-day manipulation period during which a sprinkler was introduced to simulate rain, which is thought to increase activity in flamingos. Results indicated that the sprinkler increased the occurrence of many species-typical behaviors, and that behavior directed at the sprinkler water itself habituated across days over the course of the manipulation phase.

POSTER 31

EFFECTS OF EARLY POSTNATAL ACUTE ALCOHOL EXPOSURE ON BEHAVIORAL AND COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE IN ADOLESCENT/YOUNG ADULT RATS

LAUREN RUSSO, MELANIE L. KAROW (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), LINDSEY J. NOBLE (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS), MYA MOSHER, RHEA M. FRENCH, ROBERT W. FLINT, JR. (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Adolescent/young adult rats were administered a battery of tests after acute ethanol exposure at PN4 or PN12. Animals administered alcohol at PN4 showed anxiolytic effects in the elevated plus maze while animals exposed at PN12 showed hyperactive behavior in the open field. Despite these effects, animals showed intact environmental habituation, water maze performance, and beam walking. These results suggest a possible differential effect of early acute alcohol exposure on anxiety and locomotor activity in young adolescent/adult animals.

POSTER 32

EFFECT OF METHYLPHENIDATE PREEXPOSURE ON METHYLPHENIDATE-INDUCED CONDITIONED TASTE AVOIDANCE

MIRABELLA MULLER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN WASHINGTON DC), BRADLEY B. WETZELL, SHAUN M. FLAX, HEATHER E. KING, ANTHONY L. RILEY (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

The effect of preexposure to Methylphenidate (MPH) on MPH

Condition Taste Avoidance (CTA) in adult animals was assessed. We predicted that MPH preexposed subjects would exhibit attenuated MPH CTA. Adult male (PND 75-115) Sprague Dawley rats were preexposed to 0 or 18 mg/kg MPH; IP. MPH CTA was assessed with 0, 10, 18 or 32 mg/kg; IP. MPH preexposed subjects exhibited attenuated CTA. Results suggest chronic use of MPH may increase its abuse potential.

POSTER 33

REM DEPRIVATION DOES NOT AFFECT A METHAMPHETAMINE-INDUCED CONDITIONED PLACE PREFERENCE

CHRISTOPHER J. CAGNA, AMY SILVESTRI HUNTER
(SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has demonstrated a relationship between total sleep deprivation and expression of a morphine-induced conditioned place preference (CPP; Shi et al., 2011). However, the relationship between REM sleep deprivation (RSD) and drug-induced CPP expression remains relatively unexplored. The present study demonstrated that RSD during CPP conditioning does not affect the acquisition or extinction of a methamphetamine-induced CPP, suggesting that there may not be a relationship between RSD and drug preference.

POSTER 34

EFFECTS OF GENDER AND SOCIAL STIMULATION ON ETHANOL CONSUMPTION IN CD-1 MICE

DANA SPRUNG, ALLISON SAMUEL, DHAGASH MEHTA, YAEL MALUL, ARTHUR TOMIE, LEI YU (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Ten groups of CD-1 mice, in a 2x2x3 factorial with two levels of Drinker Gender (Male vs. Female), two levels of Cagemate Gender (Male vs. Female) and three levels of Number of Cagemates (Isolation vs. One vs. Two), were evaluated for ethanol consumption. Proximal Cagemate Drinking procedure employed: Drinker separated from Cagemate(s) via clear barrier. Single Cagemates consumed more ethanol than Double Cagemates. Double Cagemates induced more drinking than Single Cagemates, namely in Female Drinkers.

POSTER 35

COMPARING THE EFFECTS OF ETHANOL EXPOSURE DURING ADOLESCENCE AND ADULTHOOD ON REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIORS IN MALE RATS

SHANNON M. HARDING, NICOLE T. GARCIA, HANNAH I. HORVATH, ANNE MARIE TETI (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effects of repeated ethanol consumption on reproductive behaviors in male rats. Rats received ethanol or water via gavage for 8 weeks beginning in adolescence or adulthood. Reproductive behaviors were assessed during consumption and after abstinence. Overall, we found that ethanol impaired copulation, but the patterns and severity varied by age. Ethanol consumption was also associated with reduced ultrasonic vocalizations and partner preference in the adolescent group alone. These findings suggest that ethanol exposure during adolescence may have long-term effects on reproduction.

POSTER 36**EFFECTS OF SOCCER BALL HEADING ON NASAL FUNCTION MEASURED BY RHINOLOGICAL PATENCY**

EMILY ROBINSON, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, PH.D/L.PHARM, KRISTEN CUSTER, KILLEEN SCHLEGEL, SIERRA MOORE (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the effects of soccer ball "heading" frequency and intensity on nasal functioning. Results indicated athletes who headed the ball with greater frequency or intensity had significantly lower inhalation and exhalation performance than those athletes who headed the ball with lower frequency or intensity. Such performance is indicative of damage within the nasal cavity. Soccer players should consider this research in order to educate and prevent future damage to the nasal cavity.

POSTER 37**EFFECTS OF 5?-ANDROST-16-EN-3?-OL SCENT ADMINISTRATION ON MALE GAMBLING BEHAVIOR**

PATRICK DWYER, SIERRA MOORE, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, PHD/LPHARM (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Male participants completed a blackjack gambling task while exposed to either no scent (control) or androstenol (experimental condition). Males gambled for a significantly longer period of time when exposed to androstenol, $t(36) = 2.09, p < .05$. Scores on a Sensation Seeking Scale also indicate an interaction between scent administration and personality characteristics. Thus, the administration of certain female pheromones may lead to an increased desire in males to engage in sensation seeking or risk-taking behaviors.

POSTER 38**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PTC TASTER STATUS, PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, FRUSTRATION LEVELS, AND SEX**

AMY PINKERTON, SIERRA MOORE, ERIN SHEPLAVY, JESSICA FLORIAN (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies show relationships between PTC tasting ability and emotions. Researchers believe that Supertasters will indicate higher frustration after a task than tasters and non-tasters. The current study measured thirty five participant's personality using the Big Five Personality Inventory, PTC sensitivity, and frustration using the NASA-TLX. Results partially supported the hypothesis. Supertasters became significantly more frustrated than tasters, but no significant difference was found for non-tasters. Implications include a possible relationship between physiology and emotions.

POSTER 39**THE GIRL WITH KALEIDOSCOPE EYES: EFFECTS OF PSYCHOTOMIMETIC DRUGS ON VISUAL PERCEPTION**

ERIKA ELIZABETH STEERS, KATRINA D'AQUIN (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Hallucinatory drug use was hypothesized to lead to visual effects similar to those found in schizophrenia. This study compared psychotomimetic drug usage to self-rated visual intensities of optical illusions. Participants completed a survey about drug use and rated visual intensities of optical illusions. Use of Psilocybin decreased the negative intensity of illusions, $F(1,74) = 5.13, p = .026$, while use of LSD increased the positive intensity, $F(1,74) = 4.01, p = .049$. An interaction between LSD and Psilocybin arose with the illusion of movement of one illusion, $F(1,74) = 6.41, p = .013$.

POSTER 40**LETTER CONFUSABILITY AND WORD LENGTH EFFECTS IN PURE ALEXIA**

ANN-MARIE RAPHAIL, REBECCA JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The current study explored the effects of both word length and letter confusability in a patient with Pure Alexia (GJ) using a stimulus set where these two predictor variables were less highly correlated than in previous research, so as to reduce multicollinearity issues. When naming latencies were regressed on both word length and summed letter confusability, word length was found to be a significant predictor variable, whereas summed letter confusability was not.

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper

Berkeley

INTERNATIONAL PAPERS: ISSUES IN CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: DELBA BARROS (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

THE CAREER CONSTRUCTION OF TEACHING STAFF IN A POST-DOCTORAL BUSINESS PROGRAM IN BRAZIL

DELBA T.R. BARROS (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS-BRAZIL), ZÉLIA MIRANDA KILIMNIK, LUIZ CLÁUDIO VIEIRA DE OLIVEIRA, HENRIQUE CORDEIRO MARTINS (FUMEC - BRAZIL)

This study analyzes the way Brazilian teaching staff (professors, lecturers and researchers) of the Business Administration post-doctoral programs seek to build and develop their careers considering the organizational, political, social and cultural contexts in which they are inserted. We expect to identify the main institutions that affect their careers and the way it occurs. We expect to establish and analyze the scripts of career used by them to build their careers as academics.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

**MULTICULTURAL COMPETENCY TRAINING:
INTERNATIONALIZING THE PSYCHOLOGY CURRICULUM
THROUGH USE OF MOTION PICTURES**

REBECCA JORDAN, SENEL POYRAZLI (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY-HARRISBURG)

The current paper addresses the increasing importance in equipping future psychologists to be multiculturally competent. Awareness, knowledge, and skill are three components encompassed when building multicultural competency. Cinemeducation, the use of movies to teach a set of principles, is proposed as a useful way to increase multicultural competency among psychology students. Discussions include how movies related to each multicultural category within Pam Hays's ADDRESSING framework can be used to teach multicultural competency.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

**ADAPTATION, GENDER AND SELF-ESTEEM:
POST-MIGRATION EXPERIENCES OF FILIPINO
IMMIGRANTS**

PADMINI BANERJEE, MYNA GERMAN (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY, DOVER, DELAWARE)

This study explores gender differences in the extent to which adaptation, perceived social support and personal factors (coping style, self-esteem, locus of control) predict self-esteem among Filipino immigrants. Findings from secondary data analyses [P. Agbayani-Siewert, 1989 (n=216), Murray Research Archive, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA] are interpreted in relation to Berry's cross-cultural model of adaptation (1997) and contemporary research on immigrant- and first-generation Filipinos. The role played by emerging 21st Century technologies is also explored [75 words]

2:30pm - 2:45pm

**THE BUGIS TRIBE'S FIVE GENDERS: A PSYCHOLOGICAL
AND QUALITATIVE STUDY**

TIFFANY ROBYN SOETIKNO (SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE)

The Bugis tribe recognizes five genders: man, woman, calabai, calalai, and bissu. Driven to deepen the current understanding of the Bugis tribe and its views of gender, the researcher conducted fieldwork in South Sulawesi, Indonesia, involving qualitative and ethnographical research approaches. The study found that despite its accepting exterior in comparison to other societies in the world, the Bugis tribe is still plagued by sexism and discrimination towards certain genders.

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Winthrop

**SCRA SYMPOSIUM: THE CURRENT AND FUTURE STATUS
OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: GREGG HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

**THE CURRENT AND FUTURE STATUS OF PROFESSIONAL
PSYCHOLOGY**

Professional psychology is a complicated amalgamation of different training models, practice areas, theoretical paradigms and degrees. The lack of a systematic organizing framework has many implications the key debates in the field, the identity of scientists and practitioners, accreditation policies, and the interdisciplinary relationship between professional psychology and other fields in mental health. This symposium maps the profession and introduces a holistic, integrative approach to conceptualizing the field and training future practitioners.

Discussant(s): Gregg Henriques (James Madison University)

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Georgian

**COGNITIVE INVITED SYMPOSIUM: HUMAN CAPACITY FOR
LANGUAGE**

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: IRIS BERENT (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

**THE HUMAN CAPACITY FOR LANGUAGE: DESIGN,
REGENESIS AND EVOLUTION**

This symposium examines the basis of the human capacity for language by considering its design. Unique universal design is the hallmark of a specialized biological system, so if language is a specialized system, then (a) distinct languages should converge on their design across channels—speech vs. gestures; (b) this design could emerge spontaneously in our species; and (c) its evolution should improve the species' fit to its niche. Three talks evaluate these predictions.

Presentations

Phonological design: speech and sign

by Iris Berent (Northeastern University)

**From homesign to sign language: Creating language in the
manual modality**

by Susan Goldin-Meadow (University of Chicago)

Language as an Adaptation to the Cognitive Niche

by Steven Pinker (Harvard University)

Discussant(s): Iris Berent (Northeastern University)

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Event Terrace

PREPARING FOR YOUR CAREER WITH A PSYCHOLOGY DEGREE

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: RON SHAPIRO, INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT IN HUMAN FACTORS, LEARNING AND HUMAN RESOURCES

RONALD G. SHAPIRO (RONALD G. SHAPIRO, PHD, LLC)

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

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Event Beacon Hill

EPAGS BUSINESS MEETING

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: JILL SWIRSKY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

JILL SWIRSKY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), HEATHER SIENKIEWICZ (COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH), TIFFANY MARCANTONIO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), JASON JACOBSSKIND (QUEEN'S COLLEGE), SOPHIE KAY (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ALANA JORGENSEN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ASHLEY WALSH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

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

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Poster Imperial Ballroom

LEARNING POSTERS

Friday, March 14, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: DANIEL GOTTLIEB (SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE)

POSTER 41

EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF A HIGH-FAT DIET ON LATENT LEARNING IN RATS

ELIZABETH E. WARNINGER, ERIC M. STOUFFER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study examined if a high-fat diet (HFD) impaired latent learning (the acquisition of neutral information that does not immediately influence behavior) on the Latent Cue Preference (LCP) task in adult Sprague-Dawley rats. The results showed that, unlike other types of learning, consuming a HFD does not appear to impair latent learning in adult rats. This may be because the LCP task does not depend on the hippocampus, one brain area specifically affected by HFDs.

POSTER 42

TURTLES AND THE DETOUR PROBLEM

ALICE S. POWERS (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), JEANNY GOMEREZ (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM KOCHEN (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

We investigated whether painted turtles (*Chrysemys picta*) could solve a detour problem for food reward. In Stage 1, the turtles were taught to eat in an enclosure but were barred from observing the food from the opposite side of a barrier. Then in Stage 2 they were placed on the side of the barrier away from the food. All turtles were able to find the way around the barrier to food on the first trial.

POSTER 43

TESTING ELEMENTAL AND CONFIGURAL THEORIES OF COMPLEX DISCRIMINATIONS IN CAUSAL LEARNING

JESSE W. (BILL) WHITLOW, JR. (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN), PHILIP LOATMAN (UT- AUSTIN), DOUGLAS N. ZACHER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN), ARTURO CALDERON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN)

Using a methodology our lab described two years ago, we have conducted additional studies on the ability of elemental theories and configural theories to predict performance for humans learning complex discriminations in a causal learning paradigm. These studies confirm the advantages of theories that include configural cues as a basis for solving such discriminations and offer insights into useful directions for future research.

POSTER 44

EFFECTS OF EXERCISE IN THE REVERSAL OF IMPAIRED LATENT LEARNING IN RATS

LAUREN HELLER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY), ERIC M. STOUFFER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study was conducted to determine if voluntary physical exercise would reverse the middle-age related impairment of latent learning (acquisition of neural information that does not immediately influence behavior) in male rats. The results showed that rats that were allowed to exercise still showed

impaired latent learning. This may be because many of the rats did not exercise at levels previously shown to produce the brain changes required for reversal of learning and memory impairments.

POSTER 45

EXTINCTION LEARNING IS CONTEXT SPECIFIC WHILE NOT AFFECTING CONTEXTUAL CONTROL OF EXCITATION.

JEFFREY A. LAMOUREUX, GABRIELA M. HIDALGO (BOSTON COLLEGE), JAMES BYRON NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY)

Two conditioned-suppression experiments using a videogame task examined the prediction of the "attentional theory of context processing" (ATCP; Rosas, Callejas-Aguilera, Ramos-Alvarez, & Abad, 2006) that other predictive associations learned during an extinction-training phase should be bound to the training context. In both experiments, responding to a trained-then-extinguished cue was sensitive to a context switch, while responding to a non-extinguished excitator trained either during or immediately subsequent to extinction was not context-dependent.

POSTER 46

EFFECTS OF INSTRUMENTAL TRAINING CONTEXT ON PAVLOVIAN-TO-INSTRUMENTAL TRANSFER (PIT)

EBONY M. HOLLAND, ANDREW R. DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CUNY)

In the present study different groups of rats learned two distinct response-outcome (R-O) associations in either the same or different contexts. All rats then learned two distinct stimulus-outcome (S-O) associations in a third context. Outcome-specific PIT effects were greater in rats who learned the distinct R-O relations in the same instrumental context. These data suggest that instrumental contexts play an important role in modulating PIT effects through some form of interaction between context and response.

POSTER 47

NON-ADDITIVE EFFECTS OF ENRICHMENT AND EXTINCTION CUES ON PAVLOVIAN APPETITIVE SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY

CODY BROOKS, KAYLA HAYES (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Enriched and standard-raised rats received appetitive conditioning, extinction, and spontaneous recovery testing either with or without a treatment (extinction) reminder cue. Enriched rats showed weaker spontaneous recovery equated to standard-raised rats tested with the cue. Enrichment plus the cue did not reduce spontaneous recovery further. Enrichment may improve memory involved in appetitive Pavlovian-response treatment protocols.

POSTER 48

COLLEGE STUDENTS' SKILL IN PREDICTING ASSIGNMENT

GRADES

MARISA TAMAR COHEN (SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE)

This study examined how accurate college students' judgments of performance are. Forty-five participants were recruited from a private college in Brooklyn Heights, New York. Students were asked to record their anticipated grade in the course, anticipated grade on 10 lab reports, the amount of effort they put in to their labs and their confidence in their quality. Results showed that students' expected grades were not related to their actual lab grades or course performance.

POSTER 49

SKINNER OR PAVLOV? WHAT IS SEEN DETERMINES WHAT IS LEARNED.

CHRISTINA MEIER, MSC, STEPHEN E. G. LEA, IAN P. L. MCLAREN (UNIVERSITY OF EXETER)

We tested humans' and pigeons' acquisition of a conditional discrimination task that included choosing one of two response keys appearing to the left and right of the discriminative stimulus. Keys were either white disks or replicas of the stimulus. Pigeons failed when response keys were white but succeeded when directly responding to the stimulus. In contrast to this, presenting replicas as response keys hindered task acquisition via associative learning in humans.

POSTER 50

EFFECTIVE COUNTERCONDITIONING OF AVERSIVE LEARNING IN THE PICTURE-PICTURE EVALUATIVE CONDITIONING PARADIGM

BREANA MARCHWINSKI, JEFFREY A. LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE)

College students rated pictures of foods before and after they were paired with liked or disliked body types, and then again after counterconditioning using a liked body type. Ratings of food pictures decreased after pairing with disliked body images. However, subsequent pairings with liked body types (i.e., counterconditioning) resulted in food image ratings recovering to near pretraining levels. Successful counterconditioning in the paradigm is noteworthy as extinction training has previously been reported to be ineffective.

POSTER 51

EXTENDING COUNTERCONDITIONING TRAINING INCREASES THE EFFICACY OF IMMEDIATE AND DELAYED COUNTERCONDITIONING

ELIZABETH P. DUNAWAY, MARTHA ESCOBAR (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Counterconditioning occurring immediately after fear acquisition is more prone to relapse than delayed counterconditioning. In related paradigms (e.g., extinction), extending the number of extinction trials reduces fear relapse. Rats were trained with Few or Many counterconditioning trials to assess the efficacy of Immediate and Delayed counterconditioning. In subsequent

extinction tests, Immediate counterconditioning resulted in more savings than Delayed counterconditioning with either number of counterconditioning trials. Delayed counterconditioning only resulted in savings with extended counterconditioning training.

POSTER 52

THE AMOUNT OF TRAINING AND THE CONTEXT-SPECIFICITY OF EXTINGUISHED TASTE AVERSIONS

TODD R SCHACHTMAN, DIANA KLAKOTSKAIA, RACHEL RICHARDSON (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI)

Experiments, using CTA, examined whether the context specificity of conditioning and extinction varied with the degree of training. Group "Few" received a modest amount of conditioning in one context (A) and a small amount of extinction elsewhere (B), Group "Many" received extensive conditioning and extinction there. The latter group showed stronger conditioning in A, suggesting more context-dependency with greater training. However, Experiment 2 showed more clearly that greater context dependency occurs with less training.

POSTER 53

RENEWAL OF COUNTERCONDITIONING IN A HUMAN PREDICTIVE LEARNING TASK

ROBERT ALEXANDER SAUER, MARTHA ESCOBAR (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Two studies using a predictive learning task with human participants investigated renewal of both appetitive-to-aversive and aversive-to-appetitive counterconditioning. Both types of counterconditioning developed at an equivalent rate (Experiment 1), and exhibited ABA renewal. However, more renewal was observed in the aversive-to-appetitive than the appetitive-to-aversive preparation (Experiment 2). This suggests that, in this preparation, aversive outcomes are more relevant than appetitive outcomes and, consequently, the context serves to better retrieve aversive than appetitive memories.

POSTER 54

LET'S PLAY! ASSESSING PARENTAL ATTITUDES TOWARD VIDEO GAME USE AMONG CHILDREN WITH ADHD

DOROTHY SKIERKOWSKI (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND), RANDY KULMAN, PHD

Children with ADHD face numerous difficulties with self-regulation and executive functioning. Previous research has illustrated the potential usefulness of video-game play among children with this disorder. The present study examines parental attitudes toward video game play, as well as parental comparisons of the severity of various ADHD symptoms during video game play and other non-technological activities.

POSTER 55

IMMEDIATE EXTINGUISHMENT PREVENTS SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY OF FEAR USING A PASSIVE AVOIDANCE TASK

MAUREEN E. BRANDON, THOMAS H. CAPPELLI, ALYSSA I. FIKARIS, CATHERINE R. GREATHOUSE, ALEXANDRA M. ZAPPIER, JAMES F. BRIGGS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

It is becoming well established that extinction involves a form of new learning, rather than "unlearning" or a breakdown of the original association. However, recent research has shown that extinction learning occurring shortly after conditioning may have some effect on the original association. This experiment investigated whether extinction shortly after fear conditioning compared to standard extinction would prevent spontaneous recovery and found that immediate extinction prevented the spontaneous recovery of fear after a long delay.

POSTER 56

TEMPORAL VERSUS STIMULUS CONTROL IN THE INTRUDED STIMULUS PARADIGM

ROBERT N. LANSON, SHO ARAIBA, AMANDA MENTZER (QUEENS COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Three pigeons were run on a FI 60s baseline. A 12s keylight change was then intruded at either 36-48s or 42-54s. Both produced very little responding during intrusion (S?); at stimulus offset, rates increased above baseline(SD). Before stimulus onset at 42s, rates were at or below baseline; before 36s onset, increased, scalloped responding relative to the baseline suggested conditioned reinforcement. These functions reflect control by stimuli over temporal control by the baseline schedule.

POSTER 57

A COMPARISON OF FINGER MAZE LEARNING IN LEFT- AND RIGHT-HANDERS

DEANNA L. DODSON, KELSEY JACKSON, KRYSSTEENA KOLLER, KATHYRN LACHANCE (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

A finger maze was used to determine the effects of handedness on tactual spatial learning in left- and right-handers. Similar studies (Alvis, Ward, & Dodson, 1989) found that while right-handers showed the expected superior intermanual transfer of learning to an identical maze, left-handers actually showed superior transfer to a mirror maze in some conditions. These findings were attributed to qualitatively different, hemisphere-specific strategies for encoding tactual spatial information. The present study failed to replicate these findings.

POSTER 58

TIMING AND SENSORY-SPECIFIC LEARNING FOLLOWING REWARD DEVALUATION IN THE PEAK PROCEDURE

KARIM S. ELAYOUBY, HELEN M. NASSER, ANDREW R. DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

When organisms learn to anticipate reward they appear to learn about both its specific sensory and temporal features. We used a peak timing procedure in order to dissociate these features by

exploring reward devaluation effects, in both Pavlovian and instrumental paradigms. The findings revealed that overall motivation to respond was affected by reward devaluation, but reward timing was not. These data support the use of this task to study potential differences in underlying mechanisms.

POSTER 59

THE EFFECTS OF TEMPORAL INFORMATION ON CONDITIONED INHIBITION IN RATS AND MICE.

ELANA COHN, PETER BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE),
KATHLEEN TAYLOR (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Temporal information is an integral aspect of the internal associations developed during learning. It has been previously demonstrated that more widely spaced trials in a Pavlovian excitatory learning paradigms generate quicker learning and greater CRs. This research shows that by increasing the ITI in a traditional Pavlovian Conditioned Inhibition experiment, rats learned both excitatory and inhibitory associations more quickly. Additionally, these associations proved to be stronger overall with greater changes in conditioned response levels.

POSTER 60

A CONTEXT SWITCH WEAKENS INSTRUMENTAL RESPONDING REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT OF TRAINING WITH RATIO OR INTERVAL SCHEDULES

ERIC A. THRAILKILL, MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Recent research suggests that instrumental responding is highly sensitive to context change. Experiments evaluated context-switch effects after different levels of training on ratio and interval schedules. The context-switch effect was of similar size in groups trained on ratio and interval schedules with extensive or minimal training, as well as groups allowed only 90 reinforced lever presses. Reinforcer devaluation effects were also examined. Actions and habits may be similarly sensitive to context change.

POSTER 61

CONDITIONED TASTE AVERSION USING CARBON DIOXIDE AS THE UNCONDITIONED STIMULUS IN CD-1 MICE

JOSEPH L MIELE, BRANDICE DRAHEIM (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a primary means of euthanasia in laboratory mice. Despite its ease of use, there are concerns over pain and distress. We used the conditioned taste aversion paradigm to assess the subjective state of mice experiencing low and high-flow rates of CO₂ exposure. We exposed mice to one of three CO₂ flow rates after consuming a novel saccharin solution. Saccharin preference ratios were calculated over six days. No significant differences were observed. However, mice exposed to low-flow rate had relatively lower average saccharin preference ratios on days 1, 2, and 3 than either the no-flow and high-flow exposed animals.

POSTER 62

EFFECTS OF 5-HOUR ENERGY DRINK ON SPATIAL MEMORY IN MICE

BOYCE JUBILAN, CHANDELLE CATRONE, CATHERINE CHOVANES, DANIEL CLASS, DANIEL CULICHIA (DESALES UNIVERSITY)

The spatial memory of mice given 5-Hour Energy drink containing caffeine was tested. The Experimental Group received the energy drink and the Control Group water. Fifteen minutes later, spatial memory was tested using the Morris Water Maze. ANOVA did not show a significant difference in the time it took to complete the task ($p > .05$), but the Experimental Group appeared more energetic swimming in the maze than the Control Group.

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Whittier

APPLIED INVITED SYMPOSIUM: HELPING ADULTS ADDRESS CYBERBULLYING

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: ELIZABETH ENGLANDER (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

HELPING ADULTS ADDRESS CYBERBULLYING SUCCESSFULLY

This panel will review recent research from the Massachusetts Aggression Reduction Center that sheds light on how adults can help children cope successfully with cyberbullying and other hostile cyber-incidents.

Presentations

Research Findings

by Elizabeth Englander, Bridgewater State University

Cyberbullying Programs in School

by Aviva Twersky-Glasner, Bridgewater State University

Research Outcomes of Faculty Training Program

by Meghan McCoy, Bridgewater State University

Outcomes for Faculty Training Programs at MARC

by Katalin Parti, Bridgewater State University

Discussant(s): Elizabeth Englander (Bridgewater State University)

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

**APPLIED POSTERS
Friday, March 14, 2014
3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

POSTER 1

WHY DO PSYCHOPATHS GET HIRED? LINKING ETHICS CLIMATE WITH HIRING PREFERENCES

ARNO R. KOLZ, ERIC MICHELENA, FRANCESCA BASTONE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Organizations often value traits such as charisma, an outgoing personality, and good presentation skills. However, these same traits are also associated with psychopathy. To the extent an organization values these characteristics, it may be prone to hiring psychopaths. The present study explores this possibility. Results indicated that organizational climates which emphasize rules and professional codes were less likely to prefer employees who exhibit traits associated with psychopathy.

POSTER 2

DOES THE ATTITUDE THAT PAIN IS A PART OF LIFE INFLUENCE THE KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS?

ERIN B CARROLL, RYAN O'LOUGHLIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE OF ROCHESTER)

The current study explored the relationship between healthcare professionals' pain management attitudes and knowledge. Home care professionals completed questionnaires assessing attitudes towards pain (including items reflecting the belief that pain is part of life) and knowledge of pain management procedures. Professionals who regarded pain as part of life scored lower on pain management knowledge. This finding supported the hypothesis that there is a relationship between outlooks on pain and knowledge about pain management.

POSTER 3

RECYCLING BEHAVIOR IN A FOOD COURT IS RARE

NAOMI LEVITSKY, STUDENT (BS IN DECEMBER), JENNIFER POWERS, SUZANNE BAIR, DENISE BIEHN, LAUREN MCNEAL, ANNA CORRY, PEGGY FARJADO, KERESE JOHNSON, BETHANY POLLINS, KEITH SIMS, IVY STEWART, LINDSAY PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

We observed 161 participants in a food court setting where trash and recycling bins were adjoining to see if gender and the presence of children increased recycling behavior. We found that neither gender nor presence of children had an effect on recycling. In fact, in spite of close proximity of recycling bins, people were unlikely to recycle at a statistically significant level.

POSTER 4

TEACHERS' MENTAL MODELS OF THEIR LOWER AND HIGHER-ACHIEVING STUDENTS AS MATHEMATICS LEARNERS

NANCY D. GILES (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PA)

How teachers view students can influence interacts with them, leading to a self-fulfilling prophecy. For this study, teachers described lower (LA) and higher achieving (HA) students as learners of mathematics. Teachers overwhelming focused on perceived negative traits of LA students' but positive traits of HA students. LA students are especially vulnerable to influence from teachers' beliefs; therefore, teachers should be mindful of ways they may convey their negative views to them. Instructional suggestions are provided.

POSTER 5

GOODWORK™: MARKING UNDERGRADUATES' PATH TO SUCCESS AS STUDENTS, PERSONS, AND CITIZENS

MARY KATHERINE WAIBEL DUNCAN, JENNIFER A. JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

GoodWork™ is excellent, ethical, and engaged. Last Fall, we introduced the Class of 2017 to the GoodWork™ culture of higher education through a series of Freshman Orientation workshops. Incoming undergraduates reflected on their ability to fulfill basic academic, personal, and civic responsibilities and considered what it means to do high quality, socially responsible, and meaningful work in as students, persons, and citizens. We will describe workshop activities, demonstrate resources, and share program assessment data.

POSTER 6

LET'S GO ON A SPEED [EDU]DATE!: VALIDATING A RISK RECOGNITION PARADIGM

DJ ANGELONE, JILL SWIRSKY, MAUREEN SESSA (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Sexual aggression against women is a serious problem which can result in a host of physical and psychological consequences. A laboratory paradigm was developed to examine women's risk recognition using a speed-dating analogue. The purpose of this study was to validate the paradigm by assessing the believability of the cover story. No participants identified the true purpose of the study, indicating that participants were not suspicious of being deceived.

POSTER 7

USING VOCATIONAL INTEREST TESTING TO PREDICT SATISFACTION WITH COLLEGE MAJOR AND FUTURE JOB PROSPECTS

ALEXANDRA FINNEY (MAY 2014) (MERRIMACK COLLEGE)

This study attempts to apply Holland's Vocational Interest Theory to 50 college students and their major selection. Consistent with the study hypotheses, results show correlations between: personality type and major choice; this level of congruence and satisfaction for double majors ($r=.47, p<.05$); and satisfaction and future job prospect satisfaction for both single majors and double majors ($r=.61, p<.01; r=.58, p<.01$). Findings have the potential to

improve college students' vocational interest understanding and assist in major and career advisement.

POSTER 8

WHAT WOULD YOU DO? AN ANALYSIS OF SITUATIONAL ETHICS IN FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS

DAVID B. ROMPILLA JR., JENNIFER A JOHNSON, MARY KATHERINE DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of this study was to analyze students' responses to an ethical dilemma concerning sharing exam information with their peers in high school compared to college. 1,402 incoming first-year students completed a 22-item survey with different situations. We found students reported being more likely to cheat in the high school scenario versus college. Also, they were more likely to share information with a friend and when a teacher did not care or was unfair.

POSTER 9

EXAMINING GENDER DIFFERENCES ON FINAL GRADE, HOMEWORK, AND SELF-REGULATORY BEHAVIORS

DARSHANAND RAMDASS, LYNN MCGOEY, KATHRYN SOEDER (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of gender and ethnicity on the perceived responsibility, self-efficacy, homework behaviors, and grades of 35 students in two statistics class. Data were collected using surveys, students' final grades in statistics, and instructor's ratings. It was hypothesized that there would be a main effect of gender on the dependent variables. The results support the hypothesis, there was also a main effect of ethnicity, and significant correlations between the dependent variables.

POSTER 10

CLASH OF CULTURES: INTRODUCING FIRST-YEAR UNDERGRADUATES TO THE EXPECTATIONS OF COLLEGE THROUGH A GOODWORK-INSPIRED SUMMER ASSIGNMENT

JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON, MARY KATHERINE DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

GoodWork™ is defined as work that is excellent, ethical, and engaged. The Bloomsburg University GoodWork Initiative has developed a variety of programs to help introduce students to the concept of GoodWork. In one such program, 2154 students completed a summer assignment requiring them to reflect upon what it means to do GoodWork as Persons, Students, and Citizens. We will discuss the program goals, how we implemented and assessed the program, and the outcomes of the program.

POSTER 11

BUILDING THEORY OF MIND SKILLS IN CHILDREN WITH ASD

JENNIFER FANDINO, DONNA BATRAKI, KELLY PYBURN

(SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Theory of mind (ToM) refers to the ability of an individual to acknowledge the perspectives of others and understand that these perspectives may be different from their own (Baron-Cohen, 2001). Research-based evidence reveals a deficit of ToM skills in children diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). This literature review informs school psychology professionals of the ToM deficits in children with ASD, presents tests that identify these deficits, and discusses interventions for improving ToM skills.

POSTER 12

IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACE) AND BODY MODIFICATION?

LAURI RENICK, LAURI RENICK, LORA KASSELMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined whether a relationship exists between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) score (Anda et al., 2006) and body modification. It was hypothesized that people with body modification would have a higher likelihood of having an ACE score and that a positive correlation would exist between ACE score and the number of body modifications. The results showed a significant relationship between body modification and drug and alcohol use, such that people with drug/alcohol abuse history had higher modifications.

POSTER 13

HOW SNACKING AND GOOD MOOD INFLUENCE LEARNING AND PERFORMANCE ON ACADEMIC TESTS

AMANDA SHUCKHART (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Can consuming snacks positively impact mood and enhance academic learning? A salty snack group was compared to a no-snack control group. All participants were administered surveys, watched a pre-recorded lesson, and took a quiz on content learned. Trends towards significance showed that those who generally have a more positive mood before the lesson earned higher quiz scores and that the snack group felt more energized at the end of the session than the control group.

POSTER 14

PROBLEMATIC CELL PHONE USE AND PERCEIVED RISK PREDICT TEXTING WHILE DRIVING

CHRISTOPHER P. TERRY (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

Texting while driving has been identified as a major public safety concern, with many states passing distracted driving laws that ban texting behind the wheel. This study identified predictors of texting while driving within a college student sample using hierarchical regression. Results indicated that perceived accident risk and problem cell phone use were associated with texting while driving, even after controlling for daily texting rates, weekly driving time, and frequency of phone conversations while driving.

POSTER 15**THE ROLE OF RESILIENCY, PERSONALITY AND COPING STRATEGIES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS' BURNOUT**

OYEDOLAPO ANYANWU (GORDON COLLEGE, WENHAM MA), CHENG QIAN, CAITLIN HOLAHAN, LAUREN CHUDNOVSKY (GORDON COLLEGE)

College students are at high risk for burnout due to rigorous academic demands and other factors. We examined how resiliency, personality and coping strategies influence burnout in 70 undergraduate students. Supporting previous findings, our research showed that neuroticism had a significant correlation with burnout. For coping strategies, use of emotional support, behavioral disengagement, and use of instrumental support also showed significant correlation with burnout. Furthermore, burnout was not seen to correlate with ego resiliency.

POSTER 16**COLLEGE STUDENTS' RATINGS OF ACCEPTABILITY OF ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PEERS WITH DISABILITIES**

ASHTON D TRICE, EDD, HUNTER W. GREER, NICHOLAS CURTIS, EDS (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Students with disabilities fail to seek accommodations in part because they believe their peers do not find them fair. Two-hundred-forty-five second semester University freshmen rated the acceptability of 10 accommodations for five disabilities (depression, ADHD, LD, TBI, and ASD) and a control "struggling student" condition. Accommodations for depression and LD were not positively endorsed, nor were, across disabilities, curricular, housing, or deadline modifications. The study was substantially replicated at a community college.

POSTER 17**FOR WHAT DO THEY STAND? EXAMINING VALUE PRIORITIES IN FIRST YEAR UNDERGRADUATES**

ANDREA ALLYN GREEN, MARY KATHERINE DUNCAN, JENNIFER JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Over 1400 first-year undergraduates participated in a GoodWork™-inspired Freshman Orientation during which they engaged in several self-reflective exercises. They assessed their value priorities through a survey based on Schwartz's (1994) model of universal human values. Descriptive analyses showed that the Class of 2017's signature values were achievement, self-direction, and security. Similarities and differences across demographics were examined to assess areas of alignment and misalignment among first-year students. Implications for first-year high-impact practices will be discussed.

POSTER 18**UNDERSTANDING UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' PRE-EXISTING VIEWS OF GOODWORK ACROSS TWO CAMPUSES**

NICHOLAS T. ROSS, JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON, MARY

KATHERINE DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), JUDITH LARKIN, HARVEY PINES (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

We explored students' pre-existing views of GoodWork and what it means to do excellent (high quality), ethical (socially responsible), and engaged (personally meaningful) academic work as undergraduate students. Samples from two undergraduate institutions were obtained and compared -- 128 students from Canisius College and 111 students from Bloomsburg University. Regardless of class standing or age most students had similar conceptualizations of the meaning of excellence, ethics, and engagement. The findings will inform future GoodWork programming.

POSTER 19**PSYCHOLOGY CURRICULA: A REDESIGN TO SUPPORT A HEALTH STUDIES MAJOR**

GREGORY HALL, EDD, HELEN MELDRUM, EDD (BENTLEY UNIVERSITY)

Psychology Curricula: A Redesign to Support a Health Studies Major

This session describes revisions to the psychology curricula undertaken at Bentley University. Growth in degree offerings in Health Sciences and Industry prompted a comprehensive review leading to recommended changes which were ultimately endorsed by department faculty, all curriculum committees and a full-faculty vote. Our revised coursework empowers students to assume leadership roles and contribute to an ongoing effort to solve the many dilemmas within the healthcare delivery systems in the United States and abroad.

POSTER 20**CONSTANTLY CONNECTED: PREDICTORS OF PROBLEM CELL PHONE USE**

MELANIE S. ENGLISH, CHRISTOPHER P. TERRY (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

This study identified factors associated with problem cell phone use among a college student sample. Multiple regression analysis indicated that four variables were positively associated with problem cell phone use, including texting rates, texting while studying, general media multitasking, and the size of one's conversational network. Mindfulness—the ability to focus one's attention on the present moment in a nonjudgmental manner—was negatively associated with problem cell phone use.

POSTER 21**PREDICTORS OF STUDENTS' BENEFIT FROM EXTENDED TIME TESTING ACCOMMODATIONS**

DANIEL MORIARITY, BENJAMIN J. LOVETT, ANNE L. BIZUB (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

College students with learning disabilities and related disorders are frequently allowed extra time in completing exams. In this

study, 26 college students with either a learning disability, ADHD, or both completed a battery of cognitive tasks as well as a reading comprehension test designed to simulate a typical high-stakes test. Working memory scores predicted benefit from extended time accommodations on the reading comprehension test, whereas other cognitive scores (including processing speed) did not.

POSTER 22

CHILD REACTIONS TO THE DEATH OF A CLOSE FAMILY MEMBER

CARLA M. CRUZ, IRENE M. OREJUDOS, EBONI C. CHUNG-DAVIS, JULIANN I. KING, SCYATTA A. WALLACE (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study described child reactions to the death of a close family member. Seven focus groups were conducted with parents and teens who have experienced the death of a loved one, as well as service providers. Results indicated the most common reactions included: sadness, depression, anger, belligerence, and throwing temperamental fits. These findings reflect the needs of bereaved youth and may be beneficial to informing bereavement services.

POSTER 23

EFFECTS OF REQUIRED PARTICIPATION

CHRISTOFER MICHAEL KESSLER (MERCYHURST UNIVERSITY)

This study is meant to look at requiring participation in the classroom and the negative effects that can occur. Students were assigned to groups, underwent a lecture, filled out questionnaires on satisfaction, and completed a quiz on the concepts learned. The required participation group yielded no significant satisfaction differences, minimal participation, and little grade fluctuations. This implies that requiring participation does not have the negative connotation as implied, however makes no difference in learned content.

POSTER 24

GENDER AND PERCEIVED STRESS IN COMMUTER COLLEGE FRESHMEN

DALIA GEFEN (IONA COLLEGE)

This study examined the unique stressors and stress levels experienced by male (N= 57) and female (N = 110) commuter college freshmen. Participants were recruited from their college psychology departments and completed an online survey. Academic and interpersonal stressors were more frequently endorsed by females who also experienced higher levels of stress than males. Financial stressors were more frequently endorsed by males. Findings have important implications for counselors who work with commuter college freshmen.

POSTER 25

POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY: DOES WORK/LIFE SATISFACTION LEAD TO GOOD GRADES?

JOSEPH LIGATO, CASSANDRA BRUCE, BLAINE SHRUM, MELISSA PATTERSON, SONYA DOMARACKI (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated personality scales associated with Work/Life Satisfaction as well as a Leadership scale and their relationship with College GPA. An unexpected result was that Capacity for Love correlated with College GPA with a value of $r=.277$, $p<.001$. Numerous other traits were also associated with College GPA to a lesser extent such as Hope, Gratitude, Zest, Curiosity and Leadership. The importance of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 26

GETTING CONSUMERS TO OPEN THEIR WALLETS: HOW DIFFERENT COLORED ADVERTISEMENTS IMPACT CONSUMERS

ETHAN OSBORN, ELIZABETH BELL, COURTNEY WALLS, EMILY GOODCHILD, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Undergraduate students were exposed to either a series of bright advertisements or dull advertisements and were subsequently assessed on their mood and attitudes toward the advertisement. Those exposed to the dull condition were significantly more likely to purchase the product than those in the bright condition. A non-significant trend indicated the warm colored ads made participants more inclined to purchase the product than the cool colored ads.

POSTER 27

DEVELOPING A CHILDREN'S LIBRARY FOR EXPLORING CHARACTER STRENGTHS OF CHILDREN IN GRADES K-4

AMANDA ROSE LEAMAN, MARY KATHERINE DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This poster describes the development of a classroom or home library devoted to providing opportunities for school-aged children to reflect upon their character strengths and virtues (Peterson & Seligman, 2004). Children's librarians across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania provided recommendations for picture books pertaining to the virtues of Wisdom, Justice, Temperance, Courage, Humanity, and Transcendence. Analyses yielded a list of recommended books whose main characters exemplified each of the virtues and corresponding character strengths.

POSTER 28

RELATIONS BETWEEN SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL BELIEFS AND MOTIVATION TO IMPLEMENT A PRESCHOOL INTERVENTION

SHAUNA TOMINEY, ELISABETH O'BRYON, SUSAN RIVERS, MARC BRACKETT (YALE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationship between early childhood educators' attitudes toward social and emotional learning and their motivation to implement an early childhood program focused on promoting social and emotional skills for children and adults. Results revealed that school administrators and a school climate

that are supportive of social and emotional learning relate to higher levels of motivation to implement the program. Implications for intervention readiness and implementation will be discussed.

POSTER 29

SUPERVISOR TRUST MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP AND EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT

NICOLE FRANCES CAMPANA (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), CHELSEA ENGLISH, VIRGINIA PITTS, ALEXANDRA TOMS (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The current research serves to examine supervisor trust as a mediator of the relationship between authentic leadership and employee engagement. The study utilized archival survey data provided to Southeastern U.S. businesses three different times; a total of 43 people completed all surveys. The regression showed authentic leadership, employee engagement and supervisor trust were all significantly positively correlated. In the mediation supervisor trust mediated the relationship between authentic leadership and employee engagement which increases organizational productivity.

POSTER 30

TEAM FEEDBACK INTERVENTION: SELF-TEAM PERCEPTION GAPS FROM TEAM-DESIGNED BEHAVIOR-BASED SCALES

ROBERT T. BRILL, LOGAN STANO, FERNANDO CIFUENTES (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

A college men's soccer team developed behaviorally-based anchored rating scales, and then provided self and team member ratings on each dimension. Each player received feedback on team average ratings about them relative to self-ratings. Player perceptions were assessed prior to scale development, prior to ratings, and after feedback was received. Results indicate that perceptions of potential and current ability changed in opposite directions suggesting a simultaneous improvement in motivation and reality check on potential.

POSTER 31

MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: HELPING OFFICERS AND PAROLEES/PROBATIONERS ACHIEVE BETTER SUPERVISION OUTCOMES

ELIZABETH QUINN, JENNIFER GUZZARDI (MARIST COLLEGE)

Motivational Interviewing (Miller, 1983) has been found "to strengthen a person's own motivation and commitment to change" (Miller & Rollnick, 2012, p.14). Probation and Parole Officers in Philadelphia were surveyed to assess the extent to which they used MI techniques in their supervision of probationers/parolees. Results indicated those who had been trained in effective communication utilized MI techniques more often and had better supervision outcomes. Findings point to the

importance of training officers in Motivational Interviewing.

POSTER 32

THE NEW G.I. JANE: PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES IN FEMALE REACTIVITY TO STRESSFUL IMAGES

KATIE ELIZABETH DESPEAUX (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Fifty-six female college students completed three measures (Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire, the Stress Arousal Checklist, Mood Thermometers) and took their own heart rates before and after watching either a muted violent or non-violent video. While both groups increased in emotionality after viewing the video, the violent video group reported significantly higher stress scores than the non-violent video group. Further, those higher in neuroticism reacted more emotionally to the video than those low in neuroticism.

POSTER 33

CHALLENGES FOR ADAPTATION TO MOTION SICKNESS

FREDERICK BONATO (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), ANDREA BUBKA, SHANNON DANIELS, KAYLA HANLEY (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

It is well known that adaptation to conditions that cause motion sickness and its variants (e.g. space motion sickness, simulator sickness) occur, but finding ways to systematically 'desensitize' individuals to nauseogenic stimuli has been a challenge. Results obtained by our group and others suggest that sometimes adaptation can be rapid and both statistically and clinically significant. A main goal however is to transfer adaptation benefits from one environment (e.g. lab) to another (e.g. spacecraft, aircraft).

POSTER 34

STACKED NEURAL NETWORK: A NEW MODEL USING THE MODEL OF HIERARCHICAL COMPLEXITY

SHULING CHEN, SHULING JULIE CHEN (DARE INSTITUTE), MICHEAL LAMPORT COMMONS (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

A stacked neural network consists of n ($n \geq 3$) stacked neural networks. Unlike the traditional neural networks, it carries out training and feedback sequentially from the output of each layer to all the former layers in the stack. The Model of Hierarchical Complexity (MHC) is used to generate and predict the number of intermediate layers in a stacked neural network. This can be useful in allowing computers to mimic higher order human cognitive processes.

POSTER 35

DO PARENTING STYLES AFFECT THE SELF-ESTEEM OF INDIVIDUALS?

VANESSA E PHILBERT, BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, VANESSA PHILBERT, LORA KASSELMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of guardian's parenting style and childhood experiences on an individual's self-esteem. Two Chi Square analyses were performed and a trend and a significant result were found when comparing the relationship between parenting style, self-esteem and ACE ($p = .087$ and $p < .0001$, respectively). In conclusion, authoritarian parenting style is associated with decreased self-esteem in adulthood.

POSTER 36

AN EXAMINATION OF HOSPITAL PROGRAMS AIMED AT IMPROVING CHILDREN'S PSYCHO-SOCIAL WELL-BEING.

EMILY SAMUEL (YALE UNIVERSITY), SHAUNA TOMINEY, STEVEN SOUTHWICK, LINDA MAYES (YALE UNIVERSITY)

The present study provides an overview of research on programs promoting positive psychosocial outcomes for children in hospitals. Research on Child Life and volunteer programs was surveyed to gain an understanding of outcomes associated with these programs. Findings highlight psychosocial impacts of programs on pediatric patients (e.g., increased happiness, decreased anxiety) although the extent of impact varied in degree. These results are expected to inform the development of future measures for use in hospital settings.

POSTER 37

EFFICACY OF TDCS FOR TREATING MEMORY AND DEPRESSION IN PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY

ANDREW M. BRYANT, ASHLIE JEFFERSON (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), ANLI LIU (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY COMPREHENSIVE EPILEPSY CENTER)

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate whether serial sessions of transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) can induce improvements in working memory function, depressive symptoms, and quality of life in patients with well-controlled temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE). **RESULTS:** We found a significant difference in Beck Depression Inventory and Neurological Disorders Depression Inventory for Epilepsy scores for subjects randomized to receive real tDCS. There was no significant change in performance on verbal or visuospatial working memory tasks.

POSTER 38

BE A LEADER, KNOW THYSELF: LEADERSHIP EMERGENCE AND EMOTIONAL QUOTIENT

CHRISTOPHER MOYLAN, CARA MURRAY, DEAN MARRO, ELIZABETH MISKIEL, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Seventy-four college students, aged 17 to 22, participated in this study on leadership emergence and emotional quotient (EQ). Participants completed the Bar-On EQ and were divided into small groups to perform a group problem solving task under stressed or unstressed conditions. Results revealed that participants with a higher intrapersonal EQ were perceived as leaders by peers in their group regardless of testing condition.

POSTER 39

A QUALITATIVE EVALUATION OF AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE STUDENT-ATHLETE ACADEMIC SUPPORT PROGRAM

DIANA GUGINO, DAVID A. SMITH, JENNA K. BLUJUS, RENÉE M. CLOUTIER, JESSICA L. DECKER, ERICA C. DUBOW, JILLIAN K. R. DYE, LYDIA L. EISENBRANDT, CELINA R. FURMAN, KATHRYN A. GLYNN, SCOTT B. LEWIS, AMY L. SMITH (THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT POTSDAM)

The current study assessed the Student-Athlete Academic Support Program (SAASP) at the State University of New York at Potsdam, a NCAA Division III, a liberal arts college in northern New York. Data were collected from twenty-seven undergraduate student-athletes (SAs), six coaches, and twenty-two academic coordinators (ACs). One-on-one qualitative interviews were conducted with participants who volunteered to take part in the study. The researchers hypothesized that a high level of communication between these three groups of participants would result in more academic encouragement and higher academic achievement in SAs.

POSTER 40

COMPARISON OF WORKING STUDENT'S AND WORKING ADULTS' WORK LIFE ORIENTATION

ROBERT DELPRINO, CHRISTOPHER MILLER (SUNY BUFFALO STATE)

This study examines if work and family orientation (spillover, segmentation, and compensation) can be measured. Comparisons of work and family orientation, work and family conflict, as well as job, family and life satisfaction are made between working students and full time employees. Measurement of orientation was more successful with full time employees than with working students. Results indicate that the added dimension of pursuing higher education may influence work family orientation measurement and perceived satisfaction.

POSTER 41

STRESS-INDUCED EATING IN CHILDREN: ARE ADULT MODELS ACCURATE AND APPROPRIATE?

CHRISTINE A MCBRIDE, COURTNEY LYNN, ELIZABETH STOREY, NATALIE FRAIZE, TABITHA BALL (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

To determine the effects of stress on children's eating, children participated in a stressor and control condition after which food was made available. We hypothesized, based on the literature from adult samples, that emotional and restrained eaters would eat more than non-emotional and unrestrained eaters when placed under stress. However, children ate the most in the control condition and type of eater (restrained or emotional) did not impact the amount eaten under stress.

POSTER 42

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF MOBILE HEART RATE APPLICATIONS

JESSICA LEVINNESS, AETHLYN PETERKIN, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

Mobile heart rate (BPM) applications offer an easy alternative to traditional measures of stress, but their reliability and validity remain untested. This study examined the reliability and validity of one mobile app. In Study 1, on 3 repeated occasions, students measured their BPM on the mobile app. In Study 2, students measured their BPM and completed one of two assessments on anxiety. Results suggested that the application was reliable. Results on validity were mixed.

POSTER 43

STUDENT SCULPTING EXPERIENCE

KATIE TROPIANO, CORWIN SENKO (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT NEW PALTZ)

Achievement goal theorists are debating how to define performance goals: as strivings to outperform peers versus to appear talented. This study compared the effects of the two. Though correlated with one another, the two goals showed different relationships with other variables. Additionally, the reasons for pursuing a competitive goal influenced its effects: it promoted more negative outcomes, akin to the appearance goal, when pursued for extrinsic reasons (e.g., rewards) instead of intrinsic reasons (e.g., enjoyment).

POSTER 44

EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AS A MEDIATOR OF ABUSIVE SUPERVISION AND AFFECTIVE COMMITMENT

EDWARD DEMA III, VIRGINIA PITTS (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this research was to investigate the relationship between abusive supervision and affective commitment, while using employee engagement as a mediator. The results of this study showed that abusive supervision was negatively correlated with both employee engagement and affective commitment. The results also showed that employee engagement was marginally effective in mediating the relationship between abusive supervision and affective commitment. This is important due to it having real world applications for many companies.

POSTER 45

COLLEGE STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF HEALTH STATUS: THE ROLE OF GENDER AND ETHNICITY

JASON H. EDWARDS, AUDREY CROCKETT, JULIA MILLER, R.N., MARY TOLA, C.R.N.P. (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine whether college students' (N = 489) gender and ethnicity were related to their knowledge about their health status. Women tended to be more accurate than men about their blood pressure and body weight. Black and White participants were similarly accurate about health status. Overall, healthy participants were more accurate than clinical range participants about their body weight, blood pressure, total cholesterol, and blood glucose.

POSTER 46

YOUTH JAM: INCREASING MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS IN ADOLESCENTS

ROBERT C. BUTLER (KING'S COLLEGE), SARAH COUCH, LMSW (YOUTH POWER), MELINA SALVADOR (CENTER FOR RURAL AND COMMUNITY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH)

In response to several suicides, a group of adolescents formulated a program called Youth Jam, an entertaining event designed to educate youth. Research suggests that education related to substance abuse, mental health, and suicidality decreases problems in these areas (King, Strunk, & Sorter, 2011). This study supports that participants of Youth Jam report increased confidence when responding to these issues in themselves or a friend. Limitations and implications are further addressed.

POSTER 47

WORKPLACE INCIVILITY AND COPING: THE NEUROTIC VS. THE CONSCIENTIOUS

MICHAEL J CORCORAN, IN PSYCHOLOGY, IN I/O PSYCHOLOGY (IN PROGRESS), BRYAN BANKES, IN PSYCHOLOGY (IN PROGRESS), BETHANY NAPIER, IN PSYCHOLOGY (IN PROGRESS), JENNIFER BUNK (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Abstract

We provided participants with hypothetical acts of incivility and explored relationships between personality and coping styles. K-means clustering analyses yielded profiles of individuals that revealed that the gender composition of the incivility actor-target dyad plays a role in coping responses. We also found that, regardless of gender, neurotic individuals tended to endorse self-blame and avoidant coping responses. Lastly, some females did not endorse any coping strategy, suggesting that some do not react strongly to incivility.

Keywords: incivility, gender, conscientiousness, neuroticism, coping

POSTER 48

SELF-CONTROL AND PERSONALITY CONTRIBUTIONS TO AGGRESSIVE DRIVING

WILLIAM ROGERS (MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGE), PETER CASSINO (FISCHER COLLEGE)

The relationship between BIS/BAS, socialized self-control and aggressive driving was examined. We hypothesized independent BIS/BAS and socialized self-control effects along with a mediation effect on aggressive driving. A demographically diverse sample of 226 participants completed our questionnaire packet in an online survey mode. The BIS/BAS scales predicted aggressive driving only if self-control was absent. Only poor temper control predicted aggressive driving. No mediation effect was found. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 49

BEYOND THE IVORY TOWER: CHALLENGES TO RACIAL DIVERSITY IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY

MARIA R. LEMMO, ELIZABETH JACOBS, JEFFREY S. BARTEL (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

This study used community-based focus group research methodology to explore challenges to diversity in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Results indicated that sociocultural variables (e.g., socioeconomic status) and individual variables (age, ethnicity) were associated with differences in the perceptions and experiences of diversity. Whereas there was very little within-group variability in minority groups, there was substantial variability in responses given by non-minorities. Results are discussed in terms of the importance of welcoming diversity for public health.

POSTER 50

THE PERSONAL TOUCH: VERBAL DELIVERY MAY IMPROVE PERCEPTIONS OF RESEARCH PARTICIPATION

FRAN BARTH, ED, ELIZABETH SPIEVAK (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Student subject pool participants were assigned to one of four debriefing conditions (basic written, basic verbal, elaborate written, elaborate verbal) and completed the Reactions to Research Participation Questionnaire. All groups reported that their research experience was worthwhile. There was a main effect for delivery (verbal or written) in that those who received the verbal debriefing reported more positive attitudes about their experience. Those who received the elaborate verbal debriefing responded most favorably.

POSTER 51

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS AND LEVELS OF SATISFACTION ABOUT ACADEMIC ADVISING

ROBERT MICHAUD, NINA B. EDULJEE (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF MAINE)

This preliminary study examined perceptions about academic advising with undergraduate college students. A total of 396 students completed surveys that examined reasons for academic advising, perceptions of academic advising, as well as level of satisfaction with academic advising. The results indicated that 91.2% of the students meet with their academic advisor to register for classes. Students indicated that overall their advisor respected their opinions and feelings, while providing a caring and open atmosphere.

POSTER 52

UNDERSTANDING FACTORS INFLUENCING RETENTION OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS AT HBCUS: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

GWENDOLYN N. SCOTT-JONES, MSW, PSYD., PADMINI BANERJEE, PHD., SALIAH HUGHSON, NICOLE ROMNEY (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

Graduation is often considered a key measure of college student success; in studying factors influencing retention of African-American students at HBCUs, the literature review indicates a lower likelihood of graduation compared to other minorities, as well as gender differences, with women being more likely to graduate than men. Findings from a recent survey of students carried out at an HBCU on the east coast are presented in relation to factors predicting retention and successful graduation.

POSTER 53

WORKPLACE INCIVILITY AND SATISFACTION: BIG 5 AND LOCUS OF CONTROL AS MODERATORS

TED BROWN, CAITLIN COLLINS, CHRISTIE ZONETTI, JENNIFER BUNK (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Our purpose was to investigate the moderating effects of the Big 5 personality traits and locus of control in explaining the relationship between workplace incivility and job satisfaction. We found a significant three-way interaction between incivility, agreeableness, and locus of control in predicting supervisor satisfaction. Our results suggest that individuals with high agreeableness and high locus of control may be more resilient to incivility and/or they may interpret these experiences as less bothersome.

POSTER 54

SHELTER DATA SUPPORT THE BLACK DOG SYNDROME

DEBRA VREDENBURG-RUDY, DEAN FISCHER, DANIEL ALBOHN, DONTE PEEKS (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

The Black Dog Syndrome suggests that black-coated dogs in shelters are at a disadvantage for adoption because of their coat color. It is believed that black dogs are frequently passed over for adoption in favor of their light-coated counterparts, however, little sound scientific data supports the claim. The purpose of our study was to investigate the average length of stay in a shelter and whether black dogs are at greater risk for euthanasia than non-black dogs. We archived the adoption records of dogs boarded in a local animal shelter in 2012. We found that, indeed, black- or primarily-black coated dogs stayed significantly longer in the shelter until they were adopted than non-black coated dogs. Results support the Black Dog Syndrome.

POSTER 55

PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT IN COLLEGE FOOTBALL

DIANE D. BROCKMAN, GREGORY CAPOZZA, CAITLYN GARY (DICKINSON 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 the correct percentage of times the linebacker positioned himself to cover a specified area on the field during a pass or from the line of scrimmage during a run and

the percentage of times that the linebackers correctly "blitzed". Previous research on behavioral interventions in collegiate football showed improvement on correct routes run and blocking behavior (Ward, Smith, & Sharpe, 1997; Ward & Carnes, 2002). An A-B design was used across the two behaviors with clear improvement in the percentage correct behaviors and an improvement of the variability of the behaviors

POSTER 56

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT IN FIRST YEAR STUDENTS

MARYANN BUSH, KLAUDIA ZOTO (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

First year adjustment to college has been shown to improve retention and provide for a more successful college experience (Gerdes & Mallinckrodt, 1994). In an extension of a previous study (Bush & Fangio, 2012) this study investigated the impact of positive reframing as an additional factor in the prediction of college adjustment. The model produced an adjusted R² of .81 (F=14.17, p<.001).

POSTER 57

SELF-REGULATION AND POOR PRESCHOOL AGED-CHILDREN: DO QUALITY CLASSROOMS MATTER?

EMILY A. A. DOW, ELEANOR LUKEN (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANDRES GUTIERREZ (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ROSEANNE L. FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The ability to self-regulate is an important skill for young children to have upon entering school. The current project identifies the relationship between the classroom environment and the development of self-regulation in pre-school age children attending Head Start. Additionally, the project compares low income pre-school children with consistent access to housing with those without consistent access to housing. Understanding the relationship between self-regulation and classroom quality can provide insight to the broad relationship between environments and child development.

POSTER 58

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER: LONGEVITY INFORMATION ENCOURAGES RECYCLING BEHAVIOR

MARTHA A. TRIANO, DOMINIC P. ANDREWS, JESSICA M. NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

A study was conducted to investigate the influence of longevity information on behavior. Participants were assigned to three conditions: a well-established recycling program, a newly established recycling program, and a control condition. Subjects in the well-established condition recycled a water bottle more frequently (80.0%) than those in the new (53.3%) and the control (65.4%) conditions. These statistically significant results support the hypothesis that time in existence of a program would influence a related behavior.

POSTER 59

RELATIVELY SATISFIED: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF EXTRAVERSION IN UNDERSTANDING WORKPLACE INCIVILITY

SPENCER VARADI, MOSHUMI GODBOLE, SARAH TIPTON, JENNIFER BUNK (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the moderating effect of extraversion in explaining the relationship between cognitive appraisals of workplace incivility experiences (i.e., goal relevance) and general job satisfaction. This relationship was positive for extroverts, but slightly negative for introverts. Extraverts' positive reactions may be due to their increased satisfaction and/or commitment. Conversely, introverts may attach more negative valence to their experiences of incivility.

POSTER 60

APPEARANCE, BACKLASH, AND THE GLASS CEILING

SANDRA OSBORN, LORA KASSELMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined objectification of a woman's appearance. The research evaluated whether backlash toward women could be replicated based on a woman's appearance alone. Participants were randomly chosen to view one of three photos of businesswomen and asked to rate competency and likeability based on appearance. Backlash occurred only for the woman that was most agentic, suggesting that businesswomen who look more masculine are not seen as more likeable than businesswomen who appear feminine.

POSTER 61

THE EFFECTS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES ON NATURE RELATEDNESS AND BIOPHILIA.

ELIZABETH MARIE GREGGS, ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, JOSEPH WISTER (CHATHAM UNIVERSITY)

One hundred thirteen participants were recruited to complete surveys relating childhood experiences with nature to attitudes toward the environment using the nature relatedness (NR) and biophilia (BIO) scales. Results indicated that the participants had significant positive attitude toward nature. There was also a positive correlation between childhood experiences and NR-experiences and biophilia but not NR-self or NR-perspective. The relationship between childhood experience and pro-environmental attitudes and behavior will be discussed.

POSTER 62

APPLICANT CONTRAST: HOW THE ORDER OF RESUME EVALUATIONS CAN AFFECT CANDIDATE RATINGS

DANIEL NEBLOCK, DEBRA ZELLNER, VERONICA SCHNEIDER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

The judgment of stimuli can be influenced by the quality of the preceding stimuli. Four elementary school teacher resumes (two good and two bad) were presented with the two good followed by

two bad, or vice versa. Participants were asked to rate applicant's qualification and the likelihood that they would hire them. Participants were more likely to hire a good applicant after seeing bad applicants than when seeing good applicant first.

POSTER 63

PERCEIVED COLLEGE WEIGHT DISCRIMINATION'S RELATIONSHIP TO STUDENT SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND ADJUSTMENT

SAYEEDUL ISLAM (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE), VAHE PERMZADIAN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK-UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY), ROWNAK CHOUDHURY (NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown a relationship between perceived weight discrimination, organizational commitment, organizational citizenship behaviors and turnover intentions in the workplace (Roehling, 1999; Randle, 2012). However, very little work has been done on the effects of perceived weight discrimination on adjustment in the college/university campus setting. 128 undergraduate students from a public northeastern university participated in an online survey assessing perceived weight discrimination, college adjustment, personality, social self-efficacy, general self-efficacy, self-esteem and intention to leave college. Strong correlations were found between perceived weight discrimination and college social adjustment ($r=-.235$, $p<.001$), academic integration ($r=-.235$, $p<.008$), and institutional commitment ($r=-.221$, $p<.021$).

POSTER 64

THERAPEUTIC YOGA AS A TREATMENT OPTION FOR SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

TARA L ELLIOT (CURRENT CANDIDATE) (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of the research is to support the use of therapeutic yoga as a treatment option for survivors of domestic violence. A systematic review of the literature shows positive outcomes for therapeutic yoga in regards to issues experienced DV survivors such as PTSD, anxiety, depression, and subjective well-being. Studies for insomnia and sleep disorders did not show statistical significance, and will also be discussed, as well as direction for future research.

POSTER 65

PSYCHOLOGICAL PATHWAYS LINKING PERSONALITY TO PROBLEMS OF PHYSICAL HEALTH

JEREMY ENGELBERG (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), DAVID BOULIFARD (INDIANA UNIVERSITY BLOOMINGTON), RICHARD CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Personality has long been implicated in physical health. Attributes of interest include optimism and trait anger. Despite many studies and reported associations, little is known about underlying explanatory processes. We examined associations linking dispositional optimism and trait anger to potential psychological mediators of health outcomes in 576 heart surgery patients. Results indicated significant relationships of moderate

size between one or both of these traits and efficacy and outcome expectations, coping, and social support.

POSTER 66

PREDICTORS OF MENTAL HEALTH COURT PROGRAM COMPLIANCE AND RE-ARREST

WARREN REICH, SARAH PICARD-FRITSCH (CENTER FOR COURT INNOVATION)

Mental health court data were tracked for 855 participants. Jail sanctions were more likely for younger participants, those with prior arrest record, and arraigned on property or drug charges. Program failure was more likely for those with a prior prison sentence, dual diagnosis, and not arraigned on a felony charge. Re-arrest was more likely for younger participants, those with a prior arrest record, co-occurring substance use, and those not arraigned on a violent felony charge.

POSTER 67

SELF-PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS SCHOOL AS PREDICTORS OF RISKY HEALTH BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS

ELIZABETH DOUGHERTY, IN PSYCHOLOGY (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), NANCY DORR, RICHARD PULICE (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), BRIDGETTE PLUMMER, JESSICA LOPEZ (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examined the interplay between self-perception, feelings towards school, and health-risk behaviors using an adolescent student sample from a rural area. One hundred fifty 9th graders completed self-report measures of all constructs. Results showed scholastic competence was inversely related to the use of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and prescription painkillers, whereas global self-worth was inversely related to use of painkillers and alcohol use. Attitudes toward school were negatively related to tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use.

POSTER 68

TESTING THE GENERALIZABILITY OF THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY SELF-DEFINITION MODEL TO HEALTHY EATING

TIFFANY CHANG, DEBORAH KENDZIERSKI, TAMIRES MICHIDA (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated whether Kendzierski and Morganstein's (2009) self-definition model generalizes to the domain of healthy eating, and whether self-prototype match (SPM; the extent to which you see yourself as similar to the typical person who does an activity) increases the predictability of healthy eater self-definition. Perceived commitment and SPM, but not perceived ability, significantly predicted healthy eater self-definition. Mixed results were found for the model's generalizability, but SPM appears to be a useful addition.

POSTER 69

SHAME, SELF-DECEPTION AND THE BATTERER

ANGELA M. CROSSMAN, CHITRA RAGHAVAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE-CUNY), JENNIFER LOVELAND (JOHN JAY COLLEGE & CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

Intimate partner violence (IPV) represents a critical national health problem, particularly due to its chronicity and resistance to treatment. The current study examines the role of shame and self-deception in perceptions of their aggressive behavior among male batterers. Results indicate that denial, justification and minimization are frequently present. Although shame is not supported as a mechanism driving perceptions, self-deception may play a role in men's denial and lack of acknowledgment of their violent behavior.

POSTER 70

IS COUNSELOR RECOVERY STATUS BENEFICIAL IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT?

R. BARONI, D. BOYD, A. CHRISTMANN, E. HUTZ, C. M. CARPENEDO, A. C. BROOKS, A. LAUDET, K. C. KIRBY (TREATMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE)

Client satisfaction with addiction treatment has been associated with improved treatment outcomes. We examined the relationship between counselor recovery status and self-reported client satisfaction and substance use within a randomized trial of counseling techniques. Clients of counselors in recovery were 80% more likely to be very satisfied with 12 Step specific topic delivery (OR=1.80, p=.037) compared to clients of counselors not in recovery. There were no differences in substance use attributable to counselor recovery status.

POSTER 71

FACTORS INFLUENCING SERVICEMEMBERS' AND VETERANS' RECOMMENDATION OF MILITARY SERVICE TO OTHERS

CHAUNCY BRINTON, JENNIFER TAYLOR (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Using the results of the 2013 Annual Military Family Lifestyle Survey (N = 5,125), this study applies the service marketing concept, net promoter score (An approach used to gauge the loyalty of an organization's customer relationships; Reichald, 2003) in the public sector and investigates the factors that predict the recommendation of military service by servicemembers (active duty and veterans) and their spouses. Results indicate that the majority of servicemembers and their spouses do not recommend military service to a child or another young person they know. Variation among rank, branch of service, and family size are discussed. Antecedent variables such as confidence level in benefits, deployment frequency and duration, general and personal financial stress, satisfaction with services and satisfaction with pay and benefits are evaluated. Results are discussed drawing upon Bronfenbrenners Ecological Systems Theory and Behavioral Economics Theory.

POSTER 72

STUDENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS PREDICTS ALCOHOL AND DRUG PATTERNS

FARAH JOHNSON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

In this research, living arrangement and employment while attending college was studied in relation to these factors' effects on substance use. Participants gave responses about living arrangements, employment, and substance use in a self-report survey. Results suggested a work environment influences substance use. Those who did not work drank most and those who worked in a bar/restaurant setting most frequently experimented with "Molly".

POSTER 73

FIVE MINUTES OF IN-CLASS EXERCISE AND STUDENT LEVELS OF ENERGY, EMOTIONS AND ACADEMIC ATTITUDE

ALENA REHINEVICH (UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT(SENIOR)), MARIANNE FALLON, JASON F. SIKORSKI (ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY)

The present study examined the effect of incorporating 5 minutes of in-class low-to-moderate exercise on undergraduates' energy level, mood, and achievement emotions. Students who received the exercise intervention reported short-term increases in level of energy and positive mood and longer-term decreases in boredom. Thus, incorporating short bursts of physical activity into college classrooms may facilitate student learning by moderating energy level, positive mood, and certain achievement emotions.

POSTER 74

WHY THE HARSH TREATMENT? DESERVINGNESS BELIEFS IN THE INTERROGATION ROOM

ELIZABETH CAMERON WADE, ANISA AULL, ISADORA RUYTER-HARCOURT (BARNARD COLLEGE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), LUCY SHAPIRO (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES), TALIA SEHAYIK (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), LISA LEVENSON, KIMBERLY EUGEN HONG, LARRY HEUER (BARNARD COLLEGE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

A 2 (suspect vs interrogator) x 2 (moral infraction: high vs low) design tests a deservingness model of procedural justice. Interrogators, and suspects induced to cheat on a logic test, heard an accusation of cheating that minimized or maximized the moral seriousness of the infraction. The respectfulness of interrogator tactics was coded, and rated by both participants to test the deservingness hypothesis that harsher tactics (procedures) would be employed under high moral infraction.

POSTER 75

UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY TEACHING ASSISTANTS: A NEW PEDAGOGICAL APPROACH

SHIRA M. LUPKIN, HANNAH KIM, ALEX REALE, CHRISTINA SALERNO, REINA SEKIGUCHI (BARNARD COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

A seminar of current or future Psychology Teaching Assistants examined the TA role, a rare one for undergraduates. Assisting in courses with peers and friends and faced with unusual pressures, the TAs dealt with "hot moment" challenges, ethical issues, building community, and understanding their students. Using an active learning model, the undergraduates engaged in case analyses, journal writing, observations, research, and role playing to develop strategies to enhance mastery learning among their students.

POSTER 76

THE EFFECTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL NEED SUPPORT ON CHILDREN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL RECALL

ANGELA SANTEE, KELSI MORGAN, ANJAN BISWAS, VICTORIA CHIANG, MICHELLE MCCAULEY (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between psychological need support and children's autobiographical recall performance. Children attended an event and were interviewed eight weeks later using one of two interview protocols. Tapes of the interviews were coded for support of Self-Determination Theory's three basic psychological needs--autonomy, competence, and relatedness. Results supported the hypothesis that psychological need support would be a significant predictor of children's recall performance beyond interview type.

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Invited Speaker

Terrace

TAKING A VISION AND MAKING IT HAPPEN: REFLECTIONS ON EFFECTIVE PSI CHI LEADERSHIP PRACTICES

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS O'BRIEN (PSI CHI EASTERN VP AND TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

NATASHA SEGOOL (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), ELIZABETH-LEIGH BRADLEY (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), JESSE SECKEL-CERROTTI (PSI CHI CO-PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), REED HAIGHT (PSI CHI CO-PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), MELISSA KENNEY (PSI CHI, UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), CASSANDRA EKELMAN (PSI CHI, UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), JANELLE COORE (PSI CHI, UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), KATIE DYDYN (PSI CHI, UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), AMANDA LIMAURO (PSI CHI, UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), CLAIRE CAPOZZI (PSI CHI, UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

The University of Hartford's Psi Chi Chapter will share a campus wide activity they led at their institution, an anti-bullying program. Participants will learn how to plan and implement an anti-bullying program on their own campuses. Panelists will share how they tackled the fundraising and logistical challenges of sponsoring a large event and successfully

brought major speakers and events to campus.

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Event

Beacon Hill

EPAGS WORKSHOP: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HORROR MOVIES

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: ALANA JORGENSEN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HORROR MOVIES

ALANA JORGENSEN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), ASHLEY WALSH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), JONAS PRIDA (COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH)

Horror movies are a strange thing in that they horrify us and yet we love them. What is it about these stories and creepy characters that has us hooked? This event will explore the psychology behind these stories and how they draw us in. Come for a discussion of what makes us both love and fear this unique genre of film and for a showdown between some of horror's best known monsters.

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper

White Hill

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING AND MEMORY IN CHILDREN AND INFANT RODENTS

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: TANIA ROTH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING AND MEMORY IN CHILDREN AND INFANT RODENTS

Learning and memory are fundamentally different across development. This symposium reviews differences in the developmental neurobiology of learning and memory using both human and rodent research. One concept that unifies these talks is that early life learning is not an immature version of adult learning but is based on the ecological needs of the organism at each stage of development. For example, learning can show both enhanced acquisition as well as constraints compared to the adult but also both enhanced forgetting (infantile amnesia) and enhanced retention (attachment). One important factor in determining developmentally unique learning is through the developing brain slowly expanding brain circuits involved in learning. Infant circuits can also have unique functions that produce fundamental differences in learning rules and categorization of what can support learning. To illustrate these concepts, we focus on the hippocampal-dependent spatial and

episodic memory and amygdala-dependent fear, with a particular role for neurogenesis in defining both learning and memory (infantile amnesia).

Presentations

The development of human spatial memory: a window into childhood amnesia"

by Pamela Banta Lavenex (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

Postnatal development of memory circuits

by Pierre Lavenex (Univ. Lausanne & Univ. Fribourg, Switzerland)

Development of fear memory and attachment in infant rodents

by Regina Sullivan (New York University, USA)

Adult neurogenesis, forgetting and infantile amnesia

by Paul Frankland (University of Toronto, Canada)

Episodic-like memory development in the juvenile rat

by Rosamund Langston (University of Dundee, UK)

Discussant(s): Tania Roth (University of Delaware)

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper

Stuart

LEARNING PAPERS III: CONTENT OF LEARNING

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

INHIBITORY AND FACILITATIVE PERCEPTUAL LEARNING

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

Three experiments demonstrated that perceptual learning, like Pavlovian conditioning, is affected by the number of training trials. Many XB / AB trials followed by A-US pairings caused X to act like an inhibitor (Experiment 1), which suggests inhibition between X and A (i.e., inhibitory perceptual learning). Few XB /AB trials followed by A-US pairings produced responding to X (Experiment 2). Additionally, extinction of common element B attenuated excitatory responding to X (Experiment 3).

3:20pm - 3:35pm

HIERARCHICAL ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE CONTEXT, RESPONSE, AND REINFORCER IN OPERANT LEARNING

SYDNEY TRASK, PSYCHOLOGY, MARK BOUTON, PSYCHOLOGY (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Previous research suggests that a context switch can weaken operant responding. We therefore asked whether the context can signal a specific reinforcer–outcome relation. In Context A, R1 produced O1 and R2 produced O2. In Context B, R1 produced O2 and R2 produced O1. O2 was then devalued by pairing it with LiCl. When tested without reinforcers in each context, animals suppressed the response that had been associated with the devalued reinforcer in that context.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

FAILURE TO TIME ON MULTIPLE INDEPENDENT CLOCKS DURING PAVLOVIAN APPETITIVE CONDITIONING

DOUGLAS WILLIAMS, DANIEL NEDJADRASUL, PAUL SKRZYPCZAK (UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG)

Temporal control in Pavlovian appetitive conditioning was examined. When separately trained CSs were combined at test, rats failed to time the pellet due at the longer of two ISIs. Gaps introduced into a single CS during testing did not differentially impact the timing of pellets delivered at short and long ISIs. Results from both experiments suggest the rats did not spontaneously time on multiple clocks.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

THE INSTRUMENTALLY DERIVED INCENTIVE-MOTIVATIONAL FUNCTION

STANLEY J. WEISS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Differential reinforcement over discriminative stimuli (SDs) naturally produces Pavlovian associations effecting behavior through the incentive-motivational process. This was systematically investigated with three groups wherein tone and light SDs each occasioned steady-moderate food-maintained leverpressing. Over groups, different embedded-classical (S-Sr) contingencies created SDs with excitatory, neutral or inhibitory incentive-motivational properties. On stimulus-compounding assays, tone-plus-light tripled rate of SD-excitatory rats, doubled rate of SD-neutral rats and didn't effect rate of SD-inhibitory rats--producing the instrumentally derived incentive-motivational function.

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Invited Speaker

Georgian

COGNITIVE INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: STEVEN PINKER

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: KELLY GOEDERT (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

THE SENSE OF STYLE: WHY ACADEMIC WRITING IS SO BAD, AND HOW TO MAKE IT BETTER

Let's face it: most academics are terrible communicators. Why do the world's most cerebral people have difficulty conveying ideas? How can we do better? I suggest answers can be found in ideas from the modern sciences of mind and language, including: The Tree and Chain (mapping multidimensional ideas onto one-dimensional strings); The Curse of Knowledge (why it's difficult to imagine what it's like not to know something you do know); and The Long Shadow of Mrs. Grundy (distinguishing rules of usage worth keeping from those that are bogus).

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Berkeley

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: GLOBAL VIOLENCE

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: JANET SIGAL (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

GLOBAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN OF ALL AGES

Throughout the world, women from adulthood to older age may be subjected to domestic violence, sexual assault, elder abuse, or be targets of violence as a weapon of war. This symposium, composed of knowledgeable presenters, deals with several aspects of violence, and also addresses efforts to prevent violence and aid survivors. If women are given their rightful place in society, without fear of violence, all people and societies will benefit.

Presentations

Domestic Violence

by Janet A. Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

The social-emotional and cognitive consequences of child abuse

by Emily A. A. Dow (City University of New York)

Elder Abuse

by Florence L. Denmark (Pace University), Hillary I. Goldstein (Pace University)

Ending Sexual Violence as a Weapon of War, National and International Aspects

by Susan A. Nolan (Seton Hall University), Andrew F. Simon (Seton Hall University), Chi Thao Ngo (Seton Hall University)

Discussant(s): Joan C. Chrisler (Connecticut College)

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Clarendon

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SYMPOSIUM: SOCIAL COMPARISONS

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: JONATHAN GERBER (GORDON COLLEGE)

SOCIAL COMPARISON AT 60: NEW DIRECTIONS AND CLASSIC FINDINGS

Social comparison is 60 years old this year. This symposium will look back at Festinger's (1954) generative theory, and at how this theory is still being extended to new areas of exploration today. The effects of media, relationships to social identity theory, and the dimensions people choose for comparison will be explored, as will meta-analytic findings from six decades of social comparison research.

Presentations

Discussant(s): Jonathan Gerber (Gordon College)

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper

Thoreau

INVITED SYMPOSIUM: TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING: THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE SOME OF BOTH

Friday, March 14, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: SUSAN KRAUSS WHITBOURNE AND ASHLEY LYONS, (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING: THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE SOME OF BOTH

As classrooms and online resources become smarter, instructors are presented with more and potentially better options for using technology. Presenters will highlight the ways in which instructors can adapt their teaching styles to these new technologies. From large lectures to smaller, methods-oriented seminars, pros and cons will be contrasted. Presenters will also share their own experiences with different types of technologies, including data on how students respond to various classroom innovations.

Presentations

Technology Without Tears: How to Benefit from Teaching's Newest Tools

by Susan Krauss Whitbourne and Ashley Lyons, University of Massachusetts Amherst.

Teaching students to assemble a research project: Only a few keystrokes needed.

by Barney Beins, Ithaca College.

Tapping the Brakes on Technology: Why More May Not Be Better in the Classroom.

by Gary Lewandowski, Monmouth University

Psychology in the "Real World": Using Technology to Enhance Scientific Thinking.

by Susan Nolan, Seton Hall University

Friday, March 14, 2014

4:30pm-5:50pm

Symposium

Georgian

**PRESIDENTIAL INTEGRATIVE SYMPOSIUM:
CATEGORIZATION
Friday, March 14, 2014
4:30pm-5:50pm**

CHAIR: EDWARD A. WASSERMAN (UNIVERSITY OF IOWA)

**CATEGORIZATION: INSIGHTS FROM COGNITIVE SCIENCE,
NEUROSCIENCE, DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, AND
COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGY**

To survive and reproduce, all organisms must adapt to a complex and ever-changing environment. Despite this variability in stimulation, humans and animals alike learn to respond similarly to different stimuli from the same category. How organisms detect, extract, and apply those aspects of stimuli that support successful categorization is the focus of this symposium, which draws on recent evidence from cognitive science (Aude Oliva), neuroscience (Earl Miller), developmental psychology (Paul Quinn), and comparative psychology (Edward Wasserman).

Presentations

Categories, Concepts, and Cognition

by Earl K. Miller (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Aude Oliva (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

by Predicting What is Memorable: The Role of Conceptual Structure

Paul C. Quinn (University of Delaware)

by Categorization by Infants: From Objects to Faces

Edward A. Wasserman (University of Iowa)

by Categorical Discrimination in Humans and Animals: All Different and Yet the Same?

Friday, March 14, 2014

6:00pm-7:20pm

Event

Georgian

**EPA BUSINESS MEETING
Friday, March 14, 2014
6:00pm-7:20pm**

Saturday, March 15, 2014

8:00am-8:50am

Paper

White Hill

**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: PATTERNS AND LANGUAGE
LEARNING
Saturday, March 15, 2014
8:00am-8:50am**

CHAIR: KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

8:00am - 8:15am

**PATTERNS OF NUMBERS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF
MATHEMATICS CONCEPTS**

ROBERT PASNAK, K. MARINKA GADZICHOWSKI, JULIE K. KIDD, SARAH E. O'BRIEN, DEB A. GALLINGTON (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

First-graders were tested in the fall and spring on mathematics and vocabulary tests and on sequences of numbers and letters in a time-lag (cross-lagged) design. Fall scores on number sequences correlated significantly with spring scores on mathematics concepts. The converse was NOT true. Hence, understanding number sequences has a causal or at least directional effect on understanding mathematics concepts. Cross-correlations for the letter sequences and vocabulary test provided no indication of a causal relationship.

8:20am - 8:35am

**ORCHESTRATING INFANT ATTENTION DURING EARLY
WORD LEARNING**

NANCY DE VILLIERS RADER (ITHACA COLLEGE)

To address how gestures affect word learning, we analyzed pupil diameters as infants viewed a speaker presenting object-word pairings using a synchronous show, static, or asynchronous gesture. We found: 1) pupil dilation during the word utterance only for the show gesture, 2) no effect of the object or gesture per se, and 3) a positive correlation between pupil dilation and word learning for the show condition only. Thus, gesture-speech synchrony enhances attention and word learning.

8:40am - 8:55am

**NARRATIVE AND VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT IN
SPANISH-ENGLISH DUAL-LANGUAGE LEARNERS**

VRINDA KALIA, ETHAN ANDERSTROM, KRISTYNA MANLEY (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), MARIA LAURA VALDES, MAKEBA PARRAMORE WILBOURN (DUKE UNIVERSITY)

Children becoming literate in two languages (i.e. dual-language learners or DLLs) have been mostly overlooked in the literature (Hammer et al., 2011). Children from dual-language immersion classrooms were assessed individually, on their English and Spanish vocabularies and narrative skills in both English and Spanish, in school. Half were native-Spanish speakers. Older children had better oral language skills. Differences within children's stories across their languages (English vs. Spanish) revealed improved use of English earlier than Spanish.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

8:00am-8:50am

Paper

Statler

CLINICAL PAPERS: TREATMENT EXPECTANCY, STATE

HOPE, AND SUBSTANCE USE
Saturday, March 15, 2014
8:00am-8:50am

CHAIR: ANTHONY SCIOLI (KEENE STATE COLLEGE - USNH)

8:00am - 8:15am

FULL, SHORT, AND RAPID MEASURES OF STATE HOPE FOR RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

ANTHONY SCIOLI (KEENE STATE COLLEGE - USNH)

Two complementary (split-half) measures of state hope and a rapid ten-item screening version were derived from a comprehensive measure developed by Scioi et al. (2011). The results indicate that all three measures are reliable, valid, and free from the potential distorting effects of social desirability, age, gender, or SES. Along with the original, 40-item scale, these measures provide a suite of hope assessment tools to meet the needs of researchers and practitioners in varied contexts.

8:20am - 8:35am

INTERNET SURVEY OF EXPECTANCIES IN CLINICAL TRIALS OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS VERSUS PSYCHOTHERAPY

STACY RENEE ELLENBERG, BRANDON A. GAUDIANO (BROWN UNIVERSITY AND BUTLER HOSPITAL, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND), CASEY SCHOFIELD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The current study examined the public's expectancies for improvement in clinical trials of depression. Respondents were randomly assigned to read a brief vignette of a hypothetical trial design and rated expectancies for improvement. Results demonstrated significantly increased acceptability for participating in psychotherapy versus medication studies. This suggests that those who are willing to participate in a medication trial may not be as representative of the population as those who participate in psychotherapy trials.

8:40am - 8:55am

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER, QUALITY OF HEALTH, AND TRAUMA IN THE OLDER OFFENDER

KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

This study examines the relatively ignored population of older adults (ages 50 and older) in a state prison system (N=607). Using structural equation modeling, substance use disorder history was found to significantly predict both the subjective reactions to trauma as well as the objective count of traumatic experiences. However, only subjective reactions to the traumatic event(s) significantly predicted the number of unhealthy days physically/mentally in the past month. Implications for prison programming will be emphasized.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

8:00am-8:50am

Paper

Stuart

NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS: FEEDING AND BEHAVIOR
Saturday, March 15, 2014
8:00am-8:50am

CHAIR: KATHLEEN TAYLOR (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

8:00am - 8:15am

PREMARIN DECREASES FOOD INTAKE, MEAL SIZE, AND BODY WEIGHT IN OVARECTOMIZED RATS

PETER C. BUTERA, ALISON WILSON, MIRANDA FRITZ, MELISSA ANSELL, BRIANNA SULLIVAN (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Premarin is the most widely prescribed form of estrogen replacement therapy, having been in use since 1942. This experiment examined the effects of continuous delivery of Premarin on food intake and weight gain in ovariectomized rats. Premarin significantly decreased food intake and weight gain compared to the vehicle control group. Thus, Premarin's effects on feeding and body weight are consistent with what has been shown for memory and cognition, measures in which Premarin exerts estradiol-like actions.

8:20am - 8:35am

EFFECTS OF HIGH FAT DIETS ON AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS IN RATS

KINHO CHAN, SABRINA JONES, RYAN STAUDLE (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Experiment 1 examined the role of saturated and poly-unsaturated (PUFA) fatty acids on aggression and controlled for body weights and carbohydrate intake. Experiment 2 examined the effects of two different sources of PUFA on aggression. Results showed that male rats given additional dietary n-3 PUFA (flaxseed oil) were more aggressive than controls, whereas additional saturated fats (coconut oil) or n-6 PUFA (safflower oil) did not affect aggression.

8:40am - 8:55am

MUSIC HELPS BUT SHADOWING DOESN'T: THE EFFECTS OF EMOTIONAL AND COGNITIVE DISTRACTION ON MOTION-INDUCED NAUSEA AND GASTRIC DYSRHYTHMIA

MAX E. LEVINE (SIENA COLLEGE), KRISTINA M. PUZINO (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Distraction is known to reduce the intensity of pain, yet little is known about its effects on nausea. In this experiment, participants listening to music while exposed to a rotating drum experienced significantly less nausea than participants shadowing a recorded message. Analysis of gastric and autonomic responses may help elucidate the physiological

mechanism responsible for emotional distraction's beneficial effect.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

8:00am-8:50am

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

UNDERGRADUATE POSTERS II

Saturday, March 15, 2014

8:00am-8:50am

CHAIR: NANCY KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

POSTER 1

THE EFFECTS OF STRESS ON DECLARATIVE MEMORY

JOY VANGRAAFEILAND, MATTHEW GIESE, IAN SMYTH,
JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

Research shows stress affects learning processes. Our hypothesis was that the application of stress will increase memory for emotional words. Undergraduate students were given a stressor and memorized a list of words with varying emotionality. The groups that received stress remembered more positive words than the other group ($F(1,85) = 3.24, p = .04$). No difference was observed for negative words. It did not matter if stress was induced before or after learning the words.

POSTER 2

DOES MOVEMENT IMPROVE LEARNING AND RECALL OF SPATIAL LOCATIONS?

LISA KOSKULICS, RICHARD WESP (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

We attempted to clarify how movement associated with learning influences recall. Participants identified left/right positions of shapes seen on a monitor by moving an object toward the icon's location or with a mouse click (no movement). Recall required either movement or no movement responses. Movement did not significantly improve accuracy of recall but reaction times were longer for those who used movement-associated responses. Findings suggest that in some conditions movement may not improve learning.

POSTER 3

TOWARD A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SELF-HARM IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

SYDNEY DAVIS SLAVIN, MEREDITH CALLIS, ZACH LEPPERT, AMY NISONGER, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Ninety-six college students completed the BASC-2, Eysenck Personality Inventory, a demographic questionnaire, and a self-harm scale created by the researchers. Extroverts reported a significantly higher rate of self-harm than introverts. Self-harm in healthy college students does not appear to be a manifestation of

internalized depression, anxiety, or anger. A moderate correlation existed between experimentation with self-harm and the BASC-2 Sensation Seeking score, suggesting instead that college students who self-harm may be craving sensory stimulation.

POSTER 4

WORKING ALLIANCE IN PHARMACOTHERAPY ALONE VERSUS PHARMACOTHERAPY PLUS FAMILY INTERVENTION FOR BIPOLAR I DISORDER

CAITLIN HANNA COLLINS (STONEHILL COLLEGE), SUSAN J. WENZE, IVAN W. MILLER (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Ninety-two participants with BD-I were randomized into pharmacotherapy or pharmacotherapy plus a family intervention. Patient and provider ratings of working alliance were assessed via the Working Alliance Inventory. Although no differences in patient-rated alliance were observed, psychiatrist-rated alliance was significantly higher when patients were involved in a family intervention along with pharmacotherapy. Further research may determine the impact and significance of these findings on treatment outcomes.

POSTER 5

NEGATIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN: THE REAL CONSEQUENCES FOR MEN

BROOKE T. ROATH, JASON F. SIKORSKI, JULIAN R. FINNEGAN, ERICKA K. BRUCE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Male college students ($n = 254$) completed measures to determine whether hostile attitudes toward women and levels of trust in doctors predicted depression, anxiety and types of perceived social support. Men with hostile attitudes toward women scored higher in depression and derived social support largely from friends instead of family. Future research should serve to outline ways that sexist attitudes held by men hurt those men themselves, as well as their female friends and family.

POSTER 6

SEX RATIOS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

KARINA RABINOWITZ, ALEXANDRA BENNETT, DIANE BROCKMAN (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Human mating behavior does not occur in a vacuum and the sex ratio of a population will also affect mating behaviors. The sex ratio is typically reported for a given population in terms of the number of men per 100 women. When the sex ratio deviates significantly from 100, certain characteristic changes will take place in relationships that will correspondingly have effects on the family and other aspects of society (Guttentag & Secord, 1983). This archival study examined the sex ratios of traditional co-ed colleges in the United States. Results of this archival study found that 79% of the colleges had a low sex ratio. This low sex ratio may have a significant impact on the relationship satisfaction of women on college campuses as men in low sex ratio societies typically avoid commitment in a relationship (Guttentag & Secord, 1983).

POSTER 7**TEMPERAMENTAL FEEDBACK: HOW MOOD AND SELF-ESTEEM IMPACT RESPONSE TO EMOTIONAL VIDEO CLIPS**

MOLLY RHODES, HEATHER THOMPSON, HOLLY PENNA, MARY STOKES, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Short Abstract

This study used the College Adjustment Scale© to measure a variety of personal well-being variables. Emotional video clips were presented and then participants rated how each clip made them feel. It was predicted that those who scored higher in depression symptoms would react more negatively to the sad videos than their happier counterparts. Results showed that participants with high depression rated the videos as less than the intended emotion. Theoretical explanations are offered.

POSTER 8**PREDICTING WHICH MEN VIEW DANGER AS EXCITING: DECONSTRUCTING HYPERMASCULINITY**

JULIAN R. FINNEGAN, A.S., JASON F. SIKORSKI, BROOKE T. ROATH, ERICKA K. BRUCE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present examined whether scores on various self-report measures predicted levels of a hypermasculinity subtype associated with viewing danger as exciting. Multiple regression analyses identified a model that predicted 31.8% of the variability in danger as exciting scores, with levels of impulsivity and alcohol use accounting for 24.94% of the variability. Future research should focus on path-analytic explanations to better understand the development and future life trajectories of hypermasculine men.

POSTER 9**TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY: THE INFLUENCE CONCUSSIONS HAVE ON EMOTIONAL SYMPTOMS**

DEAN MARRO, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Traumatic brain injuries (TBI) involve a hit to the head causing brain alterations. Fifty three college students answered questions in regard to TBI history and current emotional symptoms. Results partially support the hypothesis, revealing that a previous concussion can increase tendencies towards stress, anxiety, depression, and hopelessness. This suggests that therapeutic support should be regularly offered to those that have a diagnosed TBI to decrease emotional symptoms.

POSTER 10**THE COMPARATIVE EFFECTS OF SELF-ESTEEM, OPTIMISM, AND RESILIENCE IN BUFFERING PTSD SYMPTOMS**

AMBER MARKHAM, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the comparative effects of resilience, self-esteem, and optimism in explaining variations in posttraumatic stress symptoms in response to traumatic experiences among college students (N = 122). All three of these positive attributes were negatively associated with PTSD symptomology, with the largest effect size for self-esteem, followed by optimism, and resilience. Stepwise multiple regression analyses revealed that only number of posttraumatic experiences and self-esteem together accounted for significant variance in PTSD symptoms.

POSTER 11**EFFECTS OF CAT PERSONALITY AND BACKGROUND ON LIKELIHOOD OF CAT ADOPTION**

MEGHAN LEAH GAGE, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The current research examined how information about a cat eligible for adoption affects likelihood to adopt a cat from an animal shelter in a hypothetical situation. Participants were more willing to adopt cats with personality profiles or "sob story" profiles than cats with factual profiles. "Sob stories" elicited more negative emotional responses than personality or factual profiles, and personality profiles elicited the highest levels of positive emotion of the three profile types.

POSTER 12**PREDICTORS OF SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIORS IN A SRI LANKAN WAR-AFFECTED POPULATION**

REBECCA BERTUCCIO, NUWAN JAYAWICKREME (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

We predicted that suicidal tendency – measured by the negative perception subscale of the PRWPQ - in war-affected Sri Lanka would be accounted for by psychosocial problems. Multiple regression was used to examine to what degree various psychosocial problems predicted suicidal tendency using data from 160 participants. The regression model explained 52.4% of the variance in suicidal tendency. Of the psychosocial problems assessed, only depression significantly predicted suicidal tendency ($\beta = .494, p < .001$).

POSTER 13**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDHOOD-ONSET DIABETES AND MENTAL HEALTH INTO YOUNG ADULTHOOD**

KRISTEN HENKEL, RACHEL A. ANNUNZIATO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Children/adolescents with a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus are susceptible to poor mental health. However, it is unknown if mental health changes during the transition to adulthood. The present study investigated the mental health of 53 young adults with diabetes relative to healthy controls identified within The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health dataset. Rates of depression, eating disorders, and anxiety were higher in

diabetics. Childhood-onset diabetes appears to have has numerous implications into young adulthood.

POSTER 14

COPING AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH BODY IMAGE AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

SARAH ABELSON (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the relationships among coping, body image and interpersonal relationships. Fifty-two participants completed self-report measures these variables. Results concluded that those who seek social support emotionally when coping have a better evaluation of their own appearance and have better body area satisfaction. Future research should examine another way to measure interpersonal relationships, look at individual gender responses, as well as examine personality factors or social desirability as correlates.

POSTER 15

STAY OR LEAVE? ATTRIBUTIONS TOWARD LESBIAN AND FEMALE HETEROSEXUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS

BRITTANY GALLANT, KELLY PIGOTT, AMANDA BUI, KIANA LANE, MARSHA MIRKIN, LORI ROSENTHAL (LASELL COLLEGE)

This study explores student attitudes toward lesbian and female heterosexual domestic violence victims contingent upon whether the victim stayed or left the abuser. Results indicate that while a woman who stayed in the relationship was rated more negatively than one who left, a woman abused in a lesbian relationship was rated more positively than a woman abused in a heterosexual relationship. Results are discussed in terms of attribution theory and discounting of lesbian abuse.

POSTER 16

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR BASED ON PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS AND GENDER

LAUREN ROSE PUPKO, SUSAN M. HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined how perceptions of one's criminal behavior may be influenced by one's physical attractiveness and gender. Facial pictures of both sexes previously rated for attractiveness were presented to participants to rate. Overall, participants thought attractive individuals and women were less likely to commit a crime, and less likely to commit a more severe and violent crime than were unattractive individuals and men. These findings could provide further insight regarding juror decision-making.

POSTER 17

THE EFFECTS OF PHOTOGRAPHS ON FUTURE THOUGHT

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 could add to the perceived details of future thoughts that occur in unfamiliar (no episodic memory) locations. Results suggest photographs may act as memory aids when generating future events in familiar and unfamiliar locations.

POSTER 18

STRATEGIC PRESENTATION OF ACADEMICS IN HIGH SCHOOL: LINKS TO ETHNICITY AND POPULARITY

KRISHANA RAGHUBEER (LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL), JOAN ZOOK (SUNY GENESEO), STEPHEN SULLIVAN (LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL)

Tenth-grade students (N = 179) rated how they wanted their academic performance and effort to be perceived by popular peers and the frequency of using strategies to alter those perceptions. Most students wanted to be perceived as getting good (but not excellent) grades with low effort. Popularity and popularity goals were positively correlated with effortless achievement. This was especially true for White students, who were also the most likely to claim to study less.

POSTER 19

PARENTING STYLES PREDICTING MENTAL HEALTH, SUBSTANCE USE AND ADJUSTMENT IN EMERGING ADULTS

SARAH I NOWALIS, ALICIA H. NORDSTROM (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined relationships between parenting styles and senior college students' (n=271) self-esteem, substance use and adjustment to college. After controlling for residence, high parental affection and low parental control predicted higher self-esteem towards parent-child relationships. Contrary to predictions, lower parental affection predicted more positive academic and social adjustment. Low parental punitiveness and control predicted greater likelihood of alcohol use. Results support the differential and unique outcomes of parental styles for emerging adult populations.

POSTER 20

CONDITIONED PLACE PREFERENCE IN HUMANS USING A VIRTUAL REALITY ENVIRONMENT

BONNIE E DEATON, ANDREW CAREW, ROBERT ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

To examine whether humans can be conditioned to prefer a virtual reality (VR) environment paired with food, 18 food-restricted and 21 non-food restricted participants underwent multiple pairings by exploring two distinct VR rooms. Room A was paired with M&Ms; Room B was paired with no food. On a free access test day, food-restricted participants display a preference by spending significantly more time in the M&M room ($p < 0.01$). Non-food restricted participants show no preference.

POSTER 21

SELF-EXPRESSION IN INDIVIDUALISTIC AND COLLECTIVISTIC CULTURES: THE CULTURAL INFLUENCE ON SELF-EXPRESSION ON SOCIAL NETWORKS

YIMING CHEN (MERCYHURST UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has demonstrated that self-concepts of people from an individualistic culture reflect more about their personal characteristics, while self-concepts of people from a collectivistic culture reflect more about their social identities (Ma & Schoeneman 1997). This study investigated whether this cultural difference would influence people's self-expressions on social networks in a similar way. However, the study found no significant difference of self-expression between participants from individualistic and collectivistic cultures.

POSTER 22

PREDICTORS OF COLLECTIVE ACTION IN THE OCCUPY WALL STREET MOVEMENT

HAILEE S. KERR, G. SCOTT MORGAN (DREW UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the variables that predict collective action (efficacy, identification, anger, and moral conviction) in the context of the Occupy Wall Street (OWS) movement. Occupiers and non-occupying supporters completed a questionnaire at the Manhattan OWS encampment. Analyses indicated that occupiers expressed greater efficacy than supporters. Only efficacy predicted supporters' willingness to join OWS, and occupiers' willingness to incur moderate costs. Efficacy, identification, and greater moral conviction predicted occupiers' willingness to incur extreme costs.

POSTER 23

EFFECTS OF OPINION AGREEMENT ON PERCEIVED SOURCE EXPERTISE

SANDESH BHANDARI, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The current experiment tested whether a source's agreement with a person's view on controversial topics has an effect on the person's implicit perception of the source's expertise. The rate with which different sources agree or disagree with the participants was manipulated to see if it produced biases about source expertise. It was found that people perceived the source that agreed with them as more of an expert than the source that disagreed.

POSTER 24

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ITEMS ON SELF-REPORT MEASURES OF RISKY BEHAVIOR AND IMPULSIVITY

KRISTEN VITELLI, MATTHEW HEINLY (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KELLY OLENA, DIANNA HAGGAG (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has indicated relationships between factors of impulsivity and risky behaviors. As such, we surmised that a correlation would exist between seemingly related items on

self-report measures of risky behavior and impulsivity. When we examined this relationship, we found significant correlations between subscales of these measures, yet we found weak correlations between seemingly related items. This latter finding indicates that impulsivity and specific risky behaviors may not be as related as previously suggested.

POSTER 25

A PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE SEX DIFFERENCE IN JEALOUSY

MATTHEW DUELL, JOSEPH S. BASCHNAGEL, JOHN E. EDLUND, MEGHAN CASTAGNO, TODD CHAMBERLAIN, VANESSA AUBE, ETHAN OBENAUER, LINDSEY GIBSON, JONATHAN SCHWARTZ (ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the sex difference in jealousy ratings (sexual infidelity vs emotional infidelity scenarios) using a combination of self-report and the startle eye-blink response. Participants imagined jealousy and control scripts and were startled on half the trials. Results indicated that males showed the expected greater jealousy rating to sexual infidelity compared to emotional infidelity but females did not show any difference. Startle responses provided convergent evidence for this pattern.

POSTER 26

WHAT DRIVES PEOPLE TO MOSH? EXPLORING FAN BEHAVIORS AT ROCK & METAL CONCERTS.

STEPHANIE TALLEY (RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE), ALVA HUGHES (RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE)

Psychologists are interested in behaviors which appear abnormal, but within a specific community make sense. This study applies research on athletes and sports fans to why people mosh at concerts. Surveys measured five variables hypothesized to influence moshing participation. Significant correlations were found between moshing participation and measures of aggression, community participation, stress relief and enjoyment. Multiple regression models including these variables significantly predicted moshing behaviors (adjusted R² = 57% to 92%, p < .05).

POSTER 27

RELATIONSHIP EXPERIENCES AMONG LESBIAN WOMEN AND GAY MEN: THE ROLE OF GENDER IDENTITY

SUSANNA BATTISTON, GIANNA M. BOWLER, MEGAN STELLMAN, CHARLOTTE N. MARKEY, CHRISTOPHER NAVE, KRISTIN J. AUGUST (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN)

This study explores the roles of gay men and lesbian women's comfort with their sexuality, self-esteem, and gender identity as predictors of relationship intimacy and commitment. Results revealed that gender identity, specifically femininity, consistently and uniquely predicted women's intimacy and commitment in their relationships. Additionally, femininity among gay male participants was related to reports of relationship love. Further

research is needed to better understand individual factors and positive relationship outcomes among same-sex couples.

POSTER 28

HANG UP AND LEARN! NORMATIVE AND DEVIANT USE OF CELL PHONES IN EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS

BRITTANY MABIE, DR.CHARLENE CHRISTIE (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA)

Behaviors once perceived as deviant and unacceptable are now transforming into acceptable and normative conduct. We were specifically interested in examining particular situations in which cell phone usage is perceived as a deviant behavior, particularly in professional and scholarly settings. Experience with technology and the degree of use is predicted to influence one's attitudes towards cell phone usage. Our current study explored the degree to which personal use has an impact on the participant's perception and attitudes. Our results revealed a variety of relationships between individual characteristics and attitudes toward cell phone usage (both normative and deviant). This preliminary data may be useful in informing future research in the area of norm violations related to the appropriate use of technology.

POSTER 29

THE STEREOTYPE UMBRELLA

REBECCA I. LUDECKE, JASON D. SEACAT (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

Steele & Aronson (1995) coined the term "Stereotype Threat" which sparked a multitude of research on stereotype effects. From this, numerous additional novel terms have emerged. We conducted an assessment of the existing literature seeking to identify all affiliated terminology, conceptualizations/definitions, as well as any inconsistencies or overlaps that may exist. For conceptual purposes, we have labeled this collective body of research the "Stereotype Umbrella." Implications for future theory and research will be discussed.

POSTER 30

REJECTING CREATIVITY: WHY UNCERTAINTY HINDERS NOVEL THINKING

MONICA G. ROUFAEL, JESSICA M. KIMBER, JADE M. TUCKER, STEPHEN D. PALMER, LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that people reject creative ideas due to feelings of uncertainty. We expected, but did not find, that priming for low tolerance for uncertainty would lead to less feelings of uncertainty when positive information was included in a description about a creative idea. While adding positive information led to greater feelings of creativity and practicality, it did not affect uncertainty or novelty. Implicit attitude toward creativity was not affected by the priming.

POSTER 31

THE KEYS TO STRESS MANAGEMENT: OPTIMISM,

MOTIVATION, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

RACHEL HAUPT, SCOTT MADEY (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the relationship between dispositional optimism (LOT-R), social support (Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support), motivation (BIS/BAS), coping, and stress (SCL-90) in college students. Higher LOT-R scores correlated with greater drive and reward seeking, predicted more family support, more problem focused coping, less avoidance coping, and correlated with less stress. Higher drive and reward motivation correlated with lower stress. The use of avoidance coping was associated with greater stress.

POSTER 32

SLEEP ENHANCES MEMORY FOR TEMPORALLY DISTANT SEMANTIC ASSOCIATES

RACHEL J. SOLOMON, JESSIE NOLASCO-SANDINO, RICHARD L. ABRAMS (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Semantically related word pairs are thought to be remembered better if the interval between study and test includes a period of sleep. In the current study we presented pairs of semantically related pictures in which the presentation of the two members of each pair was separated by four hours. Performance in a recognition test was better 20 hours later (an interval that included sleep) than nine hours later (an interval that did not include sleep).

POSTER 33

PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL EXCHANGE AMONG HIGHER-RANKING INDIVIDUALS: A BRIEF ONLINE STUDY

MEGAN ASHLEY LAWVER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This online survey examined the relationship between participants with high and low indices of antisocial personality characteristics and their understanding of "fairness" in social exchange. Participants completed the Subtypes of Antisocial Behavior Questionnaire followed by both the logic and social reasoning form of the Wason Selection Task. Interestingly, we found neither high nor low scorers on the S.T.A.B. to yield low scores on either form of the Wason Selection Task, indicating no deficit in social reasoning.

POSTER 34

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH POSSESSING A VASCULAR ANOMALY

TAYLOR MACFARLAND, RACHEL E. DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research is to identify the psychological factors associated with physical malformations. Participants with a specific vascular malformation and a control population without physical malformations completed measures of depression,

self-esteem, and narcissism. Participants with a malformation also completed a personal experience inventory related to their condition. Results indicate that individuals with physical malformations have lower self-esteem and higher depression. This is consistent with their descriptions of their personal experiences with their condition.

POSTER 35

PSYCHOMETRIC COMPARISON OF SIMPLE ARITHMETIC VERSUS MATH CONCEPTS TESTS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

NICOLE MARIE RUPPE, SAMANTHA K. CIAPPA, LEAH M. DAVIDOVICH, THOMAS P. HOGAN, WILLIAM E. KRIEGER, JACLYN M. MUSUM (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), CARLY RAMGE (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This study compared psychometric properties of a slightly speeded test of relatively simple arithmetic processes and a test of higher level math concepts. Participants were randomly divided into those taking each type of test in a 30 minute period, with the arithmetic test containing 50 items and the concepts test 30 items. Tests were compared in terms of their alpha reliabilities, item-test biserial correlations, item difficulties, item completion rates, and correlation with SAT Math.

POSTER 36

LURKING ON FACEBOOK AND THE EFFECTS ON THE SELF

MCKENZIE BOURQUE, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examined lurking on Facebook and its effects on a variety of self constructs. Participants were randomly assigned to an hour-long lurking session or control condition and then completed a number of self-report measures. In general, t-tests and moderation analyses showed significant effects between attitudes and use of Facebook and lurking on self-constructs. Individuals with higher integration of Facebook into social life reported increased scores of self-constructs following the lurking session.

POSTER 37

STRESS AND SOCIAL SUPPORT DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF COLLEGE

LARA PANTLIN, CYNTHIA EDWARDS, DOREEN FAIRBANK (MEREDITH COLLEGE)

Survey analysis evaluated stress, comparative depth of high school and college friendships, independence scores, presence of a mentor and participation in affinity groups among female, freshmen undergraduates (N = 200). Results suggested that depth of high school friendships, frequent home-contact, absence of a college mentor and/or affinity group were predictive of heightened stress ($F(4,193) = 4.327, p = .002$). Stress derived from social network shifts was eased by college mentors and college affinity groups.

POSTER 38

ATTENUATING THE ATTENTIONAL BLINK

SAMANTHA DEBES, NATALIE RUSSO (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), BRAD WYBLE (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

When participants are asked to detect two targets (T1 & T2) in a stream of rapidly presented visual stimuli, T2 accuracy decreases when it occurs between 200-500ms after T1, a phenomenon known as the attentional blink. The current experiment aims to attenuate the AB by adding a concurrent spatial task, to observe whether eliminating the blink makes it more difficult to perceive order, as predicted by Wyble-Bowman-Nieuwenstein (2009). Results indicate trends in the predicted direction.

POSTER 39

RACE AND CRIMINAL HISTORY ON THE LIKELIHOOD OF JOB HIRING

KELCEY SCHAUM (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT BRADFORD)

Undergraduates were assigned to read one of the six scenarios. The scenarios varied by a 2 (race; African American, Caucasian) x 3 (criminal background; no criminal background, misdemeanor, felony). The likelihood of hiring ratings served as the dependent variable. The results indicated that only the type of crime committed had an impact on the participants' likelihood on hiring the job applicant.

POSTER 40

EFFECTS OF SEXUALITY, AMBITION, AND SEXISM ON PROFESSIONAL AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES

SARA N. CAMPBELL, KRISTINE L. SLANK (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The study examined how sexualization, ambition, and hostile and benevolent sexism influence how individuals view women professionally and socially. Participants completed the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory, viewed a female target wearing a sexualized or a modest outfit with an ambitious or unambitious biography, and rated her workplace and social likability, appearance, and gender-typed career capability. Hostile and benevolent sexists rated the sexualized target less favorably as a coworker and as an employer than the nonsexualized target.

POSTER 41

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL SKILL TRAINING ON CHILDREN WITH AN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

CHRISTOPHER SMITH (MITCHELL COLLEGE)

This research reviews the effectiveness of programs for children diagnosed with autism. Currently three treatments and interventions include; play therapy, social recreation groups, and one-on-one instruction. For a study to be included in my literature review the study needed to examine an individual or groups of people identified with autism. Research suggests that those children who received one or more treatments will have superior social skills over those who did not receive any treatments.

POSTER 42**CONTEXTS OF COMEDY: HOW SITUATIONS AFFECT THE ATTITUDINAL IMPACT OF RACIAL COMEDY**

ROBERT PERRY-CRAWFORD, JUDAH BUTLER, SARA M. BERRY, MARISA MEALY, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the contextual effects of comedy on racial bias. Racial comedy clips were viewed by participants before completing the Implicit Association Task (IAT). Contrary to popular expectations, findings suggest that when humor is employed in a race-inconsistent context (e.g. the joke target is a different race than the comedian or experimenter) levels of implicit bias are lower, than when people are exposed to a race-consistent context.

POSTER 43**A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF MOTIVATION TO MOVE AND MOTOR DEVELOPMENT IN INFANCY.**

STEPHANIE VELONIS, KIRA HARBOURNE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), SARAH E. BERGER (THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND THE CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

Our research will document the relationship between motivation to move and infant motor development. The results show motivation to move is mostly stable, although, individual differences in levels of motivation to move were present. The lower infants' motivation was, the lower their persistence. These findings have important clinical implications for understanding that interventions for children with motor delay or impairment may need to be tailored according to individual differences, such as motivation to move.

POSTER 44**THE EFFECT OF INDUCING NEGATIVE EVALUATION ANXIETY ON EATING AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH SLEEP QUALITY.**

MARGARET KEATING (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study was designed to examine if people who report poor sleep quality would be positively correlated with calories consumed under conditions of evaluation anxiety. Participants were 76 college students. After completing self-report measures of sleep quality, evaluation anxiety was induced and then participants were left alone with chips and cookies; calories consumed were recorded. Results showed those who reported poor subjective sleep quality also ate more during the study when given the opportunity.

POSTER 45**AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING STYLE AS A CORRELATE OF MUSIC PREFERENCES AND ILLICIT DRUG USE**

MEGAN FUCHS (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the relationships among parenting styles,

music preferences, and drug use. Past research shows there are relationships between parenting styles and drug usage and music preferences. Fifty-seven participants completed self-report measures of parenting style, music preference, and attitudes toward drug use. Results showed scores on fathers' authoritarian parenting style negatively correlated with listening to chart-based pop music and that preference for rap/hip-hop and reggae music genres positively correlated with marijuana usage.

POSTER 46**NEIGHBORHOOD SPEECH**

EMAN MALIK (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE)

This study examined the effect of context on the production of sarcasm to determine the associated prosodic cues. The independent variables were: a) the kind of context that was given, and b) the ordering of the information. The dependent variables were: a) the prosodic cues b) the listener rating and c) the speaker ratings. We concluded that perception of sarcasm is dependent on a combination of factors under the categorization of contextual and prosodic features.

POSTER 47**THE INFLUENCE OF MINIMAL GROUP MEMBERSHIP ON CHILDREN'S IDEAS OF EQUALITY**

JILLIAN ROBERTS, JESSICA TAGGART, HILARY BARTH (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Previous research suggests group membership affects children's social preferences. Do minimal groups also influence children's ideas of equality when distributing resources? Four- to ten-year-olds were assigned to a blue or red group and saw a photo of both an ingroup and an outgroup member. Children then saw two pairs of plates containing various distributions of candy and decided which plates to give them. Results suggest children primarily choose equal distributions, but prefer ingroup members overall.

POSTER 48**EMOTIONAL AND HEMISPHERIC DIFFERENCES IN ATTENTION**

JENNIFER DONELAN, RACHEL BRIDGES, KRISTIN JAY (MARIST COLLEGE)

A hemispheric attentional blink (AB) procedure presented positive and negative taboo and neutral words to test for lateralization of the emotional attenuation of the AB. Preliminary analysis yielded a marginally-significant main effect of emotion, driven by poorer identification of positive relative to neutral words, but no effect of hemisphere. The effect of emotion may result from a combination of linguistic properties of taboo words (e.g., frequency, offensiveness) and demand characteristics associated with reporting their identification.

POSTER 49**REALABILITIES PILOT STUDY: TESTING THE EFFICACY OF GRAPHIC NOVELS TO PREVENT BULLYING**

SENADA ARUCEVIC, NAVA R. SILTON, REBECCA RUCHLIN,
ALICIA FERRIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Researchers administered modified pre and post-test versions of the Shared Activities Questionnaire (SAQ) and the Adjective Checklist (ACL) to test the change in behavioral intentions and cognitive attitudes of fifteen typical children after they read the first Realabilities graphic novel. Realabilities features five students with disabilities who harness their special abilities to protect their school from bullies. The data revealed significant positive changes in behavioral intentions, cognitive attitudes and stop bullying contentions following the programming.

POSTER 50

THE IMPACT OF HURRICANE SANDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

DARREN LIN, CATALINA FLORES, MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN
(BARUCH COLLEGE CUNY)

Attitudes regarding the environment and sustainable behaviors before and after Hurricane Sandy were evaluated in 553 undergraduates in New York City over a one-year period (219 pre-hurricane and 334 post-hurricane). A significant decrease in sustainable behaviors and reported importance of environmental issues was found after the hurricane. Learned helplessness may explain the reductions. Response to climate-change related natural disasters may hinder environmental protection.

POSTER 51

EVIDENCE OF PLURALISTIC IGNORANCE IN THE ESTIMATES OF MEN'S MUSCULARITY NORMS

VICTORIA MARIE KACHINSKI, AMY DENUZZIO, LINDA LIN
(EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This research explored the prevalence of pluralistic ignorance for estimates of muscularity norms in men. Results showed that pluralistic ignorance exists for men in that they misperceive men as preferring a more muscular physique than that actually prefer. In addition, results showed that men's own muscularity ideals are related to their misperception of the norm. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 52

BULLYING: CHARACTERISTICS, EFFECTS, AND INFLUENCES

ALEXA SLATTERY (MITCHELL COLLEGE)

This study identified the characteristics of bullies as a precursor to treatment intervention. The factors which influence bullying are explored. Studies examined childhood bullying and factors associated with it. In studies reviewed, school-age children were surveyed about various bullying factors. Influences like negative family functioning and a lack of perceived consequences showed an impact on the development of bullying behaviors. Identifying these influences allows a better understanding of bullying and how adults can end it.

POSTER 53

AN EXPLORATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA AS A DISTRIBUTOR FOR STI PREVENTION PROGRAMS

ALLITA JAIYEOLA, DOMINIQUE MERLIN, ALISON
THOMAS-COTTINGHAM (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

A survey was administered to 92 university students to obtain information about preferred types of social media usage, HIV knowledge, behaviors and attitudes. While the majority of respondents reported frequent use of social media, an understanding of viral transmission, and regular condom use, only half reported ever having been tested for a sexually transmitted infection. The data may be used to design a primary STI prevention program using social media to promote STI testing.

POSTER 54

FACE PERCEPTIONS

ROCHELLE GRANT (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY
(ABINGTON)), MEGHAN GILL (PENNSYLVANIA STATE
UNIVERSITY (ABINGTON)), MICHAEL BERNSTEIN (PENN
STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON)

See long Abstract

POSTER 55

FACTORS IMPACTING PEER AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP QUALITY

DANIAL ZONNA (PENN STATE - ERIE, THE BEHREND
COLLEGE), JILLIAN ROBERTSON (PENN STATE ERIE, THE
BEHREND COLLEGE)

This study examined college students' coping styles and identity stages with regard to parental communication, trust, and alienation. Study results revealed that females in identity moratorium and identity achievement may have problems communicating with their fathers'. The coping method these females preferred was substance abuse. Further research should use parenting styles as a predictor variable.

POSTER 56

THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PERSONALITY, SOCIAL MEDIA USE, AND CELEBRITY WORSHIP

COURTNEY KAMINSKI (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Neuroticism and extraversion are personality traits that are related to the form an individual's celebrity worship will take, as well as the way in which he or she uses social media to communicate. 229 undergraduate students from Saint Vincent College completed the Celebrity Attitudes Scale, the Social Media Use Integration Scale, and the NEO-Five Factor Inventory-3. Significant main effects of neuroticism and entertainment-social celebrity worship on emotional connection were found.

POSTER 57

"SELFIES" AND OTHER POSTS ON SOCIAL MEDIA: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

HAZELL IMBERT, SARAH HUGHES, ASHLEY HOFFMAN, MACKENZIE KIEVIT, KIERSTEN ANDERSON, ANN ZAK (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Investigations of online behavior and romantic relationships have centered on facebook (Utz & Beukeboom 2011). Some studies show that facebook use predicts dissatisfaction and relationship jealousy (Elphinston & Noller, 2011; Muise, Christophedes & Desmarais, 2009), while others have found facebook use associated with commitment and satisfaction (Bowe, 2010; Papp, Danelewicz & Cayenburg, 2012). Going beyond facebook, we believed that "selfie" posts predicted less relationship quality, while similar partner posts predicted greater relationship quality. 132 members of romantic relationships completed measures of social media use, satisfaction and trust. Results partially confirmed hypotheses.

POSTER 58

FACIAL HAIR'S EFFECTS ON TRUST, ATTRACTIVENESS AND COMPETENCY

JOSHUA E. PARIS-SANTANA, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE ABINGTON), NICK HARRINGTON (PROCTER & GAMBLE)

Faces are everywhere, varying in different degrees. Some have argued that the face is "the social stimuli," with a host of both static (e.g., nose width) as well as dynamic features (e.g., facial expressions of emotions). Faces can also be separated along primary (i.e., facial structure) and secondary dimensions (e.g., facial hair). We found that facial hair did impact each of our measures (trust, attractiveness and competency), though in somewhat different ways.

POSTER 59

VIEWING JUDGMENTS

JOSHUA E. PARIS-SANTANA, ROBERT PRECIADO, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE ABINGTON)

Inclusion is imperative to human survival, exclusion from a group can have effects on people, it may cause them to shut down and be less willing to participate. We predicted that participants in the included condition will give more points away. It was surprising to see that the participants that wrote about a time when they were included in a situation were more willing to give away their points rather than the excluded condition.

POSTER 60

THE ACCURACY OF COLLEGE MEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF IDEAL MUSCULARITY AND STEROID USE

MEGHANN ELIZABETH SOBY, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study examined the accuracy of college men's perceptions

of muscularity norms, calorie loading, supplement abuse, and steroid use. Results indicated that men misperceive the muscularity norms on campus, inaccurately perceiving college men as preferring a more muscular size than they actually reported, and also engaging in more calorie loading, and supplement and steroid use than was reported. Implications for intervention are discussed.

POSTER 61

GENDER DIFFERENCES ON EMOTIONAL RESPONSES FOR COLOR AND SATURATION

KAYLA ROSE HANLEY, MARYELLE HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Gender differences have been found both in color preference and the emotional impact of color (Yildirim, 2007; 2011;). The current experiment attempted to further these findings by adding the variable of saturation. Participants were presented with pictures varying in color type and color saturation and they had to indicate how the picture made them feel. Gender differences were found on emotions for both saturation and color type. Implications of these findings will be discussed

POSTER 62

MUSICAL EXPERIENCE AND MATHEMATICAL ABILITY

STACEY DELOS SANTOS, AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Previous studies have found positive relationships between music training and mathematic achievement, mostly in children. The current study examined the relationship between musical experience (including, but not limited to training) and achievement in undergraduates. Initial analyses indicated no differences in GPA or SAT math scores between students engaged in musical activity and those not engaged with music. More fine-grained analyses looking at specific areas of musical training will be presented.

POSTER 63

CYBERSICKNESS AND SMALL DEVICES

VALEZKA L. CRUZ, KAYLA R. HANLEY (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDRA VELAZQUEZ, SHANNON DANIELS (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), ANDREA BUBKA (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), FREDERICK BONATO (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

With the iOS 7 software design for iPhones and iPads, some users have reported cybersickness symptoms such as headache, eyestrain, dizziness, vertigo, and even nausea. It has been documented that simulators and 3D movies with large screens can produce such symptoms. Can cybersickness occur while using a device with a small screen? Results of an experiment conducted on these devices with and without motion suggest that cybersickness can be produced. Adaptation will be discussed.

POSTER 64

BIRTH ORDER, GENDER, RACE, AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

ANNA MICEK, VALENTINA NIKULINA, PHILIP BONIFACIO
(JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

This study examines whether the relationship between birth order and achievement motivation differs for males and females, as well as individuals of different racial and ethnic backgrounds. The sample is drawn from John Jay College undergraduate students (N=400). The achievement motivation is assessed with the Achievement Motivation Profile (AMP). The study aims to highlight important racial/ethnic and family (birth order) differences in achievement motivation that are currently not well understood.

POSTER 65

AGE AND SEX DIFFERENCES IN RATINGS OF LIFESTYLE EFFECTS ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

ASHLEY PADDOCK, SUSAN E MASON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Based on a review of the current literature, we developed several hypotheses comparing how different cohort groups value sleep, nutrition, stress, exercise, and social relationships for their mental and physical health. To test our hypotheses, we created a survey that included questions on each of the lifestyle categories, and then compared the responses of men and women, different age groups, and people who were raised in different environments.

POSTER 66

THE EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS OF COMMERCIALS ON CONSUMERS IN DECISION MAKING

KASEY ELAINE MAMMOLA (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the influence that being mindful has on consumers in decision making. The hypothesis was that by telling participants to be mindful, participants would choose the snack from the commercial they were told to be mindful of. Results revealed that there was significant effect of being mindful. Participants chose the snack advertised in the commercial they were told to be mindful of.

POSTER 67

THE INFLUENCE OF GUILT AND PRIDE ON PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR.

STEPHANIE KEARSLEY (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

This study assessed the influence of guilt and pride messages on the prosocial behavior of reduced food waste on a college campus. It was predicted that guilt and pride messages would reduce the food waste produced by the sample population. Although no significant differences were found, in comparing the means of each week, there was less food waste when guilt and pride manipulations were present than on the control weeks.

POSTER 68

AWARENESS OF AUTISM AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE DISORDER

MORGAN ALEXANDRA CHATKEWITZ, MARTA LOSONCZY-MARSHALL (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

It was hypothesized that individuals who are more aware (knowledge) of Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) will have more positive perceptions (attitudes) of those affected. A survey containing questions of knowledge, perceptions and association with someone who has ASD was given to 183 undergraduate students. Little association was found between knowledge of symptoms and etiology and how individuals perceived those with ASD. Those who had association with someone who had ASD yielded no different results.

POSTER 69

THE EFFECT OF FLUORESCENT LIGHT INTENSITY ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

MARIE SCHWAB, KATHLEEN FLANNERY, ADAM WENZEL (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Fluorescent lighting is used almost exclusively in schools; however, fluorescent lights may hinder the cognitive functions necessary to be successful in school. 9 undergraduate students were administered a sustained attention test under high and low exposure fluorescent light conditions. The participants were also screened for flicker sensitivity. The study produced interesting findings interpreted in terms of environmental adaptation.

POSTER 70

STRESS LEVELS, GPA, AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OF THE COLLEGE STUDENT

COLLEEN DEVOTI, AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study's purpose was to examine the effects of physical activity and stress levels on the college students' GPA and satisfaction with life. Initial analyses divided participants into two groups at the median physical activity score. An independent t-test indicated there was no difference in GPA between the two groups. Further analyses including the stress and satisfaction with life scales have shown GPA scores to have a complex relationship to stress.

POSTER 71

FROM INCOMPATIBLE NUMERICAL REPRESENTATIONS: WHEN AND HOW INFANTS DISCRIMINATE SMALL AND LARGE SETS

DANIELLE BRAZEL, TASHA POSID, SARA CORDES (BOSTON COLLEGE)

The present study identifies when in development infants overcome the discrimination difficulty posed by the incompatibility between two number representation systems. Results indicate that the ability to compare numeric sets across the small-large divide occurs naturally late in development (30-36 months), after which children begin to represent all numbers across a single

continuum. Data suggest two distinct ways in which this inability to discriminate small vs. large sets may be overcome: item heterogeneity and linguistic input.

From incompatible numerical representations: When and how infants compare small and large sets

POSTER 72

EXAMINING FEMALE INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT EFFECT ON COMMUNICATION

VIVIAN P FITZGERALD (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to determine the nonverbal communication style with which female athletes vs. non-athletes exhibit while conversing. Researchers hypothesized: (H1) female athletes would display more male nonverbal habits than non-athlete students; (H2) when in an athlete / non-athlete dyad, the athlete in the conversation will dominate speaking wise. Results partially support H1 with athletes having significant higher means in 3 out of 4 dependent variables and fully supported H2.

POSTER 73

FOUR- AND FIVE-YEAR-OLDS' ACQUISITION OF SELF-REGULATORY STRATEGIES

NOEMI SKALA, JASON CHIN, GRACE MIN, ED.M., KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU, ED.D. (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Seventy-one 4- and 5-year-olds watched a model perform a delay-of-gratification task. The model either did or did not state the importance of completing the task, modeled self-regulatory strategies, and then either did or did not complete the task. Children completed the same task and were coded for their imitation of strategies. Results indicated that 4-year-old children relied on both verbal and behavioral information whereas 5-year-olds relied on behavioral information when acquiring strategies from the adult.

POSTER 74

ADJUSTMENT OF LATE ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT ASIAN INDIANS

SANSTHITA PATTANAIK (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), MARGARET INGATE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This research was designed to explore the adjustment of adolescent/young adult Asian Indians (AIs) in the United States. The purpose of this study is to observe the effects of parenting, strong positive group identity, and individual factors such as neuroticism on young adult/adolescent AIs. Furthermore, this study observes how AIs react differently to certain factors in comparison to non AIs. The proposed study was implemented via a survey: distributed in Rutgers University and Mechanical Turk.

POSTER 75

THE EFFECT OF THREAT ON FEEDBACK SEEKING AND GIVING IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

JOHNNY MICHAELANGELO MINGUEZ, BRANDON BALOTTI, KIMBERLY SCHULTZ, ANGELA BARTOLI (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The current study explores direct and indirect feedback seeking and feedback giving within romantic relationships under the presence of threat. Differences between what participants report they think they should do and what they think they would actually do in regards to information seeking and giving within a romantic relationship were also examined. Between-subjects tests revealed that gender had a significant main effect on directness, as did priming.

POSTER 76

"WE'RE YOUNG, THEY'RE NOT: COLLEGE STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE ON AGING AND AGEIST ATTITUDES"

REBEKAH M. HUDOCK, AUSTIN J. KLAUSMAN, KELLY L. SCHULLER (BETHANY COLLEGE)

One hundred thirty-one college students (62 females, 67 males) answered the Facts on Aging Scale (Palmore, 1998) and Fraboni Scale of Ageism (Fraboni, Halstone, & Hughes, 1990). Consistent with previous literature, women had lower ageism scores (female: M=60.18, SD=9.42; male: M=67.62, SD=8.90) and higher knowledge scores than did males (female: M=9.67, SD=2.62; male: M=8.52, SD=2.99). There were no significant interactions. Results support the need to increase education on aging in college student populations.

POSTER 77

CORRELATION BETWEEN HAPPINESS AND MEMORY RECALL

REUBEN GARCIA, HEATHER BAGDOIAN (QUINEBAUG VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This experiment was designed to test for a correlation between an individual's happiness and their memory recall. Happiness level and memory recall were the main variables in this study. 78 college students were asked to complete the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire and then provide five of their most significant memories. The results indicated that there was a positive correlation between happiness and positive memory.

POSTER 78

PRO-SOCIAL BEHAVIORS IN RESPONSE TO SUPER STORM SANDY

VIENNA COSTANZO, ANNA FINGER, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX, KIRK LAWRENCE (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

One month after Super Storm Sandy, 388 college community members, completed questionnaires about their experiences (e.g., losses, anxiety, safety, etc.) and pro-social behaviors (e.g., donating time and money). Based on home addresses, a distance score to storm surges was calculated. Adults (i.e., faculty and staff) were more likely to donate money than students whereas students were more likely to do volunteer work. Volunteering was related to feelings about community and anxiety. There was a small relationship between distance from

the surge and volunteering.

POSTER 79

USING CARD-SORTING TO PRIME SOCIAL COMPARISON, SELF-ESTEEM, AND AFFECT

DONALD GIBSON, D. RYAN SCHURTZ, CHRISTOPHER J. DAVEY (STEVENS UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effectiveness of a card-sorting task as a prime that would alter participants' social comparisons, self-esteem, and affect. Participants were 26 gender-matched pairs yielding 52 total participants. Participants sorted their respective cards into a high (i.e. face cards, 10s, 9s, and 8s) or low category (i.e. less than 8). After the card-sorting task, participants completed three assessments and a self-affirmation task. Results revealed no significant differences between groups based on card-sorting.

POSTER 80

REACTIONS TO JEALOUSY

JENNIFER BARLOW, ALYSSA HENRY, D. RYAN SCHURTZ (STEVENS UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined reactions to romantic partner's jealousy. Participants read one of three different scenarios in which their romantic partner reacted to a friendly reunion between the participant and a former partner. A significant difference between the three different reactions described and the levels of flatter, emotional distress and desire to end the relationship was reported by the participants at their partner's response. Unexpectedly, no gender differences were observed.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

DEVELOPMENTAL POSTERS

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

POSTER 1

FEELING OLDER AND MORE RESILIENT: MANIPULATED CHANGES IN SUBJECTIVE AGE IDENTITIES

JOANN MONTEPARE, EMILY COOPER (2014), JENNY SWANSON (2014) (LASELL COLLEGE)

This research examined if young adults' subjective age could be shaped by priming their self-perceived conscientiousness, a personal attribute recently linked to age identity. In turn, the extent to which changes in age identity impacted perceived resilience was examined. Using an on-line experiment, exposure to information about conscientiousness elicited older subjective

age identities, as well as perceptions of higher resilience. However, the effect was only true for individuals with high age awareness.

POSTER 2

SALIVARY PH AND HEALTH STATUS AMONG ADULTS BREAST-FED VS. NOT BREAST-FED

BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, LPHARM, AUGUST CAPIOLA, AMANDA SCHULTZ (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated salivary pH, adrenal level, and cortisol level, as well as general health indices, of adults who were either breast-fed or not breast-fed as an infant. Breast-fed individuals had more acidic saliva, higher health consciousness, higher health status, higher health prevention, and lower health depression than non-breast-fed individuals. Such results may influence mothers to consider their child's future general health in adulthood when deciding to breast-feed or use formula milk.

POSTER 3

OVERSELECTIVE ATTENTION TO WORDS IN YOUNG CHILDREN: EFFECTS OF SINGLE-LETTER PRETRAINING

NANCY H. HUGUENIN (BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS & TECHNOLOGY, INC.)

Computer technology administered multiple stimulus-control tests to examine the effect of single-letter pretraining on overselective attention to words in young children. Multiple tests revealed differences in the attention of children to words that wouldn't have been demonstrated by a single test. Although children differed in how they attended to words, overselective attention was eliminated or reduced in most cases following single-letter pretraining. Identifying and eliminating overselective attention to words would improve reading instruction.

POSTER 4

EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR CHILDREN WITH EMOTIONAL DISORDERS AS PERCEIVED BY HELPING PROFESSIONALS.

ERIN HADJSTYLIANOS (WALDEN UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated helping professionals' perceptions for effective strategies when working with children with emotional disorders. A qualitative research design was used to interview 9 school helping professionals related to experiences with what success looks like. Results indicated the need for more time to develop relationships, more community, parent and administrative participation, and more nurturing within schools. Relevance relates to school professional staff, parents, school BOE, and state departments to respond to children emotional disorders.

POSTER 5

CHANGING DRINKING BEHAVIORS AND THE ALCOHOL CULTURE ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS

DAN MOSSLER (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE)

A three year long sustained social norms campaign describing the effects and dangers of alcohol use and providing accurate information about peer use of alcohol resulted in significant reductions in the number of drinks students consumed each week, the number of binge drinking days, and the number of alcohol related incidents on a small liberal arts men's college. Students reported more awareness about their drinking and reported a change in the culture surrounding alcohol use.

POSTER 6

ITAP ON A TOUCHSCREEN: AGE, SEX AND SELF-REGULATION AFFECT TODDLERS' INTERACTION AND LEARNING

COLLEEN E. RUSSO (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY), CHARLOTTE A. DUNCAN (HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION), GEORGENE TROSETH (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY)

The current research investigates links between sex, age and self-regulation with children's use of and learning from touchscreen apps. Our main analysis focused on 27 children (M=30mo). Children with lower self-regulation tapped significantly more, which is moderated by child's sex. When 14 older children are added (ages 4-6) results reveal that those who tap less during instruction slides learn significantly more words in our app, which is moderated by age.

POSTER 7

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN RELIGIOUS SELF-IDENTIFICATION AND CIVIC IDENTITIES AMONG EMERGING ADULTS

TARA M. STOPPA, HOLLY ZWEIACHER (EASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Emerging adulthood is a critical period for identity formation. We examined associations between emerging adults' religious self-identifications and three forms of civic identities: personally-responsible, participatory, and justice-oriented citizenship. Participants (N=193) completed a survey with items relevant to each domain. Results revealed significant associations between religious self-identifications and personally-responsible and participatory citizenship, but not justice-oriented citizenship. Findings provide insight into the intersection of religious and civic identities and highlight directions for promoting adaptive civic development.

POSTER 8

ASSESSING WORD COMPREHENSION ACROSS WORD CLASS

BEVERLY ANN GOLDFIELD, EDD., EMELY BUENO, SAADET ALPARSLAN, STEPHANIE CHAUVIN (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

The Preferential Looking Task compares visual attention to target and distracter images before and after the target is labeled. We

tested comprehension of nouns, verbs, and adjectives using the PLT in 38 preschoolers. PLT scores significantly increased from baseline to test; there was a positive correlation between PLT and scores on the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test. The PLT may be a reliable alternative for testing children with a limited behavioral repertoire, including children with autism.

POSTER 9

PARENTAL AFFECTIVE CUES INFLUENCE INFANTS' PERCEPTION OF AN EVENT AS 'FUNNY'

CHRISTINE A. PETTINATO, KASSANDRA A. COUSINEAU (JOHNSON STATE COLLEGE)

Infants begin to laugh at 3-to-4 months of age, long before they begin to speak, but little is known about the development of humor. This study found that 5- 6- and 7-month-olds rely on the affective cues of parents to interpret an absurd event as humorous, and implicates an early form of social referencing may be at work in infant humor perception.

POSTER 10

AN INVESTIGATION OF POSITIVE PEER INFLUENCE AND FRIENDSHIP QUALITY IN ADOLESCENCE

JENNIFER J THOMAS (WILKES UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY PIETROWSKI (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Adolescents (N=347) reported on their susceptibility to being influenced by friends to behave prosocially, be involved in school, make healthy eating decisions, and on the quality of their friendships. Younger adolescents were more susceptible to positive peer influence. Girls reported more prosocial peer influence than boys. Students whose friendships were higher in positive features also reported more prosocial peer influence. Boys reported less positive peer influence if their best friendship was characterized by negative features.

POSTER 11

BRIDGING THE GENERATION GAP: A PILOT PROGRAM FOR REDUCING AGEISM

JESSICA HOWARD, CARRIE ANDREOLETTI, WILLIAM DISCH (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Twenty-eight college students and 14 assisted living residents participated in an intergenerational contact intervention, meeting three times over the course of a semester. Students reported less ageism and anxiety about aging at posttest. Paired samples t-test results revealed a significant decrease for the antilocution subscale of the Fabroni Scale of Ageism (Fabroni, Saltstone & Hughes, 1990). Our program is a model for future research that should continue to assess the benefits of intergenerational contact.

POSTER 12

PRICE OF SUCCESS: DIFFERENTIAL PREDICTORS OF COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT BASED ON FAMILY INCOME

ALEXANDRA SHREVES, KATELYN MCCABE (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

This study examines the relationships between self-efficacy, academic motivation, financial stress, first-generation status, campus involvement, and college adjustment in college students. Students from higher income families were more well-adjusted academically, socially, emotionally, and personally. Attachment to one's college was also higher for higher income students than students from low income families. Predictors of adjustment outcomes differed based on family income. Implications for outreach and research will be discussed.

POSTER 13

FIRST IN THE FAMILY: EFFECTS OF ACADEMIC MOTIVATION IN FIRST GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS

MADISON DEEGAN, KAILEY BECK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

This study examines predictors of college adjustment based on first generation status. No mean differences were found based on first generation status. However, significant differences were found in how motivational factors relate to attachment and social/academic adjustment. Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation were associated with positive outcomes for non-first generation students, but these relationships were not found for first generation students. These findings may be due to assessment differences or true differences in motivational patterns.

POSTER 14

NORMS EQUATING FEMININITY WITH SEXINESS PRODUCE TENSIONS FOR WOMEN IN CONTEXTS OF VIOLENCE

KATHRYN FRAZIER (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Surrounded by sexualized images of women, young women in the U.S. receive conflicting messages about how and when to properly express their femininity and sexuality. This conflict is particularly salient in contexts of risk when women are instructed to avoid all displays of "sexiness" to prevent victimization. Results from in-depth interviews, suggest that women reason about these messages and their own presentation of femininity and sexiness in ways mediated by age, race, and identification with feminism.

POSTER 15

MEMORY SELF-ASSESSMENTS IN OLDER ADULTS

MARGOT E HICKEY, SUSAN E MASON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Healthy older adults completed a memory questionnaire. Some of the questionnaire items asked about early memories; others asked for self-assessments of current memory strength. Although different age groups (60-69, 70-79, and 80-89 years) gave similar responses to most items, they differed in their evaluations of how their memories had changed recently. Participants in their 70s were more likely than those in their 80s to report that their memories had declined in the past ten years.

POSTER 16

DINNERS FOR KIDS

THERESA ANNE GAGLIARDI (KING'S COLLEGE)

Food assistance programs have been shown to impact problematic behavior, stress, and school performance of children (Zilanawala & Pilkauskas, 2012). This study evaluated the impact of a cost-effective, novel, community based food assistance program, called Dinners for Kids. Data were collected from 68 participants. Results demonstrate a positive impact on academic markers, stress, and family relationships. The benefits and limitations of this novel food assistance program along with further findings and limitations are presented.

POSTER 17

THE EFFECT OF CHILDREN'S PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON HEART RATE AND STRESS APPRAISAL

COURTNEY LYNN, CHRISTINE MCBRIDE (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

Children participated in two conditions (social stressor and control) on two separate days. Heart rate measurements were taken throughout the study, and children were asked to rate how stressed they felt during each task. The study found no differences in physiological measures between children high in physical activity and children low in physical activity. Children high in physical activity perceived the social stressor as significantly less stressful than the children low in physical activity.

POSTER 18

THE DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCES: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

LINDA Z. SOLOMON, ANN D. JABLON, ALYX M. DUCKERING, TAYLOR LUKE (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present research focused on the developmental impact of undergraduate student leadership experiences. In response to interview questions, participants discussed the effects of serving as undergraduate teaching assistants approximately 10 years earlier. Their responses focused primarily on changes in self (e.g., confidence, skills, relationship with professors) as well as influence on future career. The themes were consistent with Arnett's description of emerging adulthood as a life stage and indicated the heuristic nature of this mode of data collection.

POSTER 19

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE STUDENT AND EGO-IDENTITY: A STUDY OF EGO-IDENTITY'S IMPACT ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

JESSE VORASITTHANUKUL, JUDITH KAUFMAN, SINCLAIR DAVIS (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examines a sophomore year international student population using Marcia's four categorization of Ego-identity to observe a relationship between academic performance and

Ego-identity. It is predicted that the international students will display higher average actual GPA compared to domestic students. Furthermore, it is predicted that the discrepancy between the actual GPA and predicted GPA will be smaller for the international students compared to their domestic peers.

POSTER 20

INVESTIGATING SUBJECTIVE AGE, LEVEL OF ACTIVITY, AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN OLDER ADULTS

ERIC SCOTT CERINO, JENNIFER LESZCZYNSKI (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

In a sample of 62 older adults, subjective age, cognitive and physical activity, and depressive symptoms are assessed. It is hypothesized that the younger seniors feel and the more activities they participate in, the lower the amount of depressive symptoms they possess. Significant correlations were found between total depressive symptoms and two types of subjective age. The total cognitive and mental activity was found to have a significant association with the subjective age subscale: "Interests".

POSTER 21

MORAL VALUES OF EVANGELICALS AND MAINLINES: A CULTURAL-DEVELOPMENTAL ANALYSIS ACROSS THE ADULT LIFESPAN

JUSTIN PAUL LAPLANTE (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Moral values are an essential aspect of our lives. The present study takes a cultural-developmental approach to investigating how differences in morals vary by age and cultural group. Emerging, young, midlife, and older adults from religiously conservative and liberal cultures were compared on their endorsement of Autonomy, Community, and Divinity. Results indicate that Evangelicals rate all ethics higher than do Mainlines, though Evangelicals rank Divinity as highest, while Mainline Protestants rank Autonomy as highest.

POSTER 22

THE INFLUENCE MATRIX & SCHEMA THEORY: TWO VIEWS ON THE HUMAN RELATIONSHIP SYSTEM

LINDSAY M. ANMUTH, CHRISTOPHER HILL, GREGG R. HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

This poster compares and contrasts two approaches to understanding human relationship processes: Young's (2003) Schema Theory and Henriques' (2011) Influence Matrix. A prediction is made that, based on Henriques' formulation, maladaptive schema should involve low relational value and be organized around the themes of power, love, and freedom. A content analysis of Young's 18 maladaptive schema validates this formulation.

POSTER 23

THE ALLOCATION OF PREFERRED AND NONPREFERRED

REWARDS AMONG COLLABORATING CHILDREN

MELISSA HORGER, KARENA RUSH (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the effects of personal preference on the way children allocate resources after performing a cooperation task. The purpose was to see how well 3-5 year olds could balance personal desires and social expectations when given a heterogeneous set of rewards. Results show a significant correlation between age and reward allocation, suggesting a precursor to the development of theory of mind and a trend from egalitarianism to more advanced planning.

POSTER 24

ARE ALL PERFORMANCE GOALS CREATED EQUAL?

BLAIR DAWSON, CORWIN SENKO (SUNY NEW PALTZ)

The present meta-analysis of 202 studies examined whether the effects of Mastery and Performance achievement goals depend on how those goals are operationally defined. For each study, goal measures were coded for theme, and correlations with different antecedents and consequences of the goals were recorded. Results show each goal has different effects based on their thematic content. This demonstrates that Achievement Goal Theory may have confounding constructs that impact the observed effects of these goals.

POSTER 25

STAGE OF PERFORMANCE IN NONLITERATE NEPALESE ADULTS BASED ON KNOWLEDGE OF TOOL USAGE

SAGUN GIRI (DARE INSTITUTE)

Behavioral stage of development among nonliterate, unschooled Nepalese adults was tested using the Model of Hierarchical Complexity (MHC). Interview questions on the knowledge of reasons for usage of kitchen and farm tools were used to assess developmental stage of participants. Participants performed at preoperational stage 6; (3.3%), primary stage 7 (5%), concrete stage 8 (31.6%), abstract stage 9 (16.7%), formal stage 10 (40.0%) and systematic 11 (3.3%) with $M = 8.95$ and $S.D. = 1.17$.

POSTER 26

EFFECT OF FAMILY BACKGROUND ON LIFE SATISFACTION

JAMIESON KENNEDY, KISOK KIM (IONA COLLEGE)

The goal of this study is to examine the effect of key developmental factors on of life satisfaction. The General Social Survey was analyzed to examine these effects. The factors we examined included who raised the respondent, the respondent's family income, and if the respondent's mother was employed during their adolescence. To study life satisfaction we examined happiness, family satisfaction, job satisfaction, and financial satisfaction of the respondents.

POSTER 27

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AFTER-SCHOOL ENRICHMENT: ONE SCHOOL'S STORY

KELLY KANE (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This study examined whether an elementary-level afterschool program provided students with a developmentally healthy environment and helped them academically. We analyzed student and parent surveys, standardized test scores, direct observation narratives, and focus group transcripts. Analyses revealed that students and parents were highly satisfied with the program. Additionally, students from the program had higher test scores, on average, than students not in the program, suggesting that the program aids students academically.

POSTER 28

ACOA STATUS, ANXIETY, RELATIONSHIP STRUCTURES, AND A MODIFIED STROOP TASK IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

RAYMOND BLATTNER, ASHLEY BAUMAN, CAMERON MAVIS, KARA JORDAN, CAROLYN G. VIGORITO, PHILIP M. DRUCKER (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

College students completed the Children of Alcoholics Screening Test (CAST-6), the Spiritual Experiences Index, the Dyadic Adjustment Scale, the Drinking Motives Questionnaire Revised, and a survey on self and parental substance use. CAST-6 scores were positively correlated with academic stress. Females reported significantly higher levels of academic stress than males. Spirituality was positively correlated with hope and academic self-efficacy, and dyadic adjustment was positively correlated with self-efficacy regardless of ACOA status.

POSTER 29

PLANNING ONE'S OWN DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENTAL BEHAVIOR ANALYTIC THERAPY

CHARU TARA TULADHAR (DARE INSTITUTE)

The present study elaborates on two areas in which the Developmental Behavioral Analytic Therapy (DBAT) coaches individuals. Those areas are how to plan one's future and how to design external contingencies to accomplish those plans. Standard behavioral and precision teaching rules of thumb are used, including taking small steps and charting progress. Individuals are assisted in understanding their ultimate goals and the processes needed to achieve them through training in social perspective taking.

POSTER 30

SEX DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL INFORMATION PROCESSING: EXPLORING ATTRIBUTION BIAS IN PRESCHOOLERS

TIFFANY DRINNON, ASHLEY RING, EMILY K. NEWTON (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the sex differences in social information processing through attribution bias in preschool-aged children. Specifically, the study examined both hostile and positive attribution bias, a construct not previously explored. Results showed girls endorsed positive intentions more than boys. Socialization differences are discussed as a possible mechanism for sex differences in social information processing.

POSTER 31

"I JUST LEARNED THAT!" CHILDREN'S ABILITY TO REPORT EPISODIC MEMORIES OF LEARNING

MEGAN MCCOMAS, JEWELLIANNA PALENCIA, LYNLY MEUNIER, RHYANNON BEMIS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE LEICHTMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE)

The present study investigated preschoolers' ability to recall instances of learning in a naturalistic source monitoring task. Children participated in two staged learning events. Immediately following each event, they answered questions about the novel facts that they had just learned and about general factual information. Results indicated that children could recall instances of their learning in response to questions about the novel facts and general factual information, but that their performance was not near ceiling.

POSTER 32

PROCESSING SPEED IN FIRST GRADERS WITH THE RISK OF LEARNING DISABILITIES

ALEKSEI KORNEEV, EKATERINA MATVEEVA, ANASTASIA AGRIS, TATIANA AKHUTINA (LOMONOSOV MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY)

We analyzed performance in the processing speed task in normal development and learning disabilities in 8 year olds, using a computerized modified "Dots" test and the Schulte Table task. Comparisons of 28 children with learning disabilities and 28 normally developing children showed protracted task adaptation and increased fatigability towards the end, and overall slower speed and accuracy in the group with the risk of learning disabilities.

POSTER 33

POSITIVE POLES FIRST: EARLY COMPREHENSION OF RELATIONAL WORDS IN EIGHT-MONTH-OLDS

URSULA ANDERSON, SARA CORDES (BOSTON COLLEGE)

This study investigated comprehension of relational words (i.e., full-all gone, big-little, up-down, on-under, more-less, long-short, and same-different) in 20 eight-month-olds. As indexed by visual fixation, infants comprehended nearly 30% of relational words and their comprehension was not related to age and sex. Moreover, infants did not learn relational words in pairs and their relational word vocabulary was found to be heavy for positive poles (38% of positive poles comprehended versus 21% of negative poles).

POSTER 34

BECOMING MONEY WISE: ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A FINANCIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

JEANNINE FLORIO, LIOR SHERR, JUDITH PENA-SHAFF
(ITHACA COLLEGE)

The purpose of our study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a financial education program in participants' financial literacy, self-efficacy, planning and actual behaviors. We used pre-course, post-course, and 4-6 month follow-up questionnaires to measure changes over time in 39 participants. Repeated measures ANOVAs with the Greenhouse-Geisser correction revealed statistically significant changes in means over time in all variables. These results may indicate the effectiveness of the program in the financial outcomes measured.

POSTER 35

UNDERSTANDING STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES OF A FIRST-YEAR EXPERIENCE PROGRAM: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

COLLEEN J. SULLIVAN, EMILY WHITE, AMBERLY BLISS, AA
(WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Students entering the college setting must adjust to new academic courses, expectations, and peers. First-year experience courses (FYE) are designed specifically to address struggles that new students experience. The purpose of this study was to understand the students' perspectives of the FYE program at a small state university in New England. A qualitative method was used to explore students' experiences, expectations, and outcomes related to the FYE program during a series of focus group sessions.

POSTER 36

TRANSFER OF ORDER OF HIERARCHICAL COMPLEXITY WITHIN THE SOCIAL DOMAIN

WILLIAM JOSEPH HARRIGAN (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

Order of Hierarchical Complexity (OHC, the a priori difficulty of the items) was measured with two sets of vignettes that were designed to assess stage of behavioral development within the social domain. Rasch analysis of the person scores of the participants who took both sets of vignettes showed high positive correlation, $r(7) = 0.967$, $p < 0.0001$. This correlation implies that OHC is domain specific, and that there is a domain of social reasoning.

POSTER 37

CORRELATES OF MOTHER-INFANT JOINT ATTENTION AT SIX MONTHS: PARENTING STRESS, MATERNAL DEPRESSION, AND MATERNAL PERCEPTION OF OWN MOTHER

ARIELLE HORENSTEIN, AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined predictors of parenting stress and the

relations between parenting stress, maternal depressive symptoms, and mother-infant joint attention in mothers of six-month-old infants. Both depressive symptoms and perceiving one's own mother as neglectful predicted levels of personal distress in relation to parenting. Levels of parenting stress were positively associated with time spent in joint gaze; however, mean length of joint gaze was negatively associated with time spent looking at the infant.

POSTER 38

BARRIERS TO FAMILY ENGAGEMENT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

HALLIE BOVIARD, BAYLA SHEPLEY, RACHEL WALDMAN
(MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

Parental involvement research highlights the importance of both parental resources and attitudes as well as teacher efforts. The present study examines family engagement from the perspective of parents and teachers. Results highlight important parental barriers that exist culturally and linguistically. Teachers are aware of barriers that exist for families but also believe that families struggling are not receptive to feedback. Programming containing dialogue that addresses the relationships among families and teachers should be considered crucial.

POSTER 39

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN EMERGENT THEORY OF MIND PREDICT THE EARLIEST SOCIAL LOAFING.

R. BRUCE THOMPSON (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY), ACACIA WAKEFIELD, BILL THORNTON (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

This study explored gender and theory of mind (ToM) within the context of collaborative effort and social loafing. Following ToM assessments, preschool children participated in two group-effort (balloon inflation) conditions: Transparent individual effort and anonymous individual effort. Girls achieved ceiling ToM scores at earlier ages, had marginally significant, higher ToM scores overall, and greater social loafing than boys. Hierarchical regressions indicated that only among girls, false-belief understanding uniquely predicted variance in social loafing.

POSTER 40

REGRESSION PATTERNS IN AUTISTIC CHILDREN AND CHANGE EARLY IN ABA THERAPY

JACLYN J. PARDEE, CHRISTIE P. KARPIAK (THE UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), MARY CHRISTINE REMICK (FRIENDSHIP HOUSE)

Developmental regression in Autism Spectrum Disorders occurs when children lose previously-attained capacities during the first few years of life. We tested for differences in early response to ABA treatment in children who did ($n = 12$) and did not ($n = 20$) regress. Vineland and ABLLS were obtained at the beginning and six months into treatment. Children with a regression pattern evidenced more change than those without on the ABLLS but not on the Vineland.

POSTER 41**SELF-REGULATION AS A PREDICTOR OF PRESCHOOLERS' EARLY ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN A DIVERSE SAMPLE**

VIRGINIA PEISCH (YALE UNIVERSITY), SVEA OLSEN, SHAUNA TOMINEY, SUSAN RIVERS, MARC BRACKETT (YALE UNIVERSITY)

Self-regulation is increasingly being identified as a key predictor of academic success. This study investigated the association between self-regulation and early academic success in a sample of preschoolers from low socio-economic backgrounds (n=72). Analyses revealed that performance on the Walk-a-Line Slowly task, a measure of inhibitory control, correlated significantly with performance on the Woodcock-Johnson Test of Achievement Applied Problems subtest. Our findings can inform early-childhood interventions that seek to promote academic performance in a high-risk sample.

POSTER 42**INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT, PEER GROUP COMPETENCE, AND FRIENDSHIP QUALITY**

RIKKI SARGENT, ASHLEY SEIBERT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The current study examined the relations between parent attachment, peer group competence, and friendship quality. Adolescents securely attached to their fathers and mothers also experienced greater emotional support in their peer relationships. Adolescents who reported greater conflict management and disclosure within the peer group also reported greater companionship, intimacy, and emotional security in their friendships.

POSTER 43**THE IMPACT OF COGNITIVE FUSION AND EXPERIENTIAL AVOIDANCE ON ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN A SAMPLE OF DIVERSE, URBAN MIDDLE SCHOOL GIRLS**

AMMY ESTHER SENA, VINCENT CARTA, KEEYON OLIA, JADIG GARCIA, LISA COYNE (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

Research indicates a positive relationship between cognitive fusion and psychological suffering. Among adolescents, psychological distress can have a negative impact on academic outcomes. Our study examined the relationship between cognitive fusion and adolescents' academic performance, behavior problems, and school engagement. We hypothesized that cognitive fusion/experiential avoidance and internalizing symptoms would significantly predict academic performance, behavior problems, and school engagement. Our hypothesis was not supported. Reasons for lack of observed relationships will be discussed.

POSTER 44**CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONDUCTING DIRECT ASSESSMENTS IN PRESCHOOL CLASSROOMS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS**

SVEA OLSEN (YALE UNIVERSITY)

Direct assessments are commonly used in early childhood settings, however, numerous challenges can impact the ability to conduct high-quality direct assessments. In the current study, direct assessments were conducted with children (n=160) in three child development centers serving low-income families. Qualitative findings are presented on three challenges confronted: Determining Dominant Language for Assessment; Assessment Appropriateness; and Classroom Setting. Implications for educators and psychologists administering direct assessments are discussed.

POSTER 45**CONSISTENCY IN 18-MONTH-OLDS' EMOTIONAL RESPONSES TO OTHERS' NEEDS**

SHARELLE LANGAIGNE, EMILY K. NEWTON (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), MIRANDA GOODMAN-WILSON (ECKERD COLLEGE), ROSS A. THOMPSON (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS)

This study examined consistencies in empathic concern across differing prosocial situations in 18-month-olds. The results showed that there were individual differences in the amount of concern shown and there was consistency in empathic concern across task types. Infants consistently showed concern in situations with very different social cues, including tasks with high emotional demands (involving the social partners' distress) and low emotional demands (involving an obvious need for assistance but no signs of distress).

POSTER 46**WELL THAT WAS AWKWARD! WHY "THE TALK" STILL MATTERS**

SARAHBETH GOLDEN, HAYDEN WELTIN, ASHLEY CLARY, ASHLEY MONCK (LASELL COLLEGE)

Qualitative and quantitative data were collected from 127 college students to investigate characteristics of communication with their parents about sex. Results reveal that the more topics parents covered in "the talk," the more pleasant students rated the conversation. No differences were found between students who had conversations about sex with their parents and those who did not, although students who were told to wait to have sex until marriage reported less positive views of sex.

POSTER 47**PRESCHOOLERS PERFORMANCE ON A MODIFIED DAY-NIGHT TASK**

JASON MCCARTNEY, NICHOLE EGERTON, ALEXANDRIA KINDER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This project involved a developmental task involving inhibitory control (i.e., the day-night task). Fifty-three children took part in the experiment (28 boys and 25 girls). The children were aged between 3 and 5 years of age (mean age of 4 years, 4 months). Despite the modifications the findings generally fit with earlier

research (Gerstadt, 1994; Simpson & Riggs, 2009).

POSTER 48

A COMPARATIVE ACCOUNT OF NUMEROSITY IN HUMAN AND NON-HUMAN ANIMALS BASED ON THE MODEL OF HIERARCHICAL COMPLEXITY

LUCAS ALEXANDER-HALEY COMMONS-MILLER (DARE INSTITUTE), SHULING JULIE CHEN (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL LAMPORT COMMONS (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), PATRICE MARIE MILLER, EDD (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY)

The field of Comparative Cognition presents a large number of results about animal intelligence. The comparisons, however, are limited in scope. The Model of Hierarchical Complexity (MHC) provides a general standard measurement of development that can be used to evaluate animal behavior across species. Animal behaviors from previous literature were classified into four types of numerosity behaviors and the MHC provided an analytic and developmental basis to compare their stage of performance along which animals evolved.

POSTER 49

THE EFFECTS OF HELICOPTER PARENTING ON INCOMING STUDENTS' PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITY

STEPHANIE M. SCALICE (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), JOSEPHINE SHIH (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Helicopter parenting is defined as a form of overinvolved parenting. The present study sought to examine the impact of parents' self-reported helicopter parenting style on college freshmen's problem-solving abilities. Results indicated that college freshmen in the high helicopter parenting group were more likely to see a problem as a threat to their well-being and lack confidence in their ability to solve the problem than those in the low helicopter parenting group.

POSTER 50

DISSECTING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISGUST, INTEREST, AND CURIOSITY

AMY E. PHILLIPS, ALEXANDER J. SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Interest and curiosity promote approach behaviors and knowledge seeking. Disgust's opposition as a withdrawal emotion to tendencies produced by interest and curiosity poses a conflict when both emotions are appropriate responses. Participants completed the Disgust Scale-Revised, Perceptual Curiosity scale, and Epistemic Curiosity scale before rating 12 items on disgust and interest. Comparison of scores revealed significant relationships between disgust and curiosity (trait level), and limited relationships between disgust and interest (state level).

POSTER 51

CORRELATES OF MATERNAL AND INFANT PHYSIOLOGICAL STRESS: POSITIVITY AND

TEMPERAMENT

ASHLEY ST. JOHN, AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Infants have immature physiological stress systems and therefore depend on their mothers as a source of external regulation. This study examined how maternal and infant positivity and infant temperament relate to maternal and infant salivary cortisol concurrently and longitudinally. Maternal and infant waking cortisol levels were correlated. Effortful control was correlated with both mother and infant stress. Implications include interventions to help mothers, particularly those whose infants have lower effortful control, manage their stress.

POSTER 52

THE EMERGING SELF: A MIXED-METHODS STUDY OF THE SELF-COMPONENTS OF AN EMERGING ADULT

LUKE BOARDMAN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This study was designed to explore the components of the developing emerging adult self. Themes derived from narratives of emerging adult participants were used and compared with quantitative measurements of existential thinking, causality orientation, and emerging adult identity. These variables provided illustrative data which profiled the existential, motivational, and identity aspects of emerging adulthood. The results suggested that the emerging adult identity was not a function of age, but of self-coherence.

POSTER 53

REACHING BEHAVIOR IN NUMERIC COMPARISON TASK REFLECTS MENTAL NUMBER LINE IN 6-YEAR-OLDS

CHRISTOPHER D. ERB, JEFF MOHER, DAVID M. SOBEL, JOO-HYUN SONG (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Children six years of age ($N = 12$) were presented with a computerized numeric comparison task. Participants indicated whether a number was less than, more than, or equal to 5 by reaching to one of three locations on a digital screen. Manual reaching behavior was recorded using a movement-tracking device. Replicating findings in adults by Song and Nakayama (2008), our results suggest that children's performance reflects the utilization of a spatially organized mental number line.

POSTER 54

FACILITATING PARENTING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR OF INCARCERATED TEEN FATHERS

KELLY SMITH, EMILY PERKINS, KAITLIN WELLENS (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), CAROLE SHAUFFER, BENJAMIN RICHEDA (YOUTH LAW CENTER), RACHEL BARR (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

Incarcerated teen parents and their infants are vulnerable populations at risk for poor outcomes. The Baby Elmo program is a parenting and visitation program that aims to facilitate attachment and positive interactions between incarcerated teen parents and their children. Preliminary analysis of 51

participating fathers shows that participants' acceptance and awareness of their influence on their children increase and their behavior infractions in facilities decrease between the beginning and end of the intervention.

POSTER 55

EXAMINING PHYSIOLOGICAL STRESS REGULATION, HOME ENVIRONMENT, INCOME, AND SOCIO-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INFANTS

RYAN JOHNSON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

We examined home environment and early life stress in relation to stress physiology and socio-emotional development in 35 infants between 6.0 and 7.0 months of age. Results of this study show that mothers with more adaptive physiological stress regulation tend to provide a richer home environment for their infants. We also found that income plays a role in socio-emotional development; babies in higher income families responded to social stimulation with more instances of enjoyment.

POSTER 56

ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF LATINO EMERGING ADULTS

LILIA JUAREZ (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Latinos belong to a culture guided by religious beliefs (Westoff & Marshall, 2009) with emphasis on marriage and abstinence from premarital sex. Thus it is important to understand exactly how Latinos' particular cultural background shapes their romantic relationships. Method: an online survey of Latinos, 18-25 years old in a relationship was conducted. Results: Latinos' relationships reflect a more relaxed view on sex compared to the teachings of their cultural background.

POSTER 57

THE EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE ON ADOLESCENT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR

KEITH WHITT (MITCHELL COLLEGE)

The current study examined the effects of exposure to violence on adolescent violent behavior. The violent exposure was evaluated through three major environments; community, family and media. Exposure was defined as witnessing, being a victim of, or both. The studies observed the behaviors of adolescents when they were exposed, the trajectories toward becoming violent and attitudes toward the exposure. This research is an extension to the existing pool of knowledge.

POSTER 58

EXAMINING SPATIAL ANXIETY IN MENTAL ROTATION ABILITY: AN EYE-TRACKING STUDY

WELLINGTON J HUMES III, ALINA NAZARETH, ANAELLE LABI, MARCELA RAMOS, SHANNON M. PRUDEN (FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY)

In this study we examined the role of spatial anxiety in young university adults' mental rotation performance. We predicted that participants who used a "piecemeal" strategy would report higher levels of spatial anxiety than those who used a "holistic" strategy. Preliminary results showed a significant, negative correlation between spatial anxiety level and performance on the mental rotation task, suggesting that participants with higher levels of spatial anxiety performed worse on the task.

POSTER 59

SIBLING AND PEER RELATIONSHIP QUALITIES

NICOLE O'HERIEN, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

Sibling and peer relationships are critical to development as individuals are influenced greatly by these relationships. The current study assessed correlations between past and present relationship quality of sibling and peer relationships. In addition, the association between the quality of these relationships and self-esteem and life satisfaction were assessed. Results indicated that there was an association between the quality of past and present relationships, and the quality of these relationships was associated with self-esteem.

POSTER 60

AUTISM DEVELOPMENTAL TASK ACTION SEQUENCE

MICHAEL WEINBERG (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study created an instrument that would assist in measuring and tracking the development of children and adults with autism. The instrument's structure has primarily been based on the Model of Hierarchical Complexity (MHC). A regression analysis was done using Order of Hierarchical Complexity (OHC) of the behavioral items as the independent variable and mean rating scores of the items as the dependent variable. The analysis showed: $r(42) = -0.893$, $p(1 \text{ tailed}) = 0.000$.

POSTER 61

EXAMINING THE PREDICTIVE ABILITY OF THE DEVELOPMENTAL INDICATORS FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING-FOURTH EDITION (DIAL-3) ON SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT

STEPHANIE SAMAR, ROBYN E. KURASAKI, EMMA HETTRICH, RACHEL THOMPSON, SARAH TAORMINO, EYNN STENGEL, ANGELICA SMITH, MARK TERJESEN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

NYS educational law requires that screening procedures be used with every new school entrant. In this research, kindergarten readiness skills as measured by the Developmental Indicators for the Assessment of Learning-Third Edition (DIAL-3) were shown to be predictive of achievement on both standardized tests as well as teacher ratings of student achievement. Limitations and directions for future research are discussed as well as practical implications for professional practice in school psychology.

POSTER 62

COMPARING APPLES AND ORANGES: HETEROGENEITY FACILITATES ACROSS-SET NUMERICAL DISCRIMINATION ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

TASHA IRENE POSID, SARA CORDES (BOSTON COLLEGE)

The present study investigated the impact of the contrasting attributes of perceptual variability on numerical discriminations across development. Results reveal discriminations from early childhood through adulthood were negatively affected when perceptual attributes varied across sets (e.g., apples versus oranges). The degree of item heterogeneity within sets interacted with this variable, however, suggesting multiple mechanisms may serve to either facilitate or hinder the ability to attend to numerical attributes of a set.

POSTER 63

ADULT MENTAL ROTATION PERFORMANCE: EXAMINING INDIVIDUAL GAZE-PATTERNS TO IDENTIFY COGNITIVE STRATEGY USE

ANAELLE S. LABI, ALINA NAZARETH, MARCELA RAMOS, WELLINGTON J. HUMES III (FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY)

The present study, utilizing eye-tracking methodology, examined adults' differential use of cognitive strategies as a potential explanation for the sex difference in mental rotation performance. We predicted that higher fixation durations would be positively correlated with higher mental rotation scores. We also investigated potential sex differences in looking patterns. The preliminary data shows that mental rotation performance differed significantly by spatial strategy selection. However, there were no sex differences in the self-report strategy selection.

POSTER 64

AGE-RELATED SHIFTS IN INFANT FRONTAL ACTIVITY DURING EMOTION REGULATION

KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MARTHA ANN BELL (VIRGINIA TECH), LAUREN BRYANT (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), SUSAN CALKINS (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, GREENSBORO)

Cognitive and emotion regulation are linked with optimal aspects of development, and the frontal cortex plays a critical role in these processes. We examined age-related changes in frontal activity during emotion regulation. These findings suggest that there is a developmental shift in frontal functioning during emotion regulation that occurs during the first year of life. By 10 months, the pattern of emotion-related changes in frontal activity appears to be similar to that exhibited by 3.5-year-olds.

POSTER 65

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEMORY BINDING PROCESSES IN MIDDLE CHILDHOOD

VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MARTHA ANN BELL (VIRGINIA TECH)

We examined (1) 6- and 8-year-old's performance on a memory binding task and (2) the relation between working memory and inhibitory control (WMIC) and error patterns. Children were tested on memory for individual items (objects & locations) and their paired combination. Although memory for individual items was comparable, younger children experienced greater difficulty discriminating between original and rearranged pairs in the combination condition. Higher WMIC performance was associated with a reduction in false alarm rates.

POSTER 66

USING TOUCH-SCREEN TECHNOLOGY TO MEASURE TODDLER ATTENTION TO EMOTIONAL STIMULI

CARLY LANDGRAFF, CYBELE RAVER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

This study sought to adapt a computerized touch-screen visual interference task for use with young children in field contexts (LoBue & DeLoache, 2008). Children were presented with picture matrices of emotionally arousing and neutral stimuli and asked to locate a target picture. Results showed that many children had difficulty remaining engaged long enough to complete the task successfully. The next phase of study will seek to address these obstacles by modifying the task protocol.

POSTER 67

MATERNAL ATTENTION FACILITATION AND LABORATORY AND PARENTAL REPORTS OF CHILD EXECUTIVE FUNCTION

LAUREN BRYANT, KIMBERLY CUEVAS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), MARTHA ANN BELL (VIRGINIA TECH), VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), SUSAN CALKINS (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, GREENSBORO)

The present study examines the use of parent-based and laboratory-based assessments of child executive function (EF) at 48 months. First, we controlled for 48-month verbal ability, and found that maternal measures of facilitating attention and laboratory measures of EF at 36 months accounted for unique variance in 48-month laboratory-assessed EF. This association was not present for 48-month parent-based EF measures. Further, there was no association parent-based and laboratory-based EF at 48 months.

POSTER 68

LET'S PLAY! ASSESSING PARENTAL ATTITUDES TOWARD VIDEO GAME USE AMONG CHILDREN WITH ADHD

DOROTHY SKIERKOWSKI (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Children with ADHD face numerous difficulties with self-regulation and executive functioning. Previous research has illustrated the potential usefulness of video-game play among children with this disorder. The present study examines parental attitudes toward video game play, as well as parental comparisons of the severity of various ADHD symptoms during video game play and other non-technological activities.

POSTER 69**PERSONALITY AND LIFESTYLE FACTORS AFFECTING GPA**

SONYA DOMARACKI (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY),
CASSANDRA BRUCE (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY), JOE
LIGATO, JESSE D'FAZIO (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

Previous research found a link between eye color, impulse control and alcohol use. We tested if eye color, impulse control and tolerance were related such that light eyed individuals would be more likely to use caffeine and tobacco. No such relation was found. However, GPA correlated with impulse control and tolerance but not with cigarette and tobacco use suggesting a complex relation between personality, GPA and the use of legal drugs.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Paper

White Hill

**DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: THE MODEL OF
HIERARCHICAL COMPLEXITY**

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: MICHAEL LAMPORT COMMONS

**THE MODEL OF HIERARCHICAL COMPLEXITY (MHC):
TEACHING MHC, ATTACHMENT, SYNCHRONOUS
DEVELOPMENT AND VALUE**

The Model of Hierarchical Complexity (MHC) is a neo Piagetian mathematical model that allows for very precise measurement of the 15 stages of performance in all domains. This symposium includes presentations that a) show that precision teaching is an efficient way of teaching MHC, b) uses MHC to understand when responsiveness to crying is a good strategy, c) sets forth how tight the concurrence of task performances within the logic/mathematics/physical sciences domain must be in order to support Piaget's theory of synchrony and d) discuss a series of analyses and data showing that developmental stage and value of reinforcers obtained strongly interact with each other.

Presentations

Effectively Teaching the Model of Hierarchical Complexity

by Jonas G Miller (University of California at Davis), Michael Lamport Commons (Harvard Medical School), Shuling Julie Chen (Dare Institute, Darleen Crone-Todd (Salem State University)

**A Behavioral Developmental Account of How Early
Caregiving Events May Shape Attachment Disorders**

by Patrice Marie Miller (Salem State University)

**Synchrony in Development in Mathematics, Logic and
Science, Forming a Single Domain**

by Andrew Michael Richardson (Salem State University), Michael Lamport Commons (Harvard Medical School), Alexander Pekker (University of Texas)

**Developmental Stage and Value of Reinforcers Strongly
Interact with Each Other: An Overview**

by Michael Lamport Commons (Harvard Medical School)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Paper

Clarendon

SOCIAL PAPERS: APPLIED SOCIAL

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

9:00am - 9:15am

**PEOPLE'S INACCURATE SELF-PERCEPTION OF
THEMSELVES IN THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM**

LAUREN CARBONE (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

Self-knowledge is an essential part of an individual's daily life, however, people often perceive themselves inaccurately. This may include false interpretation of personality and competence. This study examines how poor self-perception influences voting behavior and may influence people to identify with the wrong political party. People often uphold many liberal views, yet still identify as conservative. The following research has shown that people often underestimate their liberalism and identify as more politically conservative.

9:20am - 9:35am

BELIEFS ABOUT PUNISHMENT AS JUSTICE

NICOLA C FLYNN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

In this study, beliefs about punishment as an aspect of Justice were examined. Qualitative responses to two open-ended items were coded based for level of tolerance (valence) for punishment. Across items, a majority of responses (55%) expressed support for some form of punishment. A significant portion of participants who favored punishment following wrongdoing (Q1) did not favor punishment when contrasted with peace (Q2); all other valences were consistent across questions.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Paper

Whittier

APPLIED PAPERS: INDUSTRIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: KELLY BROOKS (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

9:00am - 9:15am

EXAMINING SEXUAL ORIENTATION BIAS IN THE EVALUATION OF MALE JOB APPLICANTS

KELLY BROOKS, MARLENE MARTINEZ, AMANDA SCHMIDT (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate students participated in an online study in order to investigate discrimination based on sexual orientation within gender-typed and gender-neutral job categories. Participants looked at the fictionalized job applications of either a heterosexual or gay man, with either subtle or explicit cues to their sexual orientation. A manipulation check for sexual orientation was conducted. Findings revealed that the gay candidate was rated less favorably for masculine jobs, but neither manipulation was completely successful.

9:20am - 9:35am

COUNTERACTING DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF COGNITIVE LOAFING ON TRANSACTIVE MEMORY

JAMIE DEMORE (MCGILL UNIVERSITY), ELISABETH BRAUNER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), CHRISTINE GOCKEL (UNIVERSITÉ DE FRIBOURG)

In a first study, we explored whether cognitive loafing (reduced cognitive effort) can disrupt knowledge exchange in transactive memory systems and administered a cognitive loafing measure to investigate its effects. In our second study, we explored if affective commitment and perceived team performance could counteract the detrimental effects of cognitive loafing. Results show that both affective commitment and perceived team performance moderated the relationship between observed cognitive loafing and transactive memory.

9:40am - 9:55am

PSYCHOLOGICAL DETACHMENT AND EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT: A MULTIPLE FOCI STUDY

JONATHAN HORENSKY, VIRGINIA PITTS (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

In modern day jobs of the 21st century, employees face workloads that lead to high levels of stress, poor well-being, reduced employee engagement, and increased risks for health. In order to counter these levels of stress, employees must detach from their job mentally and physically. The purpose of this study is to look at this detachment process, psychological detachment, and three foci that are affected by it: organizational, job, and work-unit engagement.

10:00am - 10:15am

THE EMERGING ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN THE NEW ECONOMY

GREGORY HALL, EDD (BENTLEY UNIVERSITY)

The Emerging Role of Psychology in the New Economy

The traditional application of psychological theory in business education has been limited to organizational behavior, consumer

behavior and human resource management. However, the emergence of ecommerce, informatics, health care, environmental policy and finance as 21st century issues, has resulted in the necessity for contemporary curriculum to include the integration of psychological theory to these domains. This session presents a survey of national and international curricula trends.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Invited Speaker

Georgian

KELLER AWARD DISTINGUISHED LECTURE: EDWARD WASSERMAN

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: THOMAS ZENTALL (UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY)

FROM KELLER AND SCHOENFELD TO CONCEPTS AND CATEGORIES

EDWARD A. WASSERMAN (UNIVERSITY OF IOWA)

Keller and Schoenfeld (1950) offered a unique behavioral perspective on conceptualization and categorization, one that has proven to be dramatically out of step with mainstream cognitive theory. Keller and Schoenfeld's behavioral approach has inspired my own research into conceptualization and categorization by nonhuman animals. Using a system of arbitrary visual tokens, my colleagues and I have built ever-expanding nonverbal "vocabularies" in pigeons through a variety of different discrimination tasks. Pigeons have reliably categorized as many as 500 individual photographs from as many as 16 different human object categories, even without the benefit of seeing an item twice. Our formal model of categorization effectively embraces 25 years of empirical evidence as well as generates novel predictions for both pigeon and human categorization behavior. Comparative study should continue to elucidate the commonalities and disparities between human and nonhuman categorization behavior; it should also explicate the relationship between associative learning and categorization.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Symposium

Statler

CLINICAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: TOWARDS A BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF BRAIN ALTERATIONS IN THE RISK FOR SCHIZOPHRENIA

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: LARRY J. SEIDMAN (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

As the field of psychiatry shifts toward early intervention and prevention of psychiatric disorders including schizophrenia, it is

important to understand the nature of brain and behavioral abnormalities that precede and potentially cause the illness. In schizophrenia, it is well known that the illness is highly familial with a roughly 10-fold elevated risk for the illness in offspring, and as many as 40-50% suffering from some kinds of psychiatric and neurocognitive problems. The genetic ("familial") high risk ("FHR") paradigm enables assessment of individuals at risk for schizophrenia based on a positive family history of schizophrenia in first-degree, biological relatives. This strategy typically presumes genetic transmission of abnormal traits given the high heritability of the illness. It is plausible, however, that adverse environmental factors are also transmitted in these families. In this symposium, we address both biological and environmental factors from a number of studies, as well as from a comprehensive review of neuroimaging studies. We also detail emerging neuroimaging and pharmacological strategies aimed at better understanding the underlying neurobiology of schizophrenia. Recognition of both biological and social environmental influences across critical developmental periods points to key issues relevant for prevention strategies.

Presentations

Brain Abnormalities in Youth and Young Adults at Familial Risk for Schizophrenia

by Larry J. Seidman, Harvard Medical School

Characterizing Neural System Dysfunction in Schizophrenia via Connectivity, Pharmacology and Computation

by Alan Anticevic, Yale University

Genetic Liability and Developmental Stress in Risk for Schizophrenia

by Deborah J. Walder, Brooklyn College & The Graduate Center of The City University of New York

Discussant(s): Larry J. Seidman (Harvard Medical School)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Event **Beacon Hill**

EPAGS WORKSHOP: I HAVE A BA IN PSYCHOLOGY.... NOW WHAT?

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: TIFFANY MARCANTONIO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

I HAVE A BA IN PSYCHOLOGY.... NOW WHAT?

TIFFANY MARCANTONIO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Let's be honest... we all think Psychology is the best field out there. But once you have your BA or BS in Psychology, what is the next step? Do you have to go to graduate school to be successful, or are there jobs available to those with a Bachelors degree? This event will help you map your post-undergraduate future, including the "whys and why nots" of graduate school and potential career opportunities.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Symposium

Berkeley

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGY AND THE UNITED NATIONS' AGENDA ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: EMILY A.A. DOW (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

PSYCHOLOGY AND THE UNITED NATIONS' AGENDA ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The United Nations (UN) has been dedicated to addressing Human Rights in a variety of domains. The American Psychological Association Graduate Student Interns at the UN will present on current UN efforts to address issues of Human Rights. Presentations will discuss psychology's influence on international issues of human trafficking, LGBTQ human rights, human rights and older persons, human rights of individuals with disabilities, and access to mental health as a human right.

Presentations

Current Efforts in Strengthening the Rights of Older Persons and How Psychology can Contribute

by Cora Hui (John Jay College and The Graduate Center, CUNY)

The sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls with disabilities

by Charlotte Cesana (Teachers College, Columbia University)

Psychological implications of global human trafficking

by Alla Prokhovnik (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Access to Mental Health Services in Rwanda

by Isabel Unanue (Teachers College, Columbia University)

The UN's Response to LGBTQ Human Rights Violations

by Jane Berkman (Fordham University)

Discussant(s): Janet A. Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Paper

Stuart

LEARNING PAPERS IV

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

CHAIR: PETER BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE)

9:00am - 9:15am

EXTINCTION OF SPECIFIC STIMULUS-OUTCOME ASSOCIATIONS, REVISITED

ANDREW R DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CUNY)

Prior research has revealed that associations between the conditioned stimulus and the specific sensory features of the unconditioned stimulus in appetitive Pavlovian paradigms are completely immune to various extinction treatments. We have recently explored the effects of extinction when given after a more limited amount of Pavlovian training and when the US occurs early within an extended CS, and we find that extinction appears to result in a durable attenuation of control by such associations.

9:20am - 9:35am

MECHANISMS OF RENEWAL AFTER THE EXTINCTION OF DISCRIMINATED OPERANT BEHAVIOR

TRAVIS P. TODD (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE), DRINA VURBIC, MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Three experiments demonstrated, and examined the mechanisms that underlie, the renewal of extinguished discriminated operant behavior. Experiment 1 demonstrated ABA renewal when the reinforcement histories of the contexts were equated by giving complementary training and extinction of two different responses in them. The results suggested that the extinction context inhibits either the response and/or the effectiveness of the discriminative stimulus. Experiments 2 and 3 further examined these two mechanisms.

9:40am - 9:55am

UNIFYING CHOICE AND PREFERENCE MODELS WITHIN THE COMPOSITIONAL SAMPLE SPACE

GREG JENSEN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Compositional analysis provides a natural sample space for the study of choice and preference. By correctly reflecting the symmetries and constraints of the sample space, this approach can accommodate all molar phenomena reported in studies of concurrent choice, including differences in contingency discriminability and violations of scale invariance. The framework also provides a bridge between the fields of animal learning and human decision making, which have hitherto rarely sought common theoretical ground.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Invited Speaker

Terrace

**PREPARING FOR GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY:
MINI-WORKSHOP I**

**Saturday, March 15, 2014
9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)
SUSAN KRAUS WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS)

CARLOS A. ESCOTO (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This mini-workshop draws on accumulated wisdom, literature reviews, and recent studies to prepare students for applying to graduate school in psychology. Designed for both prospective graduate students and faculty advisors, the panelists will present strategies on preparing for admission requirements, acquiring research and practical experiences, and selecting compatible graduate programs. Handouts adapted from Graduate Study in Psychology, the Insider's Guide to Graduate Programs in Clinical and Counseling Psychology, and the Complete Guide to Graduate School Admission will supplement the presentations.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Symposium

Hancock

**COGNITIVE INVITED SYMPOSIUM: REPRESENTATION
CONSTRUCTION**

**Saturday, March 15, 2014
9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: JOSEPH AUSTERWEIL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

REPRESENTATION CONSTRUCTION IN PEOPLE AND COMPUTERS

Although representations play a key explanatory role in cognitive psychology, it is not well understood how they are learned or change with experience. In this symposium, we will discuss modern computational frameworks from both connectionist and Bayesian perspectives that construct their own representations. The symposium will focus on the psychological insights and implications of the computational frameworks, empirical tests of predictions derived from the frameworks, and compare them from a collaborative, rather than competitive, perspective.

Presentations

An Overview of Representation Construction in People and Computers

by Joseph Austerweil (Brown University)

Parameters vs. Structure: Representation Building, Learning, and the Brain

by Todd Gureckis (New York University)

Memory as Representation Learning

by Samuel Gershman (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Bayesian Reasoning with Constructive Neural Networks

by Milad Kharratzadeh (McGill University)

Discussant(s): Joseph Austerweil (Brown University)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

9:00am-10:20am

Symposium**Winthrop**

**HISTORY INVITED SYMPOSIUM: INTERNATIONAL
PERSPECTIVES
Saturday, March 15, 2014
9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: DAVID B. BAKER (UNIVERSITY OF AKRON)

This invited symposium on the history of psychology brings together the diverse perspectives of Uwe Gielen, Professor of Psychology at St. Francis College and Executive Director of the Institute for International and Cross-Cultural Psychology, Fabian Agiurgioaei Boie, School Psychologist and formerly of the Albert Ellis Institute, and David B. Baker, Professor of Psychology and Margaret Clark Morgan Executive Director at the Center for the History of Psychology, University of Akron.

Presentations

Magazin der Erfahrungsseelenkunde (1783 - 1793): The World's First Psychology Journal
by Uwe Gielen, St. Francis College

Psychology in Romania: The Myth of Phoenix
by Fabian Agiurgioaei Boie, St. John's University

Discussant(s): David B. Baker, University of Akron

**Saturday, March 15, 2014
9:00am-10:20am**

Paper **Thoreau**

**SYMPOSIUM: TURNING TEACHING INTO RESEARCH:
EXAMPLES FROM THE GSTA
Saturday, March 15, 2014
9:00am-10:20am**

CHAIR: SUSAN NOLAN; MAUREEN O'CONNOR (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY; THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

TURNING TEACHING INTO RESEARCH: EXAMPLES FROM THE GSTA

Four papers from faculty and student leaders of the STP Graduate Student Teaching Association demonstrate how research on effective pedagogy may be incorporated into one's teaching activities. Topics range from the promotion of effective study habits through meta-cognitive awareness, the use of scaffolded assignments to teach reading, note-taking, and paraphrasing of journal articles, the use of subject pools to raise awareness about Autism Spectrum Disorders, and an exploration of how new instructors select and use assessment strategies.

Presentations

Self-monitoring of study habits in an online community
by Anna Schwartz (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, CUNY), Kasey Powers (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, CUNY)

Guided reading and writing assignments in Biological Psychology courses

by Jill Grose-Fifer (John Jay College and the Graduate Center, CUNY), Christopher Davis (John Jay College, CUNY), Karyna Pryiomka (The Graduate Center, CUNY)

Increasing awareness of Autism Spectrum Disorders in the College Population

by Kristen Gillespie-Lynch (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, CUNY), Rita Obeid (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, CUNY), Fumio Someki (College of Staten Island, CUNY), Christina Shane-Simpson (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, CUNY), Dennis Publitz (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, CUNY), Patricia Brooks (College of Staten Island and the Graduate Center, CUNY)

Learning goals/objectives and assessment strategies: Is there a connection?

by Emily Dow (The Graduate Center, CUNY), Maureen O'Connor (John Jay College and the Graduate Center, CUNY)

Discussant(s): Susan Nolan; Maureen O'Connor (Seton Hall University; The Graduate Center, CUNY)

**Saturday, March 15, 2014
10:30am-11:50am**

Invited Speaker

Georgian

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: THOMAS ZENTALL
Saturday, March 15, 2014
10:30am-11:50am**

CHAIR: DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

THE BEHAVIORAL ORIGINS OF HUMAN SUBOPTIMAL CHOICE

THOMAS R. ZENTALL (UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY)

Humans choose suboptimally when, for example, (1) they engage in games of chance (commercial gambling, e.g., slot machines, lottery tickets), (2) when less is valued over more (e.g., a bronze medal makes the recipient happier than a silver medal), and (3) when past investment affects future choice (sunk cost). We have found that all three effects and others can be demonstrated in animals. The implication of these findings is that these behaviors are not uniquely human and have basic behavioral origins.

**Saturday, March 15, 2014
12:00pm-1:20pm**

Paper

Hancock

**COGNITIVE PAPERS: MEMORY
Saturday, March 15, 2014
12:00pm-1:20pm**

CHAIR: KATHERINE MOEN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

SELECTIVE ATTENTION IMPAIRS RECOGNITION MEMORY FOR BOTH INITIAL AND SUBSEQUENT TESTING.

KATHERINE MOEN, MARIANNE E. LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Selective attention (SA) involves attending to one stimulus while ignoring other distracting stimuli (Mulligan, 2008). Despite research showing SA influences memory, there is no conclusive evidence whether SA impacts memory more at encoding or retrieval. One experiment examined the effect of SA on recognition memory performance. Results indicate that SA impacts memory at initial and subsequent testing. Implications for educational settings as well as theories of recognition memory will be discussed.

Mulligan, N. W. (2008). Attention and Memory. In H. L. Roediger (Ed.), *Learning and Memory: A Comprehensive Reference* (7-22). Oxford: Elsevier.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

IS RETRIEVAL-INDUCED FORGETTING DEPENDENT ON COMPETITION BETWEEN EXEMPLARS?

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

The inhibition account of retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF) stipulates that during the retrieval practice phase of RIF studies, unpracticed target items compete with practiced items within a category, and are subsequently inhibited. We tested the assumption that RIF is competition-dependent by creating word pairs within categories with more or less similar stems, expecting more completion with high similarity. Contrary to the competition assumption, we did not see greater RIF for target items with high similarity.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

INITIAL TESTING SHIFTS ATTENTION DURING MISINFORMATION PROCESSING

LEAMARIE T. GORDON (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), JOHN B. BULEVICH (STOCKTON COLLEGE), AYANNA K. THOMAS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined whether initial testing affects attention allocation to post-event information in the misinformation paradigm. In two experiments, we tested whether retrieval accuracy on an initial test interacted with shifts in attention to details in a post-event narrative. We found that the differential attention allocation demonstrated by a repeated test group was driven by performance on the initial test. These experiments provide insight into how testing potentiates learning of subsequent misinformation.

1:00pm - 1:15pm

IS ANTICIPATION MORE IMPORTANT THAN ACCURACY? THREAT ALTERS MEMORY FOR IMPLIED MOTION

MICHAEL GREENSTEIN (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), NANCY FRANKLIN (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), MARIANA MARTINS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINE SEWACK, MARKUS MAIER (UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH)

The current experiments demonstrated a predicted tendency to anticipate future action in threatening situations. Participants viewed displays of moving dots and indicated from immediate memory the final positions the dots had occupied. Representational momentum effects emerged for neutral, threatening, and happy interpretations, whereby the final position was remembered farther along the path than it had been. This effect was systematically larger for threatening than neutral or happy interpretations. Implications for eyewitness memory will be discussed.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Symposium

Georgian

PRESIDENTIAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: ADVANCES IN ANIMAL COGNITION

Saturday, March 15, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: IRENE PEPPERBERG (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

CLOSING THE "GAP:" ADVANCES IN ANIMAL COGNITION

All animals process information; a few of the questions that arise with respect to nonhumans involve the type of information processed, how much is being processed, the modality in which it is being processed, and the extent to which animal processing is both similar to and different from that of human cognitive processes. By studying a variety of species in a number of different tasks, the researchers in this symposium are providing some answers.

Presentations

Temporal Integration and Cognition in Birds

by Robert Cook & Muhammad A. J. Qadri, Tufts University

Recognition of Amodal and Modally Completed Shapes by a Grey Parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*)

by Irene M. Pepperberg, Harvard University

Reflections of Dolphin and Elephant Minds

by Diana Reiss, Hunter College, CUNY

Evolutionary Economics: Mapping Decision-Making Traits in Chimpanzees and Bonobos

by Alexandra G. Rosati, Yale University

Saturday, March 15, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Symposium

Berkeley

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: INTER-ETHNIC TENSIONS IN THE MULTI-CULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Saturday, March 15, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: ELENA CHEBOTAREVA (PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA)

INTER-ETHNIC TENSIONS IN THE MULTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

The empirical researches showed that conflicts in the students' inter-ethnic communication can be considered as compensation of weak personal abilities to achieve their life goals. It was also proved that liaising with natives improves the process of intercultural adaptation. Specifics of the tolerance, personality traits and their relationships in students from different regions were described. A number of positive and negative associations between the personal traits and the features of foreign language acquisition were revealed.

Presentations**THE STUDENTS' SELF REALIZATION STYLES AS FACTORS OF INTERETHNIC TENSION IN MULTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY**

by Elena Chebotareva (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS AS FACTOR OF INTERETHNIC TENSION REDUCTION

by Elina Kaminskaya (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

TOLERANCE AND PERSONALITY TRAITS IN STUDENTS FROM DIFFERENT RUSSIAN REGIONS

by Irina Novikova (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia),
Asiyat Murzakanova (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

PERSONAL TRAITS AND FEATURES OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION IN LINGUISTIC STUDENTS

by Alexandra Vorobyeva (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' HARDINESS

by Olga Kadiinikova (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

PERSONAL REPRESENTATIONS OF SUCCESSFULNESS

by Valeria Tarkhova (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

DIVERSITY IN THE RESULTS OF CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCHES: A PROBLEM OF DATA PROCESSING

by Elena Belovol (Moscow State Pedagogical University)
Vladimir Shurupov (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

FEATURES OF WESTERN ART MOVEMENTS IN WORKS OF RUSSIAN ARTIST

by Anastasia Chebotareva (Russian State University for Humanities)

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION FOR TRAINING IN RUSSIA

by Galina Kameneva (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Discussant(s): Marina Volk, Svetlana Moskvitcheva ((Peoples' Friendship University of Russia))

Saturday, March 15, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Paper

White Hill

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: BELIEF REVISION AND THEORY CHANGE IN DEVELOPMENT

Saturday, March 15, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: DAVID SOBEL

BELIEF REVISION AND THEORY CHANGE IN DEVELOPMENT

Cognitive development and learning often involves belief revision – children's concepts of the world are constantly changing based on observing new data and being told new knowledge. The four presentations in this symposium examine how and when children are able to change their explicit beliefs about the world based on observing counterevidence, hearing contradictory testimony, or specialized education. Our discussion will focus on whether the ways in which children engage in such theory change are rational.

Presentations**Evidence and Explanation in Children's Belief Revision**

by Deanna Macris (Brown University)
David M. Sobel (Brown University)

A Computational Case Study of Theory Change in the Domain of Magnetism

by Elizabeth Bonawitz (Rutgers University)
Tomer Ullman (MIT)
Sophie Bridgers (UC Berkeley)
Alison Gopnik (UC Berkeley)
Josh Tenenbaum (MIT)

The Roles of Intuition and Informants' Expertise in Children's Epistemic Trust

by Jonathan D. Lane (Harvard University)
Paul L. Harris (Harvard University)

Intuitive Biological Reasoning in Biology Majors and Non Majors

by John D. Coley (Northeastern University)
Melanie Arenson (Northeastern University)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Event

Beacon Hill

EPAGS WORKSHOP: VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIA
Saturday, March 15, 2014
12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: ASHLEY WALSH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIA

ASHLEY WALSH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), JILL SWIRSKY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

What is it about violence that we as a culture find so interesting, even funny? There has been so much talk about whether violence in the media plays a role in individuals growing up to perpetrate acts of violence, but is there any evidence to support that idea? This event will discuss the effects of violence in the media as a social norm, and will explore the prevention strategy known as "Media-Literary".

Saturday, March 15, 2014
12:00pm-1:20pm

Paper Whittier
APPLIED PAPERS: LEGAL/FORENSIC ISSUES
Saturday, March 15, 2014
12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: SUZANNE MANNES (WIDENER UNIVERSITY)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

THE COLD CASE EFFECT IN JURY SENTENCING

RICHARD CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM RYAN (ACCELERATED EXPERIENTIAL DYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY INSTITUTE)

The present study is based on the case of Gerald Mason, who murdered two police officers and committed rape in 1957. It was hypothesized that the longer between the commission of the crime and the trial, the more lenient the recommended sentence. Longer sentencing recommendations and were associated with higher scores on the Belief in Just World Scale (BJW), the Revised Legal Attitudes Questionnaire (RLAQ), and the Attitudes Toward the Criminal Legal System Scale (ATCLS) in both conditions.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

FINAL VERSION OF A CIVIL JUROR BIAS SCALE TO PREDICT VERDICTS IN CASES ALLEGING DEFAMATION

MARGARET ANNE HAGEN, CHARLES EDWARDS, JEFF FORTIN, SUSAN CORIE WHITE, KATY TAYLOR (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Jurors read 7 defamation trial scenarios, reached verdicts, then took a provisional Civil Juror Bias Scale (CJBS) that is now in its third stage of development. Total CJBS Score was reliably

correlated with the Total # Findings for the Plaintiff as predicted. Factor analysis revealed consistent clustering of items dealing with Responsibility, Privacy, Fairness, Money and Evidence. Jurors do not come to civil court with mental "blank slates" to hear the evidence of the two sides.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

UNDERSTANDING DEATH PENALTY ATTITUDES THROUGH THE LENS OF EPISTEMOLOGICAL ORIENTATIONS

RITA M. DEOLIVEIRA, EDD, JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the extent to which procedural knowledge, specifically separate knowing and connected knowing, as well as death penalty views predicted attitudes toward the death penalty.

In addition, this study also investigated the extent to which separate knowing, connected knowing, and attitudes toward the death penalty predicted empathy. It was found that separate knowing predicted pro-death penalty attitudes and both connected knowing and pro-death penalty attitudes predicted high scores on empathy.

1:00pm - 1:15pm

POSITIVE PRE-TRIAL PUBLICITY AND MOCK JURORS' DECISIONS ABOUT GUILT AND SENTENCING.

SUZANNE MANNES (WIDENER UNIVERSITY)

Does positive pre-trial publicity (PTP) have a beneficial effect for a murder trial defendant? Participants read positive or negative news articles about the defendant, or articles about an unrelated crime. Participants then read about the murder. Participants with positive PTP and unrelated articles were less likely to find the defendant guilty than those with negative PTP. Negative PTP participants were more confident in their decisions and were more likely to find the defendant guilty of an unrelated crime.

Saturday, March 15, 2014
12:00pm-1:20pm

Symposium Statler
CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: NEUROBIOMARKERS OF SUSCEPTIBILITY FOR NEUROPSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS USING ANIMAL MODELS
Saturday, March 15, 2014
12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: DEBORAH J. WALDER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: NEUROBIOMARKERS OF SUSCEPTIBILITY FOR NEUROPSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS USING ANIMAL MODELS: SEX-SPECIFICITY, NEUROHORMONES AND SOCIAL STRESS

The role of biological sex and neurohormonal influences on the manifestation of a wide range of neuropsychiatric disorders is gaining increased attention in the literature. This symposium

presents findings from experimental animal studies that point to sex-specific and age-related hormonal influences on social behavior, social and affective processing and brain characteristics implicated in psychiatric disorders. In addition, the contributions of social stress, neuroadaptive mechanisms, and neurocircuits that mediate social stress, to alcohol and other drug abuse will be examined. Collectively, the presented findings have implications for understanding neurobiological mechanisms that may underlie human clinical conditions such as autism spectrum disorders and post-traumatic stress disorder, with translational treatment implications.

Presentations

Age- and sex-specific regulation of social behavior by vasopressin and oxytocin

by Alexa Veenema, Boston College

Sex differences in fear processing: behavioral and neuroanatomical markers of extreme responses

by Rebecca Shansky (Northeastern University)

Oxytocin administration during birth alters offspring behavior, physiology, and neural activation

by Jason Lee (Northeastern University)

Social Stress and Neuroadaptions: Preclinical Evidence for Intervention in Escalated Intake of Alcohol and Cocaine

by Klaus Miczek (Tufts University)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Invited Speaker

Terrace

APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY: MINI-WORKSHOP II

Saturday, March 15, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

THOMAS P. HOGAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

SUSAN KRAUS WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS)

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 and the Complete Guide to Graduate School Admission supplement the presentations.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Paper

Clarendon

SOCIAL PAPERS: EXCLUSION AND SOCIAL STRESS

Saturday, March 15, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE SOCIAL COST OF AFFECTIVE DEVIANCE

EMILY R. DANIELS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY); VERONIKA S. BAILEY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY); YEVGENIY M. OLKHOV (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY); CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Facial expressions of emotion are used everyday as a means of communication. Because of this, non-normative emotions could potentially cause social conflict or social rejection. We found that the extent of social punishment following inappropriate facial expressions is greatly affected by gender norms surrounding emotion displays. Because women are expected to be more expressive than men, women were punished more for their deviant expressions (relative to normative expressions) than were men.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

COPING STRATEGIES, BASIC NEEDS, AND WORKPLACE REJECTION

LYNNE ASHLEY LAZOR, MSED

Coping with rejection in the workplace is difficult. We were interested in examining how coping strategies affect employees' experience of social rejection. We explore different coping strategies and how they impact the desire to quit a job where rejection occurs. Utilizing the Basic Needs Inventory, PANAS, and the BriefCOPE inventory, we found a surprising difference such that maladaptive coping strategies produced greater basic needs and less desire to quit than did positive coping strategies.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

SOCIAL OSTRACISM AND STEREOTYPING: LIFE ALONE PREDICTS DECREASED STEREOTYPE APPLICATION

BRITTANY WHITE (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

We examined whether social ostracism reduced stereotyping even when using a paradigm known for its numbing effects. Participants were excluded or included via future life manipulation and then read a jury case in which they had to determine the punishment for a defendant. We varied the race of the defendant in this case of aggression (White or Black). Results indicated participants stereotyped less after being excluded.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

Symposium

Winthrop

INVITED SYMPOSIUM: NONTRADITIONAL APPROACHES TO BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE

Saturday, March 15, 2014

12:00pm-1:20pm

CHAIR: ASTRID BEIGEL (DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

Behavioral healthcare systems must provide services in settings outside of traditional mental health centers including primary care and community based settings. Implementing this integrated approach is essential and viable to achieve effectiveness for the overall healthcare system. Both a conceptual framework describing a public health approach to behavioral health service delivery and a pediatric project providing trauma screening by pediatricians in primary care settings facilitating linkage to behavioral health treatment are presented.

Presentations

Overview and Rationale for Developing and Identifying New Approaches to Behavioral Healthcare

by Astrid Beigel, Department of Mental Health, County of Los Angeles

A Conceptual Foundation for A Public Health Approach For Behavioral Healthcare

by Arthur C. Evans, Jr., Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disability Services, City of Philadelphia and University of Pennsylvania

Trauma-Informed Systems of Care: The Philadelphia Alliance for Child Trauma Services

by Kamilah Jackson, Community Behavioral Health, City of Philadelphia

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

INTERNATIONAL POSTERS

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: MERCEDES MCCORMICK (PACE UNIVERSITY)

POSTER 1

CULTURAL HYBRIDITY: SELF-MONITORING AND ETHNIC IDENTITY COMMITMENT IN THIRD CULTURE KIDS

SAMUEL R KOVAL, INGMAR GORMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Third Culture Kids (TCKs) have spent a significant period of time living in one or more cultures other than their birth culture. Can this construct be validly and reliably measured using the TCK Questionnaire? Do TCKs acquire advantages such as heightened socio-cultural flexibility in adulthood? What costs, such as difficulty with cultural identity commitment, are incurred by adult TCKs? These and other questions were investigated in the present study, sampling 282 participants from 101 countries.

POSTER 2

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL PARENTING STYLE AND HIGH SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT AND SELF-ESTEEM IN CHINA, TURKEY AND USA

XIAN LI, JOAN NEWMAN, HAMIDE YILMAZ-GOZU, SHUYI GUAN, JIEUN LEE, YURIKO SASAKI (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This cross-cultural study investigated country differences in the relationship between maternal parenting styles, high school achievement and self-esteem. 634 undergraduates (China 207, Turkey 196, USA 231) completed Buri's Parent Authority Questionnaire (yielding scores on authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting), Rosenberg's self-esteem scale and reported their high school achievement. Results showed country differences in the prevalence of the three parenting styles, and some differences in the way each parenting style was related to adolescent outcomes.

POSTER 3

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL PARENTING STYLE AND HIGH SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT AND SELF-ESTEEM IN CHINA, TURKEY AND USA

XIAN LI, JOAN NEWMAN, HAMIDE YILMAZ-GOZU, SHUYI GUAN, JI EUN LEE, YURIKO SASAKI (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This cross-cultural study investigated country differences in the relationship between maternal parenting styles, high school achievement and self-esteem. 634 undergraduates (China 207, Turkey 196, USA 231) completed Buri's Parent Authority Questionnaire (yielding scores on authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting), Rosenberg's self-esteem scale and reported their high school achievement. Results showed country differences in the prevalence of the three parenting styles, and some differences in the way each parenting style was related to adolescent outcomes.

POSTER 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF LEFT BEHIND CHILDREN IN DIFFERENT RURAL CONTEXTS OF CHINA

CHENG QIAN, KAYE COOK (GORDON COLLEGE)

Over 61 million children are left behind in rural China as their parents migrate to the cities in search of employment. These children, known as "Left Behind Children", are often victims of neglect and encounter many critical situations that differentiate them from their non-left behind peers. In this study, we examine 427 fifth grade students in rural eastern China using a

demographic survey and the Achenbach Child Behavior Checklist Youth Self Report.

POSTER 5

ASSESSMENT OF AN "INTERNATIONALIZED" PSYCHOLOGY COURSE

RICHARD VELAYO, CORY REANO, LUCIO FORTI (PACE UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, NY)

Given the increasing interest to "internationalize" the psychology curriculum, a student survey was developed to evaluate the extent to which a course is internationalized. This survey assesses various curricular goals (psychological knowledge, methodological issues, discipline of psychology, interpersonal understanding, global issues) and course-related strategies (lectures, classroom activities, writing assignments, and use of internet-based technologies) in infusing international content and perspective. Preliminary findings as well as instructor and student feedback are presented.

POSTER 6

VALIDATION OF A BRIEF AUTISM SCREENER IN TANZANIA

AILISH BARRY (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), ERIC H. ZIMAK, ASHLEY L. JOHNSON (ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY)

There are few studies that have validated autism spectrum disorder (ASD) screening instruments for use in African countries. The current study used a 10-item ASD-specific screening questionnaire derived from a study conducted in Uganda (Grether et al., 2013). By conducting "best practice" ASD diagnostic assessments among a small sample of children in Tanzania (n=31), we expanded the research by measuring the sensitivity and specificity of these ten questions and thus demonstrating generalizability to Tanzania.

POSTER 7

DEFINITIONS OF TERRORISM: A COMPREHENSIVE LOOK AT PERCEPTUAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE WEST AND THE MIDDLE EAST

SARAH DOLATY, ANNA SAMKAVITZ, KATHIE MALLEY-MORRISON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

How we define words is both a reflection of our past experiences and a predictor of our future behavior. In a sample of 1041 Western and 528 Middle Eastern survey respondents, we compared definitions of terrorism for valence, moral themes, and judgments. Findings show group differences, with Middle Eastern participants putting a greater emphasis on moral issues and Western participants emphasizing processes and motives involved in terrorism.

POSTER 8

PERSPECTIVES OF THE DEFINITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

GINA MARIE MAJOR, BACHELOR'S (MAY 2014) (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Despite centuries of human rights conventions, there are still disagreements regarding the extent to which human rights are inherent or dependent on legal or judicial decisions as well as the exact rights or freedoms embodied in "human rights." Definitions of "rights" from 747 participants from the Middle East, Algeria, and Ghana were coded into four major categories; the majority of definitions focused on their basis (inherent or legal), orientation (freedom or duty), or nature.

POSTER 9

SOCIAL CAPITAL AS A PREDICTOR OF HEALTH AMONG INDIAN YOUTH

LAUREN HAGEMANN (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), YVETTE FRUCHTER (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), SONIA SUCHDAY (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

Little is known about Social capital (SC), a heterogeneous construct including social networks, social norms, and trust amongst community members in collectivist cultures. This study examined relationships between SC subscales (SCs), socioeconomic status (SES), social support (SS), and health in Indian college students (N=237,75.5?males). Practical Support, Past Social Disadvantages, and Current Social Disadvantages (SCs) independently predicted depression when controlling for age and gender ($p < .05$). Past and Current Social Disadvantages (SCs) independently predicted somatic complaints ($p < .05$).

POSTER 10

CAREER ANCHORS OF BRAZILIAN STUDENTS FROM A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY

ISABELLA PEREIRA MARTINS, UNDERGRADUATE, GABRIELA BRASIL MOKARIN, UNDERRADUATE, DELBA TEIXEIRA RODRIGUES BARROS (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS)

Career anchor is defined as the one thing a person would not give up if forced to make choice in her career. In this study the Schein's Career Anchors Inventory was administered to 219 undergraduate students of different courses and varied ages of both gender from a public university in Brazil. Lifestyle was the most common anchor among the students followed by Service/Dedication to a Cause and the less common one was General Managerial Competence.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

TEACHING POSTERS
Saturday, March 15, 2014
1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: STACEY ZAREMBA (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

POSTER 11**USING PSYCHOLOGY GAMES AND ACTIVITIES OF YESTERYEAR TO PREPARE FOR OUR FUTURE**

RONALD G. SHAPIRO (RONALD G. SHAPIRO, PHD, LLC)

Would you like to deliver a program for your psychology class, club, conference, or honor society which participants have described as amazing, awesome, cool, educational, endearing, insightful, fabulous, fascinating, fun, hilarious, insightful, interesting and mind-blowing? If so, please check out this poster which explains how learning from a series of psychology related activities (some original, some classical) presented in a one to two hour program, may improve academic performance, job performance, and/or family communication.

POSTER 12**THE PROFESSOR-STUDENT RAPPORT SCALE PREDICTS WHETHER STUDENTS WILL ASK FOR HELP**

NICHOLAS FRANCO, LAUREN GILBORGES, RICHARD WESP (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

We asked undergraduate students to complete the Professor-Student Rapport Scale (PSRS) as it applied to either an instructor they were comfortable asking for academic help or one with whom they were not comfortable. The PSRS and two subscales accurately differentiated between those considering an instructor students would and would not ask for help. We suggest that instructors might use the PSRS to assess whether students would ask them for help and use evidence for improvement.

POSTER 13**COMPARING TUTORING EFFECTIVENESS WITH INTERNET VIDEOS AND QUIZZES**

DEANO GRAHAM, JYH-HANN CHANG, AISHA PRODANI (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Peer tutoring has been shown to be effective tools in helping students grasp new concepts. This study, peer tutors were given a tutoring strategy to implement in their weekly meetings. Average changes in scores will be compared to previous tutoring whereby no strategies were offered. Data analysis will be comparing treatment, gender and type of course. Academic self-concept scale has been given to both parties. Results were gathered, results are forthcoming.

POSTER 14**TEACHING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ABOUT EDUCATION AND CAREER OPTIONS IN PSYCHOLOGY**

VICTORIA ORTOLANI, THERESA GAGLIARDI, CHELSEA BREIMANN, ROBERT BUTLER (KING'S COLLEGE)

Misconceptions about psychology, as a major in college and a career, lead to a need for education/awareness programs (Nauta, 2002). The researchers assess the impact of a one hour educational program presented in high school psychology

classes. Results suggest that students are better equipped to make decisions about pursuing an education/career in psychology after the presentation. Limitations and future research directions are discussed.

POSTER 15**ADULT STUDENTS RETURNING TO SCHOOL FOR PSYCHOLOGY**

LINDSAY A. PHILLIPS, ABPP, DENISE COOK, LISA SCHANBACHER, CYNTHIA WHITLEY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined adult students' perspectives on what led them to return to school to major in psychology. Forty three students responded to a quantitative and qualitative survey. A majority of participants stated they returned to school for psychology because they wish to pursue work in counseling or social services. In qualitative responses, participants stated they are attracted to a psychology degree due to the degree leading to many different career options.

POSTER 16**USING SIMULATED COUNSELING SESSIONS TO TEACH BASIC COUNSELING SKILLS TO UNDERGRADUATES**

CHERYL NEWBURG (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY)

This poster will review an approach to teaching basic counseling skills to undergraduates. Students meet in the instructor's private practice office and conduct simulated counseling sessions with their fellow class members. Students take turns being the "therapist," the "client," and observer. The "client" is a fictional character developed by the student for use in these sessions. The "therapist" interacts with the "client" by using the counseling skills being discussed in class.

POSTER 17**CONCEPT MAPS AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR ASSESSING CROSS-DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE: CHALLENGES AND PROMISES**

JOANNA K. GARNER (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE HATHCOCK (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

Concept maps have been used primarily to assess disciplinary knowledge and its change. Their use to assess interdisciplinary knowledge meets several challenges, first among them is defining interdisciplinary knowledge itself. This presentation will describe the process of a collaborative effort involving four science faculty members from different disciplines to develop a rubric for assessing level, quality, and change in interdisciplinary science knowledge. The rubric can serve others seeking to conduct such assessment.

POSTER 18**PREDICTORS OF SUCCESS IN AN UNDERGRADUATE STATISTICS COURSE**

HOWARD M. REID, KAREN O'QUIN (SUNY BUFFALO STATE)

Sixty-one undergraduate students enrolled in an introductory psychological statistics course completed an 80-item questionnaire designed to identify predictors of course performance. Regression analyses indicated that positive experiences with psychology faculty and courses, as well as the student's history and plans for dieting, were significant predictors.

Factors previously identified in the literature, including opinion of statistics and personality characteristics such as introspection, were not found to be significant predictors in the regression analyses.

POSTER 19

GETPSYCHED: BLOGGING AS A UNIQUE UTILITY FOR STUDENT LEARNING

JOSEPH D. MIGNONE (WEST CHESTER), JENNIFER A. BUNK (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Applied experiences that prepare students to become effective consumers of research are very valuable and facilitate professional development. A first year graduate psychology student developed a psychology blog, GETPSYCHED, under the supervision of a faculty member. They will demonstrate how blogging provided a unique, individualized, applied learning experience. The student developed critical thinking skills through interpretations of contemporary research, writing skills, offline and online networking skills, and increased technological savvy.

POSTER 20

SELF-EVALUATIONS OF STATISTICS STUDENTS: A TOOL TO PREDICT SUCCESS?

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

The students enrolled in a statistics course for psychology majors completed a self-assessment on the first day of class. We grouped the students based on later test performance and compared the assessment responses of high-performing students with the assessment responses of low-performing students. Students' perceptions and the differences between the perceptions of stronger and weaker students may provide important information for predicting success in a statistic course.

POSTER 21

METHODS OF HOMEWORK DELIVERY IN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY. WHICH ONES WORK?

AMY CORBETT, ANGELIKA HOEHER, EDS (SUNY COBLESKILL)

Professors are often searching for the best method to supplement and encourage outside preparation for coursework, especially in General Psychology. Most course management systems (CMS) publishing companies are offering web based companions to the text. This research project compared performance with the use of a publisher software vs. CMS submission of homework vs. no formal homework. There are benefits and drawbacks of each of these formats. These findings can aid in the decision for what format is most effective for

individual professors.

POSTER 22

WHAT DO STUDENTS KNOW ABOUT WHAT THEY KNOW IN PSYCHOLOGY?

STEPHANIE KUEHNE, CRYSTAL RAINEY, D. ALAN BENSLEY, ANGELA BARTLETT, AA, KRISTA HART, NATHAN MAUST, AA, CRISTINA WEINER, AA (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the accuracy of students' metacognitive judgments of their knowledge of psychology in relation to performance on a new test of psychological knowledge and misconceptions. Neither the mean of certainty ratings of the correctness of item responses nor students' estimates of their test scores were correlated with scores on the test, but global ratings of their psychological knowledge were. Generally, students overestimated their test performance, but students in the highest quartile were better calibrated.

POSTER 23

LEARNING VS. PRIDE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT: DIFFERENT OUTCOMES OF PSYCHOLOGY ASSIGNMENTS

HARVEY PINES (CANISIUS COLLEGE), MOLLY P MURRAY, JUDITH E. LARKIN (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

Assignments vary in their likelihood of producing pride of accomplishment. Are assignments that succeed in doing so also perceived to contribute to learning? Written assignments were judged by students on both dimensions. Assignments generating feelings of pride were perceived as requiring "time and effort" while assignments judged high in learning value were perceived to have "helped me understand the course material." Teachers wishing both outcomes face a challenge: Few assignments were judged as accomplishing both.

POSTER 24

THE EFFECTS OF TUTORIAL USE ON KNOWLEDGE AND APPLICATION OF APA STYLE

MELANEY COYLE, MARY MAHON, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Mastering APA style requires knowledge of the rules and the ability to apply them using a word processing program. We assessed undergraduates' knowledge and application of APA style after referring to the APA Manual or to a tutorial illustrating specific elements of APA style. Although the method of instruction produced no differences in knowledge of APA, students who viewed the tutorial applied their knowledge more effectively than those who accessed the APA Manual.

POSTER 25

PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF 3-OPTION VERSUS 5-OPTION MULTIPLE-CHOICE ITEMS FOR VERBAL CONTENT

KYLE P. SWARTZ, ELIZABETH M. FAGOTTI, ALISON C.

FLOOD, THOMAS P. HOGAN, PHD., PAI-CHEN HSUEH,
BARRETT E. ZIMMERMAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This study provides a direct test of the prediction that 3-option MC items work more efficiently than 5-option MC items within a given time frame. Participants were randomly divided into those taking stem-equivalent 3-option or 5-option MC items on verbal content in a 30 minute period, with the 3-option test providing 18% more items. The 3-option test yielded higher alpha reliability, mean p-values, mean item-test biserial correlations, and higher correlation with SAT Verbal.

POSTER 26

WHAT WAS THE ZEITGEIST? STUDENT PROJECTS FOR THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY COURSE.

ALVA HUGHES (RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE), LINDA J. WELDON (CCBC - ESSEX)

One challenge that teachers of the history of psychology face is the need to have students understand the historical periods in which important psychological events are unfolding. An oral presentation assignment was designed to address this issue. Working in groups students prepared historical perspective presentations focused on a decade associated with different chapters in the text. The presentations provided background information on the historical period and the zeitgeist.

POSTER 27

STUDENTS' METACOGNITIVE EVALUATIONS OF KNOWLEDGE OF PSYCHOLOGY AND MISCONCEPTIONS

CRYSTAL RAINEY, STEPHANIE KUEHNE, D. ALAN BENSLEY, MACI QUINTANILLA, JORDAN STAGGS, PAIGE WAGNER (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined students' knowledge and awareness of their own psychological knowledge in relation to their performance on a new test of psychological knowledge and misconceptions. Their test scores were significantly correlated with the mean certainty ratings of the correctness of their item responses as were their global estimates of their psychological knowledge. Although students often overestimated their test performance, they did show some limited awareness of their own level of psychological knowledge.

POSTER 28

POWERPOINT PRESENTATION METHOD AND MODALITY AFFECT STUDENTS' LEARNING OUTCOMES

VICTORIA L BLAKE, VICTORIA L ZIEMBA (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), KRISTEN T BEGOSH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Do students learn better if information on PowerPoint slides is presented all at once (simultaneously) or line by line (sequentially)? Does presentation modality – auditory, text, or graphic – affect learning? Students viewed either a sequential or simultaneous PowerPoint presentation and were tested based on presentation modality. Simultaneous condition performed better than the sequential. Auditory questions were most accurate.

Organization allows students to attend to the big picture, while divided attention splits cognitive resources between tasks.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Invited Speaker

Beacon Hill

EPAGS INVITED SPEAKER: STEPS FOR APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: JILL SWIRSKY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

APPLYING WITH YOUR EYES WIDE OPEN: STEPS FOR APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL

NABIL HASSAN EL-GHOROURY (APAGS), TONY CRESPI, EDD, ABPP (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), HEATHER SIENKIEWICZ (COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH)

Thinking about applying to graduate school in psychology? Attending this workshop will address these questions:

- What are the steps to applying to graduate school?
- What should I consider when researching programs? How do I find the answers to these questions?
- What are key resources when applying to graduate school?

This program is appropriate for those who are thinking about applying to graduate school as well as those who are in the middle of the application process.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Invited Speaker

Terrace

HISTORY INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: ALEXANDRA RUTHERFORD

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: CLAIRE ETAUGH (BRADLEY UNIVERSITY)

WOMEN "OUGHT NOT TO HAVE ANY SEX, BUT THEY DO": AND OTHER TALES OF GENDER IN SCIENCE

ALEXANDRA RUTHERFORD (YORK UNIVERSITY)

In 1949, Edwin Boring wrote to Helen Peak that women scientists "ought not to have any sex, but they do." What did Boring mean by this? Was he implying that men, by contrast, did not have a sex? Using a mid-20th century case study from the history of psychology, I will explore the ongoing debates about gender and science and argue that the import of Boring's statement lingers in contemporary discourse about the problems women's lives pose for scientific careers.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

PSI CHI/PSI BETA POSTERS
Saturday, March 15, 2014
1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS-O'BRIEN (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

POSTER 29

PSYCHOSOCIAL CORRELATES OF ADULT ADHD SYMPTOMATOLOGY: TRAIT ANXIETY AND POOR SLEEP QUALITY

MARY KATHLEEN MORAN, BRYON JASON GALLANT, IAN WHITMORE, ELIZABETH JANE VELLA (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

The purpose of the current study was to ascertain the pertinent psychosocial correlates of non-clinical adult ADHD symptomatology amid a college sample (71 women, 21 men; Mage = 24.97, SD = 8.94 years). Bivariate correlates of ADHD score included trait anxiety, perceptual stress, loneliness, and poor sleep quality and social support. Multiple regression analyses revealed that amid these bivariate correlates, only trait anxiety and poor sleep quality remained significant predictors of ADHD score.

POSTER 30

TRAIT ANXIETY AND COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE: TESTING ATTENTION RESTORATION AND ATTENTION CONTROL THEORIES

KARA E. SPINNEY, LAURA BRAMLEY, ELIZABETH J. VELLA (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

The current study tested attention restoration theory (ART) and attention control theory (ACT) by having 53 participants rating high or low in trait anxiety complete the attention network task before and after exposure to nature or urban stimuli. Results supported ACT whereby high trait anxiety participants displayed less efficient central executive performance. In partial support of ART, an ancillary analysis revealed high trait anxiety participants to display improved orienting efficiency performance following nature stimuli exposure.

POSTER 31

SELF-DISCLOSURE AND INTERNET ACTIVITY IN ONLINE ROLE-PLAYERS.

EMILIE JEAN MAURER, SAMANTHA B. BERKULE (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

It was hypothesized that online role-players who did not self-disclose were more likely to lie about their identities. Those who did self-disclose were predicted to have higher levels of involvement on the Internet. 207 online role-players were

surveyed about their Internet use. A test of independence Chi-square indicated significance between difficulties disclosing information and lying about one's identity in role-play. Further research should rectify limitations and explore additional aspects of role-player identity.

POSTER 32

RELATIONSHIPS AMONG SOCIAL ANXIETY, SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS, & EMPATHY

BRANDON SINISI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

While the common characteristics between social anxiety and self-consciousness have been established regarding concern over mistakes and doubts about action (Saboonchi, Lundh, & Öst, 1999), the association among social anxiety, self-consciousness, and empathy has yet to be explored. The current research intends to examine whether having an advanced sense of self-consciousness and fear of being negatively evaluated has any correlation with the complex and multifaceted trait of empathy.

POSTER 33

RELATIONSHIPS AMONG LEARNING STYLES, MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES, AND CAREER CHOICES

EMILY C. PHILLIPS, SKYLER DEITRICK, BRIANNE JENKINS, MATTHEW ERFORD, BARBARA A. LEWIS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This research related learning styles and multiple intelligences to students' planned career pursuits. Information was gathered from students in psychology courses at a small liberal arts university. Surveys included a demographic questionnaire involving items related to career plans, Kolb's Learning Style Inventory, and the Multiple Intelligences Indicator for Adults. There were significant differences among career areas for verbal, logical-mathematical, and interpersonal intelligences. Also, there were significant differences among learning styles on bodily-kinesthetic intelligence.

POSTER 34

SOCIALLY DESIRABLE CHARACTERISTICS AS DETERMINED BY STUDENTS AT THE UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

TIMOTHY STAHL, RACHEL ANNUNZIATO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

The present study addresses gaps in literature on social desirability by examining what personality characteristics are deemed socially desirable by an undergraduate population. This study examined differences in gender and relationship type (i.e. platonic friendships versus romantic relationships). Significant differences were found between relationship types and genders regarding which characteristics are considered socially desirable. A set list of socially desirable characteristics was created based on consistent findings thus fulfilling the primary aim of the study.

POSTER 35

PROCRASTINATION AS RELATED TO PLAGIARISM ATTITUDES AND KNOWLEDGE

WHITNEY WALSH, ALISON SANTIAGO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), SONJA SPURKELAND (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), BARBARA A. LEWIS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This research was conducted to determine the relationships between procrastination and both knowledge and attitudes about plagiarism. Also, connections between plagiarism and major were examined. Students from psychology courses at a liberal arts university answered questions about plagiarism and completed Lay's Procrastination Scale, the Plagiarism Knowledge Scale, and the Plagiarism Attitude Scale. Attitude toward plagiarism was positively correlated with procrastination and negatively correlated with plagiarism knowledge. There were significant differences in plagiarism based on majors.

POSTER 36

IS CHEATING EVER ACCEPTABLE?

KATELYN VAN CLEF (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

According to previous research, one in ten college students have admitted to using notes during a test, copying someone else's paper, or allowing someone to copy from their paper (McCabe 2005). When asked to rate cheating behaviors on a scale ranging from not cheating to serious cheating, 90% of students rated using their notes during a test as moderate or serious cheating and 91% rated copying off someone else's work as moderate or serious cheating (McCabe, 2005). Previous research has also shown that that approximately 66%-75% of college students engage in cheating behavior (McCabe & Trevino, 1996, 1997). McCabe has concluded that over 80% of students believe that cheating is never justifiable, yet cheating behavior manages to run rampant across campuses in the United States. If so many college students acknowledge that cheating is not acceptable, how come so many do so?

POSTER 37

IMPULSIVITY AND CREDIT CARD DEBT IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JORDAN KIST (MERCYHURST UNIVERSITY)

Relationships between impulsivity and credit cards were assessed using The Barratt Impulsivity Scale (BIS), Sensation Seeking Scale and a computerized-delay discounting task. Outcomes on the BIS showed that credit card holding students were significantly less impulsive on two subscales, Non-planning groups ($F(2, 14) = 5.568, p < 0.05$) and Cognitive Complexity ($F(2, 14) = 4.480, p < 0.05$) than non-credit card holding peers. Many car holders reported that they were attempting to accrue good credit.

POSTER 38

THE COMORBIDITY OF BINGE EATING AND COMPULSIVE BUYING

SHANNON DUNCAN (MARIST COLLEGE), KRISTIN JAY

(MARIST COLLEGE)

Compulsive buying (CB) and binge eating (BE) have been shown to occur comorbidly. This study used an emotional go/no-go (GNG) task and a series of questionnaires to assess reasons for the association in college students. Results affirm the association, with greater occurrences of both in women. Lowered anxiety for CB and reduced self-control in BE were observed, but errors and response time in the GNG did not vary as a function of CB or BE.

POSTER 39

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS' PUBLIC PRESENTATION AND SHARING PRACTICES ON FACEBOOK: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

NATASHA K. SEGOOL, SHAUNA-GAYE A. STENNETT, JESSE SECKEL-CERROTTI, MELISSA LOSCHAIVO (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

This study examined 198 Facebook profiles in order to study the public sharing behaviors of practicing school psychologists and to consider how these posting behaviors may affect their professional practice. Chi-square analyses indicated significant differences in the public posting habits of school psychologists who were classified as low versus high impression managers (IM) based on the public reporting of their job title and the location of their residence. Implications for practice are discussed.

POSTER 40

AMBIGUITY AMONG STAFF MEMBERS OF SENIOR CENTERS

TATIANA FORONDA (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined work role ambiguity, specific conflict ambiguity, and overall job satisfaction in workers of senior centers. A trend that as staff members experienced work role ambiguity, they experienced specific ambiguity was found. There was a significant correlation between years working with older populations and job satisfaction; meaning the more years working with older populations, the more job satisfaction. This is interesting because as staff experience work role and specific ambiguity, work satisfaction increases.

POSTER 41

WHO USES THE INTERNET?: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE

CAITLIN HOOLIHAN, JENNA GARNER, SAMANTHA DIMEGLIO, TONY SHENDEROVICH, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between the Big Five personality traits and types of social media. Questionnaires measuring personality traits and social media usage were distributed to college students at William Paterson University. Significant results showed that those who use the Internet for leisurely purposes are likely to be agreeable, and those who use the Internet for academics are likely to be

conscientious and neurotic.

POSTER 42

ROLE OF MOTHER'S DEPRESSION ON CHILD/CAREGIVER INTERACTION AS MANIFESTED IN HOME AND ASQ-SE.

SOFIA GOLTSBERG, ELIZABETH NOVOTNY, WARREN REICH (CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE)

This study examines how mother's depression plays a role in her interaction with her child as observed by the measures HOME and ASQ-SE. My hypothesis is that there will be a negative relationship between mother's depression and HOME and that there will be a positive relationship between mother's depression and ASQ-SE. Bivariate correlation analyses between mother's depression as the predictor variable and HOME and ASQ-SE as the outcomes, suggest that this hypothesis is supported.

POSTER 43

PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF ACHIEVEMENT EMOTIONS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

SARA M. BERRY, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Many studies have examined how personality traits and achievement emotions predict academic achievement. By contrast, little research has examined relationships between personality traits and achievement emotions. Undergraduates in an introductory-level Psychology class ($n = 100$) completed a personality inventory based on the Big Five model and the Achievement Emotions Questionnaire. The five personality traits accounted for significant portions of variance in three out of four academic emotion categories, with openness as the strongest predictor.

POSTER 44

A VALIDATION STUDY OF A NEW MEASURE OF IMPULSIVITY

BREANNA LEIGH WOOD, MATTHEW WOLF, JOLINDA BECK, REBECCA GIFT, PETER J. GIORDANO (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

We created a new measure of impulsivity to assess impulsiveness in a non-clinical college student population. Results suggested mixed evidence for construct validity, with strong evidence for convergent validity and weak evidence for discriminant validity, and strong internal reliability. Future research should continue to evaluate the psychometric properties of this scale.

POSTER 45

CONSUMER CHOICES WITH VARIATIONS IN ITEM PRICE, DISCOUNTS, AND TRAVEL TIME

RAYSA FLORENTINO, KRISTEN E. PESAVENTO, CATHLYN PISTOLAS, JAMES E. MAZUR (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined how item price affected willingness to travel for a discount. Students made hypothetical choices about purchasing an item at one price or traveling to get a discounted price. As travel time increased from 5 minutes to 40 minutes, the required discounts increased according to linear functions. Participants required more of a discount to travel for an \$800 item rather than a \$50 item, replicating and extending the results of Tversky and Kahneman (1981).

POSTER 46

DO WOMEN "WANT WHAT THEY'VE GOT"?

SHANNON GUNNIP, ARTHUR FRANKEL, DEBRA CURTIS (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

Female college students reporting satisfaction with the shape of their bodies were unlikely to choose their own identified silhouette as their ideal body type. Surprisingly, only 5 of 60 female participants (8%) identified their own body type as the type considered most attractive by other female college students and only 2 of the 15 female participants (13%) who self-reported having the body shape deemed most attractive thought others would consider it as the most attractive.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper

Thoreau

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: HIGH-IMPACT PRACTICE: STRATEGIES FOR ENGAGING STUDENTS IN RESEARCH
Saturday, March 15, 2014
1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: MAUREEN PERRY-JENKINS (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

HIGH-IMPACT PRACTICE: STRATEGIES FOR ENGAGING STUDENTS IN RESEARCH

The American Association of Colleges and Universities (AAC&U) has identified engaging students in research as a "high impact" strategy for higher education. This symposium will highlight strategies for enhancing students' research knowledge and skills and stimulating interest and excitement about research at all levels. A range of different opportunities for fostering student engagement from introductory to advanced undergraduate courses, at the graduate level, and internationally via research collaborations will be explored.

Presentations

Engaging Undergraduates in Research: Perspectives from a Small Liberal Arts College

by Courtney Stein (Colby-Sawyer College)

Critical Thinking and Writing: Graduate Students' Perspective on Learning Research Methods

by Corey Grant (Rivier University),
 Kaitlyn P. Connaghan (Rivier University)

Engaging Students in Research: An Applied Project
by Karen Meteyer (Rivier University)

Coordinating International Research Relationships: Lessons Learned from a Fulbright Semester Abroad
by Loretta L.C. Brady (Saint Anselm College)

Discussant(s): Maureen Perry-Jenkins (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50am

Paper **Stuart**

NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS: LEARNING AND MEMORY
Saturday, March 15, 2014
1:30pm-2:50am

CHAIR: KATHLEEN TAYLOR (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

PARIENTAL STIMULATION LEADS TO ENHANCED MONITORING OF ITEM AND SOURCE MEMORY

DENISE PERGOLIZZI, MPHIL, ELIZABETH F. CHUA (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study revealed direct alterations of item and source recognition memory following transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) of the parietal cortex. Subjects received active (2 mA for 20 min; n=18) or sham (n=18) stimulation during item and source memory tests. Active participants had increased discriminability between old and new items compared to sham ($p < .03$). During source recognition active participants showed a more conservative response bias (criterion C) compared to sham, $p < .01$.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

FEAR-CUE INHIBITED FEEDING CORRESPONDS WITH SUPPRESSED FOS-INDUCTION IN THE CENTRAL AMYGDALA

CHRISTINA J. REPPUCCI, GORICA D. PETROVICH (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Petrovich and colleagues (2009) have shown previously that inhibited feeding in response to a conditioned fear-cue requires the central nucleus of the amygdala (CEA). In the current study we showed that conditioned rats significantly inhibited food intake despite food deprivation, and had fewer Fos-positive neurons in the lateral and medial CEA compared to controls. Fos-induction in the CEA significantly correlated with food consumption during the test.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

EFFECTS OF SOCIAL HOUSING AND REM DEPRIVATION

ON EXTINCTION OF CONDITIONED FEAR

SONIYA ASSUDANI, KATHERINE MOEN, AMY SILVESTRI HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

The effects of social housing and REM deprivation were tested on extinction of fear conditioning. Rats were housed in isolation (IH), with a naïve cagemate (NC) or with a fear conditioned cagemate (FC). FC rats showed impaired extinction as compared to IH and NC rats, suggesting social transmission of fear. The effects of REM deprivation were subtle and varied by housing condition.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

APA DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST LECTURE: DANIEL SIMONS
Saturday, March 15, 2014
1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: NANCY KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

MISSING WHAT'S MISSING

DANIEL J. SIMONS (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN)

A fundamental cognitive bias affects how we think about the workings of our own mind. It contributes to mistaken beliefs about perception, attention, memory, and awareness, and it undergirds many of the well-studied biases in reasoning and decision making. It even contributes to poorly designed psychology interventions. In this talk, I will identify this core bias and demonstrate why it matters.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Poster **Imperial Ballroom**

UNDERGRADUATE POSTERS III
Saturday, March 15, 2014
1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: NANCY KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

POSTER 47

EXTRAVERSION AND NEUROTICISM AS PREDICTORS OF VICARIOUS TRAUMA

JESSICA IAGROSSI, JESSICA IAGROSSI (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined vicarious traumatization, and its correlation with the personality traits of neuroticism and extraversion. Participants were 56 adults who, as part of their profession, come in contact with trauma victims. Self-report measures were used to

gain information about participants' personality, compassion satisfaction and levels of vicarious trauma endured, measured by burnout and secondary traumatic stress. Findings indicated those who scored higher in neuroticism reported higher burnout and secondary traumatic stress levels.

POSTER 48

MEANING MATTERS: MULTIPLE MECHANISMS BEHIND THE EFFECTS OF NON-DECEPTIVE PLACEBOS

KATHERINE C. DODSON (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

The effect of verbal presentation on response to non-deceptive placebos was studied. Two groups were informed that they were consuming decaffeinated coffee. Only Group 1 was encouraged to believe the placebo would increase wakefulness. Group 1 participants were expected to perform better on an attention test and report greater alertness increases than Group 2 or control participants. Groups 1 and 2 reported similar, significantly greater alertness increases than controls, implicating influences other than verbal manipulation.

POSTER 49

PUBLIC RESOURCE SUGGESTIONS FOR MENTAL ILLNESS: A STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH LITERACY

JOANNA LUSK, LEA TAYLOR, CASEY SCHOFIELD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The current study explored recommendations that lay-people (N=626) provide to others with symptoms of mental illness. The goal was to evaluate whether the general public demonstrated knowledge of reliable resources for mental illness. After reading a series of vignettes depicting mental illnesses, participants were prompted to provide recommendations. Results indicated that the most common response (28%) was for participants to indicate they knew of no potentially useful resources. Further evaluation of recommendations will be presented.

POSTER 50

EMOTION REGULATION IN DEPRESSION RISK: THE OVERLOOKED ROLES OF SELF-HANDICAPPING AND EXCESSIVE REASSURANCE SEEKING.

ELIJAH ROSS LAWRENCE, HARRISON O'CONNOR-HOOVER, MARIO FIORICA, WENDY MILLER (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), ILYA YAROSLAVSKY (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

We examined whether self-handicapping (SH) and excessive reassurance seeking (ERS) are maladaptive emotion regulation (ER) responses. Confirmatory factor analyses showed that a single factor (maladaptive emotion regulation index, MERI) fully explained relationships between SH, ERS, and other maladaptive ER responses (i.e., rumination and thought suppression). Our results also showed that MERI mediated the effects of depressive attributional style on depressive symptoms, and trait negative and positive affect. Clinical implications of these findings are discussed.

POSTER 51

EATING YOUR FEELINGS?: FOOD SENSITIVITY, SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATION, AND QUALITY OF LIFE

PETRA STOFKOVA, MEGAN MCGEE, DEIRTRA HUNTER (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), JOHN R. MCGEE (N/A)

The objective of this study was to examine how psychological distress correlates with systemic inflammation. Using cutting edge equipment, researchers collected and analyzed data pertaining to food sensitivity, gluten sensitivity, B12 micronutrient deficiency, and elevated high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) (N=111). To quantify psychological distress, (N=43) patients completed a World Health Organization- Quality of Life assessment accessing happiness within four domains. Results of the conducted analyses suggested that the severity of systemic inflammation increases psychological distress.

POSTER 52

SOCIAL ANXIETY AND SOCIAL SELF-EFFICACY: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF FACEBOOK USE

JESSICA MURAH, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), KRISTIN E. HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

The present study examines the relationship between Facebook use, social self-efficacy, and state social anxiety in a sample of 130 undergraduate students. Participants assigned to the Facebook stimulus condition who engaged in direct social behavior reported significantly more social anxiety symptoms compared to individuals in the control condition. Social self-efficacy did not mediate the relationship between Facebook use and social anxiety. However, Facebook use moderated the relationship between social self-efficacy and social anxiety.

POSTER 53

A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT: AN EXAMINATION OF IQ AND DIAGNOSIS

ALANA MICHELLE DEHART (CABRINI COLLEGE)

Devereux's Children's Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Services (CIDDS), treats clients at a non-accredited Residential Treatment Facility (RTF) for children and adolescents with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) and Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) who also exhibit emotional and behavioral challenges (The Devereux Foundation, 2006). The current research presents finding from data provided by 179 clients treated by an RTF, examining the effects of IQ, diagnosis, and classification in Devereux's program.

POSTER 54

ROLES OF EXPERIENTIAL AVOIDANCE ON MOTHERS' PERCEPTIONS ON PARENTING AND THEIR PRESCHOOLERS

KERRY A. O'DONNELL (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY), CARLOS E. RIVERA, LISA COYNE (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

This study examined links between role of maternal experiential avoidance, depression, and anxiety in parent-reported competence and ratings of their preschooler's characteristics. Participants included 30 mothers from urban areas from a larger experimental study. Measurements included the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire, the Depression and Anxiety Stress Scales, and the Parenting Stress Index-Third Edition. Findings suggests that maternal anxiety, coupled with experiential avoidance, may be important in maternal perceptions of partings and their children.

POSTER 55

THE IMPACT OF GENDER IN A NONPHYSICAL DATING CONFLICT

ASHLEY ARCURI, BRITTNEY BRADY, TINA ABI-JAOUDE, DESIREE ANDERSON, ANDREA AIKEN, NICOLE M. CAPEZZA (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

Does gender and sexual orientation impact perceptions of a verbal threat in a dating conflict? Across two studies (Study 1 examined male perpetrators; Study 2 examined female perpetrators) we found that male perpetrators were perceived more harshly than female perpetrators and that sexual orientation only mattered for male perpetrators.

POSTER 56

EXAMINING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DANGER AS EXCITING AND ANXIETY

JULIAN R. FINNEGAN, MARIANNE FALLON, JASON F. SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined gender differences in the hypermasculine construct of viewing danger as exciting (DAE) and its relationship to anxiety. Although men reported significantly higher levels of DAE than women, women's DAE score was higher than expected. Thus, hypermasculine traits exist in women but are significantly higher in men. Anxiety was not significantly related to DAE and did not interact with gender.

POSTER 57

INTERACTION OF HEMISPHERIC ACTIVITY AND COLOR PERCEPTION: A MATHEMATIC PERFORMANCE TEST

ASHLEY RING (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

In the present study I examined the interaction of hemispheric activity and color exposure on mathematic performance. Hemispheric lateralization was determined by placing a patch on one eye. Color exposure was based on the color of the folder containing the materials. There was a significant difference between color and performance but no difference in hemispheric activity. Participants exposed to red performed significantly better than those exposed to blue. Possible explanations for these associations are discussed.

POSTER 58

ARE COLLEGE STUDENTS IN URBAN SETTINGS MORE

MATURE THAN COLLEGE STUDENTS IN RURAL SETTINGS? COLLEGE ENVIRONMENTS CONSIDERED

JULIA F. BERGQUIST (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present author proposed the question of whether college students in urban settings mature faster than those in rural settings. There was no significant difference found in the majority of maturity measures between urban and rural college students, however there was a significant difference found in the autonomy measures pertaining to living situation between urban and rural college students. This significance points to the possibility of further research examining the affect college environments have on the maturity of students.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Statler

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: EXPLORING DEVELOPMENTAL ANTECEDENTS, MANIFESTATIONS, AND COVARIATIONS OF PSYCHOPATHY AND SEXUAL SADISM

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: RAYMOND KNIGHT (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

EXPLORING DEVELOPMENTAL ANTECEDENTS, MANIFESTATIONS, AND COVARIATIONS OF PSYCHOPATHY AND SEXUAL SADISM

Psychopathy and sadism independently and jointly predict increased encounters with law enforcement, egregious violence during the commission of crimes, and elevated recidivism levels. The two constructs share similar developmental pathways, as well as certain personality traits and behavioral manifestations. Further, traits such as Callousness/Manipulativeness and Sexualization have been found to covary in juveniles who have sexually offended and non-offenders. Identification of psychopathic and/or sadistic traits, covariates, and risk factors is essential to prevention and treatment.

Presentations

The Role of Childhood Abuse in Predicting the Facets of Psychopathy in Adult Sex Offenders

by Sonja Krstic, Brandeis University

Sadism and Psychopathy: Developmental Pathways, Similarities, and Violence Predictions

by Carrie A. Robertson, Brandeis University

Callousness/Manipulativeness, Sexualization, and Sexual Abuse in Juveniles Who Have Sexually Offended

by Ariel K. Berman, Brandeis University

Gender Differences in the Association Between Callousness/Manipulativeness and Sexualization

by Franklyn J. Graham, Brandeis University

Discussant(s): Raymond A. Knight (Brandeis University)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper **Berkeley**

SYMPOSIUM: WORKING WITH LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS O'BRIEN (PSI CHI EASTERN VICE-PRESIDENT)

WORKING WITH LINGUISTIC MINORITIES: WHY AN INTERPRETER IS NOT ENOUGH

Panelists from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds will discuss the limitations of working with linguistic minority clients using an interpreter. Having a qualified interpreter is not enough: mental health professionals must also have knowledge of cultural issues to competently provide services. This diversity presentation is particularly designed for students (undergraduate and Master's level), who may be providing services as para-professionals without doctoral degrees.

Presentations

Discussant(s): Deborah Harris O'Brien (Psi Chi Eastern Vice-President)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper **Clarendon**

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SYMPOSIUM:
ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: JACOB A BENFIELD (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON)

ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY: RESEARCH AT THE INTERSECTION OF PERSON AND PLACE

This session will highlight the diverse field of environmental psychology research that can include everything from noise perception to urban walkability as well as environmental sustainability and person-environment bond. While the research presented will be eclectic in terms of topic and method used, this session will demonstrate an important truth sometimes neglected in other psychological domains: the physical surroundings we interact with have a profound impact on our thoughts, feelings, health, and behavior.

Presentations

Discussant(s): Jacob Benfield (Penn State Abington)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

**SCRA POSTERS
Saturday, March 15, 2014
1:30pm-2:50pm**

CHAIR: MICHELLE RONAYNE (NOVA PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES)

POSTER 59

OUR PARENTS' KEEPERS: SERVICE IN THE WAKE OF THE FINANCIAL ELDER ABUSE EPIDEMIC

JOANNE COHEN HAMILTON, HOLLY BARUCH (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY)

Mental health care for elder abuse is estimated to be about 25 years behind mental health care for child abuse (U.S. Senate Special Committee, 1980). The current study draws from actual cases of financial elder abuse and from financial elder-abuse theory, research, and practice in the fields of psychology, social welfare, counseling, and criminal justice, to construct a framework for financial elder abuse prevention.

POSTER 60

COMMITMENT AND CONSCIENTIOUSNESS IN ANSWERING A CALL TO SERVICE: DEACONS

CRYSTAL N. STELTENPOHL, CHRISTINE KOZLOWSKI, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Within many Christian faiths, especially within Roman Catholicism, one order of clergy is the deacons – ministers of charity and social justice. Catholic Deacons are men, often married and many maintain employment outside the Church. In the present study, we examined the personality profile (focusing on levels of conscientiousness); self-reported by deacons across the USA. Demographic comparisons were conducted, and the relationship between religious commitment and conscientiousness were assessed.

POSTER 61

PERSONALITIES OF DEACONS: LIVING AS SOCIAL JUSTICE SERVANTS

DANIELLE S VACLAVIK, IN PSYCHOLOGY, MARY RIZZO, CHRISTINE KOZLOWSKI, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

A style of group leadership termed Servant Leadership (SL) has been researched and promoted for over twenty years. We focused on SLs who are ministers of charity and social justice within the Roman Catholic Church, termed Permanent Deacons. A national sample of these men completed reliable and valid self-report measures on SL, religious commitment, and

personality factors assessed on the HEXACO. Scores were related to social desirability tendencies. Results and implications are presented.

POSTER 62

THE EFFECT OF DATING ABUSE INTERVENTION ON PARTNER INTERACTION

DANIELLE CLARK, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Dating abuse interventions address a prevalent problem. In this repeated measures design, intervention participants were expected to report fewer abusive interactions than control participants at post-testing. While both groups completed daily logs of relationship interactions, the impact of informational dating violence clips (intervention) was compared to general interaction clips (control). As hypothesized, the intervention caused a decrease in negative physical acts committed toward partners. Results, indications, and suggestions for further research are provided.

POSTER 63

PARTICIPATORY METHODS WITH YOUTH IN FOSTER CARE: DEVELOPING A PREVENTIVE INTERVENTION

JORDAN M BRACISZEWSKI, ROBERT L. STOUT (PACIFIC INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION), GOLFO K. TZILOS (BROWN UNIVERSITY), ROLAND S. MOORE (PACIFIC INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION), BETH C. BOCK (THE MIRIAM HOSPITAL), PATRICIA CHAMBERLAIN (OREGON SOCIAL LEARNING CENTER)

Youth aging out of foster care are at great risk for a host of negative and costly outcomes, including substance abuse, mental illness, homelessness, and unemployment. Prevention of substance use disorders across this transition has the potential to alter youths' trajectories toward healthy, rather than problematic, outcomes. This study involves collaboration with these youth to develop and demonstrate the feasibility and pilot efficacy of a novel preventive intervention for problematic substance use.

POSTER 64

TOWARD AN UNDERSTANDING OF SERVANT LEADERSHIP STYLE BY MARRIED CLERGY

MARY F. RIZZO, DANIELLE VACLAVIK, JOESPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Servant leadership (SL) is a style of effectively influencing others as a "servant" to those one leads. SLs lead by example and reflect an equality sense with others. In the present study, we asked a community sample of men heavily engaged in social justice work to report their SL style. Moreover, we compared these clergy who reported being married, on their SL type and how they maintain their spiritual and sacred lifestyle.

POSTER 65

ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN RURAL NEW HAMPSHIRE

SUZANNE M. PHILLIPS (GORDON COLLEGE), OYEDOLAPO ANYANWU, REBECCA REITMEYER (GORDON COLLEGE)

Rural high school graduates face particular challenges in gaining access to higher education. In this study, the high-school-to-college transition is examined at the level of the school district, using ArcGIS mapping software. While state wide college matriculation was nearly constant from 2007 through 2011, some rural areas saw marked positive changes. This example of "positive deviance" is likely due to a suite of targeted efforts on the part of a variety of stakeholders.

POSTER 66

PAY-AS-YOU-THROW AS AN INCENTIVE TO ENHANCE COMMUNITY RECYCLING

NICHOLAS R. BOILEAU, JASON SEACAT, JOHN ARVANITIS (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

The current study sought to examine recycling trends between towns implementing pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) recycling programs and towns without such programs. Data were collected on a total of 302 (86%) of towns in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was conducted. Results indicated that towns with PAYT incentive programs had significantly higher rates of recycling than non-PAYT towns over a 5-year time period ($F=8.34$ (5); $p<.001$). Additional findings and implications will be discussed.

POSTER 67

THE CLUTTER QUALITY OF LIFE SCALE: RETEST RELIABILITY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

CHRISTINE KOZLOWSKI, BIANCA GAMBINO (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE ROSTER (UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO), SHANNON M. WILLIAMS, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

It seems like everyone has "too much stuff." For some, it is organized and readily used. For others, possessions become clutter and have an impact on the quality of one's life. We examined among university students ($n = 43$) test-retest reliability for a new self-report scale on clutter. This unidimensional, 18 item scale has been used effectively with adult, community samples. However, we sought to assess the temporal stability of clutter scores on this measure.

POSTER 68

DAILY TEMPERATURE AND CALLS TO A CRISIS HOTLINE

CATHERINE A. CROSBY-CURRIE, AMANDA DELVICARIO (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The present study explored whether findings of increased help-seeking during extreme warmth might generalize to a crisis hotline. All calls from one day each week (July 2004 to June 2012) were coded. Results revealed a positive correlation between daily summer highs and calls by chronic callers, but not general callers. Also, daily temperature was positively correlated with call volume during summers with heat waves and negatively

correlated with call volume during a particularly cold winter.

POSTER 69

SALISBURY BREAST HEALTH PROJECT

AMANDA ROBLES, MICHÈLE SCHLEHOFER, TINA BROWN-REID (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to understand BSE behavior of women (N = 46) ages 20 to 65, hypothesizing that incorporating medical recommendations would improve HBM's ability to predict behavior. HBM variables, self-reports of BSE behavior and intentions and medical recommendations were measured. Using multiple regressions, results indicated that only perceived barriers significantly predicted past BSE frequency and future BSE intentions. Results did not support the influence of other HBM constructs in predicting BSE behavior.

POSTER 70

THE EVALUATION OF SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL PROGRAMMING FOR BULLYING WITHIN SCHOOLS: FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS, AND THE ROLE OF THE SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST

MARK TERJESEN, ROBYN E KURASAKI, STEPHANIE SAMAR, ANGELICA SMITH, EYVYNN STENGEL, SARAH TAORMINO, RACHEL THOMPSON (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The Dignity for All Students Act (DASA) was signed into legislation in New York State (NYS) on September 13, 2010 to provide students in New York State public schools a learning environment that is free of discrimination/ harassment. The efforts of one suburban school district in NYS to implement DASA and evaluate its impact will be described.

POSTER 71

EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE AS A MODERATOR BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHICS AND PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY.

TANISHA T.M. MAIR,BS (YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ERIN E. HOFFMAN (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), BRONWYN HUNTER (YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), SAMANTHA L.MATLIN (DBHIDS), JACOB KRAEMER TEBES (YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

The present study examined baseline data from neighborhood residents across a large, urban area to better understand the relationship between demographic characteristics, perceived safety, and exposure to violence. Specifically, exposure to violence was analyzed as a moderator of the relationship between demographics and perceived safety. Implications for future research, programs, and policies are discussed.

POSTER 72

SOCIOCULTURAL PREDICTORS OF PERCEIVED SEXISM IN URBAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JENNIFER M. GRANT,- PSYCHOLOGY, DEBORAH L. VIETZE (THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK (CUNY))

The present study examines responses to scenarios that describe instances of individual and institutional forms of sexism. 177 undergraduates from an urban college participated in the study. This study seeks to validate a measure developed by Blodorn, O'Brien, and Kordys (2012), by sampling a population differs in ethnic make-up and geographic background. A comparison group is also analyzed. Initial analyses revealed that participants viewed examples of institutionalized sexism less intentional than examples of individualized sexism.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper

White Hill

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: SOCIAL ACQUISITION OF SELF-REGULATION

Saturday, March 15, 2014

1:30pm-2:50pm

CHAIR: KATIE KAO

SOCIAL ACQUISITION OF SELF-REGULATION

Most research on self-regulation has explored it as a trait characteristic. We systematically examined different social processes by which children may acquire the ability to self-regulate. In study 1, we focus on modeling self-regulatory strategies. In the second study, we look at the effect of parents' own emotion regulation strategies on different types of self-regulation. In the third study, we look at the extent to which an after-school intervention program can affect self-regulation.

Presentations

Learning Self-Regulatory Strategies: The Role of Content

by Grace Min (Boston University), Stacey N. Doan (Boston University), Kathleen H. Corriveau (Boston University)

Effects of Parent's Emotional Regulation on Children's Self-Regulation

by Katie Kao (Boston University), Stacey N. Doan (Boston University)

Intervention Programs Influencing Children's Self-Regulation

by Fang Hong (Boston University), Katie Kao (Boston University), Stacey N. Doan (Boston University)

Discussant(s): Katie Kao (Boston University)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper

Thoreau

TEACHING PAPERS II

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

EXAMINATION GRADE ESTIMATION AND CONFIDENCE

VINCENT PROHASKA, MARIA POPOTEUR (LEHMAN COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

At the end of each of three examinations in several sections of upper-division psychology courses students (N = 239) estimated their grades and rated their confidence. On average, students significantly overestimated their grades (expecting a "B" and earning a "C"). Confidence ratings were high and positively correlated with estimates. However, estimates significantly changed during the semester. High performing students were most inaccurate early. Low performing students demonstrated non-linear changes in their estimates over the semester.

3:20pm - 3:35pm

**USING A STUDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM
("CLICKERS") FOR INSTRUCTIONAL
LABORATORIES IN PSYCHOLOGY**

MICHAEL BROWN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Student Response Systems ("Clickers") are commonly used to allow interaction between students and instructors in classroom instruction. They code choices made in response to displays presented to the class as well as response latencies. Thus, they can function to implement instructional laboratories in a manner that is analogous to the more traditional platform of computer displays and keypresses. This allows laboratory exercises in classrooms with minimal equipment. I will demonstrate instructional laboratories developed for a Research Methods course, as well as discuss some benefits and limitations of using clicker systems for this purpose.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

**EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FLIPPING THE
CLASSROOM ON HIGHER-ORDER CRITICAL-THINKING
SKILLS**

MARIANNE FALLON, KRISTEN VITELLI, DANIEL PAGLIARELLO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Although the "flipped classroom" has demonstrated effectiveness in K-12 learners, its effectiveness in classrooms of higher education remains unclear. We evaluated student performance in a sophomore-level class two semesters before and after "flipping" the classroom. Significant improvements in mean test scores occurred on two out of seven learning outcomes assessing critical thinking. Most importantly, the standard deviation of test scores shrank after flipping the classroom due, in part, to the improvement of low-performing students.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Invited Speaker

Georgian

**CLINICAL INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: ELAINE WALKER
Saturday, March 15, 2014
3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: DEBORAH WALDER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY)

**ADOLESCENT NEURODEVELOPMENT AND THE
BIO-BEHAVIORAL EXPRESSION OF VULNERABILITY FOR
PSYCHOSIS**

ELAINE WALKER (EMORY UNIVERSITY)

The 'prodrome' is the period of functional decline and increasing symptoms that precedes the onset of psychosis. It typically emerges during adolescence or early adulthood, and has become the focus of intense investigation in the past two decades. This presentation reviews research findings on clinical high risk (CHR) youth who manifest prodromal syndromes, with an emphasis on recent results on predictors of psychosis from the multi-site, North American Prodrome Longitudinal Study (NAPLS).

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Event

Berkeley

**AWARDS CEREMONY & RECEPTION FOR PSI CHI
Saturday, March 15, 2014
3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS O'BRIEN (PSI CHI EASTERN VP AND TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Invited Speaker

Terrace

**INTERNATIONAL INVITED KEYNOTE ADDRESS: HAROLD
TAKOOSHIAN
Saturday, March 15, 2014
3:00pm-4:20pm**

CHAIR: MERCEDES MCCORMICK (PACE UNIVERSITY)

**IS AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGY TRULY XENOPHOBIC, 30
YEARS LATER?**

HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

In her historic 1984 EPA Presidential Address in Baltimore, Virginia Staudt Sexton boldly challenged her listeners with this terse query: "Is American Psychology Xenophobic?" So much has changed in 30 years--in part due to Virginia's sedulous efforts and global ken. This address traces the fascinating ebb and flow of cross-national psychology before and after 1984, including Virginia's contributions, and some remarkable

indicators of changes in U.S. and world psychology in the 21 st Century.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

SOCIAL POSTERS II
Saturday, March 15, 2014
3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: MICHAEL BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON)

POSTER 1

DENIAL OF HEALTH MESSAGES AND BIASED SYSTEMATIC PROCESSING

MICHELE M. SCHLEHOFER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between denial threat orientations (TO; Thompson & Schlehofer, 2008), biased systematic processing, and denial responses to threatening messages was explored. Seventy-eight participants completed TO measures, read a skin cancer message, and reported their systematic processing, defensive responses, and behavioral intentions. Those high in optimistic denial processed messages systematically, but with a bias against protection, which in turn explained defensive responses. Being high in avoidance denial was not related to engaging in systematic processing.

POSTER 2

MAKING DECISIONS AND MAKING MORAL DECISIONS

LING-CHUAN CHU (QUINEBAUG VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study was designed to examine the factors that affect mundane decisions and moral decisions. Social context and personality traits were the main variables. One hundred and fifteen college students were recruited to make decisions on two moral dilemmas ("Kill and Let Die" and Trolley Dilemma) and three mundane situations, and to respond to a personality inventory. The patterns of the decision showed more rule-based on moral dilemmas and more outcome-based thinking on mundane decision.

POSTER 3

THE EFFECT OF EGO-DEPLETION AND SOCIAL NORMS ON PREJUDICE

KATIE DORMAN, ANGELA HARRIS, BRITTANY WILSON, JAMIELYN SAMPER, MICHAEL KITCHENS (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), STEVEN BUZINSKI (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL)

Based on previous research, we hypothesized that the depleting self-regulation task will have an effect on the expression of

prejudice only when social pressure to be non-prejudice is not present. After an analysis of a two-by-two factorial design, the results were in favor of the hypothesis, adding to the understanding of manipulation and influence of prejudicial responses.

POSTER 4

EGO-DEPLETION AND PREJUDICE: THE INFLUENCE OF PERCEIVED SOCIAL PRESSURE TO BE NON-PREJUDICED

BRITTANY MICHELE WILSON, KATIE DORMAN, ANGELA HARRIS, JAMIELYN SAMPER, MICHAEL B. KITCHENS (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE), STEVEN G. BUZINSKI (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL)

Based on previous research, we hypothesized that the depleting self-regulation task will have an effect on the expression of prejudice only when social pressure to be non-prejudice is not present. After an analysis of a two-by-two factorial design, the results were in favor of the hypothesis, adding to the understanding of manipulation and influence of prejudicial responses.

POSTER 5

GROUP STATUS AS A MEDIATING VARIABLE BETWEEN RELIGION AND PREJUDICE

JESS KOHLERT, ROBERT BUTLER (KING'S COLLEGE)

Numerous studies support that religiosity and prejudice are positively correlated. Several aspects of religiosity have been explored to explain this relationship (Hunsberger & Jackson, 2005). The purpose of this study was to examine if ingroup-outgroup perceptions mediate the relationship between religiosity and prejudice. Results suggest that group status is a better predictor of prejudice than religious teachings, beliefs, or practices. Implications and limitations of this research are discussed.

POSTER 6

WHAT MAKES WOMEN JEALOUS IN NON-THREATENING SITUATIONS? THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT STYLE AND RIVAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE.

ALISON BAREN (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANNA BEHLER, RICARDO ALMONTE, CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We examined the role of physical attractiveness of same-sex others and attachment in romantic jealousy and competition. Participants interacted with each other in non-threatening situations (Study 1) or completed a computer task involving attractive or unattractive photos (Study 2). Attachment insecurity corresponded to more jealousy and competitiveness. Attractive others increased competition, but the effect on jealousy was less robust. This suggests that attachment influences jealousy and competition, which is also impacted by potential rival's attractiveness.

POSTER 7

CONTEXT DEPENDENCY OF STEREOTYPES

THOMAS E. CUTHBERT, DAVID A. WILDER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This experiment examined the fluidity of stereotypes as a function of the context in which they are made salient. Subjects accentuated their stereotypic judgments of extreme groups when other groups were salient that had been rated more moderately on those characteristics. Results indicated that stereotypes are flexible and can be moderated or accentuated depending on what other comparison groups are salient in the situation.

POSTER 8

WHEN THE HALF AFFECTS THE WHOLE: BIRACIAL STEREOTYPE THREAT

NICHOLAS GARRETT WOOLF (IN PROGRESS), SUNAINA BASU (IN PROGRESS), SARAH E. GAITHER, JENNIFER R. SCHULTZ, JESSICA REMEDIOS, SAMUEL R. SOMMERS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that stereotype-threat affects testing outcomes for monoracial minorities, however these outcomes have not been examined for biracial individuals. 38 biracial Black/White participants were primed either with their Black identity or White identity and completed a 30-minute verbal GRE examination. Participants primed with their Black identity performed significantly worse than participants primed with their White identity, highlighting the role racial identification can play for biracial individuals in testing contexts.

POSTER 9

SELF-CONCEPT CLARITY, SELF-MONITORING, AND PREFERENCE FOR CONSISTENCY

FERNANDA ANDRADE (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Two studies with undergraduate students as participants (N = 128 for study 1, N = 107 for study 2) found that individuals with high levels of self-concept clarity tended to report lower-levels of self-monitoring. However, in both studies, self-monitoring was not related to self-esteem. Contrary to the expectation, preference for consistency was not related to either self-concept clarity or self-monitoring.

POSTER 10

THE EFFECTS OF FRIENDSHIP ON THE STABILITY OF COOLNESS

KATHARINE ADAMYK, JOHN CRUZ, ANDREW VANDERVOORT (GORDON COLLEGE)

This poster demonstrates that coolness is a more stable concept among friend groups than among strangers. Round-robin ratings for individual and meta-perceptions of cool were collected from 24 strangers and 16 friends (in groups of 4). Friend groups showed larger consensus on individual perceptions (24%) than stranger groups (4%) and this effect was larger for meta-perceptions (63% for friends, 8% for strangers). Cool

acquires stability with greater acquaintance.

POSTER 11

TOWARD UNDERSTANDING HOW UNDERGRADUATES INTERPRET AN AMBIGUOUS PARTY SITUATION

DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE), ERIN SHEPLAVY, BRIDGET WELSH (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates read and evaluated a passage about a party that might lead to date rape. Next, they indicated whether they thought they had been involved in sexual assault, abuse, and harassment before, and again after, reading legal definitions of the terms. Overall, men disagreed less with date rape myths than did women, while participants were more likely to report involvement in sexual abuse and sexual harassment after reading the definitions.

POSTER 12

"SHARED ENTHUSIASM BRINGS ABOUT POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING"

ALEXANDER R GARINTHER (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Canavan (2002) coined the term "social energy" to describe the distinct psychological phenomenon that occurs when two or more people share enthusiasm in an interesting topic or activity. The current study uses self-reported measures to explore the effects of social energy on a variety of unique cognitive and behavioral variables. Our findings reaffirm and extend the suggestion that social energy can generate positive ways of thinking and acting within a group setting.

POSTER 13

UNDERSTANDING SUCCESS: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GRIT AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

THOMAS P KELLY (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NY)

This study examined relations between "grit", defined as passion and perseverance for long terms goals, and success. In contrast to traditional definitions of success, which have been focused upon achievement, this study defined success as both achievement and subjective well-being. Participants completed self-report questionnaires assessing grit, subjective well-being (e.g., purpose in life, autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations) and academic achievement. Results suggest a strong relationship between grit and subjective well-bring, but not achievement.

POSTER 14

THE INFLUENCE OF ECONOMICS AND GENDER ESSENTIALISM ON CHILDCARE DECISIONS

KATHARINE F WILSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

We examine the relationship between gender essentialism and economic factors with regard to childcare. Participants were asked how much a spouse must earn to enable the other to stay

home, how much of the household duties each will be responsible for, and a gender essentialism scale. Participants reporting either spouse needed to earn more money or complete more chores than spouses had higher levels of essentialist beliefs than those who responded with no difference.

POSTER 15

EFFECT OF MUSIC ON PERSONAL AFFECT, DIRECTED FORGETTING, AND RECOGNIZING FACIAL EXPRESSIONS

VICTORIA DESCHENE (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the effect of music on word recall and recognition of emotional facial expressions. College students (N=63) were randomly assigned to listen to one of two music segments (fast tempo major key or slow tempo minor key). The dependent variables were change in affect, number of words correctly recalled, and accuracy in recognizing facial expressions. Results failed to find statistically significant effects. Further research should examine how other music genres affect these variables.

POSTER 16

INTERGROUP THREAT AND SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION: INFLUENCES ON OUT-GROUP ASSISTANCE

SIRENA ANN CLAXON (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effects of intergroup threat and social dominance orientation (SDO) on helping behavior among undergraduate football players (N = 65). High SDO players were more willing to help the out-group (hypothetical freshmen recruits) than were low SDO players. Consistent with Halabi et al.'s proposal that high SDO individuals offer dependency-oriented help to evoke perceptions of out-group incompetence, football players with high SDO may offer help to establish their superiority over the out-group.

POSTER 17

CONTEXTUAL MODULATION OF ELECTROCORTICAL RESPONSES TO INFORMATION-PROCESSING CONFLICT IN A GO/NOGO TASK

JULIA LYNN FELDMAN, ANTONIO LUIS FREITAS (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

We examined event-related-potential (ERP) responses to sequentially manipulated information-processing conflict in a Go/NoGo task. By varying the Go/NoGo rule participants applied across trials, we tested whether any adaptation to information-processing conflict would generalize across the rules' different stimulus-response mappings. Supporting Verguts and Notebaert's (2009) associative-learning model of conflict adaptation, ERP responses indicative of conflict detection were attenuated on the second of two NoGo trials only when the same Go/NoGo rule was applied across consecutive trials.

POSTER 18

PREDICTORS OF ROMANTIC ATTRACTION AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

SAMANTHA SMALDON, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research was designed to explore the possibility that the predictors of romantic attraction (i.e., proximity, similarity, physical attraction, reciprocity) may also be the predictors of romantic relationship satisfaction. Participants were asked to complete an online questionnaire which assessed their current romantic relationship satisfaction as well as the aforementioned factors that predict attraction. Results suggested that romantic relationship satisfaction is positively correlated with similarity, physical attraction and reciprocity, but not proximity.

POSTER 19

EFFECTS OF MONEY PRIME MATERIALISTIC VALUES AND SITUATION ON AFFILIATION

JAMES B. ALLEN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, GENESEO), MATTHEW COUCH, SARA TONTARSKI, ASHLEY ANDERSON, JOANNA CASTROGIVANNI, JOANNA OSTROOT, MING ZHU, ALLISON CROUSEY, MELISSA VETRANO, SHANNON SWIATEK, SAMUEL SCHWARTZ (SUNY GENESEO)

Research indicates that exposure to money reduces participants' desire to affiliate (Vohs et al. 2006). We examined whether materialism moderated this effect. We also manipulated whether the situation prompted affiliation. A Money Prime X Affiliation Condition X Materialism ANCOVA indicated a three way interaction. Contrary to previous literature indicating that money primes always reduce affiliation, our results indicated that money primes increase affiliation for low materialists in highly affiliative situations.

POSTER 20

THE EFFECTS OF SIMULATED AGING ON ATTITUDES, PROSOCIAL INTENTIONS, AND LIFE SATISFACTION

STEFANIE GREEN (THE COLLEGE OF ST. ROSE)

Examined whether a simulated aging activity would cause more positive attitudes toward the aged, an increased desire to help, and higher satisfaction with life. Eighty-six college students participated; half were randomly assigned to complete three tasks with sensory deficits designed to simulate aging and half served as the control. Questionnaires were completed. Result showed that individuals who experienced simulated aging had more favorable attitudes toward older adults than did individuals in the control condition.

POSTER 21

PERSONALITY INDICATORS OF PERFECTIONISM AS PREDICTORS OF ANXIETY AND LOW SELF-ESTEEM

CATHERINE ELIZABETH O'HEARN (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the extent to which perfectionism correlates with extraverted personality traits, experience of anxiety in daily life, and levels of self-esteem. Fifty-two college students completed self-report measures of perfectionism, extraversion, anxiety, and self-esteem. Results suggest that individuals who strive for perfection due to strong external pressures and a higher sensitivity toward criticism tend to experience greater degrees of anxiety in daily life. Suggestions for further research are discussed.

POSTER 22

MORE (OR LESS) THAN FACE VALUE: IMPACT OF CONTEXT ON LOSING SUPPORT.

ELIZABETH JACOBS, ELIZABETH JACOBS, BRIANA MARTZ (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), ROSALIE SAMIDE (HAVERFORD COLLEGE)

This research identified an important boundary condition (face-to-face versus computer mediated interaction) on the implications of the asymmetrical model of changes (AMC) within groups. Results indicated that asymmetrical responses on measures of group identification to gaining versus losing majority status (the hallmark finding of the AMC program) did not replicate in computer-mediated contexts. Also, no effects of loss of majority support were observed on persuasion variables. Implications for small group dynamics are discussed.

POSTER 23

HEAVY PAPERS RECEIVE HIGHER GRADES: THE METAPHORICAL EFFECT OF WEIGHT

BRALEY MCSORLEY, CATHERINE PAVIS, DANIELLE FLEMING, AMANDA-MEGAN LEVIN, STAG MCDYRE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

To determine if the concrete perception of the weight of a piece of paper can metaphorically influence abstract judgments of the quality of an essay printed on that paper, participants evaluated the quality of an essay printed on either heavy-weight or light-weight paper. Participants who judged the weight of the paper to be heavier assigned the essay higher grades. These results are consistent with other findings demonstrating the influence of metaphors on judgments.

POSTER 24

THE EFFECTS OF GENDER MATCHING ON AN INDIVIDUALS' COMPETITIVENESS

JENNA K KASSINGER, SARA KOTRICK, MEGAN SMITH, JACLYN DIDOMENICO, MELISA BARDEN (WALSH UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this experiment was to explore whether a participant's performance would be influenced by knowing the gender of a "prior participant" who performed well on a task. Participants were informed the "prior participant" was the same-gender, opposite-gender, or the gender wasn't specified. Participants were expected to perform best if they felt they were competing with someone from the opposite-gender. Although the results were not statistically significant, they were in the

anticipated direction.

POSTER 25

INFIDELITY AS A PREDICTOR OF RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION AND SELF-CONFIDENCE

COURTNEY BRYAN (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined two potential correlates of infidelity -- relationship satisfaction and self-confidence. Fifty-four college students enrolled in a psychology class completed self-report measures of all constructs. The findings indicated that only one subscale of self-confidence, athletic confidence, was significantly correlated with infidelity. The results did not support that relationship satisfaction was related to infidelity. Future research should examine other ways of measuring the constructs of self-confidence and infidelity.

POSTER 26

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTAL ATTACHMENTS AND ATTACHMENTS LATER IN LIFE

BREAGHANN SMITH (CABRINI COLLEGE)

Attachment theory suggests that the quality of early human relationships may affect later attachments with friends and romantic partners. One-hundred and thirty-five undergraduate students were surveyed to determine if early and present parental attachments are predictive of current attachments with friends and romantic partners. Both maternal and paternal attachments were shown to be weakly correlated with friend and romantic partner attachments. Further analysis of the respondents' self-reports suggested that the degree of parental attachment was able to significantly discriminate between respondents who did or did not experience parental divorce and/or abuse.

POSTER 27

THE ROLE OF RACE IN ATTITUDES TOWARD OBESE INDIVIDUALS

SARAH RYAN, JESSICA KERWIN, SARAH ZWICK, GRETCHEN SECHRIST (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the role of race in attitudes toward obese individuals. Black and White participants rated their favorability toward eight model photos (Male/Female, Black/White, Obese/Average). Results showed that Black Obese Models were less stigmatized than White Obese Models by both White and Black participants. In addition, Average Models were rated more favorably than Obese Models. The research suggests that obese individuals, especially those who are White, experience more prejudice than people of average weight.

POSTER 28

THINK ABOUT IT! TRAUMA EXPOSURE, THE NEED FOR COGNITION, AND MENTAL HEALTH

PATRICIA TOMICH, MORGAN FEE, GREGORY PERRY, RANDI HIDASEY (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study assesses whether trauma exposure predicts the need for cognition, as well as links between these variables and mental health. Participants were 48 young adults (mean age = 24.56). A regression analysis revealed that more traumatic events predicted a greater need for cognition, which in turn, was associated with better mental health. These findings add to the developing field of positive psychology, as extant research has not yet assessed the relationship between these variables.

POSTER 29

DID WASHINGTON OR BIN LADEN SAY IT? QUOTE ATTRIBUTION IS STILL RELEVANT

SAMANTHA TOWLE, PATRICIA HERRMANN, CHRIS HILL, KATRINA VEGA, CHINNEMENMA UDOKWU, EILEEN GRANDEL, KAILYN MOONEY, BRITTANY CAREY, SHASTA SAVAGE, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Research done over 70 years ago demonstrated that people can agree more with quotes attributed to more prestigious speakers. Although it has contributed to subsequent theory and research, the original research apparently was never replicated. The current research is part of the Many Labs Project, a 38-institution consortium of researchers examining whether 12 documented effects in psychology replicate in as many labs as possible. We found the quote attribution effect conceptually replicated at Ithaca College.

POSTER 30

THE EFFECT OF MOTIVATIONAL ORIENTATIONS ON SELF-COMPASSION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL VITALITY

KATRINA VEGA, KAILYN MOONEY, SHASTA SAVAGE, EILEEN GRANDEL, SAMANTHA TOWLE, CHINNEMENMA UDOKWU, BRITTANY CAREY, PATRICIA HERRMANN, CHRIS HILL, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Acceptance of negative events and integrating them into the self is associated with self-compassion (extending kindness to the self when one is suffering) and autonomous motivation (in which people feel volitional, as opposed to controlled motivation in which people feel pressured). However, no prior research has examined whether priming autonomous motivation can enhance self-compassion. The current experiment shows that priming autonomous (vs. controlled) motivation results in higher self-compassion, which then results in higher psychological vitality.

POSTER 31

IMAGINED CONTACT WITH MUSLIMS CAN INCREASE INTENTIONS FOR CONTACT IN THE US

CHINNEMENMA UDOKWU, EILEEN GRANDEL, BRITTANY CAREY, SAMANTHA TOWLE, KAILYN MOONEY, KATRINA VEGA, CHRIS HILL, SHASTA SAVAGE, PATRICIA HERRMANN, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Research done in the UK shows that imagined intergroup contact with Muslims can increase intentions to engage in future contact. However, this finding had not been tested in the US. The current

research is part of the Many Labs Project, a 38-institution consortium of researchers examining whether 12 documented effects in psychology replicate. The imagined contact effect replicated at Ithaca College, suggesting it could be a promising strategy for reducing anti-Muslim prejudice in the US.

POSTER 32

CONCEALING IDENTITIES: SOCIAL ANXIETY AND STEREOTYPE ENDORSEMENT AMONG THE LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL COLLEGE POPULATION

BRITTANY DECKER, DOMINICK DENOFIO, REBECCA ZOPF, CHARLENE CHRISTIE (SUNY ONEONTA)

This research examined factors impacting feelings of social anxiety and perceptions of stereotype endorsement among people who belong to a concealable stigma group. In this study we specifically examined members of the lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) community, focusing on perceptions of social support and feelings of social anxiety. Our results revealed significant differences in social anxiety and perceptions of stereotype endorsement between heterosexual, LGB, and straight allies of the LGB community.

POSTER 33

DISSOCIATION AND FLOW IN ACTING STUDENTS

MARIA EUGENIA PANERO (BOSTON COLLEGE), LANDON MICHAELS (NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Actors must continually "become" other people. Does this lead to greater dissociation as well as greater flow? Forty-two acting students completed the Dissociative Experiences Scale and the Activity Experience Scale (a measure of flow) pre and post 6 months of acting training. Two findings emerged. First, actors displayed high dissociation at time 1, suggesting that high dissociators self-select into acting. Second, DES absorption scores decreased, suggesting that acting actually protects actors from full dissociation.

POSTER 34

AFFIRMING GENDER IDENTITY AND IMPLICIT ATTITUDES TOWARD CONTRACEPTIVES

VALERIE L. LAWS, LUIS M. RIVERA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEWARK), CHERYL STEBBINGS (CAL STATE SAN BERNARDINO)

Two experiments demonstrate that affirming women's gender identity leads to relatively negative implicit attitudes toward condoms and birth control pills. Moreover, this effect appears to be particularly robust among women who strongly identify with their gender ingroup. We argue that this is the case because a gender affirmation activates the motivation to procreate, and therefore should lead women to reject any sexual behavior that does not favor procreation such as the use of contraceptives.

POSTER 35

THE ROLE OF INTERGROUP CONTACT AND POSITIVE EMOTIONS IN OUTGROUP HELPING

BRIAN M. JOHNSTON (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DEMIS E. GLASFORD (JOHN JAY COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Does intergroup contact increase willingness to help other groups? Participants were randomly assigned to evaluate a racial / ethnic outgroup. Intergroup quality and quantity contact, emotions, and willingness to help were assessed toward the target-outgroup. Across outgroups, whereas quality contact was more strongly related to helping, which was explained by liking and empathy, quantity contact was also (less strongly) associated with helping, which was explained by liking. Implications of contact for outgroup helping are discussed.

POSTER 36

SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION IN INTERRACIAL VERSUS SAME-RACE ROOMMATE RELATIONSHIPS

PATRICIA HOPKINS, NATALIE SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study tested whether intergroup contact reduced social dominance orientation (SDO). Participants were first-year college students randomly assigned to an interracial or same-race roommate relationship. Participants completed measures of SDO in the first and last month of the semester. Those in interracial roommate relationships experienced a reduction in social dominance orientation over the semester, whereas those in same-race rooms did not change in SDO levels.

POSTER 37

THE INFLUENCE OF DECEPTION ROLE AND RELATIONSHIP TYPE ON JUDGMENTS OF DECEPTIONS

DANIEL HRUBES, AMY FOX, CAROLYN SEPULVEDA (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study investigated whether judgments of deceptions made by individuals involved in the deceptions were influenced by the role played in the deception (agent versus target) and the interaction partner (friend versus class acquaintance). Participants rated the acceptability of hypothetical deceptions in which they were involved as either the deceiver or the one deceived. Results indicated that the influence of deception role and interaction partner on judgments of deception vary across harmless deceptions.

POSTER 38

MANIFESTATION OF PERSONALITY THROUGH ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS

MATTHEW ROBERT PELTON, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This study was done to explore the relationship between personality type and the way that personality is expressed through an online social network. Participants were given a Big 5 personality inventory along with a mock social-network profile to fill out, and then the two were compared. The results of the study

suggest that there are correlations between certain personality traits and the types of information displayed on a social networking profile.

POSTER 39

ATTACHMENT ONLINE: THE PRESENTATION OF SECURITY IN ONLINE DATING

CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), M. JOY MCCLURE (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), SANITA CHANCHALL, AMELIA MERKER, REBECCA WALSH, ANNA BEHLER (QUEENS COLLEGE)

This study determined how attachment security manifests within the context of online dating. Participants completed attachment measures, and under different acceptance/rejection prime conditions, they constructed dating profiles which were later coded. Overall, we found that insecurely attached people presented themselves somewhat less favorably in their dating profiles. However, the act of writing the profiles and the particular condition had some positive effects on the content of insecure individuals' profile, and on their feelings about relationships.

POSTER 40

THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG MUSICAL PREFERENCE, PERSONALITY, AND ATTACHMENT STYLE

DANIELA MARTIN, ALEX WELLS (PENN STATE BRANDYWINE)

The primary goal of this study, based on research by Renfrow and Gosling (2003), was to replicate earlier finding linking music preferences to personality, while improving on the first study's method. In addition to rating participant liking of music genres, we used actual samples of music as a more direct measure of musical preferences. The secondary goal of the study was to explore whether musical preferences could be related to attachment style.

POSTER 41

EXTRACURRICULAR INVOLVEMENT AS A PREDICTOR OF INTERPERSONAL DEPENDENCY

MEAGAN CORBETT (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examined the extent to which extracurricular involvement correlated with self-esteem and interpersonal dependency in college students. College students' (N = 68) self-esteem, interpersonal dependency, and amount of participation in extracurricular activities outside of school were measured using self-report measures. Results indicated that those who show a higher number of extracurricular participation also show higher levels of emotional reliance (a component of interpersonal dependency), lower levels of self-confidence, and lower levels of self-esteem.

POSTER 42

REACTIONS TO REJECTION: DOES RACE MATTER?

SUSAN TEAGUE (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

By including the variable, race, of both potential helper and recipient of help, this study extends investigation of the negative cognitive, affective, and evaluative reactions to rejection of one's offer to help documented previously by Rosen, Mickler, & Collins (1987). Competing hypotheses predict that (1) cross-race rejection indicates prejudice, and therefore is experienced more negatively; (2) cross-race rejection is expected, and therefore not as upsetting. The pattern of results obtained and applications will be presented.

POSTER 43

CLOSENESS AND SELF-CONCEPT CLARITY'S ROLE IN ACQUISITION OF PARTNER TRAITS

VERONICA ANNA OZOG, GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI JR., PHD. (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

You Make Me a Better and Worse Person: Closeness and Self-Concept Clarity's Role in Acquisition of Partner Traits

Relationships typically benefit the self, though there may conditions when relationships may lead individuals to acquire negative traits from their partner. The present study of 155 undergraduates explored the role of closeness and self-knowledge on acquisition of positive and negative partner traits. Results indicate that as an individual knows their self better, they gain more and lose fewer positive traits. Results also indicate that individuals with less relationships closeness gain more negative traits.

POSTER 44

DISCLOSURE OF LIFE EVENTS AND SOCIAL SUPPORT EXCHANGES THROUGH ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS

KRYS KANIASTY (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA & POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES), KARA SCHULZ, MALGOSIA MIKULA (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Study examined stressful life events disclosed through Online Social Networks (OSNs) and social support exchanges in response to these disclosures. Data from a web-based survey (N = 159) revealed significant parts of college students' lives (particularly positive events) publicly shared online, with every third event posted on OSNs. Respondents reported receiving adequate amounts and quality of social support, although these acts of helping behavior were not associated with concurrent measures of psychological well-being.

POSTER 45

THIN SLICES BIG DECISIONS: CATEGORIZATION OF STRESS IN OTHERS

LUKAS KLAPATCH (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY), STEFANIE MORGAN (STANFORD UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH SPIEVAK (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Police cadets and psychology subject pool participants made attributional and stress classification judgments of threatened

and challenged targets viewed in brief soundless videos. Prior research suggested that police officers may be better at thin slicing, as measured by shoot/don't shoot tasks. In the current study, the pattern of attributions and classifications was different, however police cadets did not perform significantly better than civilians in the classification task.

POSTER 46

THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF EMPATHY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND EGOCENTER

MUYU LIN (PEKING UNIVERSITY, BOSTON UNIVERSITY), NING WANG, MINGYI QIAN (PEKING UNIVERSITY)

It is not entirely clear how empathy and egocenter would interactively influence prosocial behavior. Two studies were carried out to examine the moderating effect that trait (Study 1) and state (Study 2) empathy exert on the relationship between egocenter and prosocial tendency (Study 1) and behavior (Study 2). In high empathy group, egocentrism negatively correlated with prosociality, whereas no such relationship was observed in the low empathy group.

POSTER 47

SPORT-FAN IDENTIFICATION WITH NFL TEAMS IN NEWSPAPER OBITUARIES

JAMONN CAMPBELL, MITCHELL DANDIGNAC, CHRIS BANKERT, KAYLA MCARTHUR, BRENT SESSIONS, CHANEL YOUNG (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

We analyzed the frequency with which deceased individuals' obituaries mentioned their identification with a regional NFL team. It was hypothesized that obituaries would be more likely to mention fans' team allegiance following a successful season compared to a losing campaign. Consistent with the hypotheses, obituaries were significantly more likely to mention team allegiance following a successful season (57%) compared to a losing season (41%). Gender differences also emerged in the pattern of fan-identification in obituaries.

POSTER 48

THE EFFECTS OF POLITICAL PARTY MEMBERSHIP AND IDEOLOGY ON POLITICAL STEREOTYPING

RACHEL S. RUBINSTEIN, DAVID A. WILDER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

This study examined the relationship between political stereotyping and political party membership and ideology. Conservative Republican participants stereotyped the liberal Democrat target more than the conservative Republican target. Liberal Democrat participants stereotyped neither target significantly more than the other. Among moderate participants, stereotyping was greater for the liberal Democrat target than for the conservative Republican target, and this difference approached significance. The availability heuristic is discussed as an explanation for the behavior of moderates.

POSTER 49

THE EFFECTS OF HUMOROUS ADVERTISING ON STEREOTYPE THREAT

JONATHAN DAVID SANTIAGO, BACHELOR'S DEGREE,
ROBIN GUSTAFSON (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Gender stereotypes are often portrayed in humorous advertising as a way of capturing people's attention. The current study sought to examine whether or not the humor present in an advertisement mediated gender stereotype threat. Participants viewed either humorous or nonhumorous advertisements that either contained or did not contain gender stereotypes and then took academic style tests. Results failed to provide evidence that gender stereotype threat is mediated by the humor in an advertisement.

POSTER 50

SOCIAL MEDIA USE, EXERCISE, AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

OLIVIA UMPIERRE, HOLLY MCINTYRE, SHANISE BARONA,
ERIN SPEECHES, ML KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Many college students access social media sites for information and motivation regarding health, exercise, and fitness. We found support for hypothesized relationships among students' use of fitness-related social media sites, specific motivations for exercising, and general life satisfaction. Students who accessed fitness-related social media had significantly greater intrinsic motivation to exercise and exercised more frequently. In addition, those who exercised for intrinsic reasons exercised more and were more satisfied with their lives.

POSTER 51

PEDESTRIAN BEHAVIOR IN DOWNTOWN: COMPARISONS OF LOCATION, TIME, GENDER AND EVENTS.

JOHN ROBERT MACARTHUR, PATRICIA KOTRADY, LEA SIMMS, TERESA BARBER, JAMES SKELTON (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Pedestrians were observed downtown and identified by several factors, including age, gender, etc. We compared pedestrians during several times, including lunchtime and evening times, and compared pedestrians during days of the week or weekend when nothing was scheduled or during the "First Friday" (theme events associated with longer hours of shopping and dining). The results showed variations in Pedestrian counts associated with genders, times, locations, and events.

POSTER 52

EXAMINING INTERACTION BETWEEN FORGIVENESS AND TYPE OF PAIN MEMORY ON INDIRECT AGGRESSION

MICHELLE MORALES, KYLE PASQUARIELLO, JENNIFER M. KNACK (CLARKSON UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether the type of pain memory (i.e., social pain, self-inflicted social pain, physical pain) and the nature of the

memory (i.e., forgiven versus not forgiven) influenced indirect aggression levels. We found evidence that recalling social and self-inflicted social pain memories where the person who caused the pain was not forgiven resulted in higher levels of indirect aggression than the other conditions. Our findings suggest the importance of forgiveness.

POSTER 53

THE EFFECT OF RECIPIENT AGE AND GENDER ON CHARITABLE GIVING

MARGARETT MOLINA (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined how gender and age of a person in need, in this case a cancer patient, affect the likelihood of donating money or volunteering time to help the patient. Infants received more assistance in number of hours volunteered, as compared to elderly persons, but age had no effect on the amount of money donated. There was no effect of gender, and gender did not moderate the effect of age.

POSTER 54

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AUTISTIC TRAITS, SELF-ESTEEM, COMPULSIVE INTERNET USE, AND ONLINE BEHAVIORS

CHRISTINA SHANE-SIMPSON, ERICA GOLIN, PATRICIA BROOKS, & KRISTEN GILLESPIE-LYNCH (THE GRADUATE CENTER AT THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The current study examines associations among autistic traits, self-esteem, CIU, and social network site use in a non-clinical population. 239 students took an online survey that assessed Facebook Connection Strategies, Compulsive Internet Use, Social Responsiveness, and Self-Esteem. Results demonstrate that associations between autistic traits and CIU are linked to restricted and repetitive interests, rather than social symptoms or self-esteem. CIU appears to be a significantly strong predictor for Facebook connection strategies.

POSTER 55

IDEAL PARTNER PREFERENCES OF HOMOSEXUALS AND HETEROSEXUALS

CELINA R. FURMAN, SHANHONG LUO, MEGAN SLATER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON), ERIN S. LAVENDER-STOTT (VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY)

A comparison of homosexuals to heterosexuals on ideal partner preferences revealed that heterosexual men desire physical attractiveness in a partner the most, where as heterosexual females, lesbians, and gay males desire honesty, commitment, and agreeableness. Results provide some support for the evolutionary theory, but also suggest that mate preferences should be more carefully examined, especially in terms of females, to determine whether they are completely driven by evolution or if there are factors involved.

POSTER 56

COVERT BULLYING IN THE WORKPLACE: POWER AND PERSPECTIVE INFLUENCE REACTIONS TO SARCASM

VICTORIA KAZMERSKI, DAWN BLASKO, SHARIFFA SHEIK DAWOOD, ROBERT FOGLE, ERICA EDWARDS, CHRISTIE LESLIE, ALICIA MCALLISTER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, ERIE, THE BEHREND COLLEGE)

Sarcasm is an often used weapon in the workplace. Participants read brief scenarios (from a speaker or listener perspective) describing a workplace situation in which either an employee or boss made a sarcastic or sincere comment to an employee. The results showed that power and perspective were important. For example, when taking the situation from the listener's perspective the boss's comment was seen as more insulting and less humorous.

POSTER 57

SADOMASOCHISM AND SPORTS: SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE OF PAIN IN CONSENSUAL CONTEXT

KATHERINE R. FINKELSTEIN (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE RICHMOND (MUHLENBERG COLLEGE)

Shared aspects of sadomasochism and sports include normalization of pain and a sense of community for people within these consensual contexts. Considering the social acceptance and rejection within both interpersonal frameworks, this study examined the effect of context and pain severity on stigmatization. Results indicated greater stigmatization of sporting/severe pain conditions than sexual conditions; however, participants who were familiar with the sadomasochistic community responded more positively than those who were not, regardless of condition.

POSTER 58

A PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT OF THE SELF-EXPANSION DOMAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

YING TANG (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Self-expansion model (Aron & Aron, 1986) suggests that a central human motivation is a desire to expand one's self. While the model has traditionally focused on relationships, self-expansion could also take place in non-relationship domains. This study aims to develop a new scale to empirically identify self-expansion domains along the proposed six dimensions, including social influence, achievement, cognitive complexity, relationship, existential meaning seeking, and altruism. Reliability and validity of the current measure are evaluated.

POSTER 59

UNDERMINING PERCEPTIONS OF "SECOND-ORDER" FREE WILL VIA HISTORICAL INFORMATION ABOUT A TRANSGRESSOR DISCONNECTS PERCEIVED INTENTIONALITY FROM MORAL BLAME

STEPHANIE CERCE, MICHAEL GILL (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Existing blame research focuses on how intentionality perceptions predict blame responses. We propose an expansion

of this model: Perceptions of an actor's negative personal history can mitigate blame, even when the act is committed intentionally. Meditational analyses provide support for the explanatory importance of a novel construct, second-order free will. This perception indicates the actor never freely chose to possess his negative intentions, diminishing his culpability. Even so, perceptions of his changeability going forward remain.

POSTER 60

SHORT-TERM MATING ORIENTATION CORRELATES WITH RISK-TAKING

LESLIE MIGLIACCIO, GORDON BEAR (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Through questionnaires assessing mating orientation (Simpson & Gangestad, 1991), we discovered that the short-term strategy (Jackson & Kirkpatrick, 2007) correlates with the propensity for taking risks across a variety of domains (Weber, Blais, & Betz, 2002). For 50 young men $r = .41$, and for 21 young women $r = .59$. Between long-term mating orientation and riskiness the correlations were essentially nil. The data constitute evidence for the construct validity of the measures of mating orientations.

POSTER 61

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENETICS AND PERSONALITY FACTORS ON PEER-PRESSURE SUSCEPTIBILITY

RACHEL BOYLE, KARLY SIFFIN, MICHAEL KITCHENS, MICHELLE NICULESCU (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

We hypothesized confederates would influence participants to approve of risky behaviors. Participants and confederates viewed a movie clip portraying a man engaging in dangerous behavior. During a discussion of opinion, participants' agreement with the group was rated. Participants completed an assessment of their attitudes about the behavior. Our hypothesis was supported; the pro-risk group rated the risky behaviors significantly more positively than the risk-averse and neutral group. We have developed a tool to measure peer-pressure.

POSTER 62

MASCULINITY AND FEMININITY PREFERENCES IN AN IDEAL PARTNER: COMPARING HETEROSEXUALS AND HOMOSEXUALS

MEGAN SLATER, SHANHONG LUO, CELINA R. FURMAN (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT WILMINGTON), ERIN LAVENDER-STOTT (VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY)

Six hypotheses were proposed regarding heterosexual and homosexual men and women's preferences of partner's masculinity and femininity based on evolutionary theory. One hundred sixty-eight participants rated themselves and their ideal partner on masculinity and femininity. Results indicated that heterosexual men did not differ from homosexual men or homosexual women in desired partner femininity; heterosexual women had a slightly stronger desire for partner masculinity than heterosexual men and homosexual women, but no difference

from homosexual men.

POSTER 63

INGROUP EMOTION EXPRESSIONS ARE MORE ACCURATELY AND CONFIDENTLY RECOGNIZED THAN OUTGROUP EXPRESSIONS

JACKLYN CARNEY, BENJAMIN HUTCHINS, STEVEN YOUNG
(FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Past research has found that facial expressions of emotion displayed by social ingroup members are more accurately identified than expressions displayed by outgroup members, even when the intergroup boundary is arbitrary. The present research finds that perceivers are not only more accurate when decoding ingroup expressions, but are more confident in their identification of ingroup than outgroup expressions. These results suggest that participants possess some awareness that they are more accurately identifying ingroup expressions.

POSTER 64

INVESTIGATING INSIDE JOKES: A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF THEIR DEFINING CHARACTERISTICS.

ANNA MAYO (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA),
ANSON LONG (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

A pilot study was conducted to develop a conceptualization of inside jokes. Humor research has examined the function of humor in a variety of ways but has never studied inside jokes. Participants completed an online questionnaire designed to obtain a comprehensive definition of inside jokes. Results determined a working definition of inside jokes and found numerous significant correlations between the use of inside jokes and a variety of personality and humor traits.

POSTER 65

EXPERIENCE OF ONE'S BODY AND HEALTH BEHAVIOR IMPORTANCE

TARA BROCCOLI (MITCHELL COLLEGE)

The way that women experience their bodies may influence their physical health. This research explored the relationship between perceptions related to one's body and perceived importance of health behaviors in a sample of undergraduate women. Significant correlations between body shame and body disconnect, body shame and body investment, and body investment and perceived importance of health behaviors suggests the necessity of considering the experience of one's body in relation to perceived importance of health behaviors.

POSTER 66

DOMINANCE OR SUBMISSION: THE ROLE OF CONSENT IN FANTASY PREFERENCE

CHRISTOPHER FARRINGTON (SUNY NEW PALTZ),
ALEXANDRA VANBERGAN (SUNY NEW PALTZ)

The primary interest of this research was to show that explicit

consent would be a moderating variable in the preference for a dominant role in a fantasy vignette. This is consistent with the research by Kiefer and Sanchez (2007) that concluded men automatically inhibit their dominant tendencies in a sexual context.

POSTER 67

ATTITUDES TOWARD GAY MEN AND LESBIANS: GENDER AND RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES

JOELLE BAZAZ, ANSON E. LONG (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

College students filled out measures of attitudes toward gay men and lesbians. Preliminary analyses showed significant gender differences emerge for liking of gay men and lesbians. As predicted, males showed significantly higher ratings of liking for lesbians than for gay men. Females showed a significantly higher liking for gay men than lesbians. Significant differences were also found in terms of religious affiliation. Surprisingly, men and atheists/agnostics also felt more empathy towards gay men and lesbians.

POSTER 68

DISCRETE EMOTIONS MEDIATE FAVORABILITY TOWARD PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES: EVIDENCE FROM A NATIONAL SAMPLE

GABRIEL A. JOHNSTON, IRA J. ROSEMAN, STEVEN KATZ
(RUTGERS-CAMDEN)

Using data from a nationally representative sample, we tested six discrete emotions as mediators between respondents' perceptions of presidential candidates and favorability ratings. We found that hope, anger, and contempt were partial mediators of favorability toward Bill Clinton; and anger was a partial mediator of favorability toward Bob Dole. These replicated mediational findings from a study of favorability toward Obama and McCain in the 2008 election. The findings suggest discrete emotions matter in political domains.

POSTER 69

WHEN FAULT IS AMBIGUOUS, PEOPLE NON-APOLOGIZE

KEVIN J. MCKILLOP, JR., KAILEE WALDEN, KAITLIN MORAN,
SAL MELILLO, MICHAILA HATTY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

College students were more likely to generate non-apologies for a transgression for which their responsibility was not clear, and to generate real apologies for a transgression for which they were clearly at fault. The non-apologies, which judges rated as more focused on the victim, may have allowed subjects to express concern for the victim's predicament while avoiding any admission of guilt.

POSTER 70

SKIN TONE AND CRIME STEREOTYPES AFFECT WHITES' DIFFERENTIAL VISUAL ATTENTION TO BLACKS.

SATHIARITH CHAU, BACHELOR OF ARTS, THOMAS E.

MALLOY (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), JOHN BULEVICH (RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), KEITH B. MADDOX (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Whites searched for and identified the perpetrator or victim of a crime from a lineup of three Black faces that varied in skin tone. Participants' eye movements were recorded. Dark and average faces were attended to more often than light faces when searching for perpetrators; whereas for victims, light faces were attended to more often. Selection of faces was not discriminatory. Tone bias occurs during encoding of stimulus information through stereotype-based visual search and attention.

POSTER 71

HYPERCOMPETITIVENESS AND THE ACCEPTANCE OF COSMETIC SURGERY AMONG WOMEN AND MEN

MAIJA ROBBINS, ALYSON FAIRES, ELSEBETH PAIGE-JEFFERS, BILL THORNTON (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE), RICHARD M. RYCKMAN, JOEL A. GOLD (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE)

Women have long competed on the basis of physical appearance, and men are now increasingly doing the same. This study considered the relationship between competitive orientation and attitudes toward cosmetic surgery as a means to achieve a competitive advantage in appearance. A hypercompetitive orientation (psychologically unhealthy) predicted acceptance of cosmetic surgery independent of body dysphoria. Personal development competitiveness (psychologically healthy) was not related to either body dysphoria or cosmetic surgery acceptance.

POSTER 72

THE AFFECTS OF RACIAL PERCEPTION THROUGH LISTENING TO RAP MUSIC

MICHELLE ZOHLMAN, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

In this study, we examined how the message of a rap song and the race of the rap artist affect implicit racial associations. Participants were exposed to positive and negative messages in rap songs sung by a Black or White rap artist. In White participants, implicit preference for Whites significantly decreased when a negative message was presented. The race of the rapper did not affect White preference and did not interact with the message.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Winthrop

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: DIGITAL HISTORY

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: CHRISTOPHER D. GREEN (YORK UNIVERSITY)

DIGITAL HISTORY: STANLEY HALL'S TRAVELS, INTELLECTUAL NETWORKS, ETHOLOGY/COMPARATIVE, TRENDS WITH PSYCHINFO

Four digital history of psychology projects: (1) a geographical study of G. Stanley Hall's lecture tours promoting his "Child Study" movement; (2) a network investigation of journal articles, to capture the intellectual structure of American psychology from the 1880s to the 1920s; (3) a network study of the impact, in the 1950s, of European ethology on North American comparative psychology; and (4) a method for using PsychINFO to investigate intellectual trends in psychology since 1967.

Presentations

Mapping the Psychologist as Public Scientist: G. Stanley Hall's Late-Nineteenth Century North American Travels

by Jacy L. Young (York University)

Capturing All of Early American Psychology in a Single Network?

by Christopher D. Green (York University), Ingo Feininger (Vienna University of Technology)

Networking Ethology's Impact on the Organisms Studied in the Journal of Comparative Psychology

by Daniel E. Lahham (York University)

Mining the Discipline's Broad Trends: Power and Pitfalls of PsychINFO's "Controlled Vocabulary"

by Jeremy T. Burman (York University)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper

Hancock

COGNITIVE PAPERS: ATTENTION

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: ALBERTO MANZI (MERCY COLLEGE)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

SCENE DETECTION WITH GRAYSCALE AND LOW SPATIAL FREQUENCY PICTURES

CARL ERICK HAGMANN (MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Viewers detected named targets (e.g., smiling couple, harbor) in RSVP sequences of unfiltered grayscale or filtered low spatial frequency pictures presented for 13-80 ms/picture. Unfiltered and filtered pictures gave above-chance results at all durations when the target was named before the sequence, but only the unfiltered pictures were above chance when the name was given afterward; the filtered pictures were near chance. The results suggest that feedforward processing activates conceptual representations without complementary cortical feedback.

3:20pm - 3:35pm

**LEARNING AND STIMULUS-DRIVEN COGNITIVE CONTROL:
CONTEXTUAL CUING OF EXPLICIT ATTENTION
STRATEGIES**

MATTHEW CRUMP (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The present work investigates the role of learning and memory processes in setting and adjusting attention filtering demands. The findings show that explicitly-induced attention filtering in an Erickson flanker task can be brought under stimulus-driven control, with incidental features in the task display (location, color, font-type etc.) triggering the application of associated attention filtering weights in a rapid, online fashion. Implications for theories of cognitive control are discussed.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

**THE INFLUENCE OF MULTIPLE ITEMS IN WORKING
MEMORY ON VISUAL SEARCH**

GAIL M. ROSENBAUM, JASON M. CHEIN (TEMPLE
UNIVERSITY)

The Focus of Attention (FOA) is a subset of working memory that maximally influences attentional allocation. We tested the capacity of the FOA, which is currently debated, by having participants complete a memory-search task. Results support a multiple-item rather than a single-item FOA account: any of four serially presented items facilitates subsequent search when presented as a valid search cue. We propose that inconsistencies in the literature may be due to differences in task instruction.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

**ATTENTION MODIFICATIONS FOLLOWING CALLIGRAPHY
PRACTICE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ALBERTO MANZI (MERCY COLLEGE - NEW YORK),
JENNIFER OLDSTONE-MOORE (WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated cognitive and psychological modifications as a function of calligraphy training. College students practiced writing the Chinese character 'ren', (endurance) repeatedly for 5 minutes, three times a week for 13 weeks. Objective (ANT) and subjective attention measures were collected at the beginning and end of the semester. Preliminary results indicated improvements in alertness and executive control in the training group, but not in the control group.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper

White Hill

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS I
Saturday, March 15, 2014
3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: ROSE PERRY (NYU)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

**INFANT ABUSE PRODUCES MALADAPTIVE THREAT
RESPONDING AND POOR MATERNAL PROTECTION OF
PUPS**

ROSEMARIE PERRY (NKI, NYU LANGONE MEDICAL
CENTER) REGINA M. SULLIVAN (NKI, NYU LANGONE
MEDICAL CENTER)

Early life adversity is associated with increased aggression and risk-taking behavior, and atypical mother-infant interactions. Defensive responses to a predator odor were assessed in normal and infant abused adults, including mothers. All animals, regardless of rearing conditions, displayed fear to predator odor. However, infant abuse heightened the fear response to threat by decreasing passive defensive behaviors and increasing active defensive behaviors. Furthermore, infant-abused mothers failed to protect their pups in response to predator odor.

3:20pm - 3:35pm

BILINGUALISM AND THE SYNONYM EFFECT

ELENA BROWN, PAMELA BLEWITT (VILLANOVA
UNIVERSITY)

This study compared monolingual and bilingual children's susceptibility to the "synonym effect," difficulty learning synonyms. Preschoolers were read storybooks containing new synonyms (labels for familiar objects) and nonsynonyms (labels for unfamiliar objects). On a comprehension test, monolinguals and bilinguals performed equally well on nonsynonyms. Only monolinguals showed a synonym effect, performing less well on synonyms. All children performed better when words were represented as English words rather than as labels from an unfamiliar foreign language.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

**THE PREDICTIVE EFFECT OF SOCIAL STATUS GOALS ON
DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS**

ALEXANDRA D. SULLIVAN, NICOLE LAFKO, DIANNA
MURRAY-CLOSE (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

This study examined the relationship between social status goals (i.e., desiring to be popular or well-liked by peers, termed popularity goals and preference goals, respectively) and depressive symptoms in men and women. It was expected that only popularity goals would be associated with depressive symptoms, and that this relation would be strongest for women. As expected, the desire to be popular predicted depression only in females. Unexpectedly, wanting to be well-liked predicted depression in males.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

**BEHAVIORAL RESCUE OF ADULT DEPRESSIVE-LIKE
BEHAVIOR FOLLOWING ABUSIVE ATTACHMENT DURING
INFANCY IS MEDIATED BY AMYGDALA SEROTONIN**

MILLIE RINCON CORTES (NYU SACKLER INSTITUTE FOR GRADUATE BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES AT THE NYU SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), GORDON A. BARR (ANESTHESIA AND CRITICAL CARE MEDICINE, CHILDREN'S HOSP. OF PHILADELPHIA, PERELMAN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), REGINA M. SULLIVAN (NEUROSCIENCE AND PHYSIOLOGY, NYU SACKLER INSTITUTE; NYU CHILD STUDY CENTER, CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY, NYU LANGONE MEDICAL CENTER; EMOTIONAL BRAIN INSTITUTE, NATHAN KLINE INSTITUTE)

We used a rodent model of abusive attachment to study the amygdala gene expression and serotonergic function in animals exhibiting a depressive-like behavioral phenotype compared to those exhibiting a rescue phenotype elicited by maternal odor presentation. Our results suggest that abusive attachment disrupts adult stress responses and serotonergic function in the amygdala, which may contribute to the expression of depressive-like behaviors in rodents.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Event **Beacon Hill**

EPAGS WORKSHOP: STICKY SITUATIONS IN ACADEMIA
Saturday, March 15, 2014
3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: HEATHER SIENKIEWICZ (COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH)

STICKY SITUATIONS IN ACADEMIA

HEATHER SIENKIEWICZ (COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH), JILL SWIRSKY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Let's face it: awkward situations arise all the time. Have you ever been in a situation where a professor flat out refuses to respond to an e-mail, or gives you a grade you don't agree with? There is a right way and a wrong way to handle that kind of situation, and this event will help you to learn what to do. The event will be a loose, discussion-based event where several "sticky" scenarios will be presented and discussed.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium **Whittier**

APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: INDIVIDUAL AND CONTEXTUAL INFLUENCES ACROSS THE LIFE SPAN
Saturday, March 15, 2014
3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: NATALIE SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

INDIVIDUAL AND CONTEXTUAL INFLUENCES ON HEALTH AND WELL- BEING ACROSS THE LIFE SPAN

"Health is ... not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"

(W.H.O., 1946). It includes physical health, psychological health, and general life satisfaction (Diener and Chan, 2011). In our symposium, four papers examine the individual and contextual influences on health in the lives of adolescents, emerging adults, working aged adults, and older adults.

Presentations

Contextual Factors Contributing to Adolescents' Nutrition Knowledge and Eating Behavior

by Kaitlyn A. Ferris, West Virginia University, Aaron Metzger, West Virginia University

"I get by with a little help from my friends": Health Communication among Emerging Adults

by Brian J. Ayotte, University of MA - Dartmouth

Personality and Health among Bereaved Adults

by Nicole M. Silva, West Virginia University, James A. Henrie, Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, State University of New York

Identifying Modifiable Correlates of Body Mass Index (BMI)

by Valerie K. Blake, West Virginia University, Julie Hicks Patrick, West Virginia University

Discussant(s): Natalie Shook, PhD (West Virginia University)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper **Stuart**

SYMPOSIUM: DISTORTIONS IN TIME PERCEPTION AND TIMING BEHAVIOR IN CLINICAL POPULATIONS

Saturday, March 15, 2014
3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: BRUCE L. BROWN (QUEENS COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

DISTORTIONS IN TIME PERCEPTION AND TIMING BEHAVIOR IN CLINICAL POPULATIONS

Distortions in in temporal perception and timing behavior are present in a number of neurological/psychiatric conditions. The three presentations in this symposium examine these temporal distortions across several clinical populations of children: children with cerebellar lesions, children with ASD, and children with ADHD. Effects are interpreted in terms of cognitive processes that may underlie observed differences in timing.

Presentations

Time Perception in Children Treated for a Cerebellum Tumor

by Pierre S. Zélanti (Laboratory of Social and Cognitive Psychology, Blaise Pascal University and the French National Centre for Scientific Research, Clermont-Ferrand, France), Sylvie Droit-Volet (Laboratory of Social and Cognitive Psychology, Blaise Pascal University and the French National Centre for Scientific Research, Clermont-Ferrand, France), Georges Dellatolas (Inserm U669, France), Virginie Kieffer (Department of

Pediatric and Adolescent Oncology, Gustave Roussy Institute, Villejuif, France and Hôpitaux de Saint-Maurice, Centre de Suivi et d'insertion, Saint-Maurice, France), Nicole El Massioui (Université Paris-Sud, Centre de Neurosciences Paris-Sud, UMR 8195, Orsay F-91405 and the French National Centre for Scientific Research, France), Bruce L. Brown (Queens College and The Graduate Center, City University of New York), Valérie Doyère (Université Paris-Sud, Centre de Neurosciences Paris-Sud, UMR 8195, Orsay F-91405 and the French National Centre for Scientific Research, France), Joëlle Provasi (Laboratoire CHArt, EPHE, Paris, France), Jacques Grill (Department of Pediatric and Adolescent Oncology, Gustave Roussy Institute, Villejuif, France)

Time Processing in Developmental Disorders: ASD and ADHD

by Susanna Salomäki (University of Turku, Finland)

Assessment of Timing in Children with and without Autism: Does Autism Modulate the Effects of Emotional Stimuli?

by Erich K. Grommet (Queens College and The Graduate Center, City University of New York), Pierre S. Zélanti (Laboratory of Social and Cognitive Psychology, Blaise Pascal University and the French National Centre for Scientific Research, Clermont-Ferrand, France), Paulina Kaczmarczyk (Queens College, City University of New York), Yuliya Ochakovskaya (Baruch College and The Graduate Center, City University of New York), Rosemarie G. Sapigao (Queens College, City University of New York), Nancy S. Hemmes (Queens College and The Graduate Center, City University of New York), Sandrine Gil (Research Center on Cognition and Training, Poitiers University and the French National Centre for Scientific Research, France), Sylvie Droit-Volet (Laboratory of Social and Cognitive Psychology, Blaise Pascal University and the French National Centre for Scientific Research, Clermont-Ferrand, France), Bruce L. Brown (Queens College and The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Discussant(s): Bruce L. Brown (Queens College and The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper **Clarendon**

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: EMOTIONS AND BEHAVIOR
Saturday, March 15, 2014
3:00pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: JASON R. YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

IDIAGRAPHIC APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING EMOTIONS AND BEHAVIOR

This symposium will examine idiographic approaches using a variety of methods, including HICLAS analysis and multidimensional scaling, to examine how within-person variance across different identities may predict life satisfaction, aggressive behavior, and political ideology.

Presentations

Self-beliefs as predictors of life satisfaction and well-being: Structure, valence, and conceptual elaboration

by Celeste Sangiorgio (Hunter College--CUNY), Warren A. Reich, Ph.D. (Hunter College--CUNY), & Jason Young, Ph.D. (Hunter College--CUNY)

Variations Across Negative Elaboration and Aggression: An Idiographic Analysis

by Joshua D. Wright (Hunter College--CUNY), Jason Young, Ph.D. (Hunter College--CUNY)

Within-person variance in emotion ratings is correlated with right-wing ideological traits

by Jason Young, Ph.D. (Hunter College--CUNY), Warren A. Reich, Ph.D. (Center for Court Innovation), & Vicki Morimoto (Hunter College--CUNY)

Discussant(s): Jason R. Young (Hunter College--CUNY)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

Paper **Clarendon**

SOCIAL PAPERS: GOALS AND JUDGMENTS
Saturday, March 15, 2014
4:30pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: JAMES W. FRYER, PH.D (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT POTSDAM)

4:30pm - 4:45pm

EMOTIONAL CONTROL BELIEFS AND AVOIDING NEGATIVE STIMULI: THE MODERATING ROLE OF GOALS

DANIEL ROVENPOR, LINDA ISBELL (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

Does the belief that emotions are controllable lead people to approach or avoid negative stimuli? Reasoning that emotional control beliefs may serve either as an incentive to avoid negative stimuli or a resource that facilitates engagement with negative stimuli, we predicted that goals would be a key moderator. We found that under naturalistic conditions, experimentally induced control beliefs promoted engagement with negative over positive stimuli. When emotional goals were subtly activated, this effect reversed.

4:50pm - 5:05pm

MINDFULNESS, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, AND THE WITHIN-PERSON STABILITY OF HEALTH-RELATED COGNITIONS AND EXPERIENCES

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

The current research was designed to examine the extent and

the antecedents of intraindividual stability and change in health-related thoughts and experiences. Stability was examined through both profile consistency and profile dispersion. Mindfulness showed positive significant relations with the consistency, but not the dispersion, of health-related goals. Conscientiousness, but not mindfulness, significantly predicted both aspects of the within-person stability of symptoms. These results highlight the differential relations of health-related goals and subjective perceptions of health.

5:10pm - 5:25pm

FOR THE GREATER GOOD? THE ANTISOCIAL, A-MORAL, NON-UTILITARIAN BASIS OF (SO-CALLED) 'UTILITARIAN' JUDGMENT

JIM AC EVERETT (HONS), MSC., GUY KAHANE, BRIAN EARP, MSC, MIGUEL FARIAS, JULIAN SAVULESCU (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD)

Do judgements in moral dilemmas – deciding whether to sacrifice one person to save the lives of a greater number - reflect genuine concern for the greater good? Across 3 studies we compared 'utilitarian' judgment in moral dilemmas and actual concern for the greater good. 'Utilitarian' judgment was associated with ethical transgressions, sub-clinical psychopathy, less charitable donations, and reduced concern for poor children. Such moral dilemmas may not tell us much about utilitarian approaches to ethics.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

Paper

White Hill

**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS II
Saturday, March 15, 2014
4:30pm-6:30pm**

CHAIR: MILLIE RINCON CORTES (NYU)

4:30pm - 4:45pm

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING AS A PREDICTOR OF ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN A MIDDLE SCHOOL

WILLIAM ELLERY SAMUELS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SHELDON BLACKMAN (LAVELLE PREPARATORY CHARTER SCHOOL), ELENI TOURNAKI (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND/CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We analyzed the association with academic performance of teachers' assessment of students' executive functioning (EF) and student self-reported EFs for 404 disadvantaged adolescents who attended grades 6 – 9 at an urban, chartered middle school. Both measures of EF were strongly associated with English, mathematics, science, social studies, and Spanish grades as well as the "wellness" course grades which address academic preparedness and life skills. EF scores and their relationship with grades changed little over time.

4:45pm - 5:00pm

ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF YOUNG ADULTS WITH DOWN SYNDROME: PARENTS' PERSPECTIVE

BRIDGET MCNAMARA (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine relations between parent-child attachment and parents' attitudes toward romantic relationships in a sample of young adults with Down syndrome. In an online study, 65 parents completed self-report questionnaires on the parent-child relationship, ratings of severity of Down-Syndrome's offspring's disability and attitudes toward dating. Results indicated that a significant relationship between parent-child relationships and offsprings' functioning, but not attitudes towards dating.

5:00pm - 5:15pm

THE EFFECTS OF HELICOPTER PARENTING ON INCOMING STUDENTS' PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITY

STEPHANIE M. SCALICE (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY), JOSEPHINE SHIH (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Helicopter parenting is defined as a form of overinvolved parenting. The present study sought to examine the impact of parents' self-reported helicopter parenting style on college freshmen's problem-solving abilities. Results indicated that college freshmen in the high helicopter parenting group were more likely to see a problem as a threat to their well-being and lack confidence in their ability to solve the problem than those in the low helicopter parenting group.

5:15pm - 5:30pm

VICTIMIZATION AND SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR AMONG FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS

JANEL M. LEONE, MEGAN A. ROONEY (THE SAGE COLLEGES)

The current study revealed a significant association between emotional, physical and sexual victimization and suicidal behavior among female college students, even after controlling for depression, anxiety and stress. Specifically, women who reported victimization in the past 12 months had between 6 and 11 times higher odds of suicidal behavior compared to women who did not report victimization. Findings can inform the development of prevention and intervention programs for college students.

5:30pm - 5:45pm

RELATIONAL AGGRESSION AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN OLDER ADULTS

ERIN WAY (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY) ELIZABETH MATTEO (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

This paper reports findings from a study of the social and emotional experiences of a sample of older adults in Central Pennsylvania. Interviews included demographics, cognitive screening, and measures of various dimensions of social and

emotional functioning. Self-reported ways of coping was found to be positively correlated with subjective well-being and negatively correlated with relational aggression. Further analyses of the demographic and other factors that are associated with experiences of relational aggression are needed.

5:45pm - 6:00pm

EMOTIONAL TEXTING QUESTIONNAIRE: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SCALE OF THE EMOTIONAL COMPONENTS UNDERLYING TEXTING BEHAVIOR

LEORA TRUB, JEREMY RICHARDS (PACE UNIVERSITY)

The prevalence of texting necessitates the development of ways to measure emotional components underlying texting behavior. A 27-item scale was derived from the literature on texting motivations and emotional regulation. Reliability and validity will be tested in a clinical and non-clinical sample of college-age students. The scale will be factor analyzed to reveal latent factors underlying emotional components of texting behavior. This measure will enable future research exploring all facets of texting behavior.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Statler

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: DEVELOPMENTAL AND HEALTH OUTCOMES FOR VULNERABLE YOUTH DURING THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: RACHEL ANNUNZIATO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

DEVELOPMENTAL AND HEALTH OUTCOMES FOR VULNERABLE YOUTH DURING THE TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD

During the transition to adulthood, youth may experience tremendous personal growth, but this time is also a period of great vulnerability to poor outcomes like mental illness. Some populations, like youth with pre-existing disabilities or caregiver roles, may experience more difficulty during transition. This series of studies will explore developmental and health outcomes for young adults in medical, community and college settings who have diverse health care needs and roles. Implications for interventions are presented.

Presentations

An Investigation of Depression in Medically-Ill Youth Transitioning to Adulthood

by Meera Parbhakar (Mount Sinai Medical Center), Rachel A. Annunziato (Fordham University)

The Transition to Adulthood for Young Adults with High Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorder

by Amie Senland (Fordham University), Ann Higgins-D'Alessandro (Fordham University)

Adjusting to College Life with a Special Health Care Need

by Kristen Henkel (Fordham University), Rachel A. Annunziato (Fordham University)

Dangerous Liaisons: Self-Management and the Burden of Food Allergy for College Students

by Melissa Rubes (Fordham University), Averi Giudicessi (Fordham University), Rachel A. Annunziato (Fordham University)

Caregiving in Young Adults in College

by Allison Marziliano (Stony Brook University), Anne Moyer (Stony Brook University)

Discussant(s): Rachel A. Annunziato (Fordham University)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

Paper

Winthrop

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: MICHAEL PETTIT (YORK UNIVERSITY)

4:30pm - 4:45pm

THE MANY LIVES OF MENSTRUAL SYNCHRONY

MICHAEL PETTIT, JANA VIGOR (YORK UNIVERSITY)

Since 1971, the theory of menstrual synchrony has been haunted by doubt while gaining greater public visibility. An analysis of newspapers, magazines, and textbooks alongside the scientific literature suggests that the tenacity of menstrual synchrony is due to its circulation within many heterogeneous communities where the ambiguous phenomenon acquired multiple meanings. Synchrony was simultaneously seen as evidence for evolutionary psychology, human pheromones, and the emotional attachments of "sisterhood" in the wake of second wave feminism.

4:45pm - 5:00pm

ELECTING WOMEN PRESIDENTS OF REGIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS: POLITICS AND HISTORICAL ERA MATTER

CLAIRE A. ETAUGH, COURTNEY SIEMSEN (BRADLEY UNIVERSITY)

Women earn 75% of psychology doctorates but remain underrepresented in leadership positions. We examined election of women presidents of the seven regional psychological associations as a function of regional political views and historical era. The regional association based in the most politically liberal area (New England Psychological Association) has elected more women presidents than associations in more conservative areas

(Midwestern, Rocky Mountain, Southwestern). For all regional associations, however, women's elections to presidencies have increased since 1980.

5:00pm - 5:15pm

EDITING A HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY IN AUTOBIOGRAPHY: DISCIPLINARY COMMEMORATION AS BOUNDARY WORK

SHAYNA FOX LEE (YORK UNIVERSITY)

By deciding whose eminence justified an invitation to contribute to the book series *A History of Psychology in Autobiography*, its editors engaged in disciplinary boundary work: the project of defining what psychological theories and methods would be espoused or devalued, privileged or marginalized. This paper examines the practices and relational dynamics of the editorial committees of these volumes as a lens for viewing the shifting professional contexts in which they were embedded.

5:15pm - 5:30pm

DANCING IN THE DARK: A CONSIDERATION OF THE IOWA CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH STATION, 1932-1949.

MARILYN BROOKWOOD (HARVARD UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION)

The Iowa Child Welfare Research Station's Depression era contributions to child development emerged from Station resources of intellectual and social capital, and Rockefeller financial support. Iowa's economic destitution, geographic isolation, and the state's eugenic policies, strengthened researchers' mission. Their drive to understand what did not make sense yielded radical findings about stimulation's effect upon intelligence, and courage to publish new answers to questions thought settled. Only a brutal attack from Lewis Terman stopped them.

5:30pm - 5:45pm

AN HISTORIOMETRIC FOUNDATION FOR GAME-BASED ASSESSMENT

THOMAS HEINZEN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Abstract

This historiometric review suggests that 1) games are ancient; 2) the use of game design is accelerating; and 3) games create opportunities for comprehensive assessment. A 37 year empirical description documents changes in PsychInfo and ERIC, and demonstrates with storyboards how game-based assessment replaces multiple choice with time, accuracy, points, and attempts. The presentation describes how the motivational benefits of games create opportunities for longer, more comprehensive, valid assessments.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

COGNITIVE PAPERS: APPLIED MEMORY

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: MEEYEON LEE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

4:30pm - 4:45pm

AGE-RELATED DIFFERENCES IN SELF-REGULATED LEARNING: DOES THE ENCODING SUPPORT IMPROVE METAMEMORIAL CONTROL?

MEEYEON LEE, THOMAS K. AYANNA (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Metamemory is composed of two interconnected processes: monitoring (i.e. self-awareness of one's own memory) and control (i.e. self-regulation of memory). Previous research suggests older adults have similarly accurate monitoring processes relative to young adults, whereas they have exhibited age-related deficits in self-regulated learning. The present research examined the relationship between cognitive resources and self-regulated learning in older and younger adults. Results suggest that when resources are supported, age-related deficits in self-regulated learning are minimized.

4:50pm - 5:05pm

SOURCE MEMORY AND SELF-REFERENCE IN MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT DUE TO ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

NICOLE M. ROSA (HARVARD UNIVERSITY), ANGELA H. GUTCHESS (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY), REBECCA G. DEASON (TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY), ANDREW E. BUDSON (VETERANS ADMINISTRATION BOSTON)

The present study examined the role of self-reference in source and item memory in a cognitively impaired population. For item memory, self-referencing improved corrected recognition scores disproportionately more for MCI-AD participants. Patients did not demonstrate the same benefit as controls in correct source memory for self-related items. However, those with MCI-AD were less likely to misattribute items to the self and more likely to misattribute new items to others when committing errors.

5:10pm - 5:25pm

BIG AND BOLD: EFFECTS OF KEY TERM FONT ON METACOGNITION AND MEMORY WHEN READING

ANDREW SCOTT ROBERTS, AIMEE A. CALLENDER, PH.D.(AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated whether font type affects metacognition and memory for key terms within passages. Participants read several short passages counterbalance to contain key terms presented in either normal 12 pt. font or 28 pt. bold font. After each passage, participants provided confidence judgments for each key term. Results indicated participants' judgments were significantly larger for bigger terms and they answered significantly more questions associated with these big and bold terms two days later.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Whittier

APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: EARLY-DEVELOPING CONCEPTS OF CHOICE AND MORALITY

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: NADIA CHERNYAK (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

EARLY-DEVELOPING CONCEPTS OF CHOICE AND MORALITY

The belief that we are "free" to choose our own actions is fundamental to our everyday social cognition and informs our decisions to assign moral praise and punishment. The work in this symposium look at the early-developing understanding of the connection between choice and morality. We discuss how preschoolers' concepts choice inform their moral evaluations, how choice relates to children's prosocial behavior, and mechanisms for why choice serves as a cue for moral evaluation.

Presentations

Preschoolers essentialize characters who perform costly actions

by Kelly Yang (Cornell University)

Preschoolers use proportional reasoning to infer their own prosociality

by Bertilia Trieu (Cornell University), Nancy Ha (Cornell University), Anne Park (Cornell University)

Actions are evaluated more positively when they are surprising

by Alex Pelliccione (Cornell University), Kimberly Senko (Cornell University)

Preschoolers use statistical sampling to construct their own preferences

by Lara Gentilini (Cornell University)

Discussant(s): Nadia Chernyak (Cornell University)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

Event

Terrace

THE ABC'S OF CHAPTER SUCCESS-CONNECTION AND COLLABORATION WITH PSI CHI CHAPTERS

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: MERCEDES MCCORMICK (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Psi Chi Officers (Pace University) will inform the audience about the best practices for connecting and collaborating within a Psi Chi Chapter and beyond. The focus is the ABC's of developing,

and managing a successful Psi Chi Chapter and communicating to other chapters. All Psi Chi Chapter advisors and members are invited to share their best practices in a riveting discussion at the conclusion of the presentations.

Presentations

The Best Practices of a Successful Psi Chi Chapter - Pace University NYC

by Nancy Beatrice Martinez (Psi Chi/Pace University)

Dealing with Psi Chi Chapter Issues

by Brittany Bautista (Psi Chi / Pace University)

Why Connect and Collaborate with other Psi Chi Chapters

by Rachel Wandishin (Psi Chi / Pace University)

Discussant(s): Mercedes A. McCormick, PhD (Pace University)

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

Invited Speaker

Georgian

SOCIETY FOR TEACHING IN PSYCHOLOGY INVITED

KEYNOTE ADDRESS: KENNETH KEITH

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: STACEY ZAREMBA (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

VOICES FROM THE PAST: WILLIAM JAMES, H. B. ALEXANDER, AND THE TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY

KENNETH KEITH (UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO)

In the history of psychology, what goes around comes around. Thus, ideas that seem new may well reflect notions that are not new, but have simply been lost or forgotten. In this talk I will discuss the importance of scientific literacy, critical thinking, complex cognition, and the liberal arts. I will attempt to show the timeless nature of these concepts, as illustrated in the work of our forebears, including Harry Kirke Wolfe, William James, and H. B. Alexander, among others.

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

Event

Berkeley

INTERNATIONAL: WORKSHOP ON HOPE-CENTERED THERAPY

Saturday, March 15, 2014

4:30pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: ANTHONY SCIOLI (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

HOPE-CENTERED THERAPY: A TRANS-CULTURAL, INTERFAITH APPROACH TO BUILDING HOPE

Few have heeded Frank's (1968) advice regarding the role of hope in psychotherapy. In previous work (Scioli, 2007; Scioli and Biller, 2009) I have defined hope as a four-channel emotion network involving attachment, mastery, survival, and spirituality. In this workshop I will review this theory along with measures to assess hope. I will also summarize a new hope-centered therapy that is applicable across cultures and faith traditions and present several related efficacy studies.

Saturday, March 15, 2014
4:30pm-6:30pm

Paper

Stuart

LEARNING PAPERS V: PAVLOVIAN
Saturday, March 15, 2014
4:30pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: MARTHA ESCOBAR (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

4:30pm - 4:45pm

**CONTEXT SHIFTS AFFECT INTERFERENCE WITH
 CONDITIONED INHIBITION BY LATENT INHIBITION**

GONZALO MIGUEZ, JULIA S. SOARES, RALPH R. MILLER
 (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Two lick-suppression experiments with rats assessed the contextual-specificity of proactive-outcome-interference by latent_inhibition with conditioned_inhibition. An ABA_vs._ABB and AAA_vs._AAC context shift designs were used in Experiment_1 and 2, respectively. The data supports that interference is controlled by the similarities between the context of training and testing (Exp1), and that when the test context didn't prime either learning experience; second-learned conditioned_inhibition is context-specific (Exp2). These results are discussed within the framework of associative theories of interference.

4:50pm - 5:05pm

**EFFECTS OF CS DURATION, INTERTRIAL INTERVAL, AND
 THE I/T RATIO ON APPETITIVE CONDITIONING**

ERIC A. THRAILKILL (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), TRAVIS P.
 TODD (DARTMOUTH COLLEGE), MARK E. BOUTON
 (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

If the I/T ratio determines responding, longer CS durations should not change acquisition rate with proportional increases in ITI. We analyzed the effects of I/T in the acquisition of magazine entry in rats. Groups were trained with different CS durations, but identical I/T ratios. Conditioning with a short CS produced greater responding to each CS-ITI combination. Results indicate that CS duration is critical for determining conditioned approach, and challenge time-accumulation accounts of conditioning and learning.

5:10pm - 5:25pm

**BLOCKING AND RECIPROCAL BLOCKING IN PREDICTIVE
 AND CAUSAL LEARNING**

DUNCAN Y. AMEGBLETOR, FRANCISCO ARCEDIANO
 (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Most modern theories of learning assume that stimulus competition (e.g., blocking: A->Outcome, then A+B->Outcome) results in attenuated responding to the added stimulus, B, because it does not add any new information that is not already predicted by A. Two experiments with human participants examined this view by analyzing mutual, reciprocal competition between the blocked (B) and the blocking stimulus (A), both within a predictive and a causal scenario.

5:30pm - 5:45pm

**DISSOCIATING MECHANISMS OF PAVLOVIAN ZERO
 CONTINGENCY PROCEDURES.**

HELEN MARIE NASSER, ANDREW R. DELAMATER
 (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

In a Pavlovian zero contingency procedure, the probability of the unconditioned stimulus being delivered during the conditioned stimulus (CS) and during the intertrial interval is equal. As a result poor responding is seen to the CS. We used context extinction after zero contingency training in rats to identify whether responding is a result of associative or performance processes. Our findings indicate a dissociation between appetitive and aversive paradigms and the processes that account for them.

Saturday, March 15, 2014
4:30pm-5:50pm

Poster

Imperial Ballroom

UNDERGRADUATE POSTERS IV
Saturday, March 15, 2014
4:30pm-5:50pm

CHAIR: NANCY KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

POSTER 1

**DUAL TASKING ABILITIES IN DIVISION III ATHLETES AND
 NON-ATHLETES BETWEEN GENDER**

KELSEY LAUREN MILLS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examines the difference between gender and between athletes and non-athletes in Division III collegiate athletics at Washington College on their performance on dual tasking. One hundred-five participants completed a dual task experiment which consisted of three one minute tasks; the Stroop Effect single task, the Grooved Pegboard single task and the dual task combining the Stroop Effect and the Grooved Pegboard. The results of this study yielded significant results through a MANCOVA test.

POSTER 2**NO FREE LUNCH: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADMISSION CRITERIA IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAMS**

BARRETT ELIZABETH ZIMMERMAN (THE UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

We surveyed directors of the 231 APA-accredited clinical programs (97% response) regarding their financial assistance, admission criteria, and acceptance rates. Mean acceptance rates ranged between 46% for freestanding PsyD programs and 4% for research-oriented PhD programs. The GPAs of entering doctoral students averaged 3.4 to 3.7. More stringent admission standards translated into higher probability of full financial support: only 1% - 6% of PsyD students contrasted with 72% - 94% of PhD students.

POSTER 3**STAYING ON TRACK: FORMAL TRACKS AND CONCENTRATIONS IN APA-ACCREDITED PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAMS**

KATERINA Y. STRATIGIS, BARRETT E. ZIMMERMAN, JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Training directors of 231 clinical and 66 counseling APA-accredited doctoral programs (97% response) reported the frequency and area of their tracks/concentrations. 27% of counseling psychology programs and 67% of clinical psychology programs offered tracks, more so in PsyD than PhD programs. The most frequent tracks in clinical programs were child clinical, neuropsychology, adult, and forensic. By contrast, the most frequent counseling psychology tracks were multicultural, family/marriage, social justice, and vocational.

POSTER 4**VIOLENT OFFENSE HISTORY AND TRAUMA IN OLDER OFFENDERS.**

SARAH JEAN O'NEILL, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

The results reflect the first-ever known examination of how violent offense history influences trauma experience and PTSD symptomatology within the older offender population. Male older adult offenders (N=599) with/without violent offense histories were compared on the number of lifetime traumatic events, subjective experiences of trauma, and presence of PTSD symptoms. Path analysis results found differences between the two groups regarding traumatic event histories and subjective trauma experiences.

POSTER 5**EXTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL AND BODY MASS INDEX**

DEVON NICOLE MCKAIN, KAYLA JO MCKAIN (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Participants' body mass index and health locus of control were examined. Results indicated that participants with a higher body mass index had a greater external locus of control. These results suggest that those who have a higher body mass index may hold the belief that health is not determined by their own behaviors, but instead through environmental factors out of ones control and thus, externality may play a significant role in ones weight.

POSTER 6**PREDICTING PSEUDOSCIENTIFIC BELIEFS: CONNECTIONS TO TOLERANCE FOR AMBIGUITY, RELIGIOSITY, AND COGNITIVE REFLECTION**

REBECCA RONCO, LOU MANZA, ANGELA HARRIS, JESSICA OLIVERI, KAYLIN HONCHAR, JACKIE HOOVER, JENN ZELLER, ERIN PRUETT, AND JESSICA GEYER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Beliefs towards pseudoscience were compared to one's cognitive style, religiosity, and tolerance for ambiguity (TFA). Skepticism of paranormal phenomena correlated with high TFA, but doubting junk science related to lower TFA scores. Furthermore, confidence that God was real correlated with viewing paranormal and junk science as legitimate, but religiosity didn't connect to TFA levels. Finally, rational problem-solving correlated with skepticism towards the paranormal and junk science; a connection to TFA was not observed.

POSTER 7**RISKS AND CONSEQUENCES ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY AGE OF ALCOHOL USE ONSET**

MICHAEL A. PORTELLO, JASON F. SIKORSKI, NICOLE A. OUELLETTE, JENNIFER STANGER (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

928 students attending a northeastern university completed the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey (CADS; Presley, Meilman & Lyerla, 1994). Students who initiated alcohol use prior to the age of sixteen years reported drinking more alcohol, experiencing more negative consequences due to alcohol use and held consistently positive outcome expectancies related to alcohol use. Prevention and treatment efforts to reduce problem drinking in college students should be implemented well before students attend college.

POSTER 8**FAMILY, SOCIAL, AND ACADEMIC LIFE SATISFACTION AND EXCESSIVE EXERCISE HABITS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

EMMA SCHLAUCH, TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia Nervosa are two types of eating disorders that display excessive exercise as a diagnostic criterion. Based on current research on eating disorders, this study investigated associations between family, social, and academic life satisfaction and excessive exercise in eighty-eight undergraduate participants. A significant negative relationship was found between excessive exercise and family satisfaction for athletes and a marginally positive significant correlation between

excessive exercise and social life satisfaction was found for males.

POSTER 9

RUMINATION: A LINK BETWEEN COGNITIVE VULNERABILITIES AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

MARIO FIORICA, WENDY MILLER, ELIJAH LAWRENCE, HARRISON O'CONNOR-HOOVER (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), ILYA YAROSLAVSKY (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

We examined the mediating role of rumination in the relationship between two cognitive vulnerabilities for depression: tendency to attribute stable and global causes for negative events (depressive attributional style), and their rigid application across life domains (explanatory inflexibility). Rumination mediated the effects of both cognitive vulnerabilities on depression symptoms, but not the exacerbating effects of depressive attributional style on life event stress. Explanatory inflexibility unexpectedly decreased ruminative tendencies. Clinical implications of these findings are discussed.

POSTER 10

COPING MECHANISMS FOR STRESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS OF SPLIT, WHOLE, AND SINGLE PARENTS

BRANDON LOUIS CITRANO, CHELSEA CORNEY, DEVIN HAYWARD, ELIZABETH MISKIEL, OBELLA OBBO, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Ninety-eight college aged students were asked to complete a survey about traditional versus non-traditional family life, stress levels, and coping mechanisms to dissipate stress. While there were few significant differences between the two groups, individuals from traditional households used significantly more alcohol, and engaged in significantly fewer leisure hobbies, than those from non-traditional homes when coping with stress. Gender differences in coping styles were also found for masturbation, talking to family, shopping, and videogame use.

POSTER 11

THE EFFECTS OF RELATIONSHIP STATUS ON STRESS IN FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS

MEREDITH DOLORES CALLIS, SYDNEY SLAVIN, CHRISTINA ELIADES, MOLLY RHODES, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of dating relationship and varsity athletic status on stress, self-esteem, and social life in college students. Eighty-five undergraduate college female students completed a questionnaire related to stress, self-esteem, and social life. Results demonstrated that students who are currently in a relationship, and students who do not participate in a collegiate sport, were significantly less social and manifested significantly lower self-esteem, than single students and student athletes.

POSTER 12

HOW ATHLETES AND NON-ATHLETES VIEW ATTRACTIVENESS

REBECCA S. WOZNIAK, KRISTIN HESTER, VALERIA DILISI, ALICIA PHILIP, MARTIANNE HOLLAND, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study investigated the views of athletic experiences and gender on attractiveness. Seventy-four undergraduate students were shown multiple paired pictures of athletes and non-athletes, then asked to indicate which they found to be more attractive. The researchers predicted that athletes would view other same gender athletes most attractive and non-athletes would find other same gender non-athletes most attractive. The results indicated that athletic experiences and gender do not have a significant effect on perceived attractiveness.

POSTER 13

MINDFULNESS-BASED INTERVENTIONS AND THE BENEFITS OF MINDFULNESS ON INDIVIDUAL WELLBEING

VALERIE ANN PROVENZA (WELLS COLLEGE)

Mindfulness is a concept that originates in ancient Buddhist practices and is now translating into a secular and emerging component of psychological therapy referred to as mindfulness-based interventions. The overarching purpose of this review is to serve as a comprehensive guide to the benefits and uses of mindfulness interventions, encourage the adaptation of mindfulness-based principles in therapy, and integrate mindfulness-based practices into Western medicine and culture.

POSTER 14

AUTISM FOLKLORE: COMMON STEREOTYPES HELD BY THE LAY PUBLIC

CARLY R. LAPP, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The goal of this study was to explore and describe the range of stereotypes of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) held by the lay public. A 12-category system was found to encompass the range of parent/caregiver responses concerning their experiences of stereotypes of ASD held by the lay public. The most frequently held stereotypes of autism were that: people with autism have no social orientation, autism always involves low IQ, and autism always includes exceptional ability.

POSTER 15

MARIJUANA AS A GATEWAY DRUG IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

NICOLE L OUELLETTE, JASON F. SIKORSKI, JENNIFER STANGER, MICHAEL A. PORTELLO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

443 undergraduate students from a Northeastern university completed a survey regarding alcohol and substance use patterns. Those who used both alcohol and marijuana in the preceding month, as opposed to only one of the above

substances, described drinking more alcohol, using prescription drugs and experiencing more negative consequences as a result of their substance use. Results are discussed in reference to controversies surrounding the potential for future legalization of marijuana.

POSTER 16

CULTURAL VARIATIONS IN DISORDERED EATING, BODY IMAGE, AND IRRATIONAL FOOD BELIEFS

HALEY M. KEELEY, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The present study (N = 220) examined whether or not there are cultural differences in the connections between eating disorder symptoms, irrational food beliefs, cultural identity, real/ideal body discrepancy, and self-esteem. Cultural identity was positively correlated with bulimia only among participants who identified as Polish. Americans demonstrated a very strong correlation between irrational food beliefs and bulimia. Culture moderated the associations between several other individual differences measures and eating disorder symptoms.

POSTER 17

WHY CAN'T I DECIDE?: FACTORS INFLUENCING DECISIVENESS

HANNAH WEISS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Short Abstract

This study examined the influence of personality traits on the decisiveness of college undergraduates. Eighty-eight students completed a personality inventory and reported their levels of indecisiveness, problem solving abilities, and response to stressful scenarios. Results indicated that individuals high in conscientiousness and neuroticism displayed lower levels of decisiveness. Results also showed that levels of decisiveness increased in relation to choices throughout college, but near graduation, general decisiveness decreases due to future life uncertainty.

POSTER 18

EFFECTS OF WEIGHT FEEDBACK AND DISORDERED EATING ON FOOD CHOICES

STEPHEN FRANCIS SALDANHA, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, L. PHARM., PATRICK DWYER, LUCAS LEMASTERS (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants were either weighed or not weighed prior to them being presented with a mock cafeteria buffet and asked to choose those items which would make up a typical meal. Participants who were weighed prior to choosing their foods showed a decrease in food weight, overall food calories and calories from fat. This effect was even more pronounced in females and those who were classified as food neophobics (those individuals unwilling to try new foods).

POSTER 19

IN-PRISON RELIGIOUS AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ACCESS: PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH INFLUENCES

KELSEY MAY DENISON-VESEL, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

This study examines religious and mental health service access and mental/physical well-being within an older adult prisoner population. Male offenders within a state prison system (N=599; ages 50 and older) reported on access to mental health and religious/clergy services and the number of unhealthy physical/mental health days per past month. ANOVA results found offenders receiving religious and mental health services reported significantly fewer unhealthy mental health days compared to those receiving only mental health services.

POSTER 20

PERSONALITY, ANXIETY, AND HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

JOANNE I. MCKEON, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated correlates of help-seeking for anxiety-related symptoms among college students. Big Five personality factors, anxiety symptoms, anxiety sensitivity, perfectionism, locus of control, stigma associated with seeking help, and knowledge of available mental health services were examined in relation to help-seeking. Agreeableness and openness to experience were associated with more positive attitudes towards seeking help. Attitudes toward help-seeking and perceived stigma concerning help-seeking were associated with intended use of mental health services.

POSTER 21

COPING RESOURCES IN OLDER ADULT OFFENDERS

LARA YEAGER, AA, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Male older adult offenders (N=599) in a state prison system reported on their coping resources (emotional, physical, spiritual, cognitive, and social), participation with in-prison mental health services, and degree of experienced psychiatric distress. Findings demonstrate how offenders who received mental health services reported significantly greater emotional coping resources. Furthermore, all five coping resources were found to be a significant buffer to experienced psychiatric distress.

POSTER 22

COLLEGE ALCOHOL BELIEFS AND TRAIT URGENCY IN RELATION TO DRINKING AND CONSEQUENCES

AMBER J. BOYER, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students' (N=136) beliefs about the role of alcohol in college life (college alcohol beliefs; CABs) were assessed along with trait urgency, sensation seeking, alcohol expectancies, drinking motives, total drinks in a typical week, and drinking consequences. Regression analyses revealed that CABs

provided incremental validity in accounting for variance in drinking and its consequences when the effects of trait urgency, sensation seeking, expectancies, and motives were controlled. Implications for college drinking interventions are discussed.

POSTER 23

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENT VARIABLES AND COLLEGE STUDENT COPING

MOLLY C. FINNEGAN, KIMBERLY DASCH-YEE (HOLY FAMILY UNIVERSITY)

Thirty college students and fourteen parents completed surveys of coping use and autonomy. Parent positive reframing negatively predicted college student active coping, while college student positive reframing positively predicted their own active coping. While no parent coping variables predicted college student behavioral disengagement, college students' self-blame positively predicted their own use of behavioral disengagement. Further, parent autonomy negatively predicted college student behavioral disengagement. The current study shows the role of parents in predicting coping strategies.

POSTER 24

OLDER ADULT OFFENDERS AND MENTAL WELL-BEING: FAMILY ISSUES

ABIGAIL VOELKNER, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

In an effort to better understand the psychosocial needs of older adults in prison, this study examines family/marriage issues inherent in the older adult prison population. Male prisoners (ages 50 and older) in the New Jersey DOC were evaluated on degrees of psychological distress in regard to recent contact with their marital/life partners or children. Analyses found prisoners without family contact reported significantly greater psychological distress as opposed to prisoners who maintain family contact.

POSTER 25

IPAD BASED VISUAL FEEDBACK OF SPEECH ON CONVERSATIONAL PATTERNS IN AUTISM

ANNIKA RACHEL KRISTIANSEN, LAWRENCE WELKOWITZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

This study examines the utility of an iPad application that provides visual feedback of both the waveform of speech and a subject's ability to "match" certain parameters of speech, including rhythm, pitch, volume, and overall match. While this application had previously been shown to be useful in modifying the speech patterns of adults with diagnosed Autism, the current study examined its viability with children.

POSTER 26

EFFECTS OF ACUTE MINDFULNESS MEDITATION ON STATE MINDFULNESS FOLLOWING A MILD STRESSOR

JESICA WEST, MADELINE E. RHODES, DANIEL SEIBERT

(MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

The present study investigated effects of a short mindfulness meditation, compared to a neutral audio recording, on state mindfulness following exposure to an acute stressful event. Participants who heard the neutral audio recording had increased mindfulness compared to those who heard the mindfulness meditation. Listening to the mindfulness meditation may have raised awareness of mindfulness, and this more accurate reporting may have accounted for lower mindfulness scores on the mindfulness measure used in this study.

POSTER 27

ADAPTION TO COLLEGE AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT IN FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS

EMILY P. WYCKOFF (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between adjustment to college, perceived social support, and frequency and mode of communication with friends and family. Sixty-two first-year students completed measures during the fifth and sixth weeks of the semester. Results indicated a significant relationship between perceived social support and college adjustment, and a positive correlation was found between perceived social support and how often students text messaged and called their friends and family.

POSTER 28

HOW DO HIGH ACHIEVING WOMEN AND MEN MANAGE WORK AND NON-WORK LIVES?

LYDIA VARON (ANTICIPATED), KATHLEEN CAMPOS-BANALES (ANTICIPATED), SAYEEDA RASHID, FRANCINE M. DEUTSCH (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE)

We examined the relationship between the work and non-work lives of 20 recipients of the Pulitzer Prize and Presidential Early Career Awards for Scientists and Engineers. Women and men worked an equal number of hours at their workplaces. However, women spent more time than men performing childcare duties. Open-ended responses revealed various positive and negative spillovers between work and family domains. Partner support was identified as a key component to high achieving women's success.

POSTER 29

THE EFFECTS OF PARENTAL CHARACTERISTICS ON THE PERCEIVED EDUCATION OUTCOMES OF CHILDREN

AMANDA R OSTERLIND (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This research study examined the relationship between parental characteristics and perceived educational success of children. Participants viewed information about children differing in race and parental age and evaluated the child's future educational success. Results showed that despite race, children of adult parents were perceived as more educationally successful and that Asian children were usually perceived as more successful than African-American or Caucasian children and Caucasian children were sometimes perceived as more successful than African-American children.

POSTER 30**RELIGIOUS COMMITMENT AND IMPORTANCE OF APPEARANCE IN UNIVERSITY WOMEN AND MEN**

SAMANTHA K. CIAPPA, KATERINA Y. STRATEGIS, CHRISTIE P. KARPIAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

We examined the relationship between religious commitment and the importance assigned to physical appearance by young women ($n = 66$) and men ($n = 22$). We hypothesized, based on the literature on religion and body esteem, that students with higher religious commitment would assign lower importance to their appearance. This was supported for women ($r = -.306$, $p = .007$) but not for men, who evidenced the opposite relationship ($r = .420$, $p = .029$).

POSTER 31**PREDICTORS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES IN SEXUAL MINORITIES**

EMILY K. SANDERS (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

Sexual minority individuals experience psychological distress at higher rates than the general population, but the reasons for this trend are not entirely clear. Some possible contributing factors explored are gay identity, internalized homophobia, perceived discrimination, community engagement, overt discrimination, depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, perceived stress, suicidal ideation, and non-suicidal self-harm. The main effects were mostly consistent with the literature; however, the lack of interaction effects was unexpected. Possible causes of this discrepancy will be examined.

POSTER 32**DOES GROUP LEADERSHIP AFFECT THE RELATION BETWEEN STRESS AND GROUP DECISION-MAKING?**

EMILY LOREK, CHRISTOPHER KLEIN, TANYA JUDD PUCELLA (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

Group-decision making increases stress levels in a group. The researcher studied the effects of group stress levels with and without an assigned (trained) leader through the Iowa Gambling Task. Groups were measured on task efficiency, cortisol levels, and emotional status. Assigned leader groups were expected to show less stress than non-assigned leader groups. Using Wilk's statistic, there was a significant effect of having an assigned leader on the decision-making behaviors of participants.

POSTER 33**GENDER DIFFERENCES IN DISGUST SENSITIVITY: ARE WOMEN MORE SQUEAMISH THAN MEN?**

RONALD B THOMAS, NATALIE J. SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Disgust is an emotion that evolved to protect individuals from

exposure to potentially sickening stimuli (e.g., spoiled food). Women tend to be more sensitive to disgust than men. The present study tested whether gender differences occurred across different domains of disgust sensitivity. Overall, women were more sensitive to disgust than men, but this difference was more pronounced in the domains of Animal-Reminder and Sexual disgust. These findings are discussed with regard to different mating strategies.

POSTER 34**GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN EMOTIONS EVOKED FROM MUSIC**

OLIVIA S ROIG, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

Emotional responding to music is a growing area of study. It is hypothesized that younger generations do not have as frequent and strong emotional responses to music as older generations. The present research consists of an online survey through distributed via email and Facebook that asks about some more general questions musical genre preference, emotions experienced while listening to music, and age.

POSTER 35**NON-SUICIDAL SELF INJURY AND ATTACHMENT STYLES**

CAITLIN MULLIGAN, VICTORIA GATES, REBECCA QUINN, STEPHANIE NICOLETTE (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Those who engage in NSSI are more likely to have insecure and anxious attachment styles. The current study explores the relationship between NSSI and a model of attachment proposed by Feeney, Nooler, & Hanrahan (1994). A sample of 294 participants completed this study. Twenty-six percent of the population reported ever engaging in self harm; of those 80.3% were females. A history of reported NSSI was strongly associated with all dimensions of attachment.

POSTER 36**HYPERMASCULINITY, ANXIETY AND ALCOHOL USE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS**

ADAM M. STRYJEWSKI, JASON F. SIKORSKI, JOURDAN E. MILLER, ERICKA K. BRUCE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The link between Gender Role Conflict, anxiety, and alcohol use has been documented, yet the relationship between subtypes of hypermasculinity, different types of anxiety and alcohol use has been understudied. 253 college-aged men participated. Men scoring high in various types of hypermasculinity tended to use and abuse alcohol at high rates. Alcohol use interventions in college may be improved by including interventions designed to address hypermasculine gender role development.

POSTER 37**THREE DEGREES OF SEPARATION: DIFFERENCES IN EMOTIONAL REACTIONS BETWEEN GENDERS**

KELLY LALIBERTY, NINA FRANZA, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX,

PAUL GINNETTY (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This research investigated the effects of narrator on participants' emotion and empathetic responses. Participants read a narrative of a car accident, in which the narrator had either: (1) close relationship (2) distant relationship and (3) no relationship with the victim. After reading the assigned narrative, participants rated their emotional reactions, and feels of sympathy and empathy. Participants expressed more sympathy than empathy or distress. Females expressed more emotional distress than males.

POSTER 38

USING PARENT AND CHILD REPORTS TO PREDICT NEGATIVE OUTCOMES OF PEER VICTIMIZATION

ANDREW W. CAREW, MARIANA BLACERI (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT), RENER GRACIE (GRACIE UNIVERSITY), KIMBERLY R.H. TREADWELL, ROBERT S. ASTUR (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

We examined the relationship between dysfunctional cognitive factors and peer victimization as related to internalizing and externalizing distress in children. Twenty-three children and their parents completed self-report prior to a summer antibully camp. Results indicate child-reported peer victimization, social threat, physical threat and hostile intent predicted parent-reported delinquent behaviors, social problems, and withdrawn behaviors. This highlights the importance of cognitive vulnerability factors as they interact with peer victimization in children identified as victims.

POSTER 39

SOCIAL MEDIA AND ACADEMIC OUTCOMES

EMMA MARIOLES, DWIGHT HENNESSY (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

The purpose of the present study was to examine a potential relationship that exists between social media usage, personality traits, and academic outcomes. A significant relationship was discovered between the participant's previous semester GPA and the amount of time spent watching television, using YouTube, and surfing the internet. A significant relationship between conscientiousness and Twitter usage was also found. No significant relationship between academic success and social media usage was found.

POSTER 40

THE RECIPROCAL PROCESS MODEL OF MEDIA CONSUMPTION, AGE, AND VALUES

DANIEL GOEWY (CAZENOVIA.EDU), RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research was to demonstrate a link between altered or learned values from media consumption and differences in values across generations. Participants were asked to complete a survey which assessed age, values and media consumption. To demonstrate a link between values across generation's correlations were assessed between media

intake and values changes, values changes and age, and differences between media intake and age. Significant correlations were found between all three variables.

POSTER 41

WHAT BEING ATTRACTIVE CAN DO: PERCEPTIONS OF FAIRNESS AND BODY TYPE

RACHEL ENDRES (MERCYHURST UNIVERSITY)

This study was conducted to test the effect of waist-to-hip ratio on how harshly a person in a situation is judged. The study consists of two pictures, the same woman with a waist-to-hip ratio of .7 and 1.0, paired with a shoplifting story. It was hypothesized that the .7 waist-to-hip ratio character would be judged significantly less harshly than the 1.0 character. There were no statistically significant differences found.

POSTER 42

ON THE ETIOLOGY OF GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SEXUALITY

PERSEPHONIE ALVAREZ, SHANE MURPHY (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Evolutionary psychologists have proposed that human mating has evolved through sexual selection to reflect gender differences in strategies for successful reproduction. One prediction of SST is that men will devote more time to short-term relationships than will women. This study investigated the influence of social response biases on self-report data. We created three conditions of influence - salient monogamous, salient promiscuous, and control - and found gender, but not influence, effects on self-reported desires.

POSTER 43

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYPERMASCULINE GENDER ROLES

JOURDAN ELYSE MILLER, ADAM M. STRJEWSKI, ERICKA K. BRUCE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

265 male undergraduate students at a northeastern university participated. Analyses of Variance assessed whether the number of males and females living in participants' childhood or current household predicted levels of hypermasculinity. Though few statistically significant results were observed, males currently living with two or more females were more aggressive and dominant. Additionally, males who currently live with two or more females and no males displayed lower levels of viewing dangerous activities as exciting.

POSTER 44

THE EFFECT OF VIOLENT VIDEO GAMES ON AGGRESSIVE COGNITIONS

RYAN LANTZY, JOSH MEUNIER (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Are violent video games at fault for a recent regularity of violence in America? We seek to determine if these games cause

aggressive cognitions. A between-subjects design had twenty-one participants play a violent and non-violent video game on separate days with a dot-probe test and an ambiguous picture task completed after each game. Results showed no significant difference between groups on performance of both tests suggesting no relationship between violent video games and aggressive cognitions.

POSTER 45

THE EFFECT OF PRESENTATION STYLE IN EXTRAVERTS AND INTROVERTS

AMANDA BATTLE (MARWOOD UNIVERSITY), MARTIN BIFANO (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the study was to determine if the presentation style of a word list would produce effects differently in regards to recollection ability and false memory in extraverts and introverts. The independent variables were personality type and presentation style. The amount of presented words participants could correctly recall, false memory errors, and any additional errors were recorded. It was found that presentation style affects extraverts and introverts differently in regards to recollection ability.

POSTER 46

HOW PERSONALITY TRAITS SUCH AS EXTRAVERSION, SELF-ESTEEM, AND OPTIMISM PLAY A ROLE IN DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF FACEBOOK USE

KAYLA PASER (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the extent to which extraversion, self-esteem, and optimism predict Facebook use. Sixty-nine undergraduate psychology students completed self-report measures of extraversion, self-esteem, optimism, and Facebook use. Results suggest students who had high scores on extraversion had many more pictures of themselves on their Facebook profile, had a more positive general attitude about Facebook, and had a higher number of Facebook friends. Individuals high in self-esteem had lower basic use of Facebook.

POSTER 47

PREDICTING ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION WITH SELF-ESTEEM AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE

SAMANTHA SMITH (CABRINI COLLEGE)

This study investigated the role of both self-esteem and social media use with college student's alcohol use. Consistent with previous research, it was expected that college students with a high self-esteem and more social media use would have lower levels of alcohol use. Participants included N=106 undergraduate students. The linear regression model resulted in a significant overall model, $F(3,77)=7.39$, $p<.001$, $R^2=.22$, with two significant predictors, social media use ($b=.06$) and social motivation ($b=1.05$).

POSTER 48

ROLES OF SOCIAL SUPPORT IN COPING WITH

RELATIONAL AGGRESSION IN OLDER ADULTS

KAILA MARIE DRUETTO (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between relational aggression and life-satisfaction among community-residing adults as well as perceived social support and its impact on self-reported experiences of relational aggression was explored. Results indicated a strong negative correlation between self-reported ways of coping and experience of relational aggression. There was a strong positive relationship between subjective well-being and self-reported ways of coping. These findings provide evidence of the benefits social support may have on coping with relational aggression.

POSTER 49

HOMICIDAL IDEATIONS: TWO FAILED REPLICATIONS IN PILOT TESTS

NICOLE LOFARO, RYAN AYRES, MAHA NASSAR, TOM HEINZEN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Buss (2005, p. 8) reported "91% of men and 84% of women have had at least one of such vivid fantasy about killing someone." He explained this as an evolutionary adaptation. We asked the same question and our results were opposite. Only a small percentage of our participants reported having a homicidal fantasy. We also designed pseudo focus groups to make it easier to elicit positive responses and moved closer to replicating Buss.

POSTER 50

MOTIVATION AND PARENTAL SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY

RACHEL BECKER, JOSEPH LAO (CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE)

Wanting to be a responsible parent can come from being either intrinsically or extrinsically motivated. The present study considers how parental responsibilities are affected by motivation. The hypothesis of the present study is that when parents take on parental responsibility due to intrinsic motivation, they feel more obligated in fulfilling these responsibilities than when they are extrinsically motivated. The strongest association was found between parental motivation to perform certain responsibilities and the child's aggression outcome.

POSTER 51

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

LEA LESINSKI, JORDAN LOCASCIO, GEORGE PANETTA, RON STEVENS, PHILIP M. DRUCKER (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

College students completed the Adult Hope Scale, the Revised Life Orientation Test (r-LOT), and the Abbreviated Survey of Personal Beliefs (SPB). Correlational analysis revealed a positive correlation between hope and optimism (r-LOT), and a negative correlation between hope and irrational beliefs (SPB). It was also

found that the pathway score on the Hope Scale was negatively correlated with scores of negative self-worth and low frustration tolerance on the SPB.

POSTER 52

CHANGE DETECTION AND ITS RELATION TO ATTENTION ABILITIES

APRIL L. WEIRICH, CARRIE R. ROSENGART (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

People with ADHD tendencies may have trouble focusing on a given task, frequently shifting focus to other areas, leading to their more accurate detection of changes in their visual fields. Participants (N=81) were shown ten video clips with continuity errors and the Hawthorne A-ADDES S-RV (an adult Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder assessment). Inattentive and Hyperactivity/Impulsivity subscales were both negatively correlated with change detection abilities. People with higher scores were less able to detect continuity errors.

POSTER 53

CAN REMEMBER/KNOW JUDGMENTS CREATE A SHIFT IN MEMORY STRATEGY?

AMANDA GOODWIN, EVAN KOWALSKI, ALLISON JACQUES, ANGELA KILB (PLYMOUTH STATE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has shown that older adults demonstrate a memory benefit when asked to provide remember/know (RK) judgments (Naveh-Benjamin & Kilb, 2012). One explanation for the increase in performance is that providing RK judgments encourages participants to engage in new strategies at encoding and retrieval. We examined several manipulations to investigate possible strategy shifts that occur either at encoding or retrieval in younger and older adults, and results show some support for both explanations.

POSTER 54

WHAT A NIGHTMARE! NOT ALL SLEEP MEASURES ARE CREATED EQUAL

TIMOTHY JACOB VALSHEIN, JOAN FOLEY, JUDITH STULL, MARSHA WEINRAUB (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Little is known about how discrete sleep disturbances differentially affect each socioaffective outcomes in early adolescence. We hypothesized that a variety of sleep disturbances in third grade—nightmares, daytime sleepiness, trouble sleeping, sleeping more or less than most kids, talks or walks in sleep, and amount of sleep—would be related to anxious/depressive symptoms and emotional reactivity in sixth grade. Using path analysis, results suggest that only nightmares predicted mothers' report of child anxious/depressed symptoms. This study provides evidence for the claim that nightmares are a unique phenomenon compared to other sleep disturbances.

POSTER 55

PTSD SYMPTOMS MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEER VICTIMIZATION AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

COURTNEY POPSIE, MARISSA COOK, JENNIFER KNACK (CLARKSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined relationships between peer victimization, PTSD symptoms, morning cortisol, and poor physical health. College students completed assessments of peer victimization, PTSD symptoms, and physical health. A subset of participants collected salivary cortisol samples. As expected, we found a significant indirect effect of PTSD symptoms on the link between peer victimization and frequency of health problems and severity of health problems. The results imply the necessity to treat bullying as a substantial traumatic experience.

POSTER 56

THE INFLUENCE OF STEREOTYPE THREAT ON SPEED AND ACCURACY

ERIC BALBOA, STEPHANIE GOLSKI (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the influence of stereotype threat on measures of executive function in female undergraduates. Prior to testing participants read a statement that suggested either the presence or absence of sex differences in task performance. Tasks included the Trail Making Test (TMT) and Card Rotations (CR). Those under stereotype threat completed items more quickly in TMT, and at the expense of accuracy in CR.

POSTER 57

PERSONALITY AND THE EFFECTS OF PRIMACY AND RECENCY

JESSICA MCGARRITY, JENNIFER N JARRETT, JACOB A BENFIELD, MICHAEL J BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

The primacy and recency effects have been shown to influence what people remember. It was hypothesized that a person's conscientiousness level would wipe out these effects on memory when dealing with social information. Participants were measured on conscientiousness and then were given three paragraphs of information to remember about a person. The results showed that there was no significant effect of personality types on the primacy and recency phenomena of memory and recall of information.

POSTER 58

SMARTPHONE USAGE AND ADDICTIVE PERSONALITY

JENNIFER NICOLE JARRETT, JACOB A. BENFIELD, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN, JESSICA M. MCGARRITY (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

The use of smartphones in the context of addictive personalities has been recognized in social psychology. It has been hypothesized that the increased usage of smartphones is related to addictive personalities, while classical conditioning plays a role as well. The results show that users do display an addiction to their smartphones but when measuring addictive personality and classical conditioning, classical conditioning predicts smartphone

usage while addiction does not.

Key Words: smartphone, addictive personality, classically conditioned

POSTER 59

CAN SEVERE EVENT EXPOSURE ALTER PERCEPTIONS OF LATER EVENTS? MEDIA AND CONTRAST

LESLIE GUILBE (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

News media has a bias toward reporting extreme and negative events. Research on the contrast effect suggests that such exposure should shift perceptions of more ordinary events. The current vignette study tested the role of contrast on perceptions of news stories.

POSTER 60

DIFFERENCE IN PERSONALITY USING THE BIG FIVE INVENTORY

JOHN VASKO (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined whether personality differences using the Big Five personality dimensions existed between under-class and upper-class undergraduate Albright College students. Participants were administered anonymously online the Big Five Inventory and completed inventories were quantified and analyzed using independent t tests. Results indicated that no personality differences existed between under-class and upper-class undergraduate Albright College students. This research provided evidence that students' personalities were not generalizable simply based on college level.

POSTER 61

PEOPLE'S SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF OTHERS' LANGUAGE SKILLS

TIFFANY CRUZ (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Previous research indicates that people judge others based on the way they present themselves, including the language they use. The present study looked at participants' perception of speaker's intelligence and approachability based solely on language. Undergraduate students rated personality characteristics of speakers with three language types; academic, neutral, and slang. The study revealed participants perceived speakers using academic language to have the highest intelligence level, and speakers using neutral language as the most approachable.

POSTER 62

CORRELATES OF PERPETRATION AND VICTIMIZATION OF ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ARIEL SORDILLO, MARGARET MCCLURE (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

Dating violence (DV) is a serious problem among college

students. We examined DV, childhood trauma (CT), and early maladaptive schemas (EMS), in 76 undergraduates. For women, abandonment and sexual abuse correlated with perpetrator scores, and physical abuse correlated with recipient scores. For men, abandonment and failure correlated with perpetrator scores, while emotional neglect and social isolation correlated with recipient scores. This suggests that DV relates to both CT and EMS differently for males and females.

POSTER 63

MENTAL ILLNESS STIGMA: OUTREACH, ENGAGEMENT, AND EFFICACY.

ANDREW SILLETTI JR. (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY)

Prior research on interventions that aimed to increase positive attitudes towards people with mental illness and help-seeking intentions has generally occurred in controlled experimental settings. This investigation utilizes three different naturalistic interventions on a college campus and found that the largest engagement was elicited by the mental health support newsletters but the largest effect, and smallest engagement, resulted from the panel discussion.

POSTER 64

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS: HOW SELF-COMPASSION RELATES TO INITIATION STRATEGIES

AMANDA WOODWARD, THERESA DIDONATO (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND)

This correlational study builds on evidence connecting self-compassion with relationship maintenance behaviors to investigate the relation between self-compassion and romantic relationship initiation strategies, including self-disclosure and flirting. The findings (n=144) suggest that self-compassion, when controlling for fear of intimacy, can predict the use of and perceived effectiveness of certain initiation strategies. Facets of self-compassion correlated with traditional, sincere and polite flirting styles, but did not correlate with the sociosexuality orientation index.

POSTER 65

DO HEALTH SUPPLEMENTS LEAD TO INCREASED COGNITIVE FUNCTION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS?

MELISSA R. PATTERSON (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH LIGATO (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY), CASSANDRA BRUCE, SONYA DOMARACKI, BLAINE SHRUM (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has demonstrated a positive effect from taking a variety of supplements upon both physical and cognitive ability.

The current study tested if taking various vitamin and mineral supplements would be related to cognitive performance as reflected in college GPA. There was no suggestion that either the degree of supplements or taking a particular supplement was related to GPA in any way. This may be due to the particular sample tested.

POSTER 66

A CLOSER LOOK AT ENHANCED E-BOOKS: COMPATIBLE VERSUS DISTRACTING GAMES

JULIA HROBON, GEORGENE TROSETH (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY)

There are mixed reviews on the effectiveness of children's interactive e-books as educational tools, which may stem from the different types of features included in e-books. This study investigates these various games and enhanced features embedded in interactive e-books. We predict that some interactive e-books will have games that harness the "interactivity" of e-books in ways that promote learning, whereas the games in other e-books will distract children from the story and lessen learning.

POSTER 67

THE SAFEST TIME TO DRIVE: A STUDY OF RISKY DRIVING BEHAVIORS

HEATHER RIPPY, HEATHER R. RIPPY, JESSICA E. LADAGE, BRYAN E. PORTER (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

Short Abstract (75 words)

Risky driving behaviors (i.e., speeding, cell phone use) continue to be a topic of interest amongst law enforcement officials in an effort to increase driver safety. In this project, drivers were observed at predetermined site locations during six pre-designated time intervals, daytime and nighttime. Drivers' gender, seatbelt use, and cell phone use were recorded. Analyses were conducted using the variables of interest, as well as time of day. Further implications are discussed.

POSTER 68

UNDERSTANDING INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN CONFLICT MANAGEMENT: HOW OPTIMISM INFLUENCES BELIEFS AND BEHAVIORS

RAYMOND HAACK (ELON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationships among optimism, conflict style preferences, and beliefs during a simulated conflict resolution task. Twenty teams of 3-4 individuals (with two teams participating at each session) engaged in the conflict simulation and provided reflections at various points during the negotiation process. Results indicate that optimists prefer collaborative conflict resolution and made more positive predictions about the outcome of the negotiation following a contending initial proposal from the other team.

POSTER 69

HEALTHY BEHAVIOR IN THE COLLEGE ENVIRONMENT: CAN THE USE OF INTERVENTIONS AND THE ATTENTION TO FOOD LABELS CHANGE DECISION-MAKING BEHAVIORS?

ALICIA ARGERO TRIANTOS (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study is to see whether or not knowing about nutrition influences food choice. The MyFitnessPal application

was integrated to record food diary data, as well as assess the impact of technology on individuals' choices. The intervention group consumed on average more fats, sugars, proteins, and carbohydrates than the non-intervention group, contrary to what was expected.

POSTER 70

"DOES EXPERTISE TRUMP EXPLANATION QUALITY?": CHILDREN PREFER TO LEARN FROM AN EXPERT DESPITE THE QUALITY OF THEIR EXPLANATIONS

AVERY STEELE, KATELYN KURKUL, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU, ED.D. (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

We examined if children weighed an informant's expertise more than the quality of her explanations when judging and informant's credibility. Twenty-five preschoolers watched a video where a scientist and a girl offered circular or non-circular explanations for familiar concepts and novel objects. Results revealed that children endorsed the scientist in all trials when she gave non-circular explanations during training trials. However, when the scientist provided circular explanations during training, children only endorsed the scientist when learning novel information.

POSTER 71

RISK TAKING AND PERFORMANCE ON ACADEMIC TESTS

DYLAN JOSEPH SCOTT, CHELSEA FLEEGER, PATRICK KENNEDY, JARED SMITHERS, JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of nonconscious goal priming techniques in a test-taking setting, and to see how these primes react to obstacles. We developed risk- and impulsivity-oriented goal primes to manipulate the test-taking strategies of participants, and assessed the degree to which these strategies persisted in spite of negative consequences. Statistical analysis revealed that our primary hypothesis was not supported. Limitations and future directions for research are discussed.

POSTER 72

STUDENTS AND EXAMINATION SCORES: OVERESTIMATION AND OVERCONFIDENCE

MARIA POPOTEUR, MARIA POPOTEUR, VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

At the end of each of three examinations in several sections of upper-division psychology courses students (N = 239) estimated their grades and rated their confidence. On average, students significantly overestimated their grades (expecting a "B" and earning a "C"). Confidence ratings were high and positively correlated with estimates. However, estimates significantly changed during the semester. High performing students were most inaccurate early. Low performing students demonstrated non-linear changes in their estimates over the semester.

POSTER 73

IMPACTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROL ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' RELATIONAL AGGRESSION AND FRIENDSHIP QUALITY

MEGAN SNIDER, CHRIS BOYATZIS (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

We examined the interplay of parents' psychological control and warmth in relation to friendship quality and use of relational aggression in 237 college students. Hierarchical regressions demonstrated that psychological control by mothers and fathers predicted negative outcomes in students, specifically relational aggression and poorer friendship quality. Mediation analyses with Sobel tests indicated that students' relational aggression partially mediated the relationship between parents' psychological control and students' friendship quality.

POSTER 74

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL PRESENCE ON CHILDREN'S EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING

JASON CHIA CHIN, NOEMI SKALA, GRACE MIN, KATIE KAO, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU, EDD (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effect of minimal social presence on children's executive functioning. Thirty-eight four- and five-year-olds were randomly assigned to complete the NIH Toolbox Flanker Inhibitory Control and Attention Test in either the presence of a picture of disembodied angry eyes or a picture flowers. While there was no significant difference in performance between the two conditions for the four-year-olds, five-year-olds' performance with minimal social presence was significantly lower than without any presence at all.

POSTER 75

A WALK DOWN MEMORY LANE: THE EFFECTS OF MUSIC-EVOKED NOSTALGIA VERSUS NOSTALGIA ALONE ON PAIN TOLERANCE

ALEXANDRA BAHR, KRISTY HAMILTON, JON SLEZAK (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate students underwent the cold pressor test in a repeated-measures design. While submerging their hand in cold water, participants either listened to their self-chosen familiar music selection (music condition), responded to a nostalgia-invoking prompt (nostalgia condition), or did not listen to music or respond to a prompt (control condition). It was predicted that when participants listened to familiar, self-chosen music, or when they were prompted to recall nostalgic memories, they would exhibit a higher pain tolerance than in a control condition with no stimulation. Both the nostalgia and music condition yielded significantly higher pain tolerance measures than the control condition.

POSTER 76

REASONS FIRST YEAR STUDENT VISIT ADVISORS AND LEVELS OF SATISFACTION ABOUT ADVISING

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

This study examined perceptions about advising with undergraduate college students. A total of 126 first year students completed surveys that examined reasons for academic advising, perceptions of academic advising, as well as level of satisfaction with academic advising. The results indicated that 76.2% of the students meet with their academic advisor to register for classes. About 31% of first year students indicated they felt satisfied/very satisfied with the amount of time in each advising session.

POSTER 77

THE DARK TRIAD AND GRIT

AMANDA GELB, JACOB BENFIELD, MICHAEL BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

The "Dark Triad" of personality consists of three traits, machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy. We looked to the trait of perseverance, also known as grit, predicting that there will be a positive correlation between grit and the Dark Triad. We looked to see if the Dark Triad is not just associated with negative traits, but it can also be correlated with a more positive trait such as grit.

POSTER 78

AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP, CORE EVALUATIONS & PERCEIVED LEADERSHIP EFFECTIVENESS

MATHEW GOLDBERG, MAURICE J. LEVESQUE (ELON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the study is to explore the interrelationships among authentic leadership, core-evaluation, and self-perceived leadership effectiveness. The study expands the literature within college student population and will discuss the implications of leadership development within this younger population.

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