

Thursday, March 16, 2017

6:30pm-7:50pm

Invited Speaker

Georgian

PSI CHI KEYNOTE: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF LONG DURATION SPACE MISSIONS

Thursday, March 16, 2017

6:30pm-7:50pm

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS-O'BRIEN

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF LONG DURATION SPACE MISSIONS

NICK KANAS (EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF PSYCHIATRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO)

Studies involving astronauts and cosmonauts working on the Mir and International Space Stations have informed us about important psychological issues that affect crewmembers and mission control personnel who are involved with near-Earth space missions. However, the extreme distances, increased autonomy, and communication delays that will characterize manned missions beyond the Earth's neighborhood will introduce additional psychosocial stressors never before experienced. Dr. Kanas will review what we know about psychological, psychiatric, and interpersonal issues during on-orbit space missions and extrapolate this knowledge to manned missions to Mars and beyond.

Friday, March 17, 2017

8:00am-9:30am

Paper

Stuart

TEACHING PAPERS: PEDAGOGY AND CURRICULUM

Friday, March 17, 2017

8:00am-9:30am

CHAIR: SARAI BLINCOE

8:00am - 8:15am

THE MAIN EFFECT OF DISTRIBUTED QUESTIONING IS ON RETENTION OF CORRECT ANSWERS

ARNOLD GLASS, MARGARET INGATE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Distributed questioning was used as an instructional methodology in a variety of psychology lecture courses. The answers to four questions in a set all required an inference from the same fact statement. One question appeared the exam. Each of the other three questions was presented either before class, in class, or a week after class. Only previous correct responses but not previous incorrect responses to related questions affected exam performance.

8:20am - 8:35am

PSYCHOMYTHOLOGY: CONSISTENCY, RELIABILITY, AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ENDORSING COMMON MYTHS ABOUT PSYCHOLOGY

EZRA WEGBREIT (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The prevalence of belief in psychological myths requires further study. Belief in 50 common psychological myths was tested across four introductory psychology sections. Factors influencing myth endorsement were explored (e.g., student's gender, college major). Endorsement rates of psychological myths were consistent across time. However, women endorsed significantly more myths than men, even when controlling for other variables (e.g., grades, major). Further research should explore the causes and consequences of psychological myths.

8:40am - 8:55am

EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING: DEVELOPING AND ASSESSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE LEARNING

JENNIFER BREMSER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT PLATTSBURGH), ALLISON TANNER, MIKAELA CLARK, JEFFREY LEHRBACH (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT PLATTSBURGH)

Service Learning, one method of experiential learning, involves engaging students in meaningful service to accomplish specific learning objectives. This presentation will focus on techniques that can be used to develop service learning opportunities, overcome challenges students face working in groups, and share quantitative and qualitative methods of assessing learning in service learning based courses.

9:00am - 9:15am

TEACHING THE PSYCHOLOGY OF TERRORISM: A CALL FOR CURRICULUM

SARAI BLINCOE (LONGWOOD UNIVERSITY)

A course in the psychology of terrorism, particularly from a social psychological perspective, offers unique opportunities to cultivate student knowledge and skills in alignment with the APA guidelines for the undergraduate psychology major. This talk will recommend strategies for designing and delivering a course (or course unit) in the psychology of terrorism, including the selection of objectives, topics, and assessments, and delivery options for on-campus and study abroad.

Friday, March 17, 2017

8:00am-9:30am

Paper

Statler

SOCIAL PAPERS: PERSON PERCEPTION AND PERSUASION

Friday, March 17, 2017

8:00am-9:30am

CHAIR: LINDSEY LEVITAN

8:00am - 8:15am

DISTINGUISHING SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE KNOWLEDGE IN MEDIATING SOCIAL INFLUENCE ON ATTITUDE STRENGTH

LINDSEY LEVITAN (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

The role of subjective knowledge in social influence was examined in a national sample of 353 participants. Findings indicate that exposure to disagreement from close others weakens attitudes, resulting in less resistance to persuasion. This influence is partially mediated by subjective knowledge: those who experience more disagreement feel less knowledgeable, and change their attitudes more. This occurs despite prior literature indicating that such individuals are objectively more knowledgeable.

8:20am - 8:35am

VOCAL CONFIDENCE AND PERSUASION: SPEECH RATE AFFECTS PROCESSING UNDER MODERATE ELABORATION

JOSHUA GUYER (ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA)

We examined the effects of multiple levels of speech rate on perceptions of speaker confidence and persuasion under moderate elaboration. Participants listened to a recording proposing a reduction in tuition in exchange for working for the university, then rated the speaker and reported thoughts and attitudes. Speech rate produced a curvilinear relationship with ratings of speaker confidence. In line with the Elaboration Likelihood Model, speech rate influenced persuasion via amount of processing.

8:40am - 8:55am

PERCEPTIONS OF VOCAL FRY IN ACADEMIA

CYNTHIA HALL (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The present study examined the effect of male and female vocal fry on faculty and student perceptions of traits and grades on oral presentations. Females utilizing vocal fry were rated more negatively on all traits (i.e., assertive, confident, intelligent, successful, honest, sophisticated, ambitious, competent, trustworthy, kind, reliable, warm, and professional) and received lower overall grades compared to males utilizing vocal fry and both male and females who do not vocal fry.

9:00am - 9:15am

A PREFERENCE FOR STRIVERS OVER NATURALS IN EVERYDAY SETTINGS AND COOPERATIVE TASKS

NICOLE TROY (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Successful individuals can appear to achieve their success through hard work ("strivers") or natural talent ("naturals"). Past research shows that naturals are preferred over strivers in business settings, or in performance settings when the judges are experts. This study found that people are more impressed by

the accomplishments of regular people who are described as strivers instead of naturals. Strivers are also preferred as cooperative partners, but not as mates.

Friday, March 17, 2017

8:00am-9:20am

Paper

Berkley

LEARNING PAPERS 1: EXTINCTION PROCESSES

Friday, March 17, 2017

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: SCOTT SCHEPERS, UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

8:00am - 8:15am

INTERFERENCE ATTENUATES CUE-PREEXPOSURE EFFECTS IN HUMAN PREDICTIVE LEARNING

JUAN M. ROSAS, GABRIEL GONZÁLEZ, JOSÉ A. ALCALÁ, PEDRO M. OGALLAR, JOSÉ E. CALLEJAS-AGUILERA (UNIVERSIDAD DE JAÉN)

A study on human predictive learning was conducted with the goal of exploring whether an interference treatment with a cue attenuates the effects of pre-exposing a different cue. Learning about a pre-exposed cue was facilitated when a different cue's outcome was switched with respect to control groups with the same experience with the outcomes in the absence of interference.

8:20am - 8:35am

PRIOR EXTINCTION ENHANCES CONTEXT CONDITIONING IN HUMAN PREDICTIVE LEARNING TASKS

JEF LAMOUREUX, JADE DUNSTAN, ANDREW FABIANO (BOSTON COLLEGE), JAMES BYRON NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY, UPV/EHU)

In two experiments with human participants, we found that prior extinction training resulted in greater subsequent conditioning of the context, as produced by unsignaled presentations of the unconditioned stimulus in the extinction context. In Experiment 2, the effect was observed with both the same US used in initial CS training, and with a different US. These results support Rosas and Callejas-Aguilera's (2006) hypothesis that extinction may enhance attention to contextual cues.

8:40am - 8:55am

EXTINCTION ON THE SPECIFIC AND GENERAL PAVLOVIAN-TO-INSTRUMENTAL TRANSFER (PIT) EFFECTS

DANIEL ALARCON, ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CUNY)

The effect of extinction on specific and general PIT was assessed. One response was reinforced with an outcome (R->O1), and CSs were paired with either the same or a different outcome than this response (CS1->O1, CS2->O2). One group

received non-reinforced presentations of the CSs (extinction), and another received context exposure. Then subjects performed R in the presence and absence of the CSs. Extinction increased specific and general PIT, possibly due to elimination of competing responses.

9:00am - 9:15am

RENEWAL IN THE CONTEXT OF STRESS: A POTENTIAL MECHANISM FOR STRESS-INDUCED REINSTATEMENT

SCOTT SCHEPERS, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Renewal occurs when the context is changed after behavior is inhibited (e.g., by extinction). Several experiments examined whether stress can function as a context in an ABA Renewal design. Rats received daily appetitive leverpress training after receiving exposure to different daily stressors. Stress exposure was discontinued during extinction sessions. Responding then renewed when a stressor preceded testing. Stress can thus serve as a context controlling extinguished instrumental responding. Control conditions ruled out several alternative explanations.

Friday, March 17, 2017

8:00am-9:20am

Poster

Grand Ballroom

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH POSTERS 1

Friday, March 17, 2017

8:00am-9:20am

POSTER 1

THE EFFECTS OF AGGRESSION ON HEART RATE REACTIVITY TO AN ANGER INDUCTION

BRIDGET BERTOLDI (BARD COLLEGE)

Aggression has been consistently divided up into two types: reactive aggression (RA) and proactive aggression (PA). Although biological markers like a low resting heart rate reliably characterize aggressive populations, there is a significant gap in the psychology literature examining the physiological effects of RA and PA to anger inducing stimuli. The current study investigated the effects of RA and PA on heart rate reactivity in response to an anger induction paradigm.

POSTER 2

LEGAL PRESSURES ON ESCORT ADVERTISEMENTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH SERVICE RATES

ALICIA DUHON, JAMES GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The current study examined escort profiles on eros.com and the influence of placing legal pressures on it and their service rates. Escorts who asked for more money with incall and outcall rate for their services were greatly associated with several groups of legal pressures made for this study. Significance was found for

the Gift group and outcall rate, and Private/Discrete group and incall rate. This has contributed to the minimal research on this specific matter.

POSTER 3

OBJECTIVE VS. SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTIONS OF WRITING SKILLS: CONNECTIONS TO GRIT, HABITS

MAUREEN FLEMING, LOU MANZA, ALYSSA POTOSNAK, HANNAH DAVIS, ASHLEY MOGLE, AMBER HOWARD (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

College students completing course-based writing requirements were assessed regarding their habits of mind, grit levels, and attitudes/behaviors concerning composition assignments. The only significant factor related to objective writing assessments was writing behaviors. Further regressions extended past research by showing that seeing writing as a valuable activity, possessing high levels of academic-focused grit, possessing high degrees of academic entitlement, and finding writing-focused class activities useful all contribute to engagement in good writing behaviors.

POSTER 4

THE EFFECTS OF LECTURE STYLE AND NOTE-TAKING STYLE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

NICOLE DEAL, GEORGE BOYD, RACHEL ODELL, JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

Technology has influenced academia with the introduction of laptop computers for note-taking and PowerPoint presentations for lectures. Handwritten notes, along with PowerPoint-aided lectures, are expected to lead to superior scores on short answer exams. A significant interaction was not found between note-taking style and lecture style, but there was a significant effect with lecture style, which suggests that the use of a PowerPoint presentation in a lecture will help students achieve superior academic success.

POSTER 5

COUPLE MEMBERS' VIEWS OF CONFLICT: EXTRACTING THEMES USING COMPUTERIZED TEXT ANALYSIS

KEVIN MONCAYO, JESSICA MARKUS, CHRISTINE DUNNE, CANDICE FEIRING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We examined themes in narratives about romantic conflict depending on viewpoint, that is, whether each couple member was talking about their own or their partners' unmet needs. To quantify the themes we used the Meaning Extraction Method that assessed how couple members used language to construe specific conflict events by extracting conflict descriptors from text. Factor Analyses yielded four interpretable themes for each viewpoint with some notable overlap and differences in the nature of themes.

POSTER 6

WHAT MOTIVATES AND CHALLENGES ACADEMIC GOOD WORK IN UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS?

KARLEE ANN HINKLE, TAYLOR E. KENNY, BRITTANY LYNN PHILLIPS, JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON, MARY KATHERINE DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

People who pursue excellence, ethics, and engagement in their profession are considered Good Workers (Gardner et al., 2001). We translated the Good Work model to undergraduate students' academic work and asked 48 Psychology majors to report factors that motivate and challenge their academic work. Motivators included short- and long-term goals as well as internal principles and institutional characteristics like coursework. Challenges included stress, time management, competing obligations, and workplace issues including coursework, professors, and peers.

POSTER 7

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND GENRE PREFERENCE

MIKAYLA GLODE, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This study assessed the association between personality traits and literary genre choice. Previous research indicates that personality influences a wide range of behaviors. This logically extends to everyday preferences, like choice of reading material. Results indicated that there is an association between literary genre choice and personality traits (e.g., Openness was negatively correlated with Self-Help and Mystery genre preference). This study provides a baseline for understanding how personality traits influence everyday preferences.

POSTER 8

STUDENT LEADERS: WHAT MOTIVATES AND CHALLENGES THEIR ACADEMIC HONOR AND EXCELLENCE?

TAYLOR KENNY, MARY KATHERINE DUNCAN, JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Using the concept of Good Work (Gardner, Csikszentmihalyi, & Damon, 2001) as a framework, seventy-eight student leaders described factors that influenced their academic excellence and ethics. Current and future goals motivated excellent work; whereas, poor time management, stress, and social life interfered. A moral code and desire to avoid negative consequences motivated ethical work; whereas, poor time management, willingness to cut corners, and a perceived culture of cheating interfered. Data may inform student leadership programming.

POSTER 9

THE EFFECTS OF FATIGUE ON COMPLEX VISUAL AND VERBAL DECLARATIVE MEMORY TASKS

CIARAH WILLIAMS, SARAH FOX, ELIZABETH KARA, MATTHEW BANKERT, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study explored the effects of fatigue on complex visual and

verbal declarative memory by using the Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure and Hopkins Verbal Learning Test (HVLT). Low-fatigued and high-fatigued undergraduate participants earned similar scores on immediate and delayed recall of both measures, indicating fatigue had no clear impact on learning. However, fatigued participants were significantly less able to organize HVLT words during recall, suggesting higher-level processing is more sensitive to fatigue than rote recall.

POSTER 10

PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERIENCES ASSOCIATED WITH A ROBOTIC CHAIR MASSAGE: A PILOT STUDY

CLAIRE MURPHY, SHERMAN LEE, SUMMER BLEDSOE, WHITNEY LEACH, MADISON PACKER, CAITIE O'ROURKE, JAMES KENT (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

This study examined 186 adults who received a 20-minute full body robotic massage. The majority rated the experience to be highly pleasurable and this evaluation was not associated with personality or psychopathology. Participants also showed large pre-to-post massage changes in symptoms of anxiety and tranquility, suggesting that this method may be a convenient and cost-effective tool for managing stress and psychological well-being.

POSTER 11

THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONS ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

LEANNE DAVIDSON, SRUTI KANTHAN, CAITLIN LOYKA, LEANNE MILLER, JUAN SEGOVIA, MARIA PHILLIPS, MATT KLUBECK, CHU KIM-PRIETO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Current research investigates the role of emotions on health behaviors. We investigate the effect of emotions (happy, sad, proud, grateful, angry, or control) on participants' willingness to engage in healthy behaviors. Undergraduate students were induced into experiencing various emotions, as well as a neutral, control condition. Results indicate support for the hypothesis that emotions can influence our willingness to exercise, such that participants in the happy, sad, and angry conditions showed significant differences.

POSTER 12

COMPREHENSION WHILE READING ON AN ELECTRONIC DEVICE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

BETHANY FRIES, WILLIAM DISCH (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Is multi-tasking overrated? I conducted an experiment to test the hypothesis that comprehension mean scores would be significantly different as a function of distractibility. Ninety-seven undergraduate college students from a medium-sized New England state university were included. Results from a one-way between-groups ANOVA indicated that the multiple distractors condition had a significant mean difference over the two simple distraction conditions. Results will be used to better understand comprehension while reading on electronic devices.

POSTER 13

YOUNGER ADULTS MORE LIKELY TO DRIVE DISTRACTED THAN OLDER ADULTS

CHRISTINA FOGLE, ROBIN BECKER, LINDSAY PHILLIPS, M. ROSS KAUFMAN, LESLIE DULIN, BRIAN HULSE, DANIELLE PITMAN, DIANE ROBERTSON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Our study sought to see if age was related to self-reported frequency of engaging in distracting activities while driving. Two hundred three participants completed a survey indicating how often they engaged in various distracting behaviors when driving. Younger adults were significantly more likely than older adults to engage in distracting behaviors (including grooming, looking at phone, and talking on the phone), but were no more likely to eat while driving than older adults.

POSTER 14

PRESENTATION GRAPHICS PROGRAMS: STUDENT PREFERENCES AND EXPERIENCES

MAELYN ARCODIA, HUGH BAYARD, KRISTEN BEGOSH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Students reported their preferences and experiences regarding presentation graphics programs. Students prefer sequential over simultaneous presentation method but experience them equally. They prefer both graphs and auditory information over text. Their experiences were similar, getting graphs the most, then auditory and finally text. Students prefer slides to have bullet points over sentences, and sentences over paragraphs. The reported experiencing them in that order of frequency as well. Comparisons should be made to student performance.

POSTER 15

FINDING MY HAPPY PLACE: MINDFULNESS, STRESS, AND POSITIVITY

DANIELA OTOYA (UNIVERSITY OF SHEPHERD), ANNE MURTAGH (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

In this study of meditation frequency, optimism, and coping, sixty participants with meditating experience completed questionnaires. Results demonstrated no significant correlation between meditation frequency and positive coping. However, meditation frequency was negatively correlated with avoidant and self-blame coping styles, and there was a significant positive correlation between meditation frequency and optimism. Thus, meditating more frequently may be associated with a more positive outlook, along with greater equanimity in times of stress.

POSTER 16

PERSONALITY TRAITS PREDICT LIFE SATISFACTION THROUGH COPING BEHAVIORS

REBECCA STEGMANN, NICHOLAS A. TURIANO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study tested if an individual's personality traits (Big 5) predicted life satisfaction in a national sample of 3,811 adults

participating in the Midlife Development in the United States (MIDUS) study. Linear regression analyses revealed those scoring higher in conscientiousness, openness, extraversion, agreeableness, and emotional stability had higher levels of life satisfaction, mainly because they used more effective coping strategies (more problem-focused and less emotion-focused coping).

POSTER 17

THE EXPERIENCE OF LOW CRAWLING WITH A BACKPACK UNDER BARRIERS

STEVE RINCON, SHAZIELA ISHAK (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The current study examined adults' perception of affordances for low crawling under barriers while wearing a backpack. Thirty undergraduates first crawled under barriers of different heights and then put on the largest backpack they could successfully pass under without touching the barrier. Overall participants made accurate decisions, only 18.5% of trials were failures. Results are discussed in terms of how understanding decision-making in this situation could prevent injuries and property damage when navigating through openings.

POSTER 18

EFFECTS OF MILD SIMULATED VISUAL IMPAIRMENT ON ORIENTATION PERCEPTION

CHANANYA STERN, BYRON JOHNSON, SILVIA CALDERON, MONIKA DEVI, MICHAEL MARTINEZ, KHALID BARNES, BRIANNA BISOGNO, CAROLYN WOOD, CHAYALA FRIEDMAN, HAFSAH KHAN, NICOLE CAVALLA, ANDREA LI (CUNY QUEENS COLLEGE)

We aim to understand how visual impairment affects the way individuals visually perceive objects and thus interact with the environment. We measured the effects of mild simulated blur and contrast reduction on tilt perception at low and high spatial frequencies. Results suggest that mild contrast reduction impairs orientation perception, but equivalently mild blur has little effect on orientation perception. Implications on the perception of more complex stimuli, such as 2D shapes, will be examined.

POSTER 19

LIKING FOR SYMMETRICAL AND ASYMMETRICAL MONDRIAN PAINTINGS

BROOKE BENZ, BRANDY FERGUSON, ANTHONY POLEK, JAMES CRAIG CLARKE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Major Purpose: To investigate the effects of symmetry on liking for Mondrian paintings. Procedure: 28 participants rated 18 original and symmetrical top-bottom mirror image versions of paintings. Results: Although mean liking ratings did not differ across the original and symmetrical stimuli, it did differ across particular paintings. Conclusions: We failed to replicate previous research. Recommendations: Future research should further investigate top-bottom and left-right symmetry effects as well as personality variables related to liking.

POSTER 20**MODERATING EFFECTS SOCIAL SUPPORT HAS ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENT SUCCESS AND GPA**

ANGELA GRIMSHAW, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This study focuses on the effects of social support on the association between college student stress and GPA. Participants answered an online survey about their perceived stress, objective stress, social supports and GPA. The present research supports the hypothesis that participants with high stress and high social support have higher GPAs than participants with high stress and low social support.

POSTER 21**THE IMPACT OF SECONDARY TRAUMATIC STRESS AND HOW TO REDUCE IT**

BETHANY BIERSTINE, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

Human service providers are often put in stressful situations as a result of their work with clients. This exposure can have a negative impact known as Secondary Traumatic Stress (STS). The purpose of this study was to assess whether STS symptoms are prevalent in college employees who work with students experiencing stress or trauma. Results indicate that exposure to student stress and trauma leads to both increased STS symptoms and personal satisfaction from work.

POSTER 22**PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE THE TENDENCY TO SEXUALLY OFFEND**

LEA STACHURA, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research identifies a link between narcissism and inaccurate beliefs about sexual assault or "rape myths". Previous research focused on personality characteristics and family background of convicted sexual offenders. This research does not include assailants who are never tried or convicted. On college campuses an estimated 90% of sexual assault cases are unreported. This research explores the inaccurate beliefs about sexual assault that may lead to these types of assaults occurring on college campuses.

POSTER 23**ASTHMA'S EFFECT ON VISUAL ATTENTION AND WORKING MEMORY**

LESHELL WASHINGTON, STEPHANIE BALBUENA, DERRICK STAHL, DENSTON CAREY, JR., FARZIN IRANI (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Asthma, a disease which causes inflammation of the airways, can affect oxygen saturation levels that travel to the brain, potentially causing a negative impact on cognitive functioning. We predicted to see a difference in cognitive performance between our asthmatic and non-asthmatic populations. All

subjects were administered a Computerized Neuropsychological Battery (CNB, Gur et al, 2009). Our data presented no differences between asthmatic and non-asthmatic subjects, indicating no cognitive impairment within our asthmatic population.

POSTER 24**PERSONALITY AND FALSE MEMORY: THE EFFECT OF MEDITATION**

HEATHER DORAN (SIENA COLLEGE)

This study investigates the effects of mindfulness meditation and levels of extroversion on individual's susceptibility to false memories. Sixty-nine Siena College students participated in this experiment. Participants were divided into mind-wandering (n=35) and meditation (n=34) groups. An analysis of variance (ANOVA) yielded statistically significant results for a difficult word list $F(1,67) = 4.807, p < .032$. In addition, $r = .221, p < .068$ was observed between number of false cues and extroversion.

POSTER 25**ACUTE EXPOSURE TO FOREIGN CULTURE PROMOTES CREATIVITY**

LEAH CARPENTER, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Does acute exposure to a foreign culture affect creativity? After completing an openness to new experience measure, participants rated their mood and completed the Remote Associates Test before and after watching a video depicting foreign (Japanese) or domestic culture. Creativity scores disproportionately improved for participants exposed to the Japanese culture, even after accounting for openness to experience and mood. Thus, acute exposure to a foreign culture may enhance certain forms of creativity.

POSTER 26**DYADIC WORRY IN COLLEGE-AGED FRIEND PAIRS: A PILOT OBSERVATIONAL STUDY**

MELISSA MEKULA, KATHLEEN HERZIG (PLYMOUTH STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present pilot study examined the relationship of dyadic worry to anxiety, depression, mood and self-reported dyadic worry. Participants independently completed self-report measures. Dyads then discussed their worries for five minutes while being video and audio recorded. Afterwards, participants completed self-report measures on state anxiety and mood. Results showed some differences between those engaging in observed dyadic worry and those who did not including more negative affect and depressive symptoms.

POSTER 27**RETRIEVAL ENHANCED EYEWITNESS SUGGESTIBILITY: TESTING AND ATTENTION AS MECHANISMS THAT POTENTIATE LEARNING**

TAYLOR HODHOD, VIVEK BILOLOKAR (TUFTS UNIVERSITY),
LEAMARIE GORDON (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE), AYANNA
THOMAS (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

The present study is concerned with understanding the mechanism by which preceding testing influences misinformation production on a final test of memory. Changes in attention allocation to details in the narrative following a test may be one such mechanism. Our results support previous research showing that testing prior to receiving misleading information results in enhanced narrative processing. Furthermore, a secondary visual task drew participants' attention towards critical details, eliciting changes in misinformation production.

POSTER 28

GAZE BEHAVIOR DURING THE AVERTED DETECTION OF A SIMULATED FAINT STAR

ROBERT G. ALEXANDER, RONALD MINTZ, PAUL CUSTODIO,
STEPHEN L. MACKNIK, SOFYA GINDINA, SUSANA
MARTINEZ-CONDE (SUNY DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER)

Looking away from faint celestial objects improves their detection, a technique first described around 325 BC and now known as "averted vision." The prevailing explanation is that the perceptual benefit results from greater rod distribution in the periphery, but this theory fails to predict some aspects of averted vision conditions. We characterized the pattern of gaze positions that best supports perception of a simulated faint star, and explored the relationship of eye movements to performance.

POSTER 29

PERCEPTUAL ORGANIZATIONAL ABILITY IN ATHLETES AND NON-ATHLETES

BRIAN GULLY, TERESA TANNAZZO, AARON ERDMAN
(SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE NEW YORK)

It has been previously hypothesized that athletes display greater visual abilities due to their need to rigorously identify objects that may be fast moving or distant. The current study examined the differences in visual processing between athletes and non-athletes by measuring perceptual organizational ability. To test perceptual organization, a 2AFC grouping by similarity of luminance task was employed. Results indicated no difference between the groups in this low level visual task.

POSTER 30

DISPOSITIONAL AND INDUCED ANXIETY AND OLFACTORY SENSITIVITY

SAMANTHA BRADLEY, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL
CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Fifty-seven undergraduates completed self-report measures of odor awareness, disgust towards smells, state and trait anxiety, subjective odor awareness, and arousal. After experiencing an anxiety induction or a neutral induction, participants identified odors. Trait anxiety positively correlated with odor awareness. However, anxiety-induced participants identified especially pleasant or unpleasant scents less accurately than participants in

the neutral condition. Thus, mechanisms underlying the relationship between olfaction and anxiety may differ for dispositional and induced anxiety.

POSTER 31

CAMPUS SEXUAL ASSAULT RESOURCE INITIATIVE

ALICIA BARNES, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The prevalence of sexual assault is a problem on every college campus across America. The purpose of this study was to better understand students' awareness and use of sexual assault resources at Cazenovia College. Findings indicate that students were largely unaware of the availability of resources. This shows a need for increased education about the resources available. This research could potentially help develop more effective policies on how to educate students on the topic.

POSTER 32

THE POSITIVE EFFECT OF REPETITION ON MEMORY RECALL

CAROLINA ANDRADE, KELLY JOHNSON (DOMINICAN
COLLEGE OF BLAUVELT)

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of repetition on recognition memory. Participants were either shown an image for 15 seconds, 45 seconds, or for 15 seconds 3 times in a row (45 seconds total, but with brief intervals between viewings). We hypothesized and found that repetition improved memory. More specifically, recognition memory was superior in the repetition condition (15 seconds 3 times in a row) compared to both other conditions.

POSTER 33

DOES DRUG USE EFFECT FALSE MEMORY SUSCEPTIBILITY?

ISABELLA LLOPIZ, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON
UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to determine if presentation modality and substance use had an effect on false memory (FM). Participants were presented with an animation or audio clip depicting a robbery, then shown an altered version of the event. Memory and confidence was assessed with a multiple-choice quiz, and substance use was surveyed. The results show modality affects FM rates, confidence was lower for FM questions, and substance use had no effect.

POSTER 34

A MINDFUL TOUCH: SOMATOSENSORY PERCEPTION AND MINDFULNESS

MOLLY POINAN, KRISTIN JAY (MARIST COLLEGE)

The current study was developed to investigate the effects of mindfulness meditation on tactile acuity. A two week training of a guided mindfulness body-scan meditation (MBS) was compared to the effects of a non-mindfulness based loving kindness (LK)

meditation. At the conclusion of the two week a grating orientation task (GOT) was given to all participants. Before and after levels of trait mindfulness were determined by the Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ).

POSTER 35

ALL I WANT FOR CHRISTMAS: AN EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN'S NON-TOY REQUESTS

SHORONDA MATTHEWS, CAROLE SLOTTERBACK
(UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Non-toy requests from 576 letters to Santa were examined. All requests were coded into nine categories and evaluated for brand vs. non-brand items. Overall analyses indicated a gender difference in percentage of brand name requests: boys desired a higher percentage of brand name items than girls. Individual categories were examined: boys had a higher percentage of branded requests in outfits and accessories, girls requested more brand name items in beauty products.

POSTER 36

BIMANUAL COORDINATION DURING VIDEOGAMES

JAMES LEE, MICHAEL GORDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This research was designed to investigate the interaction of the visual information as it relates to bimanual coordination during video gameplay. Participants were tasked with navigating and learning a Minecraft maze marked with visual landmarks. After training, the participants attempted to complete the maze with the addition of an unexpected, threatening event. In response to this unexpected event participants shifted in reliance from their dominant hand to more bilateral coordination.

POSTER 37

EVALUATING SECOND GRADERS' UNDERSTANDING OF NUMBERS BELOW ZERO

MARNEY POLLACK (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT),
REBECCA A BONCODDO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The Common Core State Standards introduce negative numbers to sixth grade students. Some argue that children have the cognitive capability to learn negative numbers before then and that earlier introduction has positive implications for future arithmetic learning (Tsang et al., 2015; Booth & Siegler, 2008). This study suggests that without formal instruction, second graders' mental models may already encompass numbers below zero. Measures included counting-on, order of magnitude, number line estimation and zero zone.

POSTER 38

FEEDBACK ON AN INITIAL LINEUP ENHANCES SUBSEQUENT LINEUP DECISIONS

GALEN SNYDER, ANNA PHILLIPS, CHARLES GOODSSELL
(CANISIUS COLLEGE)

We investigated if providing corrective feedback to eyewitnesses who chose a filler from an initial lineup could improve subsequent lineup decisions. Participants viewed a mock crime and some viewed a perpetrator absent lineup. Half received feedback indicating that their choice suggested that police did not have the correct suspect. On a final lineup 48 h later they performed better than those not receiving feedback and no different than those not viewing an initial lineup.

POSTER 39

EFFECTS OF POPULAR MUSIC GENRES AND PERSONALITY ON COGNITIVE PROCESSING AND MOOD

PAUL VISCIONE, MARIA MCKENNA (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

The focus of this study was to explore how music and personality impact cognitive processing and mood. Using rap, country, and classical music as variables, and silence as a control, it was found that performance on cognitive tasks, such as the Operation Span Task, was significantly worsened when listening to rap and country. Music was found to have no significant effect on mood and personality was shown to have no effect.

POSTER 40

THE POSTER POSTER: POSTER CHARACTERISTICS FROM THE 2016 MEETING OF EPA

KENNETH RHOADS, JESSICA LILLY, MELISSA ADKINS,
GREGORY BISSET, SELAINA HOPKINS, REBECCA LEDERMAN, RACHEL MARCHOWSKY, CHRISTOPHER MARKIEWICZ, MARCUS SOWELL, CELESTE WELCH, THOMAS J. TOMCHO, J. CRAIG CLARKE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Background: Research posters have become a popular form of conference presentation. Procedure: We collected replica handouts of 89 posters (10% of the 857 posters at EPA 2016). Results and Conclusions: Analyses showed that posters included introduction, method, results, and discussion sections over 96% of the time, while abstracts (37%) and references (72%) were included less often. Posters averaged about two figures, one table, and one image. Undergraduate was the most common first author credential.

POSTER 41

CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISONS OF PUB-GOING BEHAVIORS IN GALWAY, IRELAND AND FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT

MEGAN KIRKPATRICK, KAITLYN COCUZZO, BRIANNA COCUZZO, BETHANY RUSSO, RAVEN MALAVE, MARIANA MANGINI, JUDY PRIMAVERA, SHANNON HARDING
(FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

As part of a short-term study abroad course, undergraduates defined and observed social and antisocial behaviors of patrons in pubs in Galway, Ireland compared to Fairfield, CT. Preliminary data analysis suggests possible cultural differences in physical social behavior, and gender differences in the types of antisocial

behaviors observed. Other behavioral differences will be discussed along with ways to improve the study, and the cultural implications that the findings have.

POSTER 42

EFFICACY OF COMMUNITY-BASED PEER SUPPORT SELF-HELP GROUP "FIND YOUR VOICE"

COURTNEY MACKAY, KIM GAULL, JIM A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), NORM WILSON, PAIGE PALUMBO, HELEN CARDOSO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Social anxiety disorder (SAD) occurs at high rates and impairs functioning. Additionally, people with SAD often do not seek treatment due to a number of limitations. The purpose of the current study was to examine the effectiveness of a 12-week, community-based, peer run self-help group for people with SAD symptoms. Results support the efficacy of the group, with scores from pre-to-post intervention decreasing significantly.

POSTER 43

CONNECTING STUDENTS WITH RESEARCH: A CONTENT-ANALYSIS OF 1200 UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH OFFICES

CARA GRIFFITHS, RACHEL LINGENFELTER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Some universities have instituted Undergraduate Research Offices (URO) to provide students with information on undergraduate research experiences (URE). Given the documented benefits of URE, we are examining the prevalence of URO in approximately 1200 not-for-profit institutions. To date, we have collected data from approximately 40% (N = 470) of the sample. Descriptive analyses indicate that approximately 21% of schools provide an URO. Future analyses will examine URO heterogeneity in terms of information and resources provided.

POSTER 44

THE COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF EXERGAMING ON INDIVIDUALS ON THE AUTISM SPECTRUM

MICHAELA HALLER, AILEEN SHAUNGHNESSY, ALEXA TSAO, CAY ANDERSON-HANLEY (UNION COLLEGE)

Exercise has been found to improve executive function for children with an Autism Spectrum Disorder, but motivation is an issue and exergames hold promise. This pilot study evaluated an interactive Physical and Cognitive Exercise System (iPACES™), wherein children pedal and steer along a virtual bike path to score points. Five children participated in a single bout. Paired t-tests revealed significant improvement on Stroop C (p=0.049). Further research is warranted, given feasibility and positive preliminary findings.

POSTER 45

OPTIMISM EXPLAINS THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND DEPRESSION

SARAH DRISCOLL, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL

CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether self-reported optimism mediated the relationship between physical activity and depression in college students (n = 171). Although we observed a significant negative relationship between optimism and depression, none of the other relationships were statistically significant. Thus, optimism did not mediate the relationship between physical activity and depression in college students. Although the physical activity scale was precise, we question participants' accuracy in reporting.

POSTER 46

INFLUENCING BROADBAND DATA USE THROUGH TIME DEPENDENT PRICING: WILL IT WORK?

MIHIKA GUPTA, MARGARET INGATE, ARNOLD GLASS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

Internet and broadband cellular network capacity cannot grow as fast as consumer demand. Two surveys investigated young adult interest in time dependent pricing (TDP), a potential strategy for balancing demand and capacity. The first survey manipulated the framing of price options for Internet and mobile broadband data use, while the second survey examined only mobile data use. In both studies, most respondents reported interest in time-dependent pricing.

POSTER 47

THE STROOP EFFECT AND AGEING

CHRISTINA PEREZ (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Age differences in cognitive processing involving the Stroop test were examined. The study involved younger, middle-aged, and older adults, both English and Spanish speaking, with three Stroop tests: colors matching word meaning, mismatching colors, and random words. Both age and type of test affected the reaction time.

POSTER 48

THE EFFECT OF CONTEXT CUES ON EMOTION RECOGNITION IN PRESCHOOL AGED CHILDREN

MICHAELA REININGA (DREW UNIVERSITY)

The central focus of the current experiment is to better understand what cues children, ages three to five, use when identifying emotions. The participants were asked to identify the emotion of the target character, and indicate the perceived strength of that emotion measured by a line. The anticipated results are that the participants will be more affected by the people context cues, and demonstrate a larger change in the strength of the emotion.

Friday, March 17, 2017

8:00am-9:20am

Paper

Arlington

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: PAPER SESSION 1

Friday, March 17, 2017
8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: STEVEN M. SPECHT, PH.D. (UTICA COLLEGE)

8:00am - 8:15am

LEVELS OF GRIEF AND NOSTALGIA ARE POSITIVELY CORRELATED IN BEREFT OLDER ADULTS

STEVEN M. SPECHT, DAVID J. ROBERTS (UTICA COLLEGE)

A total of 51 individuals (mean age = 54.8 yrs) completed the Hogan Grief Reaction Checklist (comprised of 6 factors), the Southampton Nostalgia Scale and a series of items designed to indicate nostalgia-related behaviors. The intercorrelations of these measures revealed statistically significant positive relationships between measures of grief and measures of nostalgia. There was a negative correlation between elapsed time since loss and levels of despair.

8:20am - 8:35am

SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS, STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS, AND SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

NATALIA MACRYNIKOLA (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIV. OF NY), REGINA MIRANDA (THE GRADUATE CENTER & HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIV. OF NY), ARIELLA SOFFER (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIV. OF NY)

Stressful life events and social isolation are two of the strongest risk factors for suicidal thoughts and behavior (SITBs). While there has been much focus on identifying risk factors for SITBs, there is a dearth of research on resilience factors, particularly among ethnic minorities. The present study sought to fill these gaps by examining whether increased social support may buffer against the impact of adversity on SITBs among a diverse sample of college students.

8:40am - 8:55am

PREDICTORS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG IMMIGRANT STUDENTS

DANIEL DEPAULO, CAROLINA DELLEPIANE (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Projections show that new immigrants and their descendants will drive most U.S. population growth in the next 50 years. The loss of social support and sense of belonging which often accompanies immigration is emerging as an important area of research. The current study examines the role of attachment style, social support, and immigration status on relationship success and satisfaction with life. Significant gender differences have emerged and implications of these findings will be discussed.

Friday, March 17, 2017
9:30am-10:50am

Invited Speaker

Georgian

APA DISTINGUISHED SCIENTIST LECTURE: MICHAEL LEWIS, PHD
Friday, March 17, 2017
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: TANIA ROTH, PHD

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TYPICAL AND DYSFUNCTIONAL EMOTIONAL LIFE

MICHAEL LEWIS (RUTGERS ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON MEDICAL SCHOOL)

Emotional life begins with the complex interaction of evolutionary derived action patterns which connect the infant with its social and physical world. These action patterns, like innate releasing mechanisms, are not unique to humans. These early patterns differ by infant temperament and by the interaction of the child with its social world. It is not until the advent of mentalism and self-referential behaviors as measured by self-recognition, personal pronoun usage, and pretend play in the second year, between 15-24 months, that these early patterns turn into emotions as feelings, and which include by the 3rd year the self-conscious emotions of shame, pride, and guilt. This developmental pattern can be disrupted by the failure to develop self-reflection, as in the case of autism, as well as deviant temperamental differences and stressed social interactions.

Friday, March 17, 2017
9:30am-11:00am

Paper

Statler

SOCIAL ADDRESS: PROCRASTINATION
Friday, March 17, 2017
9:30am-11:00am

CHAIR: JENNIFER TICKLE

END PROCRASTINATION: PAUSE > PONDER > PLAN > PRODUCE

JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Everyone procrastinates, but not everyone is a procrastinator. In this lively presentation, Dr. Ferrari (considered the international research expert on procrastination) covers the cause, consequences, and cures of Chronic Procrastination = it's NOT about time. Understand this mal-adaptive lifestyle affecting 20% of adult women and men; the origins, the myths, the social esteem mechanism. And come early, 'cause we start on time!

Friday, March 17, 2017
9:30am-10:50am

Symposium

Tremont

APPLIED AND COGNITIVE SYMPOSIUM: HUMAN USAGE OF THE WORLDWIDE WEB

Friday, March 17, 2017
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: ARNOLD GLASS, PH.D.

TOO LITTLE OF A GREAT THING: ECOLOGICALLY VALID STUDIES OF HUMAN USAGE OF THE WORLDWIDE WEB

Peak demand will exceed capacity on the worldwide web for the foreseeable future, creating failures of service varying in severity from minor inconveniences to life-threatening crises. To manage the web effectively for everyone's benefit, we must know more about how people use it and what factors, e.g. pricing, video quality, affect their usage. These studies must have ecological validity in order to provide meaningful guidance. In this interdisciplinary symposium, we present important seminal studies on the effect of time-dependent pricing on mobile data traffic and on the effect of data degradation as the result of overload on the subjective perception of streaming video quality. Finally, we address the general issue of how to design ecologically valid studies of web use in order to inform decisions about web management.

Presentations

Smart Data Pricing: Using Incentives to Reduce Peaks in Mobile Data Traffic

by Carlee Joe-Wong (Carnegie – Mellon University)

The Psychophysics of Video Quality

by Arnold Glass (Rutgers University)

Ecologically Valid Studies of Security and Privacy Behavior in the Wild

by Janne Lindqvist (Rutgers University)

Discussant(s): Margaret Ingate (Rutgers University)

Friday, March 17, 2017

9:30am-10:00am

Paper

Stuart

TEACHING PAPERS: APPLIED RESEARCH

Friday, March 17, 2017

9:30am-10:00am

CHAIR: TAMARAH SMITH

9:30am - 9:45am

SCHOLARSHIP OF TEACHING AND LEARNING: FEDERALLY FUNDED GRANTS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

BONNIE A. GREEN, SAMANTHA REILLY (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), SUSAN BARRETT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), JOHN DARSINOS, MICHELLE JONES-WILSON, OLIVIA CARDUCCI (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Deliberate practice, grit, mindset, mindfulness, stereotype threat,

effective study behaviors, and future sense of self: these are all topics that psychologists interested in the scholarship of teaching and learning are researching. During this presentation, discussion of concepts associated with academic achievement will be discussed, as will their role in better understanding academic achievement in two major federally funded grants (NSF S-STEM and US DoED Gear-Up).

9:50am - 10:05am

GROWTH MINDSET MESSAGES IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' GRATITUDE LETTERS

MARIANNE FALLON, COURTNEY TAYLOR, KIMBERLY IACINO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined the frequency of growth mindset messages captured in undergraduate students' gratitude letters. Over three-quarters of the sampled letters ($n = 81$) contained at least one growth mindset message. The most common messages involved persistence (40.7%), effort as the path to mastery (24.7%), embracing challenge (17.3%) and finding inspiration in others' success (14.8%). Examining gratitude letters for growth mindset messages appears to provide an ecologically valid way of assessing internalized growth mindset messages.

10:10am - 10:25am

TEACHING GRIT AND VOCATION IN PSYCHOLOGY AND BIOPSYCHOLOGY

VALERIE LEMMON, JENNIFER THOMSON (MESSIAH COLLEGE)

This talk focuses on how the presenters have integrated teaching about vocation and grit across the psychology and biopsychology curriculum in multiple courses. The presenters will highlight how they address students' discomfort with ambiguity and imperfection by overtly naming and externalizing these thoughts and experiences, encouraging tenacity rather than outcome. Vocation as a calling is distinguished from career and employment.

10:30am - 10:45am

TEACHER QUALITY MEDIATES THE EFFECTS OF MATH ANXIETY ON INTEREST IN MATH

TAMARAH SMITH, ANNIE MCMAHON (CABRINI UNIVERSITY)

Math anxiety and negative attitudes towards math have a negative relationship with academic performance in math. Teacher beliefs are known to impact student anxiety and attitudes; however, limited research has investigated the roles of these in tandem. We examined the effects of teacher quality on student attitudes towards math. Results showed that teacher quality mediated the relationship of anxiety on the development of positive attitudes towards math.

Friday, March 17, 2017

9:30am-10:30am

Event

Hancock

**PSI CHI WORKSHOP FOR FIRST TIME ATTENDEES: EPA
101: HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR CONFERENCE
ATTENDANCE
Friday, March 17, 2017
9:30am-10:30am**

CHAIR: VINCENT PROHASKA

**EPA 101: GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR CONFERENCE
ATTENDANCE**

VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CUNY)

This interactive session is designed to help attendees plan their conference experience for maximum benefit. A regional conference like EPA can be overwhelming for first time attendees and students. Which sessions should I go to? How do I meet other students and professors? These are some of the common questions. The workshop includes tips for choosing sessions, networking and conference etiquette. Presented by Psi Chi, all are welcome.

Friday, March 17, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

Symposium

Whittier

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: GLOBAL CHALLENGES IN
AGEING**

Friday, March 17, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: JANET SIGAL

GLOBAL AGING: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

In 2050, there will be more older persons than infants. WHO launched an anti-ageism campaign combatting negative stereotypes affecting older persons' physical and mental health. Janet Sigal will talk about campaigns to combat ageism and develop a UN convention on the human rights of older persons. Emnet Gammada will discuss gender differences in the aging brain. Florence Denmark will examine elder abuse. Teresa Ober will describe training interventions enhancing cognitive abilities in older persons.

Presentations

UN Convention on the Human Rights of Older Persons

by Janet Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Gender Differences and the Aging Brain

by Emnet Gammada (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Elder Abuse

by Florence Denmark (Pace University)

**Training Interventions to Enhance Cognitive Abilities in
Older Persons**

by Teresa Ober (The Graduate Center, City University of New

York)

Friday, March 17, 2017

9:30am-10:30am

Invited Speaker

Terrace

LEARNING KEYNOTE ADDRESS: GAVAN MCNALLY, PHD

Friday, March 17, 2017

9:30am-10:30am

CHAIR: JEF LAMOUREUX, BOSTON COLLEGE

**PREDICTION ERROR, FEAR LEARNING, AND THE
AMYGDALA**

GAVAN MCNALLY (UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES)

The amygdala has long been implicated in fear learning and human anxiety. Here I discuss evidence for distributed neural circuits regulating fear learning and amygdala activity. These circuits can be linked to prediction error and expectation modulation of fear learning as described by classical associative learning theories. They control whether, and how much, fear learning occurs by controlling variations in the effectiveness of aversive events and their signals. These prediction error circuits represent a conserved mechanism for regulating and constraining fear learning in mammals. Moreover, this approach to the study of fear provides a useful heuristic for understanding the increased emotional reactivity, fear over-generalization, and deficits in fear inhibition characteristic of clinical anxiety.

Friday, March 17, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

Poster

Grand Ballroom

**CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION 1,
INTERNATIONAL, & HISTORY POSTERS**

Friday, March 17, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: DR. KEITH MORGEN

POSTER 1

**MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS:
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTEGRATED CARE**

LYDIA EISENBRANDT, JILL STINSON, CARRIE LEMAY (EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY)

A majority of mental health issues are not appropriately assessed by primary care physicians, perhaps due to a lack of training. The current study investigated AMA-accredited medical school curricula from universities across the US/US territories (N = 170). Most universities indicated at least some type of required mental health training (85.3%), however this training was most often limited to only one 4-week psychology course or a 6-week psychiatry rotation. Implications for integrated care are discussed.

POSTER 2

THE ROLE OF MINDFULNESS ON ATTACHMENT AND WELL-BEING IN EMERGING ADULTS

RACHEL DIAMOND, NICHOLAS PAPOUCHIS (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY - BROOKLYN), LISA MILLER (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study sought to examine the influence of mindfulness and attachment on subjective well-being among 3,341 emerging adults, aged 18-25 years old. Results indicated significant relationships between mindfulness and well-being, as well as attachment anxiety/avoidance and well-being. However, mindfulness was not found to buffer the relationship between insecure attachment and well-being. These findings have important implications for emerging adults' psychopathology and health, as well as interventions that can enhance well-being.

POSTER 3

INCREMENTAL VALIDITY OF SOCIAL INTERACTION ANXIETY IN EXPLAINING DRINKING IN FRESHMAN WOMEN

KELLY ZAKY, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Anxiety recently has replaced depression as the most common mental health problem among college students. What role might this play in college student drinking? We examined the incremental validity of social interaction anxiety (SIA) in explaining drinking among female college students ($N = 313$). After controlling for traditional predictors of college student drinking such as descriptive and injunctive norms, as well as college alcohol beliefs, SIA explained significant additional variance in students' drinking.

POSTER 4

IDENTIFYING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND INMATE PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

SHANNON HOGAN, LARRY BATES, RICHARD HUDIBURG, ALEX PRIESTER, WINTER PRADO, SYDNEY MILLER, ALYSON BERGNER (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH ALABAMA)

Psychometric tools used to predict recidivism must overcome the plight in manipulating static variables, unlike psychological well-being (PWB). This study aimed to reveal relationships between inmate program participation and PWB. Male and female inmates ($n=159$) completed 3 questionnaires assessing PWB and program attendance. One-way ANOVAs for each program yielded 60 statistically significant differences at minimal levels of $p < .05$. Programs affecting PWB most were substance abuse and multi-faceted, intensive skills.

POSTER 5

EARLY TRAUMA AND SELF-EFFICACY: THE ROLE OF PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLE

LINDSAY FARMER, SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN)

General Self-Efficacy (GSE) is defined as one's capacity to effect personal changes. This study examined relations between childhood trauma, perceived parenting style, and GSE in a sample of 339 undergraduates. Less caring parenting was significantly related to higher GSE. When controlling for ethnicity, trauma interacted with parental overprotection to predict GSE. Findings support evidence that overprotective parenting and highly nurturing parenting may lead children to believe that outcomes are largely determined by external factors.

POSTER 6

GOING AGAINST THE NORM: COLLEGE STUDENTS' ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE COLLEGE DRINKING CULTURE

TIMOTHY M. OSBERG, ABIGAIL LEVIN, CHRISTINE BIRD, LEA MOUSSO, SARAH CHATT, SARA CARLSON, JESSICA PRITCHARD, LAUREN HEARN, MAURICE TAYLOR, TAYLOR MOODY (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The extent to which students hold beliefs consistent with the college drinking culture is highly predictive of heavy drinking and its consequences. Yet, current college alcohol interventions do not target this belief system. To help inform the development of new interventions to counter such beliefs, college students were asked to write an essay arguing against the college drinking culture. Their responses fit into a 20-category scheme, which is presented in this poster.

POSTER 7

ASSESSING LGBT COMPETENCY IN NEW YORK STATE PSYCHOLOGISTS: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

DEREK GIANNONE (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), NICHOLAS TAMBORRA (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), DANIEL KAPLIN (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND; NEW YORK STATE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION), HERB GINGOLD (NEW YORK STATE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION; NOIR INSTITUTE), DINELIA ROSA (TEACHERS COLLEGE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to evaluate LGBT competency in a preliminary sample of New York State psychologists and examine factors that might impact reported competency levels. One-hundred psychologists' self-report responses were examined using t-tests, correlations, and regression analyses. Results indicate this sample of psychologists exhibits less LGBT competency than a comparable sample, and that important factors contributing to competency may be religion, conference trainings, and the number of LGBT friends

POSTER 8

SELF-ESTEEM, GENERATIONAL STATUS, AND LOC IN RELATION TO STRESS AND WELL-BEING

CHAMPIKA SOYSA, ANDREA NASIFF, JENNA CEARS, STEPHEN MCELROY, GEORGE DILLING (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

We studied locus of control (LOC) and self-esteem in predicting stress and well-being in 178 first-generation and

continuing-generation undergraduates. Self-esteem mediated the LOC-internal – stress, and LOC-internal – well-being relations in first-generation but not continuing-generation college students.

On the other hand, self-esteem mediated the LOC-powerful others – stress, and LOC-powerful others – well-being relations in first and continuing-generation undergraduates. These findings could inform interventions to improve the mental health of undergraduates.

POSTER 9

EFFECTS OF TRAUMA TYPE AND EMOTION ON OVERGENERAL AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY

PING ZHENG (ELMIRA COLLEGE), MATT GRAY (UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING)

Previous studies indicate that the traumatized individuals display overgeneral autobiographical memory (OGM). However, no adequate studies address the relationships between OGM and different PTSD symptom profiles due to being exposed to different types of trauma. The present study indicated the significant effect of trauma type on OGM. In addition, the more severe the symptoms of PTSD were, the fewer specific memories the trauma survivors showed, and the more overgeneral autobiographical memory they showed.

POSTER 10

THE EFFECT OF SUPPRESSION STRATEGIES ON INTRUSIVE THOUGHTS, ANXIETY, AND PAIN PERCEPTION

LAURA MILLER, KRISTIN JAY (MARIST COLLEGE)

The present study compared three suppression strategies: breathing-concentration, focused-distraction, and thinking, and their effect on intrusive thoughts, anxiety, autonomic arousal, and pain perception. An interview was used to induce thought, followed by a suppression strategy, and cold pressor task. Skin conductance levels were recorded during different portions of the experiment. Significant findings indicated group differences between suppression strategy and reported anxiety levels, and pain threshold.

POSTER 11

SOCIAL SUPPORT, PARTNERSHIP STATUS, AND SEXUAL FUNCTIONING AMONG OVARIAN CANCER SURVIVORS

BRIANNA MCCAULEY, ERIN HILL (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examined the effects of objective and subjective social support in relation to sexual functioning in women diagnosed with ovarian cancer. This study specifically analyzed the effects partnership status and perceived social support have on sexual pleasure, habit, and discomfort, and found that support was related to sexual pleasure in particular. Therefore, clinicians need to assess both partnership, social support, as well as sexual behaviors in assisting women with ovarian cancer.

POSTER 12

CO-OCCURRING PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY AND TC

TREATMENT: DISCHARGE DATA

CAROLYN BROUARD, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

A series of mediational models were conducted on 9,664 therapeutic community (TC) clients using secondary data from discharge files. Across all three models number of prior treatment episodes did prove to have a significant indirect effect on the relationship between mental health diagnostic history, or mental health hospitalization history, or mental health hospitalization for 30+ days on time in current treatment episode. Implications for inpatient/outpatient TC care will be discussed.

POSTER 13

DECISIONAL BALANCE AND COLLEGIATE MARIJUANA USE

JACLYN SMITH, AMBER POLTRICITSKY, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined university student (N=42) marijuana use in accordance with the DSM-V criteria for cannabis use disorder and the marijuana decisional balance scale. A 2x2 MANOVA was conducted in order to see the relationship between the benefits (pros) and consequences (cons) of the marijuana decisional balance scale in contrast with the DSM-V criteria severity. The MANOVA results revealed significant main effects for diagnostic status. Implications for counseling will be discussed.

POSTER 14

HEALTH AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: THE IMPACT OF MOOD AND ANXIETY

BRUCE DIAMOND, ASHLEY MONDRAGON, SAVANNAH CRIPPEN, CODY CURATOLO, DANIEL ROEFARO, MICHAEL DUNN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Disturbances in mood and anxiety are major health challenges affecting college students. Higher levels of depressed mood were associated with slower processing, fewer digits backward recalled and lower scores on auditory verbal learning. Mild to severe levels of depressed mood (30.4%) and anxiety (36.3%) were observed in 313 college-age students. Mood was correlated with anxiety ($r = 0.462$, $p \leq 0.001$) although more strongly in females ($r = 0.531$, $p \leq 0.01$).

POSTER 15

A COMPARISON OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL CANCER SURVIVORS AND CAREGIVERS

HAYDEN ELLIOTT, STEPHEN BAKER, CARRIE BEEBOUT (SAINT FRANCIS UNIVERSITY)

This research study examined differences in self-reported quality of life, as measured by the FACT-GP, in a sample of rural cancer survivors ($n = 21$) and a sample of rural informal caregivers ($n = 27$). Multiple independent sample t-tests revealed lower quality of life in informal caregivers ($t(42) = -5.123$, $P < .001$). This preliminary study serves as a foundation to further investigation into the biopsychosocial influence of a cancer

POSTER 16**COLORING COMPLEX IMAGES REDUCES STATE ANXIETY**

SANDRA HALLETT, MARIANNE FALLON, JASON SIKORSKI
(CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effect of coloring a mandala (a symmetrical complex design) on state anxiety associated with test taking. Undergraduates colored a mandala, colored an abstract asymmetrical complex design, or sat quietly without coloring for 5 minutes. Although coloring in general reduced state anxiety, coloring a mandala produced a slightly more robust reduction than did coloring an abstract figure. Thus, coloring symmetrical figures may be an especially effective method of reducing state anxiety.

POSTER 17**COPING STRATEGIES IN OLDER ADULT PRISONERS**

ABIGAIL VOELKNER, REBECCA THOMPSON, KRIS GUNAWAN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY), KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Older adults (N=244) in prison were studied to examine the predictive influence of coping strategies on perceived prison stress. Regression analysis found that cognitive, emotional, physical, and social coping strategies significantly predicting prison stress. In brief, it appeared that there was a significant inverse relationship between cognitive, physical, and social coping and prison stress whereas a positive relationship between emotional coping and prison stress. Applicability of findings to in-prison treatment programming.

POSTER 18**HYPERMASCULINE TENDENCIES AND THE PERCEPTION OF LOW SOCIAL SUPPORT IN COLLEGE-AGED MEN**

SKYLA YOUNG, JASON SIKORSKI, AMANDA MENDOZA
(CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

In a study that featured 254 men attending college in the United States, results revealed that men scoring high on self-report measures of hypermasculinity were at greater risk for acting out angrily and developing drug and alcohol problems. Men with lower degrees of perceived social support reported more depressive symptoms and aggressive tendencies. Future primary and secondary prevention initiatives should focus on helping men to obtain more social support and challenge rigid gender role expectations.

POSTER 19**THE EFFECTS OF SPEECH/HEARING IMPAIRMENT ON SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS TREATMENT**

AMANDA MADONNA, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Substance use disorders treatment clients (N=9,011) with speech (n=92) and/or hearing impairments (n=263) were compared with

clients without these impairments in regard to time in treatment and number of prior treatment episodes. Findings showed that those with speech and/or hearing impairments reported significantly more prior treatment episodes. Implications for tailoring services to accommodate the specific speech and/or hearing needs of these clients will be addressed.

POSTER 20**'ON BEING A REAL MAN': REDUCING HYPERMASCULINE TENDENCIES IN COLLEGE MEN**

AMANDA MENDOZA, JASON SIKORSKI, SKYLA YOUNG
(CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

74 male student athletes participated in the 'On Being a Real Man' awareness raising workshop designed to help men think more critically about masculine socialization. Results revealed that men who participated reported reductions in calloused attitudes toward women and in seeing violence as a viable problem solving strategy. Engaging men in thinking about gender can serve to reduce rates of sexual assault and domestic violence on college campuses and improve the lives of men.

POSTER 21**DIFFERENTIAL RACE-BASED REACTIONS TO A COUNSELING STIGMA-REDUCTION CAMPAIGN: RETHINKING BENEFICIAL OUTCOMES**

VERONICA ALEJANDRO, HANNAH WING, JUDELYSSE GOMEZ, AUDREY ZAKRISKI (CONNECTICUT COLLEGE)

Students of Color (SOC) are less likely to seek out mental health support on college campuses, perhaps due to the stigma that surrounds therapy. The evaluation of a social media-based stigma-reduction campaign demonstrated that White students reported more positive feelings immediately after participating, but that SOC retrospectively rated the campaign more positively. SOC also showed more signs of campaign engagement (e.g., posting/sharing the video) and subsequent advocacy behaviors compared to their White peers.

POSTER 22**HYPERMASCULINE TENDENCIES AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE**

MARISSA BENANTI, JASON SIKORSKI, JOCELYN ZITZKAT
(CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

250 predominantly white males attending a northeastern university completed multiple standardized self-report measures to determine levels of hypermasculine tendencies and emotional intelligence. Results revealed that men scoring high in hypermasculine tendencies were more likely to behave in an angry, aggressive and impulsive manner. Future research should aim to develop valid and reliable measures that better assess internalizing tendencies consistent with emotional intelligence and meta-cognitive deliberation in men.

POSTER 23**THE USE OF SMART PHONE SCREEN SAVERS TO REDUCE**

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

KATHRYN LOW (BATES COLLEGE)

Two studies explore the impact of tailored smart phone lock-screens on consumption of alcohol in a college sample. Alcohol myopia theory posits that intoxication leads to superficial processing of environmental cues. Two pilot studies explored the impact of an inhibiting lock screen image on self-reported alcohol consumption. Both studies indicate a reduction in alcohol consumption in response to an inhibiting lock screen relative to a control screen.

POSTER 24

IMPACT OF GENDER AND ETHNICITY ON STAGE OF CHANGE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JASON H EDWARDS, ANDREW JOHNSON, KRYSTAL ROWAN (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how gender and ethnicity relate to a college student's motivation to change their health status. Participants' (N = 535) stage of change was assessed by using a self-report questionnaire. The percentage of men found at the maintenance stage was significantly higher than expected. Black participants had a significantly higher mean stage of change than White participants. White participants were more likely to be in the contemplative stage of change.

POSTER 25

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEGATIVE SELF-JUDGMENT AND COGNITIVE DISTORTIONS, BODY IMAGE, AND ANXIETY

PHILIP DRUCKER, KIMBERLEY GONZALEZ, CAROLYN VIGORITO (SAINT JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

This correlational investigation examined whether the number of body parts listed as part of the Body Dysmorphic Disorder Questionnaire (BDDQ) would correlate with body image, irrational beliefs, self-critical behavior and social anxiety. Two hundred seventy undergraduates participated in this study. Thirty-seven percent met the screening criteria for BDD from the BDDQ. The results support the hypotheses that negative self-evaluation in the form of listing self-perceived flaws, relate to irrational and anxious thoughts and feelings.

POSTER 26

ALEXITHYMIA IN COLLEGE-AGED STUDENTS

CATARINA CAROSA, AMY BUTTON (ALFRED UNIVERSITY)

This epidemiological study focused on prevalence of the personality trait, alexithymia, among college-aged students. Results indicated that 90.7% of college students display moderate to high levels of normative alexithymia and 47.1% displayed moderate to high levels of clinical alexithymia. The results of this study also refute previous literature which states that there is no correlation between alexithymia and help-seeking behavior. Significant findings indicated that there was a positive relationship between alexithymia scores and help-seeking

behavior.

POSTER 27

IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AMONG DEPRESSED OLDER ADULTS FOLLOWING

ELMIRA RAEIFAR, NICOLE CAIN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN), ASHLEY HALKETT, JO ANNE SIREY (WEILL CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE)

Demographic characteristics intersect in complex ways that may increase or decrease the vulnerability of any given member of a social group impacted by disasters. To date, there have been few studies that have assessed older adult's levels of preparedness for disasters, with small convenience samples and often do not include under-represented groups. The current study shows that the relationship between having evacuation plan and depression is stronger among older adults with higher levels of education.

POSTER 28

THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG STRESS, ANXIETY, AND EATING DISORDERS AMONG MEN

KEILAN CHRISTOPHER, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the relationships among stress, anxiety and eating habits among men. Forty-three male college students completed self-report measures of these constructs. Results showed that men with higher levels of cognitive anxiety also reported more concerns with their eating, shape, and weight. Additionally, men perceiving higher levels of event overload also reported more concerns with their shape and weight, whereas men who reported more personal vulnerability to stress reported more concerns with shape.

POSTER 29

SUICIDE PREVENTION IN ADOLESCENTS: IMPLEMENTATION OF A HIGH SCHOOL-BASED PSYCHOEDUCATION PROGRAM

ADAM VOLUNGIS, BRENDEN KNIGHT, MARK JOYCE, COLLEEN POPORES (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

Suicide is the second leading cause of death for youth between the ages of 11 and 18 (CDC, 2015). High schools are an ideal environment to address this growing concern in our youth. This study followed a high school's pilot implementation of the Signs of Suicide Prevention program. Results showed effective implementation (i.e., enhanced knowledge/awareness about depression and suicide) while recommendations were also provided to improve future mental health psychoeducation programs.

POSTER 30

NEUROIMAGING TRAUMA: IMPLICATIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR THE STUDY OF POSTTRAUMATIC

MAMONA BUTT, JENNIFER BURCHIK (CUNY, QUEENS COLLEGE), JENNIFER STEWART (CUNY, THE GRADUATE

CENTER)

The purpose of the current review is to examine potential electroencephalographic (EEG) biomarkers of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) that can be used to develop early screening indices and changes in symptoms as a result of successful treatment. Findings suggest auditory attention impairments, exaggerated responses to trauma stimuli, and no deficits in error and conflict monitoring are present in PTSD samples. Numbing and hyperarousal are associated with neural dysfunction in PTSD.

POSTER 31

MEDICATION SELF-ADMINISTRATION AFTER STROKE

VICTORIA BARTEK (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), BENJAMIN LEVY, ELIZABETH GALLETTA, KIMBERLY HREHA, MOSUN OYAWUSI, ANTOINETTE GENTILE, GRETCHEN MARCH, JEFFREY ZHANG, GERALDINE PAGAOA, SHARON HOLMAN, A.M. BARRETT (KESSLER FOUNDATION)

Medication non-adherence is an expensive, dangerous, and common public health problem. The Kessler Foundation Medication Self-Administration (KF-MSA) Process integrates a formal, simulated medication self-administrative task (the HMS) that correlates with self-care abilities and self-awareness assessment. This study demonstrated that the HMS predicts post-discharge outcomes after rehabilitation. Further, we demonstrated that clinicians using the KF-MSA replicated previously reported overestimation of medication self-administration ability in stroke, suggesting that the KF-MSA may be useful in routine stroke care.

POSTER 32

THE EFFECTS OF A MINDFULNESS-BASED INTERVENTION ON LONELINESS AND RUMINATIVE THINKING

PRADEEP THAMBOO, JEFFERY SNARR, MELISSA BROWN (THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The present study sought to determine whether the practice of mindfulness could confer reductions in self-reported feelings of loneliness and ruminative thinking. Three randomized-controlled trials of "Unstress II", a mindfulness-based group intervention were administered to a sample of college students and faculty members at the College at Brockport-State University of New York. The presentation summarizes the findings in greater detail.

POSTER 33

CULTURE, GENDER AND MENTAL HEALTH STIGMATIZATION: VARIATIONS IN SELF- AND OTHER-STIGMA PERCEPTIONS

SUSSIE ESHUN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), CAITLYN TRAINER (CHESTNUT HILL COLLEGE), SANDI-LYNN ESHUN (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE), AGATA KOPACZ (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate whether cultural and

gender differences exist in individual perceptions and levels of stigma about mental illness among college students from Ghana and the US. 435 college students completed surveys on mental health stigmatization. Results showed significant cultural differences in levels of stigmatization. Gender differences in self-stigma, with US and Ghanaian males having higher levels also existed in both countries. Implications for practice and policy making are discussed.

POSTER 34

A COMPARISON OF COPING STRATEGIES AMONG SUBURBAN NYC EMTs AND OEF/OIF VETERANS

CHRISTOPHER RUSSO (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), KAREN WOLFORD (SUNY OSWEGO)

Veterans and EMTs have very difficult jobs and need to be able to cope with the stress of that job. This study investigated which coping styles veterans, EMTs and civilians used most often. A survey of 114 participants found that veterans and EMTs displayed similar coping styles. It also demonstrated that EMTs and civilians displayed similar coping styles. Most notably, it showed that veterans and civilians did not display any similar coping styles

POSTER 35

THE INFLUENCE OF NORMS, DRINKING MOTIVES, AND SOCIAL ANXIETY ON DRINKING OUTCOMES

TYLER KACKLEY, STEVEN ARMELI (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

We used an internet-based survey to assess the interactive effects of conformity drinking motives, perceived drinking norms, and social anxiety in predicting alcohol use. We found a 3-way interaction the form of which indicated that the association between conformity motives and drinking was strongest in the positive direction for individuals who had high levels of social anxiety and who believed that close friends drank a lot or approved of drinking.

POSTER 36

CATS AND CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH

MOIRA RILEY, BONITA GIBB, ANNE GADOMSKI (BASSETT RESEARCH INSTITUTE)

Although household pet ownership is generally believed to have a positive effect health there are potential risks and benefits of cat ownership for children. This study considers the effects of household cat ownership on parent's report of children's mental health using data from a cross sectional survey of parents with 4-10 year old children. After controlling for child age, poverty, and parent depression, household cat ownership was associated with more attention problems.

POSTER 37

DISTRESS INTOLERANCE MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PTSD SYMPTOMOLOGY AND REACTIVE AGGRESSION

STEPHEN BOYD, JOHN DONAHUE (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE)

The present study sought to examine whether distress tolerance mediates the relationship between PTSD symptom severity and reactive aggression. PROCESS bootstrapping mediational models were run to determine whether this mediation effect was present. Additional PROCESS models were run to test the mediation effect of distress tolerance on the relationship between PTSD subscales and reactive aggression. The analysis showed a significant indirect effect of PTSD symptom severity on reactive aggression through distress tolerance.

POSTER 38

BENEFITS AND HARMS OF HIV PREP USE AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS

MIKAYLA HOLZWARTH, RACHEL FIKSLIN, CORINA LELITIUU-WEINBERGER, SARIT GOLUB (HUNTER COLLEGE)

We examined the self-reported harms and benefits of taking Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) as HIV prevention and their relationship to psychosocial factors among patients. We found that more benefits were self-reported than harms. Several important self-reported benefits of taking PrEP were lowered anxiety, increased sexual satisfaction, and added protection. The largest percentage of harms were related to interpersonal interactions. Social support was related to perceived benefits, and sexual anxiety was related to perceived harms.

HYPERGENDER IDEOLOGY, RAPE MYTHS AND SEXUAL AGGRESSION AMONG HEAVY-DRINKING COLLEGE MEN

FRANKLIN HUNTINGTON (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), JENNIFER MERRILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY), DANIEL OESTERLE (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI (ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL AT BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Hypergender ideology and rape myth acceptance are established correlates of sexual aggression (SA). Few studies have sought to examine correlates of SA among high risk men. We examine interrelationships between alcohol use, hypergender ideology, rape myth acceptance and severity of SA among 212 heavy drinking college men. Mediation analyses also explore the hypothesis that rape myth acceptance partially explains the association between hypergender ideology and SA in this high risk sample.

POSTER 39

FITBIT-WALKING INTERVENTION IMPROVES BODY FUNCTION SATISFACTION AND DECREASES PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS IN WOMEN

IDELLE VAYNBERG, ASHLEY GEIGER, CLAIRE ELLING, WILLIAM GOODMAN, HEATHER SHERMAN, JUTTA WOLF (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

The current intervention aimed to assess to what extent improvements in body function satisfaction are dependent on physical limitation decreases across middle and older adulthood.

The findings show that while for all participants the intervention successfully increased step counts, body function satisfaction improved particularly for older women. Changes in satisfaction were tied to increased physical ability for middle-aged women only, suggesting a potentially beneficial decoupling of body function satisfaction from physical limitations in older women.

POSTER 40

PERCEIVED VERSUS OBJECTIVE COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN PARTICIPANTS WITH TRAIT ANXIETY

CHELSEA GESSNER, MELISSA KRAMER, ANNA MACKAY-BRANDT (THE NATHAN KLINE INSTITUTE FOR PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH), JESSICA PAXTON (PLATTSBURGH STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The relationship between perceived cognitive functioning and objective cognitive functioning was examined in 421 participants with trait anxiety. The perceived cognitive functioning of participants was unrelated to their objective performance. Trait anxiety correlated with participants perceived cognitive functioning only. These results enhance our understanding of perceived cognitive challenges from the prospective of those suffering with anxiety, while indicating that clinicians should be wary of the inaccurate depiction of functioning painted by self-report cognitive complaints.

POSTER 41

DISSEMINATION OF FBT FOR ADOLESCENTS WITH EATING DISORDERS: A PILOT STUDY

KRYSTA CORLISS, SUSAN BEERY (LYCOMING COLLEGE), ELLEN DAVIS (WOODLAND FORGE)

Twenty adolescents with an eating disorder diagnosis received an intensive week of FBT followed by six months of outpatient treatment provided by a private practitioner. Weight, patient, and parent report of ED symptoms were obtained prior to treatment and after six months. Seventy-four percent of patients were "fully recovered," 16 percent were "partially recovered," and 5 percent were poor responders. This study demonstrates that FBT provided by a private practitioner can effectively produce full recovery.

POSTER 42

THE DIFFERENTIAL RELATIONSHIP OF MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS AND SENSE OF PURPOSE

SHERRY PUJJI, EMMANUEL ALVAREZ, ADRIANA PENNACCHI, TOM DINZEO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

There is evidence for a complex relationship between sense of purpose and mental health symptomology. Sense of purpose can influence how one copes with and experiences symptoms. Data (N=412) involving sense of purpose, delusional ideation, schizotypy, hallucinatory-like experiences, and mood variables were collected. Symptoms involving beliefs such as delusions, among others, contributed to the prediction of sense of purpose. Further results and clinical implications will be discussed.

POSTER 43

PARTICIPANT RESPONSE TO RESEARCH ON BYSTANDER TRAINING FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT

KATHLEEN HERZIG, ERMA KRUPIC, CHRISTINA LANFRANCHI, MELISSA MEKULA, JOSEPH PHILLIPS (PLYMOUTH STATE UNIVERSITY)

Research on prevention of sexual assault on college campuses has caused Institutional Review Boards to raise concerns about whether the research will overly distress students. This study examined participant responses to completing sexual assault-related surveys and a bystander prevention video or a study skills video. Bystander condition participants reported more personal benefits and more emotional reactions. Survivors did not report different responses than non-victimized participants. Implications of the research will be discussed.

POSTER 44

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW OF FORENSIC CASES INVOLVING FAMILY VIOLENCE: PSYCHIATRIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC

MONIQUE BOWEN (.COMSUNY DOWNSTATE)

This study explores family-related violence among Asian and South Asian defendants. Forensic examinations of 21 Asian and South Asian male and female defendants in three NYC counties charged with violent felonies, which involved at least one family member, revealed patterns in the current psychiatric diagnoses and how the gender, age, and history of psychiatric illnesses that exist. Significant associations exist between demographic variables and psychiatric diagnoses.

POSTER 45

GENDER SIMILARITIES IN BDD, DISTORTIONS IN THINKING, BODY IMAGE AND ANXIETY

KIMBERLEY GONZALEZ-QUILES, PHILLIP DRUCKER (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This correlational investigation looked at Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD) symptoms and body image, self-critical behaviors, irrational beliefs and social anxiety in a sample of 270 male and female undergraduates. The results support the hypotheses that gender did not play a role in determining whether BDD scores will be negatively correlated with body image and positively correlated with social anxiety. However, the hypothesis of BDD and irrational beliefs was not supported for either gender group.

POSTER 46

LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS AND WELL-BEING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

EMILIA KLAPAK, RACHEL ANNUNZIATO (MANRESA SCHOLARS PROGRAM, FORDHAM COLLEGE ROSE HILL)

The transition to college life is a time when lifestyle behaviors often change and this could impact overall well-being. The present study examined whether eating habits and exercise are

associated with well-being as measured by happiness and perceived stress levels among college students. Healthy lifestyle behaviors were found to be uncommon in college but those who endorse them report multiple benefits, specifically greater happiness and less stress.

POSTER 47

CHANGES IN TREATMENT MOTIVATION, READINESS, AND ENGAGEMENT IN A TC POPULATION

BRIANNA COATES, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

TC clients (n=153 residential; n=45 outpatient) were examined for changes in motivation/readiness for treatment and therapeutic engagement across three time points in treatment (day 30, 90, 150). Repeated measures ANOVA (mixed) findings highlighted no significant changes in motivation/readiness for treatment over time but there was a significant increase in therapeutic engagement over time in treatment. Residential/outpatient status had no effect. Findings are discussed within the broader literature on motivation/readiness and client

POSTER 48

COMPARISONS BETWEEN SUD TREATMENT PROGRAMS OFFERING AND NOT OFFERING LGBT/OLDER ADULT SERVICES

SHAINA DINAPOLI, KATHERINE GANNON, STEPHANIE NARDONE, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

The 2014 National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS) was examined to study if programs that offer LGBT and older adult services (n=1,764) present with a significantly different proportion of various treatment services as compared to programs that do not endorse as having older adult and LGBT focused services (n=12,388). Chi-square analyses indicated some significant differences when comparing programs. Implications for LGBT and older adult treatment services are discussed.

POSTER 49

GENDER BIAS AND STIGMA ASSOCIATED WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

JENNA TOGNI, KRYSTINE BATCHO (LE MOYNE COLLEGE)

For non-professionals, this study addressed the question: "Is a greater stigma associated with mental illness when the person affected is a woman?" Participants rated behavioral changes in hypothetical scenarios. The character gender was manipulated in a between-subjects design. The gender of the participant influenced responses more than character gender.

POSTER 50

HOW I SURVIVE: AN EXAMINATION OF THE COPING MECHANISMS OF CSA SURVIVORS

BRIANNA BEULAH, ALEXANDRA FISH, EBRU DUGME, MEREDITH JOPPA, DJ ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Approximately 22% of women report experiencing childhood sexual assault (CSA). CSA can lead to a range of negative consequences, such as alcoholism or revictimization. The current study examined the coping mechanisms of college women who experienced CSA. CSA survivors reported higher levels of positive and negative coping mechanisms, in comparison to their non-assaulted peers. Future research should analyze the different factors of a survivor's experience and how they might influence coping choices, and overall recovery.

POSTER 51

VARIABILITY WITHIN WRITING SAMPLES AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WRITING SKILLS AND SELF-EFFICACY

NAOMI GAGGI, DANIELLE DENIGRIS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), MATTHEW ZAJIC (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS), ARIANA RICCIO, KRISTEN GILLESPIE-LYNCH (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND)

This study explores writing skills, writing self-efficacy, and Theory of Mind (ToM) in autistic college students and non-autistic mentors. Relative to non-autistic mentors, autistic students reported heightened autistic traits and belief in writing conventions, wrote fewer words and sentences, and had lower Reading the Mind in the Eyes scores. Among autistic students, ToM was unrelated to writing skills; higher autistic traits were correlated with heightened word comprehension but reduced goal-oriented writing performance.

POSTER 52

HURRICANE SANDY SURVIVORS' ANTICIPATED RECEIVED SUPPORT IN A FUTURE DISASTER

SARAH LOWE, MEGAN YOUNG, PETTY TINEO (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), JOIE ACOSTA (RAND), LAURA SAMPSON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH), OLIVER GRUBNER (BOSTON SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH)

This study draws on survey data from a representative sample of Hurricane Sandy survivors (N = 409), who reported on anticipated received support in a future disaster, demographic characteristics, hurricane-related exposures, and psychiatric symptoms, and archival data on social and economic resources in survivors' communities. Multilevel models found that lack of insurance coverage and residence in a neighborhood wherein more persons lived alone were associated with anticipating fewer sources of network and non-network support.

POSTER 53

GLOBAL ORGANIZATIONS' USE OF I/O BEST PRACTICES TO IMPROVE EXPATRIATE WORKER SUCCESS

DIANE CATANZARO, MAELYN MAHONEY, JESSICA PRILLAMAN, CHELSEA MANYEN, ZOE NERANTZIS, JULIA BLEVINS (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Our study examines data from eight global organizations to describe the types of training and support provided to employees

on overseas assignments, problems and concerns that arise, and rates of failure or early return. We compare results to best practices proposed in the literature on overseas and expatriate assignments regarding cross-cultural training, selection, and organizational support.

POSTER 54

VIGNETTES FAR FROM HOME: UNDERSTANDING REFUGEE COPING AND SURVIVAL THROUGH DOCUMENTARY FILMS

PADMINI BANERJEE, TREE E. RUSSELL (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

Large-scale global displacement of populations brings significant risks, physical and psychological. Acculturative stresses "enhance one's life chances and mental health or destroy one's ability to carry on" (Berry, 1987). Employing an in-depth thematic qualitative analysis of recent documentary films, we explored the experiences of recent Syrian refugees in terms of adaptation, coping, finding coherence in the face of acculturative stress and resilience. We present our insights on the varieties of experiences and choices

POSTER 55

THE HISTORY OF SHOCK THERAPIES: INSULIN SHOCK THERAPY, METRAZOL CONVULSION

SYDNEY CRUZ (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY)

Since its conception in 1930s, shock therapies continually played a role in the treatment of the mentally ill during the eighteenth century. Despite being developed in Europe, insulin shock therapy, Metrazol convulsion therapy, and electroconvulsive therapy were rapidly accepted in the United States and greatly impacted American Psychiatry. The origin of each therapy as well as the connection to Worcester State Hospital annual report (1953) were examined.

POSTER 56

A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF PSYCHOLOGY'S INFLUENCE ON CRIMINAL PROFILING

AMBER BACHNER (TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY--CORPUS CHRISTI)

The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of psychology on the development of criminal profiling from a historicist perspective. The historicist method considers the contexts in which historical changes in a subject were made over time in an objective, comprehensive investigation (Furumoto, 1989). It was found that the evolution of criminal profiling shares psychology's origins in phrenology and closely parallels the physiological, psychological, and behavioral trajectory.

Friday, March 17, 2017

11:00am-12:20pm

Invited Speaker

Georgian

PRESIDENT'S INVITED KEYNOTE: MILLARD RESCHKE, PHD

Friday, March 17, 2017
11:00am-12:20pm

CHAIR: FREDERICK BONATO

NASA: REACHING NEW HEIGHTS – THE HUMAN FACTOR

MILLARD RESCHKE (NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION)

The International Space Station (ISS), NASA's jumping off initiative to prepare for leaving Low Earth Orbit (LEO) officially began when Expedition 1 docked with the station at 4:21 am EST, Thursday, November, 2000 and the crew opened the hatch to the world's home in space. This historic event was only the beginning. Preparations were already underway for leaving LEO, the next step in enabling the presence of humans on the surface of Mars and perhaps the discovery of life beyond Earth. At the core of this initiative is the sustainability and safety of those humans who will be tasked with living and surviving on another planet. Over the last 50 years we have learned a good deal about how gravitational transitions and living in weightlessness affect the human body and an astronaut's functional performance. But what we are just learning is how individuals perform immediately upon transition from weightlessness to a gravitational field when survival may require immediate action on the part of the crew. In particular, assessing the full impact of vestibular and sensorimotor decrements associated with long-duration spaceflight on landing day is a new initiative. To overcome this limitation, both the Russian and U.S. space programs have implemented vestibular and cardiovascular crew testing at the Soyuz landing site with two additional follow-up measurements within 24 hours. This is something that has never been done before and the plains of Kazakhstan could one day be Mars. The questions are simple: Can you stand without falling or fainting? Can you recover from a fall? Can you walk and avoid obstacles? How is your dynamic visual acuity affected? Are you so motion sick that you cannot perform simple tasks? Answers to these and other questions address functional performance and provide an evidence base for characterizing programmatic risks for undertaking exploration missions where crewmembers will be unassisted after landing.

Friday, March 17, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm

Invited Speaker Arlington

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE ADDRESS: GREG FALKIN, PHD
Friday, March 17, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: DR. KEITH MORGEN

CHALLENGES IN PRE/POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH TRAINING IN THE SUBSTANCE USE AND HIV AREAS

GREG FALKIN (CENTER FOR DRUG USE AND HIV RESEARCH, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Dr. Falkin will discuss the evolving training needs of new social scientists who wish to work in the substance use/HIV related fields. Dr. Falkin will also emphasize the value of pre/post-doctoral research training as a supplement to the typical doctoral program curriculum in any of the social sciences, including psychology. Dr. Falkin serves as the training director for the Behavioral Sciences Training in Drug Abuse Research Program - now housed at NYU - which is one of the most prestigious pre/postdoctoral research fellowship programs of its kind in the nation (the program has been NIH/NIDA funded for 30+ years).

Friday, March 17, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm

Paper Berkley

COGNITIVE PAPERS: EXECUTIVE CONTROL AND PREFERENCE
Friday, March 17, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: LAWRENCE BEHMER, PH.D.

12:30pm - 12:45pm

COGNITIVE CONTROL FOR ACTION SEQUENCING

LAWRENCE BEHMER, MATTHEW CRUMP (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF CUNY)

Here, we present evidence integrating cognitive control principles and neural networks into an account of action sequencing. While recording continuous EEG during typing tasks, we observed increased anterior cingulate theta-power as a function of co-activation of competing keypresses responses and increased frontal theta-power during conditions where proactive control was required, such as while explicitly monitoring typing output. These findings support the possibility that the neural mechanisms driving cognitive control also mediate control of actions.

12:50pm - 1:05pm

LIKING FOR SYMMETRICAL AND ASYMMETRICAL ABSTRACT ARTWORKS

JAMES CRAIG CLARKE, BROOKE BENZ, ANTHONY POLEK, BRANDY FERGUSON (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Major Purpose: To investigate the effects of symmetry on liking for synthetic abstract non-representation artworks. Procedure: 27 participants rated asymmetrical artworks and symmetrical versions of each. Results: Liking was greater for symmetrical versions ($F(2, 50) = 4.43, p = .02$). The means for the originals, left right-mirror images, and top-bottom mirror images were 51.91, 56.19 and 57.04, respectively. Conclusions: Our findings with synthetic stimuli differed from previous research that had used masterworks.

1:10pm - 1:25pm

THE PREFERRED VIEWING LOCATION IN TOP-TO-BOTTOM

SENTENCE READING

REBECCA JOHNSON, EMMA STARR (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

During sentence reading, readers tend to land left-of-center in words, at the preferred viewing location (PVL). The current study examines whether the PVL is due to oculomotor error in undershooting the target or to a processing advantage by presenting sentences from top-to-bottom, with one word per line. In this presentation format, readers continued to land to the left of center, suggesting that the PVL in normal reading is not solely due to oculomotor error.

1:30pm - 1:45pm

TEST-RETEST RELIABILITY OF THE PSYCHOLOGY-EXPERIMENT-BUILDING-LANGUAGE TEST BATTERY IN OLDER ADULTS

BRIAN PIPER (THE COMMONWEALTH MEDICAL COLLEGE), ABIGAIL FONTAINE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST), SHANE MUELLER (MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER COANE (COLBY COLLEGE)

The Psychology Experiment Building Language (PEBL, <http://pebl.sourceforge.net/>) includes one-hundred computerized, open-source tests. This investigation determined reliability. Older-adults (N=58) completed eight PEBL tests, twice, separated by three-weeks. Reliability was highest on the Trail-Making Test ($r=.95$) followed by Tower of London ($r=.78$), and Digit-Span ($r=.71$) with a mouse and high on the Trail-Making Test ($r=.80$) and Tower of London ($r=.89$) with a touch-screen. These findings provide key psychometric information for investigators considering using the PEBL battery.

Friday, March 17, 2017

12:30pm-1:50pm

Paper Tremont

APPLIED PAPERS: HEALTH AND SAFETY
Friday, March 17, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: RYAN OLOUGHLIN, PHD

12:30pm - 12:45pm

THE DIRECT AND MODERATING EFFECTS OF HEALTH GOALS ON EATING BEHAVIOR

RYAN OLOUGHLIN (NAZARETH COLLEGE), JAMES FRYER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT POTSDAM)

The current investigation examined the direct and moderating relations of health goals (O'Loughlin & Fryer, 2011) on eating behavior. Greater endorsement of personal-approach goals was associated with better eating, while personal-approach and personal-avoidance goals moderated the relations between the importance of a healthy diet and eating. Individuals who base health on their own internal standards make small decisions that improve their health.

12:50pm - 1:05pm

AN OVERVIEW OF RELATIONAL HEALTH DOMAINS AND PREFERENCES AMONG ADULT ONLINE USERS

SUKANYA RAY, IMOLA TOTH, JENNY J LEE (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

This presentation aims to address issues relevant to the use of internet and social media to evaluate various domains of relational health. The present study aims to explore adult users' choice of social network sites, communication patterns and relationship preferences. Preliminary analyses of 110 participants' narrative data indicated themes of users' preference for supplementing offline communication and diverse needs for relational health domains. Implication of these findings for research, training and service will be addressed

1:10pm - 1:25pm

THE EFFECTS OF SWEETENER INFORMATION ON CALORIC INTAKE

ALEXANDRA OLSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Background: In rats, artificial sweeteners (AS) promote more eating than natural sweeteners (NS). Objectives: Investigate this in humans; Study how information that NS or AS was consumed influences intake. Method: In a 2x2 factorial, participants given NS or AS were told that NS or AS was consumed. Later, snack intake was recorded. Results: NS information boosted snack intake whether AS or NS was given. Conclusion: The labels "natural" and "artificial" may affect intake differently.

1:30pm - 1:45pm

ALTRUISTIC FRAMING INCREASES WILLINGNESS TO COMPLY WITH MOBILE PHONE EMERGENCY ALERTS

MARGARET INGATE, MONICA YOUSSEF, ARNOLD GLASS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

In previous research (Youssef, et al 2016), we manipulated appeals to altruism and specificity of simulated mobile phone emergency alerts. In the current research, we addressed potential ambiguity in the specificity manipulations. Comparing 12 variations in wording of alerts, we confirmed our original findings. Respondents indicated significantly greater willingness to reduce cell phone use if framing of the alert appealed to altruism. The specificity of the alerts had no significant effect.

Friday, March 17, 2017

12:30pm-1:50pm

Paper Beacon Hill

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS *ALL TALKS ARE 10 MINUTES*
Friday, March 17, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: TIFFANY DOHERTY AND SAMANTHA KELLER

12:30pm - 12:45pm

ACCURACY STATISTICS AND INFERENCES ABOUT EPISTEMIC KNOWLEDGE DRIVE CHILDREN'S RELIABILITY JUDGMENTS

ELENA LUCHKINA, JAMES MORGAN, DAVID SOBEL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Preschoolers preferentially generalize words learned from accurate speakers suggesting that they use speaker accuracy to make reliability judgments. What is the mechanism underlying this selective generalization? Do children rely on word-object-speaker associations alone or do they make inferences about speakers' epistemic states? We found that 3-4-year-olds predominantly rely on such inferences but continue to keep track of associative cues and use them to make reliability judgments when learning word meanings.

12:45pm - 1:00pm

CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT, ALEXITHYMIA, RESILIENCE, STRESS, AND TACTILE STIMULATION

KATHERYN LEFTON, FANG HONG, AMANDA TARULLO, MAJED ASHY, NATALIA LOPEZ, ANDREA MERCURIO, KATHLEEN MALLEY-MORRISON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Childhood maltreatment has been linked to negative outcomes including increased stress in adulthood. This study examined relationships among childhood maltreatment, alexithymia, and resilience during and after a stressful manipulation and subsequent tactile therapy intervention, and the efficacy of the tactile therapy at decreasing negative affect following acute stress. Significant relationships between multiple types of maltreatment from both parents and resilience and alexithymia, and a mediating effect of resilience between alexithymia and maltreatment were found.

1:00pm - 1:15pm

HELICOPTER PARENTING IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

JULIA GIORDANO, LINDA N. STANHOPE (UNION COLLEGE)

This study assessed the relationship of helicopter parenting to college students' academic engagement, adult status, and their attributions for their parents' parenting styles. 112 students completed questionnaires measuring: perceived adult status, academic engagement, parents' parenting styles and the reasons for them. As hypothesized, helicopter parenting negatively correlated with adult status and academic engagement. Males viewed the parenting as a reaction to their partying behavior or academic difficulties, while females attributed it to their gender.

1:15pm - 1:30pm

ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON CHRONIC BIOLOGICAL STRESS IN 12-MONTH OLD INFANTS

NIAMHIN O'DOWD, CHARU TULADHAR, AMANDA R. TARULLO, KATIE KAO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Chronic stress in infants has adverse effects on various aspects of their development. Risk factors in the environment that infants grow up in could be associated with elevated chronic stress. This study investigated whether income, food insecurity, household chaos, and parents' perceived social support influence chronic biological stress in infants as indexed by hair cortisol. Infants from lower-income backgrounds experienced more household chaos and had higher hair cortisol than infants from higher-income backgrounds.

1:30pm - 1:45pm

RESCUING BEHAVIORAL OUTCOMES OF EARLY-LIFE STRESS BY ALTERING DNA METHYLATION

SAMANTHA KELLER, TIFFANY DOHERTY, TANIA ROTH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Long-term changes in DNA methylation and behavior result from exposure to caregiver maltreatment early in life. In the current study, female rodents were exposed to caregiver maltreatment for the first seven days of life. As adults, they were infused with the DNA methylation inhibitor, zebularine, for one week. After drug administration, maternal behavior or object recognition memory were examined. Preliminary data indicate zebularine administration normalizes behavior associated with experiencing caregiver maltreatment.

1:45pm - 2:00pm

EPIGENOME MODIFICATION AS A MEANS TO NEUTRALIZE EARLY LIFE STRESS EFFECTS

TIFFANY DOHERTY, TANIA ROTH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Early life stress (ELS) is a known contributor to the development of aberrant behavior. The mechanisms by which this occurs are unclear but data strongly suggest involvement of epigenetic factors. Based on previous reports the aim of this work was to assess the effect of epigenetic drugs on ELS-induced methylation of Bdnf DNA. Results support the utility of epigenome-modifying agents to counteract the epigenetic consequences of early stress.

Friday, March 17, 2017

12:30pm-1:50pm

Symposium

Whittier

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGY AND THE UN AGENDA

**Friday, March 17, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: TERESA OBER

PSYCHOLOGY AND UN AGENDA POST-2015: REALIZING GLOBAL ISSUES AND INTERSECTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

This symposium will provide an overview of the work of psychologists at the United Nations who are concerned with human rights. Participants include interns and members of the American Psychological Association United Nations NGO, including its Main Representative, Dr. Janet A. Sigal. During this symposium, current global issues will be discussed along with promising research-based implications for improving global mental health and functioning.

Presentations

History and Overview of the APA UN/NGO

by Teresa Ober (The Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Assessing the Impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences Across Borders

by Sowmya Thakur-Kshetriya (Teachers College, Columbia University)

The Indoctrination of Violent Extremism in Children

by Binh-An Nguyen (Rutgers University)

Violence Against Women and Children: The Refugees of the Northern Triangle

by Ivette Merced (Teachers College, Columbia University)

Review of War Trauma and PTSD in Refugee Children

by Jiani Liu (Teachers College, Columbia University)

Cross-Cultural Intervention Models for Migration and Refugee Resettlement

by Lu Dai (New York University)

Psychological Research on Social Interventions for Conflict Resolution, Peace Negotiations, and Fieldwork Assessments

by Bharathy Premachandra (New York University)

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

Friday, March 17, 2017

12:30pm-2:00pm

Poster

Grand Ballroom

SOCIAL POSTER SESSION I

Friday, March 17, 2017

12:30pm-2:00pm

POSTER 1

RACIAL BIAS IN OFFENDER IDENTIFICATION

NASYA HAMMOND-WATSON, VERNEDA HAMM BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined whether there is a bias to attribute criminal activities more to one race than another. Participants were given descriptions of three different crimes and were asked to predict the race of the offender of each crime. Analyses showed the perpetrator was more likely to be identified as black when the crime was violent and/or threatened physical harm. The perpetrator was identified as white when the crime was

nonviolent or involved fraud.

POSTER 2

NEWS MEDIA'S INFLUENCE ON PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY

NAFISAH HARLEY, VERNEDA HAMM BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The goal of this study was to consider how news coverage of particular stories could influence perceptions. Participants watched either a video supporting the view that there is a war on cops or they viewed a video supporting the view that there is a war on the black community. It was hypothesized that type of video and race of participant would influence perceptions. The latter hypothesis was supported.

POSTER 3

POLICE/COMMUNITY RELATIONS IN REFERENCE TO THE BLACK LIVES MATTER MOVEMENT

KELSEY CANNAMELA, NUWAN JAYAWICKREME (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This research examines if police officer's personal demographics, the news sources they primarily use, and their moral beliefs could predict their attitudes towards the Black Lives Matter movement. Participants were administered four surveys: 1) a demographics questionnaire, 2) a check list of 21 media sources, 3) police attitudes towards the Black Lives Matter movement, 4) and the Moral Foundations Questionnaire.

POSTER 4

THE INFLUENCE OF ETHNICITY AND FACIAL EXPRESSION ON EVALUATIONS OF STUDENT PROFILES

BELINA ONOMAKE, JASON TRENT (HOOD COLLEGE)

Participants (N=271) evaluated 10 purported student profiles in terms of intelligence, sociability, likeability, honesty, hardworking, and expectation ratings. The photo groups were shown a picture of either African-American, Caucasian, or Asian "students" smiling or not smiling. There were significant differences found between certain target ethnicities and the facial expression groups in terms of intelligence, sociability, likeability, and hardworking ratings. Additional evaluations, implications, and future directions will be discussed.

POSTER 5

THE ROLE OF GROUP STATUS AND INTERACTION GOAL IN DISCUSSIONS OF INEQUALITY

NOELLE MALVAR (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), DEMIS GLASFORD (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

The current work examines how goals and group status interact to affect satisfaction on a cross-group interpersonal dialogue on inequality. Latina and White American undergraduates (N=45) discuss immigration in America with a goal of either getting-along or giving their true perspective. Findings indicate that divergent

goal preferences contribute to discrepant levels of satisfaction and feelings of authenticity in cross-group interactions. Implications of the findings for both low and high status groups are discussed.

POSTER 6

IS STEREOTYPE THREAT TAXING ON WHITE INDIVIDUALS? ANXIETY AND EGO DEPLETION

PATRICK CORCORAN, ELEONORA BARTOLI, CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that White individuals experience arousal and depletion of executive function following a racial discussion with People of Color, possibly out of fear of making socially inappropriate comments about race or appearing racially biased. We predicted that ensuring anonymity will increase White individual's comfort in expressing their racial ideology. We discussed the use of colorblind strategies during interracial interactions as a means of increasing individuals' comfort amid racial discussion.

POSTER 7

PERSISTENT PROBLEMS IN RECOGNIZING AND ACKNOWLEDGING PRIVILEGE

KOREY PLATT, MICHAEL SPRINGER-INGRAM, JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE), DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate participants answered 10 items assessing understanding of privilege, then completed a short "intellectual" or "emotional" exercise illustrating forms of privilege. Next, participants rated the 10 items, and wrote a narrative response about privilege they did or did not have. Neither form of privilege exercise produced much overall change in participants' understanding of privilege, although nonwhite and female participants' narratives showed significantly better understanding of privilege after the exercises than did White males' narratives.

POSTER 8

THE HOODIE EFFECT: VISUAL STEREOTYPE ACTIVATION AND ATTRIBUTIONS OF BLAME

SAMUEL KLEIN, ANALIA ALBUJA, SHANA COLE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEW BRUNSWICK, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY)

This study explored how different dress styles of Black men can activate crime-relevant stereotypes, thereby increasing attributions of blame. Participants read a news article matched with a photo of a Black man dressed in "street" or non-"street" clothing. The "street" image activated automatic stereotypical associations between Blacks and crime and led to more blame for the man pictured. The findings demonstrate that sartorial cues activate automatic stereotypes of Black men with downstream criminal justice consequences.

POSTER 9

IMPLICIT RACIAL BIAS: ETHNIC DIFFERENCES & THE

EFFECTS OF PRIMING STEREOTYPES REGARDING GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

NIA HENRY, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The present study examined with racial stereotypes concerning geographic location on implicit bias using the Implicit Association Test (IAT). Results did not support the hypothesis that, exposure to primes of African Americans in urban environments would lead to greater implicit bias. There was a significant positive correlation between black participants' IAT scores and their explicit attitudes toward whites, but not blacks. White participants showed no correlation between implicit and explicit attitudes.

POSTER 10

ETHNIC IDENTITY: PRIVILEGE, STEREOTYPING, AND PREJUDICE

JOHN HULL, DAVID CAMACHO (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduate participants completed the Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM), then responded to Likert items related to ethnic identity, and the experience of stereotyping and prejudice. White participants scored significantly lower on MEIM and most other items assessing ethnic identity, and reported experiencing less stereotyping and prejudice than did students of color. In general, participants who scored higher on MEIM scales also reported experiencing more stereotyping and prejudice and having more concern about privilege.

POSTER 11

DO MOTIVES ATTRIBUTED TO PUBLIC MASS SHOOTERS VARY BY THE SHOOTER'S RACE?

MARIA ESCOBAR (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Participants (N = 547) read a fabricated news article in which the shooter was either African American, Caucasian, Hispanic, or Arab. The public mass shooting was most strongly attributed to terrorist ideologies when the shooter was of Arab descent and the label "terrorist attack" was perceived as most applicable to shootings committed by Arab individuals. In addition, all mass shooters were perceived as mentally ill regardless of their race.

POSTER 12

RACE IAT: SEEKING SELF-VERIFYING FEEDBACK

MELISSA LOPEZ (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JESSICA NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

In the present research we looked at how implicit and explicit attitudes combine to determine individuals' reactions to their IAT feedback. Participants were 1,343,385 volunteers who completed the Race IAT on the Project Implicit website between 2006 and 2012. Participants were most accepting of feedback about their implicit attitudes when it was consistent with their explicit attitudes.

POSTER 13

DIVERSITY EXPOSURE CORRELATED WITH POSITIVE

PERCEPTIONS OF TRANSRACIAL ADOPTIONS

TANYA RENEE RAYSOR-WINSTEAD, LINDSAY A PHILIPS
(ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study investigated the perception of transracial adoption based on two brief surveys on exposure to diversity and perception of transracial adoption. One hundred sixty adult participants consented, completed the two surveys, demographic information, and were debriefed. The results supported my hypothesis that more diversity exposure one has, the more positive one's perception of transracial adoption.

POSTER 14

THE ROLE OF HUMILITY IN REDUCING IMPLICIT RACE BIAS

CHRISTIANA RAYMOND (CLARKSON UNIVERSITY), KAYLA JURCHAK (CLARKSON UNIVERSITY), LISA LEGAULT (CLARKSON UNIVERSITY)

This research investigates the role of humility in reducing prejudice. Study 1 shows that humility is negatively and significantly associated with both racism and sexism, even after controlling for beliefs about social dominance orientation and general self-esteem. Study 2 employed a direct manipulation of humility and assessed its impact on racial bias. Those who reflected on personal shortcomings (humility condition) demonstrated less implicit bias than those who reflected on personal strengths (self-enhancement condition).

POSTER 15

INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAIT-MINDFULNESS AND IMPLICIT RACIAL BIAS

ELIZABETH C. HICKS, KRISTIN L. JAY (MARIST COLLEGE)

While previous research has examined the effects of mindfulness interventions on implicit bias, the current study investigates whether, without a specific meditation intervention, higher base-line levels of trait-mindfulness are significantly related to lower levels of implicit racial bias. Significant negative correlations were found between trait-mindfulness scores and implicit racial bias scores, supporting the hypothesis. These results offer new insight into how and why mindfulness meditation practice may reduce implicit bias.

POSTER 16

THE EFFECT OF PARENTAL INFLUENCE ON INTERRACIAL ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

VAIDEHI JOKHAKAR (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Romantic interracial relationships sometimes cause tension between the children involved in these relationships and their families. Such tensions may damage relationships and the mental health of those involved in interracial relationships. In this study, we assessed whether parental attitudes about interracial relationships affected the mental well-being and relational dynamics of adult children. We found that greater parental support regarding interracial relationships (particular from the

mother) resulted in more positive romantic relationship and mental health outcomes.

POSTER 17

THE INTERACTION BETWEEN AUTHORITARIANISM AND THREAT IN PREDICTING PREJUDICE AND POLITICAL TOLERANCE

ASHLEY SMITH, SHANNON KRIZ, CHELSEA CHIZMAR, CHARLES JONES, RACHEL MCCLOSKEY, KATHERINE MORAN, AVERY SPIESS (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Survey data was collected from 242 participants to assess the interaction between authoritarianism and threat perceptions when predicting for prejudice and political tolerance toward five minority groups. Authoritarianism was measured using common scales such as the RWA scale. Threat was measured using three different types of threat: mortal, normative, and realistic. For our results we found threat was better than authoritarianism for predicting prejudice, while both threat and authoritarianism were important for predicting political tolerance.

POSTER 18

PRE-ELECTION ANXIETY AMONG FEMALE MINORITY STUDENTS

DUNJA TRUNK (BLOOMFIELD COLLEGE)

Prior to the 2016 presidential election, 51 female minority college students were tested on their knowledge about Hillary Clinton's and Donald Trump's policy positions. A survey assessed levels of anxiety about the election, emotional investment in the election outcome, likelihood of voting for one of the candidates, and confidence in a preferred candidate. Knowledge about Trump positively correlated with levels of anxiety. Knowledge about Clinton positively correlated with confidence in a preferred candidate.

POSTER 19

INTERPRETING POSITIVELY BIASED FEEDBACK

CHRISTIAN WILLIAMS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The positive feedback bias describes the tendency among white instructors, concerned about their own perceived egalitarianism, to supply more positive and less negative feedback to minority students. Previous research has demonstrated the bias but did not investigate whether students themselves were sensitive to biased feedback. The current research found that students were sensitive to differences in the tone of feedback, but did not perceive differences in likely grade outcomes.

POSTER 20

THE DYNAMICS OF SOCIOSTRUCTURAL BELIEFS: HOW IDENTITY MANAGEMENT INFLUENCES INTERGROUP PERCEPTION

MEGAN HARTWELL, LISA LEGAULT (CLARKSON UNIVERSITY)

In this research, we aimed to achieve a better understanding of the dynamics of social identity by assessing the effects of various identity management strategies on subsequent ingroup and outgroup perceptions, as well as beliefs about the intergroup structure. Effects of six identity management strategies were assessed (3 for women and 3 for men). Results reveal a dynamic feedback loop of social identity management that supports and extends Social Identity Theory.

POSTER 21

SOCIAL DISTANCE, PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION, & DEPRESSION STIGMA

JOHN LERI, SAMANTHA TORNELLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ALTOONA)

Depression has routinely been associated with stigma, but less is known about the stigmatization surrounding psychotropic medication. We randomly assigned 425 participants to read about meeting an acquaintance, an acquaintance diagnosed with depression, or an acquaintance with depression and prescribed medication. We found no additive effects in stigmatizing behavior associated with psychotropic medication. In addition, willingness to interact with those diagnosed with depression was predicted by participants' stigmatizing attitudes towards depression.

POSTER 22

EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA REPRESENTATION AND PERCEIVERS' GENDER ON MENTAL ILLNESS STIGMA

SYDNEY BAYBAYAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The current study examined the effects of trivial language in social media posts and perceivers' gender on mental illness stigmatization. Participants viewed tweets about mental illness containing derogatory, non-derogatory, or neutral language. Two targets (with or without mental illness) were evaluated by participants, and general stigmatizing attitudes were assessed. Language had a marginally significant impact on perceptions of mental illness. However, gender did not have an effect on stigmatizing behaviors.

POSTER 23

MEDIA BASED PERCEPTIONS OF MENTAL DISORDERS

SARAH L. FISHER, JENNIFER J. TICKLE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Research has shown that media contributes to the stigmatization of mental disorders. In media, people with mental disorders are often misrepresented and stereotyped and these portrayals can impact viewers' attitudes and beliefs. This study examined whether college students' perceptions of mental disorders changed based on exposure to media portrayals of mental disorders. Results showed that exposure to a stereotypical video worsened attitudes toward the mentally ill, but a more accurate portrayal did not improve attitudes.

POSTER 24

AMBIVALENT ABLEISM

MARCELLA IMREH-ALLEGRETTO, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The goal of this study was to develop a measure that distinguishes between ableism and ambivalent ableism. Ambivalent ableism can be described as masking subconscious negative thoughts about people with disabilities through superficial positivity. Participants completed a new measure of ableism and ambivalent ableism and rated their feelings about a hypothetical situation with a disabled person. Overall, ambivalent ableism emerged as a separate construct from ableism, and predicted different outcomes in the hypothetical situation.

POSTER 25

THE INFLUENCE OF CONTROLLABILITY AND EMPATHY ON WEIGHT STIGMA AND HELPING

THOMAS GOETZE, KIMBERLY MCCLURE BRENCHLEY (SAINT JOHN FISHER COLLEGE)

Previous literature has found that weight stigma can lead to the development of negative consequences for those with obesity. In the current study, we found that beliefs about the controllability of obesity led to lower levels of empathy, which predicted more negative attitudes toward people with obesity as well as a lower propensity for individuals to engage in helping behavior.

POSTER 26

PREJUDICE TOWARDS RELIGIOUS INDIVIDUALS

AMBER OSTAN, JESSICA CARR, GREDI GRACARI (KING'S COLLEGE)

As religiosity decreases in America (Gallup, 2016), it becomes more probable that religious individuals may experience prejudice. We predicted that prejudicial behaviors will be greatest towards actively affiliated religious individuals. We predicted that prejudicial behaviors would coincide with the prevalence of various religious groups. To assess this, we developed a behaviorally based assessment of prejudice. Results supported that religiously affiliated individuals received higher levels of prejudice, but the pattern between religions was not supported.

POSTER 27

IMPACT OF RELIGIOUS EXPRESSION ON PERCEPTIONS OF JOB APPLICANTS

SHERIN SHAJU, ARNO KOLZ (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Participants reviewed a resume and indicated their willingness to hire the applicant. Three resumes pictured a man with differing names indicating a Christian, Jewish, or Muslim affiliation (low degree of religious expression), while three resumes pictured a man with different religious symbols and names (high degree of religious expression). Christian and Jewish applicants who didn't express a religious preference were viewed more favorably. Muslims who did express a religious preference were judged more favorably.

POSTER 28**LOVING VS. PUNITIVE GODS: COMPASSION TOWARDS MIGRANTS**

BRYANNA WHITE, GABRIELLE GELESKO, BRITTANY COLLINS, DOMINIQUE TREBOUX (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of conceptions of God on compassion towards migrants. The study was conducted online. Participants were mostly young adults from the NY Tri-State area. Measures included priming: (Experimental: Loving vs. Unloving God) and control conditions. Reactions to photographs of Syrian and Mexican migrants assessed compassion. Results suggested that conceptions of God did not contribute to compassion towards migrants; however participants were more compassionate towards Syrians than Mexicans.

POSTER 29**WHITE COLLAR VS. BLUE COLLAR: ASSESSING THE STEREOTYPES**

CAITLIN OBRIEN, KELSEY ELLIOTT, THOMAS DORRITIE, LISA ONORATO (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

This experiment tested the hypothesis that blue-collar jobs are viewed more negatively than white-collar jobs. A lexical decision task with blue-collar or white-collar primes and positive or negative target words was used to test this hypothesis. No significant results were found except that RTs were faster for positive words than negative words. Future research on this topic is important towards understanding why fewer Americans aspire to have blue-collar jobs.

POSTER 30**STEREOTYPE THREAT AND THE FINANCIAL DECISION MAKING ABILITIES OF OLDER ADULTS**

SAMANTHA LACEY (DREW UNIVERSITY)

In light of increasing numbers of older adults falling victim to financial scams, the present study investigates the effect of stereotype threat on the financial decision making abilities of older adults. Participants were presented with a positive, negative, or no age-based financial stereotype, and performance was compared across various financial measures (i.e., risk aversion). The results showed that the stereotype manipulations were internalized, however, no significant differences were found between the groups on financial tasks.

POSTER 31**ASSESSING NEGATIVE FRATERNITY STEREOTYPES USING THE LEXICAL DECISION TASK**

ALLISON QUICHO, JAYME MCGOVERN, ANDREW TYROL (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Previous research has found several negative stereotypes associated with fraternity membership. Participants used a lexical decision task with Greek vs. neutral image primes and positive vs. negative target words to uncover personal biases. Although it

was hypothesized that participants would be faster to respond to negative targets after a Greek prime, no significant differences were found. A marginally significant Pollyanna Effect was discovered. Future research should focus on health risk behaviors versus academic

POSTER 32**WHAT'S IN A NAME**

COLLEEN MCDONOUGH, MARIA TERESA DE GORDON, RAMONA PALMERIO-ROBERTS (NEUMANN COLLEGE)

This study looked at implicit judgments people make about a target person based on gender and race/ethnicity. Subjects read an abstract written by a target person and were then asked to answer questions about the target. Although the abstract was always the same, the target's name varied based on gender and ethnicity. Significant differences were found in judgments of IQ, income, writing ability, and likeability, depending on the target's race/ethnicity and gender.

POSTER 33**THE IMPACT OF GENDER AND AGE ON PERCEIVED COMPETENCY OF DEFENSE ATTORNEYS**

ASHLEY MACHAMER, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Do gender and age stereotypes influence the way we perceive attorneys? After reading a passage featuring a defense attorney questioning a witness, participants (N=89) rated the attorney's effectiveness and competence. Attorney gender and age, manipulated via an attached photograph, did not affect those ratings. However, attorney gender and age interacted for ratings of perceived guilt of the defendant, an indirect measure of effectiveness, with greater age benefitting the female but not the male attorney.

POSTER 34**THE EFFECTS OF OFFENDER'S AGE ON PERCEPTION OF TRANSGRESSION AND PUNISHMENT**

AUDREY THOMAS (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

Few studies have examined the presence of ageism among college students, especially in relation to criminal activity. The current study examined undergraduate students' perceptions of transgressions in regards to punishment deserved, seriousness and injustice among offenders of different ages. Within the first wave of participants the study concluded ratings of injustice means and crime seriousness means were significantly different between groups. Results suggested presence of ageism in offender perceptions. Further research found no significant results.

POSTER 35**CANDIDATE GENDER, ROUTE OF PERSUASION, AND VIEWS ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS**

LIZBETH FABIAN, KRISTIN HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT

JOSEPH)

This study examined the role of candidate gender and route to persuasion on attitudes toward the candidate. Results suggested that route to persuasion influenced perceptions of candidate, whereas candidate gender did not. In addition, findings from this study suggested that participants whose attitudes toward undocumented workers were negative also perceived illegal immigration and security as important issues, whereas participants who felt that healthcare was important also perceived education and the economy as important.

POSTER 36

PROFANITY USE AND IMPRESSION FORMATION

MELANIE DEFRANK, PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Hearing and using profanity is commonplace, however many neglect to recognize the influence this language has on impressions of a speaker. College students (n=138) rated the offensiveness of swear words and the characteristics of the speaker (e.g., intelligence, anger, etc.) depending on presence/absence of profanity, speaker's gender and dyad composition. The use of profanity led to poorer ratings on impressions of characteristics such as intelligence and trustworthiness, and in mixed gender, to lower sociability ratings.

POSTER 37

ATTRIBUTIONAL BIASES IN THE PERCEPTION OF CHEATERS

JOSHUA FEINBERG, REBECCA SANCHEZ, MARANDA BERRY (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined participants' perceptions of academic cheating. A factorial design analyzed participants' judgments of one's self compared to a classmate (actor observer bias) across three different scenarios that also varied on covariation factors (consensus, consistency, and distinctiveness). Participants made more external attributions for their own behavior and internal attributions in judging a classmate. In addition, covariation factors were more likely to influence judgments of the classmate rather than self-judgments.

POSTER 38

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS SCALE: DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION

JANELLE LEYVA, CASEY RAMOS, MICHAEL DIMAGGIO, DONNA CRAWLEY (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

A 10-item Perceptions of Criminal Defendant Scale (PCDS) was developed. During validation, the PCDS significantly differentiated perceptions of three defendants whose actions varied in harmfulness. We believe that this scale is a valid, reliable instrument to measure individuals' perceptions of criminal defendants, regardless of race, gender, or type of crime.

POSTER 39

PERCEPTIONS OF POVERTY

SUZANNE SPROUSE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study investigated whether providing more education about the factors that result in poverty would impact individuals' perception of those living in poverty. One hundred three individuals were randomly assigned to either view or not view an informational video on poverty prior to completing a survey that assessed their perception of the poor. Although the results did not support my hypothesis, qualitative findings indicated that the poor face stigma.

POSTER 40

THE INFLUENCE OF SMILING ON AGE PERCEPTION

MARY ACKOUREY, ERIN ALEXANDER, KAITY O'HARA, MARIA TIROLY (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This study was a replication of a 2015 study by Ganel which demonstrated that smiling makes people look older, contrary to popular belief. Participants in this study looked at pictures of smiling and neutral faces and rated their ages. The results showed a successful replication. Participants rated smiling faces as significantly older than neutral faces.

POSTER 41

HOW THE PUBLIC PERCEIVES VIGILANTISM

MEGAN CHASSE, KRISTIN HENKEL (SAINT JOSEPH COLLEGE)

Previous research on perceptions of vigilantism has been limited. The purpose of the current study is to examine the extent to which police involvement and participant Belief in a Just World (BJW) affect how participants perceive vigilantism. Results suggest that police involvement does not impact perceptions, but participants with high BJW were more likely to agree that a vigilante should be thanked by the community. Limitations and implications of this study are discussed.

POSTER 42

MEASURING GENDER CONSTRUCTS: A RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY STUDY

BRENDAN FENNELL, CAITLIN BRONSON, JESSICA LIEBERMAN, RICHARD J. CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This study addressed the reliability, validity, and interrelationships between the Precarious Manhood Beliefs (PMB) scale, Gender Theory Questionnaire (GTQ) (a measure of gender essentialism), both designed to measure lay beliefs about the construction of gender, and the Gender Identity (GI) scale, a measure of the importance of gender to a person's identity. Data from 35 undergraduates showed that all three were reliable, and other findings supported their construct validity as distinct but interrelated measures.

POSTER 43

AN INTERVENTION STRATEGY FOR REDEFINING GENDER ISSUES

MEGAN MATEJCIC, ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

Statistics on violence, mental illness, and school performance suggest there is a crisis facing boys in America—and yet, our definition of gender issues rarely expands to consider the problematic standards of masculinity. Using an educational film that raises awareness of and challenges these standards, we saw a shift in the perception of “gender issues” as only women-focused or gender neutral towards issues that consider boys and men.

POSTER 44

SEXISM AND EVIDENCE TO CONVICT

BRITTANY WEISS, WHITNEY CHAPMAN, CLAIRE JOHNSON, JANINE HUNYADI, DEMAR WATSON (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

Ambivalent sexism distinguishes hostile (negative attitudes) and benevolent (protective attitudes). These beliefs predict attitudes about crime (like victim blaming). Male and female undergraduates responded a measure of hostile and benevolent sexism, measures of crime severity and the amount of proof needed to convict. Both genders were more likely to believe less external evidence is needed for rape conviction when women are seen as needing protection and more where women are seen as incapable and demanding.

POSTER 45

THE EXISTENCE OF GENDER BIAS DEPRESSES WOMEN'S OUTCOMES IN STEM

CHRISTINA SANZARI, ALEXANDRA DENNIS, KENGTHSAGN LOUIS, GEORGIANA AGER, BLAIR WARREN, DAVID GUIZARRY, CORINNE A. MOSS-RACUSIN (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This study aimed to examine how gender bias impacts women's STEM outcomes. Participants read an article supporting either gender bias or equality, or a control condition in which no article was read, and then self-reported aspirations, sense of belonging, and positive feelings regarding STEM. In most cases, men reported significantly higher outcomes than women, unless women were told bias does not exist. Our results provide causal evidence that gender bias undermines women's STEM outcomes.

POSTER 46

PROFESSORS' EVALUATIONS RELATED TO THEIR GENDER AND SEXUAL ORIENTATION

ALEXIS CASTRO (BETHANY COLLEGE), LISA MATUS (SMITH COLLEGE), JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduate participants read an essay about LGBTQ rights around the world, attributed either to a lesbian professor, heterosexual female professor, gay professor, or heterosexual

male professor. Subsequently, participants evaluated the professor, using both scaled items and narrative responses. Unlike most previous studies, ours found little evidence of differential evaluations based either on a professor's gender or sexual orientation, whether evaluation items were designed to elicit positive or negative response to the professor.

POSTER 47

THE INFLUENCE OF LEADER GENDER ON PERCEPTION OF LEADERSHIP ATTRIBUTES

THOMAS GREENE, JOHN ROMAN (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Bias against women leaders has been demonstrated in numerous studies. Social perceptions promote incongruence between the leadership social role and the feminine gender role. Thus, leaders are believed to possess agentic, masculine qualities, whereas women possess communal, feminine qualities which are perceived to reduce leadership value. Our data confirmed that women were more harshly penalized for failing to perform their gender role.

POSTER 48

MEN AND WOMEN: WHO'S CONSIDERED FUNNIER?

JACOB SHARKEY, JULIE DIEFFENBACH, GREG TOMASINO, JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

Both men and women believe that men are funnier than women (Mickes, Walker, Parris, Mankoff, & Christenfeld, 2011). This study's hypothesis is that a gender bias will exist as participants will rate cartoons accompanied by male biographies as funnier than those with female biographies. After running a repeated-measures ANOVA, we found a significant effect for gender of author. There was a significant difference between our female-authored affiliative cartoon and our male-authored affiliative cartoon.

POSTER 49

HYPERMASCULINITY AND HUMOR

JOHN KOBIALKA, JUSTIN MCMAHON, JASON SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Self-report measures were administered to a sample of 249 men attending college in order to assess levels of hypermasculinity and the use of humor to cope with daily life challenges. Results indicated that the most hypermasculine men used humor to cope frequently compared to less hypermasculine men, without necessarily considering nuanced contextual factors. Future research should be directed toward understanding both behavioral excesses and deficiencies in the way men cope with difficult life events.

POSTER 50

THE IMPACT OF GENDER STEREOTYPES ON EMPATHIC ACCURACY

AMBER LOWE, RAGAN WILSON, MARIE HOLZER, JANAI

TODD, LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Empathic accuracy is the ability to correctly gauge another person's emotions. To examine the relationship between gender stereotypes and empathic accuracy scores, participants completed either a gender-congruent or -incongruent stereotype priming task, performed an empathic accuracy task, and were given a survey for perceived empathy. Results showed no significant interaction between gender and priming condition, which may be due to weakness of the priming measure and low sensitivity of the empathic accuracy task.

POSTER 51

BASED ON A TRUE STORY? PERPETUATION OF ABORTION STIGMA IN FILM

WILLOW SMITH, JENNIFER J TICKLE (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Misinformation and myths surrounding abortion are pervasive in public discourse today. Some of these myths can be attributed to abortion stigma, which silences and shames women from speaking about their experiences in order to create a more accurate social understanding of abortion. Because of the role media plays in shaping our perceptions and values, this study examined the presence of abortion myths and stigma through a content analysis of a selection of popular US films.

POSTER 52

GENDER STEREOTYPES IN THE MEDIA - AN EXAMINATION OF MAD MEN

RHASHONDA SMITH, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the portrayal of sexism in the media today. Popular media is a source of social scripts that individuals use to guide behavior (Anderson & Huesmann, 2003). Episodes of Mad Men were examined to analyze the portrayal of sexist and prejudice attitudes to better understand how these may have a societal effect.

POSTER 53

PROFANITY, MISOGYNY, AND GENDER ROLES IN MAINSTREAM RAP AND COUNTRY MUSIC

JESSICA HALMECK, NATALIE NOLL, MELANIE DEFRANK (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Rap music stands out for its explicit lyrics, while country music generally promotes traditional gender roles. We analyzed three decades (1990's-2010) of popular song lyrics, and predicted that rap music will have more profane and aggressive content than country music. Analyzing a total of 54 songs, we found that rap had more profanity (sex words, slurs, bodily functions), and more themes of aggression than country, while country had more love and relationship themes.

POSTER 54

THE BODY IMAGE CULTURE WITHIN SORORITIES: A

QUALITATIVE STUDY

KYLE ROSS, MELISSA BENE, LISA EDWARDS, REBECA CHLEBNIKOW, ALEXANDRA DOLLA, KRISTEN PERONE, DEANNE ZOTTER (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Focus groups were conducted within sororities to examine their body image culture. Results from a thematic analysis showed that although the women reported a high level of appearance-related pressures, the sense of community within the sorority serves as a protective factor against extreme dieting, and promotes values-based (as opposed to appearance-based) recruitment of new members. Results need to be examined in light of the sororities' long term participation in a positive body image promotion program.

POSTER 55

JUST BASED OFF HER APPEARANCE

ISABEL MURPHY, JOSHUA FEINBERG (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

This experiment analyzes if a woman's hairstyle creates judgments based on gender stereotypes. The study presented participants images of an African-American or Caucasian woman with varying hairstyles. The target images had either long or short hair that is curly or straight, or hair completely pulled back. The results found that even though both models were rated equally attractive, participants rated the images with short hair as less feminine than the image with long straight hair.

POSTER 56

THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT INSECURITY IN ATTITUDES TOWARDS BREASTFEEDING

KATHERINE ALEXANDER (THE COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study explored attachment insecurity and attitudes towards breastfeeding. Mothers with higher levels of attachment anxiety reported less enjoyment of breastfeeding ($r = -.450$, $p < .001$) and lower breastfeeding self-efficacy ($r = -.220$, $p < .05$). Breastfeeding self-efficacy mediated the relationship between attachment anxiety and enjoyment. Mothers with higher levels of attachment avoidance reported less enjoyment of breastfeeding ($r = -.253$, $p < .05$). Individuals with attachment insecurity experience close relationships-such as breastfeeding-differently, which may explain why they report less enjoyment of breastfeeding.

POSTER 57

THE IMPACT OF POSTPARTUM WEIGHT-BIAS ON MOTHERS' WELL-BEING AND COMFORT AS MOTHERS

KATHERINE D. POWERS, LEAH N. FOSTER, LESLIE C. JOHNSON (JOHNSON STATE COLLEGE)

In the United States, overweight women experience severe stigmatization because of their weight. Postpartum mothers may be uniquely susceptible to the negative impacts of this stigma. We surveyed first-time postpartum mothers and examined the

relationship between their internalized postpartum weight-bias and measures of psychological well-being and comfort in the motherhood role. Findings revealed a negative relation between perceived weight-bias and psychological well-being/comfort. Results possess implications for the well-being of both.

POSTER 58

WEIGHT STEREOTYPES AND PERCEPTIONS OF STAY-AT-HOME MOTHERS

JENNA KOTLYARENKO, KRISTIN HENKEL-CISTULLI (SAINT JOSEPH COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine bias toward stay at home mothers based on their weight. Results suggested that the weight of the stay-at-home mother affected perceptions of her as a wife and mother, her education, and the extent to which she fit stereotypes of overweight people. In addition, men perceived stay-at-home mothers as less educated. Implications for research on bias toward under and overweight women and gender bias are discussed.

POSTER 59

PERCEPTIONS OF HEAVIER-SET WOMEN'S FACES AND BODIES WHEN SEEN SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER

ELIZABETH PLACE, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the perception of faces versus bodies of heavier-set women when seen separately or together. Overall, ratings of attractiveness for cropped faces were greater than cropped bodies and whole face/body images. There were no differences between male and female raters for facial attractiveness, however, men judged the cropped body photos and whole body images as being less attractive than did women. Differential proportions between face and body weight did not impact the findings.

POSTER 60

PARTNER PRESSURE MEDIATES EFFECT OF BODY IMAGE ON SELF-EFFICACY IN GAY MEN

ANNA ODESSKY, PATRICIA RUIZ (HUNTER COLLEGE), INNA SABOSHCHUK, SARIT GOLUB (GRADUATE CENTER)

We examined the relationship between poor body image, partner pressure and condom use self-efficacy in gay men. We found that susceptibility to partner pressure mediated the relationship between poor body image and condom use self-efficacy. Our findings suggest that partner pressure could explain why gay men with poor body image tend to engage in sexual risk behavior. This research can inform public health strategy aimed at reducing sexual risk behavior.

POSTER 61

SOCIAL MEDIA: DO SKEPTICISM-PROMOTING IMAGES ALTER FITSPIRATION'S IMPACT ON BODY ESTEEM?

CAITLIN GILBY, CHRISTIE KARPIAK (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Women and men completed baseline questionnaires, a brief media skepticism or control activity, viewed one of three Instagram accounts (fitspiration, magazine, or control), and finished with questionnaires on body esteem and mood. The media skepticism activity corresponded with better mood and body esteem in men, and mixed results in women. Responses to the different Instagram images were dependent on the participants' levels of self-determination.

POSTER 62

BODY-POSITIVE POSTS AS A PROTECTIVE FACTOR AGAINST MEDIA-INDUCED BODY DISSATISFACTION

ARIANA SCARFONE (NAZARETH COLLEGE)

This study examined the relative effects of the thin-ideal and the body-positive movement on the body dissatisfaction of college-age women who use social media. Female college students were briefly exposed to social media images representing either thinness-depicting and thinness-promoting messages, the body-positive cause of self-acceptance and body diversity, a combination of the two perspectives, or body-unrelated media material. Although the combined manipulation caused considerably lower body dissatisfaction, no significant differences were found across conditions.

POSTER 63

BODY FOCUSED MEDIA: HOW VIDEOS, COMMENTS, AND BODY PHOBIA RELATE TO ACTIVISM

HAILEY UмбаUGH (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

This study examined how videos and comments containing body-type stereotypes affect individuals in a body acceptance paradigm. Data was gathered from 206 participants from the TurkPrime website. A between subjects ANOVA determined that there was no significant main effect or interaction between the comments and video conditions, which may be influenced by the believability of the media presented. Overall, however, this study is a valuable building block for future research in the body acceptance field.

POSTER 64

WHAT INSPIRES ACTIVISM? FEMINISM MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRITICAL REFLECTION

JENNIFER THOMAS, ELLEN NEWELL, SAMANTHA GNALL, NOAH SOLOMON (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

What motivates people to work toward social change? Education, or critical reflection (CR), has been identified as important for activism. Embracing a feminist identity may also explain the process through which CR leads to action. College students (N=266) reported on perceptions of gender-based discrimination (CR), participation in gender-based and political activism, and feminist identity. As expected, identifying as a feminist is one process that explains the positive relationship between CR

POSTER 65

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEMINISM AND SOCIAL ANXIETY

CATHERINE STELMAN (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

I examined the relationship between the belief in feminist ideologies and levels of social anxiety among male and female college students. Forty-six participants were completed four questionnaires: one measured modern sexism, two measured feminism, and the final measured levels of social anxiety. Results showed that those who scored higher on the feminism scales and lower on the sexism scale had higher levels of social anxiety. There were no differences between the male and

POSTER 66

STRESS OF RESPONSIBILITY: ACTIVISM MEDIATES RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEMINISM AND STRESS

FAITH BANCA, CAITLIN BARAT, LYDIA MARVIN, ELLEN NEWELL, JENNIFER THOMAS (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Feminist ideology provides women with feelings of empowerment (Yoder et al., 2012), however, feeling responsible for change may be stressful (e.g., Hodgins et al, 2009). We hypothesized that activism would be a stressor among those who embrace feminist ideology. 171 women completed measures of feminist ideology, gender based activism, and stress. Activism significantly mediated the relationship between feminist ideology and stress suggesting that feeling responsible for social change is a stressor among endorers feminist ideology.

POSTER 67

THE INFLUENCES OF A TRANSGENDER LABEL ON VISUAL PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDES

SAMANTHA BRUNO, KRISTINA HOWANSKY, ANALIA ALBUJA, SHANA COLE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This work examined biased perceptions of and attitudes towards transgender individuals. Participants viewed a profile of a transgender woman who described herself as "female" or "transgender female." They then completed a visual matching task in which they had to choose the target's face from an array of morphs. Next, they reported attitudes toward the target. Participants in the transgender condition chose a more masculine version of the target face, which resulted in more negative attitudes.

POSTER 68

GENDERING BATHROOMS: A PROBLEM WITHOUT A CAUSE

VICTORIA SCHAEFER, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research created a measure of antitransgender attitudes and correlated those attitudes with attitudes toward transgender bathroom use and the use of a specific bathroom on the campus in which the data was collected. Results indicate that the measure of antitransgender attitudes is valid, and that

transgender attitudes and attitudes toward shared bathroom use are overall positive. The results of this study will inform a campaign for a gender neutral bathroom on campus.

POSTER 69

LEVELS OF PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE AND COPING MECHANISMS OF TRANSGENDER OFFSPRING

KAYLEIGH BACCHETTA, LINDSEY E. LAPLANT (NAZARETH COLLEGE OF ROCHESTER)

Social awareness of the transgender community has grown as the profile of this community has increased, but knowledge about its members' experiences is lacking. We explored levels of parental acceptance and coping mechanisms of transgender offspring. People from the transgender population and their parents were invited nationwide to participate. Personal perceptions of support received as well as coping mechanisms engaged in also varied.

POSTER 70

GAY AND LESBIAN PARENTING PERCEPTIONS: POSITIVE VIEWS BUT STIGMA CONCERNS

HILLARY MURDOCH, AMANDA ECKENRODE, ANNE WITMAN, MELANIE WOLF, REBECCA GEISER, ALICIA SMITH, LINDSAY PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

To investigate the perception of families, 104 participants viewed a randomly assigned image of gay, lesbian, or heterosexual parents and a baby. Contrary to our hypotheses, participants did not think children of gay and lesbian parents would have poor adjustment and were not uncomfortable viewing images of these families. Participants were, however, more concerned about community stigma for gay and lesbian parents than they were for heterosexual parents.

POSTER 71

DIFFERENCE IN INTERGROUP ANXIETY TOWARD LGBT GROUPS

HOLLY FITZGERALD, JEANETTE POOL, NATALIE SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the extent to which intergroup anxiety differs across LGBT groups. Participants were college students that completed an online study. Levels of reported intergroup anxiety varied by LBGT group. Also, individuals higher in social dominance orientation were more likely to have higher levels of intergroup anxiety toward transgender women and transgender men. However, SDO was not associated with intergroup anxiety toward lesbians, gay men, or bisexuals.

POSTER 72

LGBTQIA STUDENT EXPERIENCES AT COLLEGE: A CAMPUS CLIMATE STUDY

MOLLY DYER, CELESTE WELCH (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study explored perceived campus climate among LGBTQIA

students (N = 163) attending a mid-size comprehensive state university. Findings indicate LGBTQIA students, and particularly transgender and gender nonconforming students, feel least safe walking around campus at night and in locker rooms, multi-stall bathrooms, and sports and fitness facilities. "Safe Space" stickers were positively perceived, but did little to improve campus climate experiences.

POSTER 73

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR ATTITUDES AND CHANGES OF COLLEGE WOMEN

DOROTHY DOOLITTLE, SHELIA GREENLEE, SCOTTIE SCOTT, LAUREN COATES, PAIGE SIMPSON, TAMARA SMITH, CAROL THOMPSON, CAROL WOODS, MAURIE BURTON, MEGAN HAFFER, LYRIC JACKSON, KIANA MCKENNA, MOIRA WRIGHT, TIFFANY REESE (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

This research compares the sexual behavior attitudes and self-reported changes since coming to college of female students. One area that is explored is the assessment of Title IX training on attitude changes and a second area is if the women are in a committed relationship or not.

POSTER 74

THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL MEDIA ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF MALE BISEXUALITY

SHAWN GILHULY (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), GAYLE R. BESSENOFF (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Literature has explored the relationships between educational media exposure and attitude change. When introduced to educational media about male bisexuality, there was a significant effect of education on attitude change with participants reporting less biphobic responses. This suggests that with education, college students can become more accepting of this subpopulation.

POSTER 75

SEXUAL ASSAULT BELIEFS AND PREVALENCE: A CAMPUS STUDY

AMANDA LEE, GRETCHEN SECHRIST (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study was conducted to learn more about students' perceptions and beliefs regarding sexual assault and Title IX issues at a small liberal arts university. Undergraduate students completed an online survey. Results indicated that students were aware of definitions of sexual assault and Title IX procedures. Students were less aware of reporting procedure and what happens after filing a sexual assault report. The need for more effective sexual violence prevention and educational programs are addressed.

POSTER 76

ATTITUDES TOWARD SEXUAL ASSAULT

JAZMIN MELENDEZ (SIENA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to investigate preexisting attitudes individuals have regarding sexual assault victims. It was predicted that there would be an increased rate of victimization by participants when the assault victim was female. 50.5% of participants rated the perpetrator as masculine, while 4.5% participants rated the victim as masculine. Results indicate significant gender differences for rating of forced sex, $F(1,81)=8.433$, $p=.005$, suggesting that males tend to minimize sexual violence.

POSTER 77

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO SEXUAL ASSAULTS COMMITTED ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

ERIN MCCARTHY (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the relationship between alcohol consumption and sexual assaults on a college campus. Sixty-five college students completed self-reported measures of these constructs. These results showed that the more alcohol an individual consumes, the higher was the likelihood of an act of sexual assault occurring. The results also showed a positive relationship between instrumentality sexual attitudes and the amount of alcohol consumed.

POSTER 78

WHEN WOMEN SAY "NO" NONVERBALLY, MEN MAY NOT BE LISTENING

ARTHUR FRANKEL (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY), MEGAN ANDERSON (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), BRYANNE AUGUSTE, EMILY BURGESS (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

Do men recognize the nonverbal cues women might use to indicate they are not interested in having sex? Would other women recognize these cues better than men? And if a woman were to use such a cue to indicate she was not interested in sex, would male and female observers' attributions of responsibility vary upon discovering that the cue was ineffective compared to a situation in which such a cue was absent?

POSTER 79

LACK OF AWARENESS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN THE MILITARY

ANYELINA ALVARADO, JOSHUA FEINBERG (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the lack of awareness of sexual assault in the military. The purpose of this study is to find whether the lack of awareness of sexual assault in the military is due to the stereotypes society holds for military males. Participants rated males in the military as more masculine than males or females. Furthermore, the more traditionally masculine a victim is, the less likely participants believe assault takes place.

POSTER 80

PREDICTING ESTEEM BASED ON RAPE EXPERIENCE, ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND TIME PASSAGE

CAROLYN P. MERWIN, SUZANNE L. OSMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined self esteem and body esteem based on rape experience, acknowledgment status (yes; no) and timing of rape (within past year; earlier). Undergraduate women (n = 929) completed the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale, Body Esteem Scale, and Sexual Experiences Survey. Recent victims reported lower esteem than earlier victims and nonvictims, but earlier and nonvictims did not differ. Acknowledgment status was not significant. Findings suggest that time passage may help recover lowered esteem of victims.

POSTER 81

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ADJUSTMENT TO TRAUMA

PATRICIA TOMICH, ANNA DIBLASIO, STEPHANIE GOTTI (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study assesses gender differences in reports of lifetime trauma exposure and indicators of adjustment. Participants were 80 young adults (mean age = 23.60). Although no gender differences emerged in the number of previous traumas, females' reports of personal growth were related to more effective coping, whereas analogous reports by males were related to more ineffective coping (i.e., alcohol use). Findings highlight treatment that emphasizes encouraging more effective coping strategies, particularly for males.

POSTER 82

ARE MALES AND FEMALES SIMILAR OR DIFFERENT IN STRESSFUL SITUATIONS?

STEPHANIE GOTTI, ANNA DIBLASIO (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study assesses gender differences in reports of perceived stress and personal growth in a stressful experimental situation. Participants were 144 young adults (mean age = 25.01). Females reported significantly more stress, but not more growth, than did males. Gender differences also emerged when analyzing relations of stress with physical and mental health. However, analyses examining relations of personal growth with physical and mental health indicated males and females are more similar than different.

POSTER 83

TITLE: PERCEPTIONS OF A PERPETRATOR OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE: DOES GENDER MATTER?

LAUREN DINTINO, MAGGIE FLYNN, NICOLE CAPEZZA (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

We examined college students' perceptions of a psychological abuse scenario. Participants (N = 195) read a hypothetical marital conflict that manipulated the perpetrator's actions (no abuse, highly abusive), victim's actions (active, passive), and the gender of the perpetrator (male, female). We found that highly

abusive males were perceived more harshly than females. Participants also viewed female perpetrators less harshly when the male victim was active, attributing some of the blame to the victim.

POSTER 84

WHAT DO "TRIGGER WORDS" TRIGGER? AN INITIAL STUDY

LAUREN DAVIS, JOHN HULL, DESIREE PODGORSKI (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduate participants evaluated 50 potential "trigger words" on scales of emotional response produced, and likelihood of use in conversation. Some words, for example, "slut," "cripple," produced negative emotional responses and participants were not comfortable using them; other words, for example, "idiot," "sexist," produced negative emotional responses, but participants were comfortable using them. Many words, for example, "illegal immigrant," "transgender," produced significant emotional response or likelihood of use differences across self-identified genders and ethnicities.

POSTER 85

CONFRONTING PREJUDICE: RESPONDING TO SEXIST LANGUAGE

NIKOLAS PARDALIS, JENNA DITOMMASO, ARIELLE GORDON, GIANNA LIMERI, LAURA MAJEWSKI, NICHOLAS SALTER (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Examining the conditions under which individuals are more likely to respond to and confront sexist language will help determine how to get people to be more vocal against such language. It was hypothesized that hearing sexist language would cause an individual to feel more negatively toward the person making the comment. Significant results were found in confederate ratings of participants' reactions after hearing the comment, as well as in participants' written feelings toward the speaker.

Friday, March 17, 2017

12:30pm-1:50pm

Invited Speaker

Terrace

**HISTORY KEYNOTE: TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE:
EVERYTHING OLD IS NEW AGAIN**

**Friday, March 17, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: BERNARD C. BEINS

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE: EVERYTHING OLD IS NEW AGAIN

SUE FRANTZ (HIGHLINE COLLEGE)

With today's rapidly changing technology, it is easy to get caught up in the next new thing. For some, that new thing is shiny and exciting; for others, it is a reminder of how outdated they feel.

Has technology eroded our privacy? Has it changed how we communicate or how we learn? Through the lens of education, the history of technology gives us a much-needed reality check. Whether you view yourself as tech savvy or as a confirmed Luddite, after this talk you will think about technology differently.

Friday, March 17, 2017

12:30pm-1:30pm

Invited Speaker

Georgian

TEACHING KEYNOTE: THE SCIENCE OF LEARNING

Friday, March 17, 2017

12:30pm-1:30pm

CHAIR: BONNIE A. GREEN

THE SCIENCE OF LEARNING: TRANSLATION, APPLICATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION

CHRISTOPHER M. HAKALA (QUNNIPIAC UNIVERSITY)

Centers for teaching and learning have, for years, been designed to help faculty understand how to teach. However, many workshops operate under the assumption that any teaching technique can be applied across contexts and the instructor will be more effective simply because they have adopted a new teaching technique. In more recent years, however, researchers in the science of learning have argued teaching is not a "one size fits all" and we need to pay careful attention to the unique features of each course and utilize techniques that fit with the faculty member, the students and the goals of the course. In this talk, we will discuss several recent findings in the science of learning and describe how psychologists can help faculty understand how to effectively use what we know about learning to construct classroom environments that allow students across all contexts to be successful.

Friday, March 17, 2017

12:30pm-1:50pm

Symposium

Stuart

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: WHAT IS IT LIKE WORKING IN INDUSTRY?

Friday, March 17, 2017

12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: RON SHAPIRO

WHAT IS IT LIKE WORKING IN INDUSTRY?

This workshop introduces industrial careers to psychology students who plan to work in industry after completing their undergraduate or graduate programs. Content includes: 1) employer's expectations from job applicants and employees; 2) practical recommendations for securing a career in industry (networking, producing a resume that ROARs (Results Oriented And Relevant), and interviewing); 3) tips for success as a developing employee. Students/faculty advisors with extensive academic experience, but limited experience in industry should

benefit from attending.

Discussant(s): Cynthia M Roebuck (University of Illinois at Chicago)

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:30pm

Invited Speaker

Georgian

SOCIAL KEYNOTE: CAN ORDINARY PEOPLE DETECT LIES, AFTER ALL?

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:30pm

CHAIR: JENNIFER TICKLE

CAN ORDINARY PEOPLE DETECT LIES, AFTER ALL?

KATHLEEN VOHS (UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES)

The tipping point framework of lie detection posits that people can, and do, accurately detect deception. This framework pinpoints three circumstances that aid accuracy: (1) using methods of measurement that circumvent controlled, conscious cognition, (2) when individual differences or situational factors portend potent risks to lie detection failure, such as in high stakes or threatening settings, and (3) when factors diminish concern over relationship or reputation costs of asserting that someone has lied. We thus depict a psychological system that registers lie detection consistently in nonconscious reactions (e.g., brain-based, bodily, and indirect social evaluations) and that allows information into consciousness to inform overt assessments of lies when the costs of failing to detect deception exceed those of signaling distrust.

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

Poster

Grand Ballroom

TEACHING POSTERS

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: BONNIE GREEN

POSTER 1

INTRODUCING UNDERGRADUATES TO QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS USING "MY FIRST GAY BAR" ACCOUNTS

DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), JOHN HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE), HANNAH KARPMAN (SMITH COLLEGE)

Undergraduates in a research methods course were introduced to qualitative data (brief accounts of gay bar experiences written by well-known people), and to narrative and thematic methods of data analysis. Comparison of pre-post test scores showed that

students scored higher on a test of knowledge, reported a better understanding of how to conduct a qualitative research project and analyze data, and reported greater interest in learning about the value of gay bars.

POSTER 2

PREDICTING GRIT: PARENTING STYLES, ACADEMIC ENTITLEMENT, & COGNITIVE HABITS

MEGAN COOK, LOU MANZA, ELIZABETH AGUILAR, CORRINA PARSONS, CRISTALICHIA ACEVEDO (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

College students were assessed as to the degree to which Habits of Mind, GPA, different Parenting Styles, and Academic Entitlement were associated with their Grit regarding academic and nonacademic tasks. Effective Habits of Mind, and parents exhibiting low permissiveness but high autonomous support, were similarly identified as significant predictors (within two-step regression models) of both academic and nonacademic Grit. Contrary to expectations, Helicopter parenting and Academic Entitlement were not predictive of Grit.

POSTER 3

USING INTERACTIVE, ONLINE ASSIGNMENTS FOR TEACHING DIAGNOSTICS IN ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY

HOLLY CHALK, ALYSSA LAWRENCE, MELISSA MAFFEO (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

This study examined the effectiveness of an interactive online teaching tool for teaching diagnostic skills in an undergraduate abnormal psychology course. Although no significant differences were found in exam scores, students completing the interactive online assignments reported that the online tool was easier to understand and more closely connected to class learning. The group completing interactive, online assignments also reported high satisfaction than the control group, who completed written case vignettes.

POSTER 4

PSYCHOLOGY GAMES OF YESTERYEAR FOR PSI CHI, PSI BETA, AND PSYCHOLOGY CLUBS

RONALD G SHAPIRO (RONALD G. SHAPIRO, LLC), CYNTHIA M ROEBUCK (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO)

Would you like to offer a fun and educational program with a catchy title for a special Psi Chi, Psi Beta or Psychology Club event? Students (grade 3 to graduate school), educators, scientists, and business professionals enjoy our Education by Entertainment programs. Visit us. Enjoy viewing and making photos. Try some of our activities. Examine our word cloud participant summaries. Leave with some ideas for your campus and STEM outreach programs.

POSTER 5

USE OF A FIRST DAY ACTIVITY TO FACILITATE STUDENT COMFORT WITH PARTICIPATION

NEVA SANDERS-DEWEY, KYLE LISZEWSKI, RUTH ROBINSON (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

This study examined the impact of using a first day, in-class semi-structured activity on students' perception of comfort with future participation in that course. Results indicate that the level of students' comfort with class participation significantly changed during that first day of class for those receiving the intervention. These findings are examined as a preliminary step towards extending the literature that links class participation to more favorable student outcomes (e.g., grades, information retention).

POSTER 6

PSYCTESTS: WHAT'S IN IT?

JOSHUA PERI, THOMAS HOGAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

PsycTESTS is a relatively new professionally indexed database launched by the American Psychological Association in 2011. It consists of psychological measures, surveys, and scales. The PsycTESTS website emphasizes availability of psychometric information for entries, as well as copies of the actual tests. This study examined a random sample of 300 test entries in the database to determine exactly what information was typically provided. Results should help researchers in judging the database's potential usefulness.

POSTER 7

A NEW SCALE TO ASSESS EMPLOYABLE SKILLS IN UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS

NATALIE CIAROCCHO, DAVID STROHMETZ, BRIELLE PONTELANDOLFO, HARRY TERMYN, MARY KATE O'ROURKE (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Workforce readiness is an important part of psychology undergraduate programs. The current research project is the development of a pedagogical tool to assess psychology undergraduate's self-perceived efficacy of employable skills. The 51-item inventory assesses six workforce skills, including communication, scientific inquiry, collaboration, self-management, professional, and technology skills. The psychometric properties of the scale are strong. Individual professors and departments may use the assessment to identify, develop, and promote skills in their coursework.

POSTER 8

CREATION AND VALIDATION OF A MEASURE FOR EVALUATING SERVICE LEARNING

DOMINIKA DOUCKOVA (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), BONNIE A. GREEN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Efforts to measure and evaluate the impact of service learning on student's development have been lagging. Students from a Measurement and Evaluation class applied what they learned, thus creating and validating a measure for service learning; identifying five constructs: help with future foundational skills, dealing with ambiguity, application of academics, forming

interpersonal connections, and developing a sense of one's own capabilities. Test construct, validation, and implication of the constructs in this measure will be discussed.

POSTER 9

THE WHY AND HOW OF GROUP LEARNING STRATEGIES IN UNDERGRADUATES

JENNIFER A. MCCABE, SARAH N. LUMMIS, ASHLEY K. PEARMAN, JAMIE A. SPELL, SARAH A. HOCHBERG, ADRIANNE P. TURNER, MEGAN E. HOPKINS (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study examined how and why undergraduates study in groups. An online survey was administered to 463 undergraduates from various institutions. The majority had engaged in group study. Most-frequently-used strategies included questioning, discussion, and quizzing/testing; each of these connects to 'desirably difficult' learning strategies. Frequency of use and perceived helpfulness ratings were strongly correlated; there were also several correlations with GPA. Reasons for group participation included enhanced learning, affective experience, and collaborative strategies.

POSTER 10

VALIDATING A MEASURE: FINANCIAL AID LITERACY

DESTANY LABAR, DWAYNE BYNUM, SHANNON CONDELLO, ABIGAIL KASPSZYK, RAQUEL SOSA, ADANNIA UFONDU (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

We proposed students with a negative attitude or insufficient information about financial aid are less likely to stay in college until the completion of their degrees. To test this, we needed to create and validate a measure assessing financial aid attitudes and literacy. Following a revision of a previously administered measure, college students were given a measure that evaluated their behavior for knowledge, emotional aspects, and future knowledge about financial aid. Findings will be discussed.

POSTER 11

PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF R FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN PSYCHOLOGY

JOSEPH COSTA, BRIAN COSTELLO (ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY)

R is a powerful programming language, widely used as a statistical tool, which is free of cost. This poster discusses the advantages and disadvantages of teaching R to undergraduate students in psychology, namely in statistics courses. Through a systematic review, the authors recommend seven resources that may best help the novice user become acclimated with R. Practical implications are discussed, as well as pros and cons for each recommendation.

POSTER 12

THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF MINDFULNESS: A STRESS-REDUCTION COURSE

ROBERT BOHLANDER (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

A new undergraduate psychology course, The Science and Practice of Mindfulness, exposes students to mounting empirical evidence on the neuroplastic effects, and the physical and mental health benefits of mindfulness practice. The course includes a semester-long mindfulness-based stress reduction experience, including mindfulness meditation and hatha yoga. Quantitative (MAAS Scale) and qualitative analyses indicate significant reductions in perceived stress resulting from daily practice of mindfulness meditation, better coping skills, and improved overall psychological well-being.

POSTER 13

EXAMINING ETHICAL ISSUES RELATED TO SOCIAL NETWORKING OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS

ANDY PHAM (FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY)

In today's digital era, psychologists are likely to use social media and social networking in their professional work. The use of this growing technology, however, raises ethical and legal concerns in day-to-day practice. It is essential that school psychologists consider what online behaviors influence how parents and teachers perceive these professionals. This presentation identifies the key factors that affect how others see school psychologists after viewing social networking profiles (e.g., Facebook, Twitter).

POSTER 14

PROCRASTINATION'S COLLEGE CRUELTY: COLLEGE STUDENT PROCRASTINATION, ACADEMIC SATISFACTION, AND STRESS

WILL FLEMING, NIDHI MALIK, DOROSI VALLE FLORES, ANNA JACOBSEN, MARTIN SEEHUUS, ROBERT W. MOELLER (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

The study investigated effects of stress and procrastination on academic satisfaction, $N=707$. Academic stress and hours spent on academic work ($r=.165$) and procrastination and stress ($r=.337$) were positively correlated while procrastination and academic satisfaction ($r=-.341$) and stress and academic satisfaction ($r=-.339$) were negatively correlated. Procrastination, academic satisfaction, and hours spent on academic work were all significant factors in a regression model accounting for 21.4% of variance. Further studies should examine procrastination among college students.

POSTER 15

FIRST-YEAR STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF ACADEMIC ADVISING AT A LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE

NINA EDULJEE (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF MAINE), ROBERT MICHAUD (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

This study examined perceptions about academic advising with first-year undergraduate college students. A total of 126 students completed surveys that examined reasons for academic advising, as well as perceptions of their academic advisors. The results

indicated that 76.2% of first-year students meet with their academic advisor to register for classes. Students indicated that their advisors respected their opinions and feelings, they provided a caring, open environment, and had a sense of humor.

POSTER 16

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHER MINDSET AND STUDENT PERFORMANCE

ANGELA JOHNSON (UNIVERSITY OF CABRINI)

When a teacher has a fixed mindset their students tend to have lower achievement (Gutshall, 2014). We examined if teacher comments about mindset could increase or decrease quiz scores. Results approached significance revealing that that growth mindset comments lead to higher quiz scores (71%) compared to the control group (60%).

POSTER 17

“WHAT IS WRONG WITH GOOGLING IT?”: REDUCING PERCEPTIONS OF ACADEMIC DISHONESTY

ANDREA FRIEDRICH, STEVEN ARTHUR (UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY)

Students are expected to uphold academic honesty while instructors are supposed to identify cases of academic misconduct. However, academic dishonesty is not always clearly defined. This study identifies discrepancies between students and faculty's perceptions of academic dishonesty in 15 scenarios that involve the use of new technologies (e.g, Facebook, online translators) and investigates two possible methods of decreasing such discrepancies: priming participants with academic integrity and providing explicit definitions of plagiarism.

POSTER 18

THINKING AND DOING: THE VALUE OF RESEARCH PARTICIPATION FROM CONCEPTION TO COMPLETION

BRANDY FERGUSON, BROOKE BENZ, JESSICA LILLY, REBECCA LEDERMAN, MELISSA ADKINS, HAILEY GIBBS, RACHEL MARCHOWSKY, CARLY SANCHEZ, JOEL SAUNDERS, MARCUS SOWELL, J. CRAIG CLARKE, THOMAS J. TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Background: Over the last three decades researchers have noted the importance of undergraduate research experiences (URE). Procedure: We examined characteristics of students' URE among undergraduate EPA presenters, and had presenters complete Lopatto's Survey of Undergraduate Research Experiences. Results and Conclusions: We found that participants who were more involved in the development of their research project reported more gains from the research experience than participants who were given a research project to conduct.

POSTER 19

A PSYCHOLOGY-WRITING LEARNING COMMUNITY PILOT PROGRAM: EFFECTS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

LAURICE GUILLORY, NATASHA SEGOOL, JESSICA NICKLIN, JULIA PELLETIER, LINDSAY FEDUCIA (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Recognizing that writing is an essential skill for professionals in psychology, this study examined the effect of teaching writing to Psychology majors in specially designed courses. This study tested a pilot program that involved Learning Communities and Major-specific cohorts that were designed to enhance learning and community connections among majors. Results suggest promising relational effects and positive commitment to the major in spite of no perceived learning differences.

POSTER 20

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF ONLINE EDUCATION

CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON, ABBIE SHERVINSKIE, REBECCA LURIE, TAE WOO (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Using the Expectancy-Value model as a theoretical framework, this study examined college students' utility perceptions of various attributes associated with online courses. Students' overall utility perceptions were significant predictors of their attitudes toward and their intention to enroll in online courses. Students also believed that online courses were not likely to promote professor-student interaction (high on positive valence) and that they were likely to be bored (high on negative valence).

POSTER 21

MEDICAL SCIENCE TRAINING PROGRAMS' BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE & BIOCHEMISTRY SCHOLARSHIP: WHO'S DOING WHAT?

JASPER FLINT (JAMES M. BENNETT HS), ECHO LEAVER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Medicine has long recognized that, in addition to basic bench sciences such as biochemistry, behavioral science is important training for physicians. We examined 1,016 articles wherein at least one author is affiliated with a Medical Science Training Program to determine the frequency of basic biochemistry and behavioral science research. We found that public institutions are where research is most frequently taking place; we are coding for the types of research conducted.

POSTER 22

REVISING A PORTFOLIO IN A HUMAN SEXUALITY COURSE BASED ON ASSESSMENT RESULTS

BETHANY JOHNSON, CATARINA CAROSA, DANIELLE GAGNE (ALFRED UNIVERSITY)

Research on the pedagogical value of portfolios supports their widespread use in various types of courses to meet numerous learning objectives, especially in sensitive topics courses. Students in a Human Sexuality course evaluated how well the portfolio assignment met its stated learning objectives, and the assignment was revised based on that feedback. Evaluation and assessment of the second cohort's portfolio evaluations shows significant improvement in its efficacy compared to the baseline

cohort.

POSTER 23

THE NEEDS OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS: AN ASSESSMENT

ZACHARY MCVICKER, CHARLENE HEMPEL, MERCURY MASON, BRITTNAY ROCHE, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The needs of college students are consistently being explored and discussed in order to discover how to maximize the effectiveness of colleges and improve retention efforts (Turner & Thomson, 2014). The purpose of this study, therefore, was to examine the needs of community college students to determine the best course of action to retain students who are part of this unique population. The results of this needs-based assessment are discussed in relation to retention.

POSTER 24

EXPERIMENTAL RIGOR IN PSYCHOLOGY SCHOLARSHIP OF TEACHING AND LEARNING: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

SHANNON MAIO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), NICOLE CONFER, ELANA GREENE, ISAIAH CRISP, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Recently SOTL scholars have argued for greater levels of methodological and statistical rigor in the conduct of psychological research (Wilson-Doenges & Gurung, 2013). Although we agree with the authors' proposition, we are evaluating approximately 500 psychological SOTL articles to determine where the greatest methodological concerns may be, and whether there have been changes in teaching psychology across history. Specifically, we are examining these articles to determine which types of methodologies are most frequent.

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Berkley

COGNITIVE SYMPOSIUM: TEMPORAL DECISION MAKING

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: CHRISTIAN LUHMANN, PH.D.

TEMPORAL DECISION MAKING

Decision-makers must often choose between outcomes that differ in the timing of their consequences. These choices require decision makers to consider, not just what they want, but when they want it. This symposium will evaluate several facets of such choices, including the relationship between uncertainty and time, irrational temporal preferences, and individual and group differences in temporal decision making behavior. Discussion will focus on themes common to these lines of research as well as the broader field of temporal decision making.

Presentations

Contending with Temporal Uncertainty

by Joseph T. McGuire (Boston University)

Dynamic Inconsistency and Discount Rate in Discounting Models

by Haewon Yoon (Boston College)

Irrational Intertemporal Choices

by Phillip A. Loatman (Stony Brook University)

Anhedonia and Impulsivity: Delay Discounting in MDD and PTSD

by Elizabeth A. Olson (Harvard Medical School)

Discussant(s): Christian Luhmann (Stony Brook University)

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper

Beacon Hill

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: LEARNING AND MEMORY

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: MARY STONE, PHD

2:00pm - 2:15pm

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDREN'S ABILITY TO DEFINE LEARNING AND RECALL LEARNING EVENTS

RHYANNON BEMIS, JADE GOMEZ, ALEXANDRA GREER, AUBRIE KERNER, AMY WIBLE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated whether the ability to accurately recall instances of learning was related to the ability to define learning. Sixty-three children participated in a study integrating the paradigms of Sobel and Letourneau's (2015) study on children's definitions of learning and Bemis, Leichtman and Pillemer's (2013) study on children's accuracy in recalling learning events. Results indicated that the increased ability to provide definitions of learning was related to the ability to accurately recall learning events.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

TRACKING THE RELATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONAL MEMORY AND PATTERN SEPARATION

YING LIN, CHI NGO, MELANIE DIPPOLITO, JACQUELINE PISZKER, INGRID OLSON, NORA NEWCOMBE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

We examined the development of two key aspects of episodic memory, relational memory and pattern separation, by developing a single task that taps both processes. We found that both processes improve significantly between the ages of 4 and 6, with relational memory undergoing slower development compared to pattern separation. Furthermore, performances on

relational memory and pattern separation did not correlate, suggesting that these processes may play distinct roles in episodic memory.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

EXPLORING HOME-BASED CHILDCARE PROVIDERS' IMPLEMENTATION OF A SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL LEARNING PROGRAM

CRAIG BAILEY, THERESE LUETZGENDORF (YALE UNIVERSITY)

Little is known about home-based childcare providers, especially with respect to how these providers teach children the social and emotional skills that are essential for kindergarten social and academic success. Post-test scores may reveal that changes in providers' beliefs about children's emotions, depression, anxiety, and stress, and components of empathy are related to implementation of SEL programming.

3:00pm - 3:15pm

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CLUSTERING AS AN ENCODING AND RETRIEVAL STRATEGY IN PRESCHOOLERS

MARY STONE, JACQUELINE BLASS (MARIST COLLEGE), FRAN BLUMBERG (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

The relative effectiveness of categorical clustering as both an encoding and retrieval strategy was examined among 157 preschoolers on a spatial memory task. The first study examined the effectiveness of spontaneous strategy use and the second study compared the impact of training preschoolers to employ categorical clustering when studying or recalling spatial information. Across studies, categorical clustering presented as a more effective strategy when spontaneously implemented or instructed during the recall.

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Arlington

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM 1: GRADUATE SCHOOL AND THE MASTER'S DEGREE

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: TONY CRESPI, ED.D.

GRADUATE SCHOOL AND THE MASTERS DEGREE: OPPORTUNITIES IN A COMPETITIVE MARKET

M.A.? M.S.? Clinical Psychology? Counseling Psychology? School Psychology? Marriage & Family Therapy? For students interested in graduate education the choices can seem daunting. Full-Time? Part-Time? Critically, what employment opportunities exist for the MA Degree? Is an MA a good option? This presentation examines graduate education with particular attention to master's degree options, opportunities, and credentialing for practice. For students interested in graduate

education the applied nature of the presentation should be engaging.

Presentations

School Psychology To Family Psychology: Maximizing Employability In A Challenging Economy

by Tony Crespi (University of Hartford)

School Psychology and Professional Credentialing

by Natalie Politikos (University of Hartford)

Inside Graduate School: Reflections On Graduate Education

by Sierra Trudel (University of Hartford)

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Tremont

APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: EXPERIENTIAL AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN COURSES

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: SUKANYA RAY, PH.D.

INTEGRATING EXPERIENTIAL AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SERVICE PERSPECTIVES IN COURSES: AN OVERVIEW OF DOCUMENTATION APPROACH IN TEACHING

This presentation aims to focus on integrating experiential and community engagement service learning components in relevant courses with shared pedagogy, practical application of content, promotion of global knowledge and use of documentation (visual/virtual/social media/others) strategies. Presenters will highlight different learning components, personal experiences and use of self-reflection model to highlight their relevance in strengthening social justice, cultural awareness and insight into impact on communities among students. Finally, this presentation will highlight themes obtained from documentation.

Presentations

Use of Documentation Approach in Experiential and Service Learning Courses: An Overview

by Sean Solley (Suffolk University)

Discussant(s): Sukanya Ray (Suffolk University)

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Hancock

PSI CHI WORKSHOP: FINDING FIT: A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO APPLYING TO GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: DANIEL MICHAELSKI

FINDING FIT: A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO APPLYING TO GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Admission to graduate school is competitive yet variable depending on degree level and chosen psychology subfield. This symposium will offer prospective graduate students strategies for effective navigation of the application process and insights into both current and future tools designed to assist students with finding best educational fit within psychology.

Presentations

Finding Fit: A Strategic Approach to Applying to Graduate Programs

by Garth Fowler (American Psychological Association)

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

Invited Speaker

Terrace

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE KEYNOTE ADDRESS: SLEEP, MEMORY AND DREAMS: PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

Friday, March 17, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: AMY HUNTER, SETON HALL UNIVERSITY

SLEEP, MEMORY AND DREAMS: PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

ROBERT STICKGOLD (HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER)

Sleep plays a critical role in offline memory processing. In addition to strengthening and stabilizing memories, sleep can lead to the selective retention of emotional memories, extract the gist from a list of words, or discover the rules governing a complex probabilistic game. Dreams appear to reflect this ongoing memory processing, and can predict subsequent memory improvement.

Friday, March 17, 2017

3:30pm-4:50pm

Invited Speaker

Georgian

PRESIDENT'S INVITED KEYNOTE: JAY BUCKEY, PHD

Friday, March 17, 2017

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: FREDERICK BONATO

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF A MARS MISSION

JAY BUCKEY (THE GEISEL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT DARTMOUTH)

Long duration spaceflight can test any individual's psychological well-being. Factors such as confinement, under- or over- work, sleep loss, and monotony can combine to worsen interpersonal tensions or even lead to frank depression. Conflicts can arise with ground control with a resulting loss of trust and teamwork. A chronic dispute between or among crewmembers can destroy team functioning. Suppressed anger or frustration can erupt unexpectedly and create potentially hazardous situations. In the past, a variety of psychological events have occurred in both space and Antarctica, and these events have had a major impact on the missions—including mission termination. This talk will review the psychological challenges of long-duration spaceflight—particularly what it would take to make a journey to Mars. Dr. Buckey will discuss what lessons we can learn from the past, and what new technologies might make a Mars trip successful.

Friday, March 17, 2017

5:00pm-6:20pm

Paper

Beacon Hill

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: HEALTHY AGING

Friday, March 17, 2017

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: BEVERLY DOLINSKY, PHD

5:00pm - 5:15pm

DISPOSITIONAL MINDFULNESS BUFFERS AGAINST SLEEP DECREMENTS IN OLDER AGE

JOHNATHAN MAXFIELD, CLAIRE E. ELLING, WILLIAM K. GOODMAN, ASHLEY M. GEIGER, JUTTA M. WOLF (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

Age-related declines in sleep have been well described and closely linked to health decrements. Although investigated as a health protective factor in the context of sleep, dispositional mindfulness has not been assessed in the context of aging. The current study assessed this gap in the literature and findings suggest that dispositional mindfulness can indeed act as a buffer against deterioration of sleep occurring in older age.

5:20pm - 5:35pm

PERSONALITY AND SUCCESSFUL AGING

PATRICIA KAHLBAUGH (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), LOREEN HUFFMAN (MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE UNIVERSITY)

In this study, we examined older adults' personality traits and emotional quality of leisure. Participants, mean age 74 years, completed measures of personality traits, subjective well-being (SWB) and links between emotions and activities. Personality traits were related to appraisals of SWB and to positive emotion-activity links across cognitive and social domains. Assessing the fit between personality and activities may help encourage more active and rewarding lives.

5:40pm - 5:55pm

SENIOR CITIZEN VOLUNTEERISM: IT'S IMPACT ON THE PROVIDER AND RECIPIENT OF SERVICES

BEVERLY DOLINSKY, LORRAINE FERNANDES, COURTNEY GALLO, REBECCA JUROVICH, CASSANDRA BRAREN (ENDICOTT COLLEGE), MATTHEW HECKMAN (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

The impact of one of the largest 55+ senior citizen volunteer programs in the nation was assessed by surveying senior citizen volunteers, seniors who depend on the volunteers, and Council of Aging directors. Benefits included enhanced social connectedness, and improved mental and physical health to both the recipient and the volunteer. Results also indicated the significant impact senior volunteers have on supporting the programs and services of nonprofit council of aging agencies.

Friday, March 17, 2017

5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium

Arlington

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM 2: EXPERIENCES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN UNDER-RESEARCHED SURVIVOR SAMPLES

Friday, March 17, 2017

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: CHRISTOPHER T. ALLEN, PH.D.

VIOLENCE IGNORED: EXPERIENCES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN UNDER-RESEARCHED SURVIVOR SAMPLES

Almost 25 years ago, the United Nations introduced the term "gender-based violence" (GBV) as part of the U.N. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (United Nations, 1993). Gender-based violence was defined as, "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life" (Article 1). Since the U.N.'s declaration, knowledge and research of GBV has expanded far beyond the historical emphasis on intimate partner violence and sexual assault. Unfortunately, the complexity of GBV phenomena has resulted in many features and populations being underrepresented in research. The proposed symposium presents research focused on the GBV in the following under-researched areas: trauma-coerced attachment among survivors of sex-trafficking, pets as a mechanism for GBV perpetration, and sexual assault at Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Presentations

Understanding abuse and attachment: Trauma-coerced attachment in former victims of sex trafficking

by Kendra Doychak, Chitra Raghavan (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York)

Escaping domestic violence as a pet owner: Insights from

survivors of domestic violence

by Abbie Tuller (Urban Resource Institute; John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York)

Redefining the "Red Zone": A temporal and spatial analysis of sexual assault at HBCUs and PWIs

by Christopher T. Allen (University of Massachusetts Lowell)

Discussant(s): Chitra Raghavan (John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York)

Friday, March 17, 2017

5:00pm-6:30pm

Paper

Statler

SOCIAL PAPERS: SELF AND SELF-REGULATION

Friday, March 17, 2017

5:00pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: ANDREW KARPINSKI

5:00pm - 5:15pm

REGRET AS A MODULATORY SYSTEM: HOW IMAGINED FUTURES BECOME REAL PASTS

TIMOTHY VALSHEIN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY),
CATHERINE SETA (WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY)

This research examined the functional role of anticipated and retrospective regret. We sought to understand how people simulate future undesirable outcomes, evaluate their past behaviors, and grow from their experiences through the process of regret. Using a longitudinal design over a two week period, we measured students' study habits (quality and quantity) and found that regret plays a functional role in day-to-day self-regulation.

5:20pm - 5:35pm

MAKING THE PAST BIG, BAD AND BYGONE

JESSIE C. BRIGGS, ANDREW KARPINSKI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

We argue that there are both cognitive and motivational reasons why people may construe the past as being distant and abstract, despite having real detailed experiences from the past. We review previous literature from a diverse variety of areas in psychology in order to put forward this cohesive perspective on retrospection. Conclusions are supported with experimental findings demonstrating distancing from past-selves in ways that improve self-esteem and absolve blame for transgressions.

5:40pm - 5:55pm

THE NEED-SUPPORT MODEL: BRIDGING REGULATORY FOCUS THEORY AND SELF-DETERMINATION THEORY

LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This talk presents research on the new need-support model,

which proposes that regulatory focus can affect subjective support for the needs proposed by self-determination theory (autonomy, competence, and relatedness) and support of these needs can affect subjective labeling of experiences as promotion-focused and prevention-focused. Three studies provided support for these hypotheses ($N = 2,114$). The need-support model provides a bridge between regulatory focus theory and self-determination theory. Directions for future research will be discussed.

6:00pm - 6:15pm

LAY BELIEFS OF FREE WILL

ANDREW KARPINSKI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Across two studies, we explored lay beliefs about free will. In Study 1, we found a lay definition of free will as having the ability to make a choice, to follow one's desires, and to act without external constraints. In Study 2, we found no evidence that people view free will exclusively as a force for good. We suggest that there is much to learn by examining lay beliefs about free will.

Friday, March 17, 2017

5:00pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Stuart

TEACHING INVITED SYMPOSIUM: COST EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS

Friday, March 17, 2017

5:00pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: ANTHONY DRAGO

TIGHTEN THAT BELT: PRAGMATIC APPROACHES TO ASSURING A QUALITY EDUCATION DURING FISCALLY LEAN TIMES

Colleges throughout the region have had to do more with less when teaching their students. Fiscal constraints including the tightening of state support, increased costs for employee retirement and benefits, and students seeking value in their education have resulted in psychology departments having to make decisions that save money while still assuring great teaching and optimal student learning. During this invited symposium, faculty from several institutions will discuss creative ways they have used to meet the needs of their students given this new financial reality. A realistic evaluation of the effects of such cost cutting measures and a group discussion will follow.

Presentations

Curricular Fitness: Just Do It

by Cheryl Drout (State University of New York Fredonia)

Regaining one's breath following staggering cuts: Three approaches to assuring student success.

by Anthony Drago (East Stroudsburg University)

Adjunct Faculty and Unionization: Tough Challenges and

Tough Times

by Izabela M. Oquendo (University of Hartford)

Discussant(s): Tamarah Smith (Cabrini University)

Friday, March 17, 2017

5:00pm-6:20pm

Poster

Grand Ballroom

LEARNING & BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE POSTERS

Friday, March 17, 2017

5:00pm-6:20pm

POSTER 1

LANDMARK USE IMPROVES OBJECT LOCATION IN CHICKENS (GALLUS GALLUS DOMESTICUS)

LOGAN WOODHOUSE, DORIS DAVIS (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Searching for objects that leave the field of vision requires object permanence, environmental cues, and motion tracking (Mangalindan, 2013). While this has been studied in children, the development of these processes in nonhuman species is not well understood. Chickens, which object location may have evolutionary significance in, served as the subjects in the current study. The data were found to support the hypothesis that chickens can use landmarks to improve performance in out-of-sight.

POSTER 2

TRANSITIVITY OF INDIVIDUAL FOOD PREFERENCES IN CHICKENS (GALLUS GALLUS)

ANNA MCLERNON, LOGAN WOODHOUSE, DORIS BITLER DAVIS (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Since the identification of alarm calls in vervet monkeys (Seyfarth, Cheney, & Marler, 1980), numerous species have been found to use calls to communicate with conspecifics. The calls roosters use to attract hens to a food source include information about food value. Previous studies assumed preference reflects some objective quality perceived the same way by all members of the species. The current study demonstrates that food preferences in chickens are individual and stable.

POSTER 3

A MODEL OF RISK REDUCTION INVESTIGATING SHARING BETWEEN PARTNERS

ERIN BAREFOOT, JACOB BURNS, STEPHANIE JIMENEZ (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH IN JOHNSTOWN)

This experimental study explored human sharing, which simulated resource scarcity in ecological variability. The research assessed sharing activities under economic risk when participants worked with another person. Previous studies that observed human risky choices under an "earnings" budget found

that risky choice behavior was variable. Our research tries to explore whether sharing behavior is influenced more by the type of partner being either a stranger or a friend.

POSTER 4

DOES A RAT RELEASE A SOAKED CONSPECIFIC DUE TO EMPATHY?

LINDSAY P. SCHWARTZ, ALAN SILBERBERG, ANNA H. CASEY, DAVID N. KEARNS, BURTON SLOTNICK (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Rats chose in an E-maze between releasing a distressed, wet rat and a dry rat. In Experiment 1, rats preferred to release a rat standing in a pool of water to dry ground over a rat already on dry ground. Five additional experiments showed that the rat's preference was maintained by two separable outcomes: (a) social contact offered by the released rat, and (b) the reinforcing value of the pool of water.

POSTER 5

BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF SATURATED AND UNSATURATED FATS FROM PLANT AND ANIMAL SOURCES

KINHO CHAN, KELSEY RASEFSKE, AARON HANSBURY, ASHLEE BURDICK, TERESA KIM, ALLISON QUICHO, KERRY-LYNN CULLEN, KARA SMITH, HAIXIANG XU (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Weight-matched rats were fed either regular chow or one of four high fat diets. The high fat diets were mixed by adding oils from either plant or animal source and each contained either mostly saturated fat or unsaturated fat. Behavioral results suggest the Plant-Sat (coconut oil) group tended to be more active during the anxiety tests and tended to outperform in the spatial learning and the Pavlovian conditioning tasks.

POSTER 6

SEX DIFFERENCES IN DISCRIMINATION USING FOOD DEPRIVATION CUES

FARRIS DWIDER, SABRINA JONES, CAMILLE SAMPLE, TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

In male rats, internal cues arising from different levels of food deprivation overshadow learning about external cues when both types of stimuli are trained as compound discriminative stimuli. The present study assessed whether this type of overshadowing was similar for both sexes. We found that while the overall responding of female rats exceeded that of males, there was little difference between the sexes with respect to overshadowing learning about external cues by internal cues.

POSTER 7

EFFECTS OF ACUTE & CHRONIC PREFEEDING ON TIMING

ADAM FOX, QUIN ROUSSARD, DEPIKA SINGHA (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Recent research suggests that timing may be affected by motivation-related variables like food deprivation. Rats were exposed to a fixed-interval (FI) temporal-bisection task. In Experiment 1, acute prefeeding resulted in a flattening and rightward shift of the psychophysical timing functions; however, in Experiment 2, chronic prefeeding had no discernable effect on timing behavior. These results add to the evidence that motivation and timing may be linked and are consistent with pacemaker-accumulator models of timing.

POSTER 8

REDUCING FOOD WASTE IN AN ALL-YOU-CAN-EAT UNIVERSITY DINING FACILITY

JUSTINA BAGGER, KETURA MASON, LAURA MINK, JULIA MITIGUY, ADAM FOX (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

A multi-intervention study using applied behavior analytic principles was used to successfully reduce food waste at an all-you-can-eat dining facility at St. Lawrence University. Methods included signs, feedback, and "gold-star" positive reinforcement for clean plates. There was also a focus group to study the social validity of each part of the intervention. The study revealed reductions in food waste amount per patron. Individual data from the focus group were variable.

POSTER 9

NEITHER EXTINCTION NOR COUNTERCONDITIONING ABOLISH EVALUATIVE CONDITIONING USING THE PICTURE-PICTURE PARADIGM

AMANDA SIMARD, JEF LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Prior studies have used the food/body paradigm to demonstrate that evaluative conditioning is resistant to extinction (Dwyer et al., 2007). Such resistance is potentially important to models that stress learning as a fundamental mechanism underlying disordered eating. The present study examines both extinction and counterconditioning in the paradigm. The results support prior work suggesting that initial conditioning resists extinction. Counterconditioning also failed to significantly reverse conditioning, though a trend in this direction was observed.

POSTER 10

EXTENDED EXTINCTION & CUES' INFLUENCE ON SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY IN APPETITIVE CONDITIONING

CODY BROOKS, TAYLOR LIFKA (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

Rats conditioned and extinguished with a tone that signaled food demonstrated similarly-reduced spontaneous recovery 6-7 days following standard-duration cued extinction (3 sessions) and very-extended cued extinction (18 sessions); all spontaneous recovery was suppressed with and without the cue. Subsequent testing 21 days after extinction revealed mainly continued suppression of spontaneous recovery and clear evidence that the extinction cue reduced spontaneous recovery after extended extinction. Cue and conditioning-extinction interval effects can explain the results.

POSTER 11

DOUBLE BLOCKING IN HUMAN CONTINGENCY LEARNING.

MICHAEL SMITH, JOHN BENICASCO, KRISTEN KOPUNEK
(STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BROCKPORT)

In Pavlovian procedures, two cue competition treatments can counteract in their potential to compete with a target CS. The purpose of the present experiment was to replicate this effect in a human contingency learning procedure. Participants received training of a target stimulus in compound with either zero, one, or two previously independent blocking cues. Behavioral control by the target cue was greater after training with two blocking cues than after training

POSTER 12

EXTINCTION RATE AND CONTEXT-SPECIFICITY CORRELATE IN HUMAN PREDICTIVE LEARNING

ANDREW FABIANO, JEF LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Prior studies have shown that extinction training may enhance the context-specificity of a conditioned excitor trained around the time the participant was experiencing extinction (e.g., Callejas-Aguilera & Rosas, 2010). The present study examines this effect in ABA and AAB renewal paradigms. In contrast to prior work, extinction produced no greater context-specificity in the AAB condition, but in the ABA paradigm, extinction occurred faster and also enhanced renewal and context-specificity of an excitor trained during extinction.

POSTER 13

FROM SDELTA TO SD

CHARLENE AGNEW, A. BUDD, H. WEISBERG, J. BRODSKY, T. FIANI, M. CENGHER, R. LANSON (QUEENS COLLEGE AND GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

If a brief stimulus is intruded into a fixed interval (FI) just before the end of the interval, the offset of that stimulus often acquires discriminative stimulus (SD) control while during that stimulus responding is suppressed (Sdelta). This study demonstrates the change in stimulus control if the intruded stimulus does not terminate at the end of the FI.

POSTER 14

SCALAR PROPERTIES IN AN INTRUDED STIMULUS DESIGN

JULIA BRODSKY, MIRELA CENGHER, THERESA FIANI, CHARLENE AGNEW, ANNA BUDD, HOLLY WEISBERG, ROBERT LANSON (QUEENS COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Dews (1970) demonstrated that behavior on a fixed interval (FI) schedule is scalar. The current study extended this analysis to Farmer and Schoenfeld's (1966) intruded stimulus (IS) paradigm. Two FI values and intrusion durations were compared: FI 60 s (10 s IS) and FI 120 s (20 s IS). IS was systematically placed in each of six positions within the FI. Results failed to demonstrate consistent scalar properties across conditions.

POSTER 15

DO ALL FIXED INTERVALS HAVE SCALAR PROPERTIES?

ROBERT LANSON, T. FIANI, H. WEISBERG, C. AGNEW, M. CENGHER, J. BRODSKY, A. BUDD (QUEENS COLLEGE AND GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Four pigeons were run successively on two Fixed Interval schedule values: FI60 sec and FI 120 sec. To examine the possibility of scalar properties, suggested by Dews, intervals were divided into 6 segments and rates in each segment were plotted as a percentage of maximum rate. Additionally, baseline FI trials included in an intruded stimulus paradigm were examined. Slopes & function forms differed, providing limited support for a scalar interpretation of FI behavior.

POSTER 16

THE EFFECTS OF PRE-TRIAL EVENT STIMULUS PROPERTIES ON INTERVAL TIMING

DANIEL GARCES, BRUCE BROWN, NANCY HEMMES (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, THE GRADUATE CENTER)

Using the peak interval procedure, we evaluated how pre-trial stimuli altered temporal control relative to performance on timing trials without a distracter. Prior research suggests that within-trial reinforcers produce shifts in timing under PI trials that are consistent with reset of working memory for time. Data from the present study suggest that pre-trial reinforcers also produce shifts in temporal control, but these shifts cannot be accounted for by a disruption in working memory for time.

POSTER 17

CONDITIONAL CONTROL AMONG ODOR CUES AND DRUG STATES IN RATS

MARYCATHERINE LAVALLEE, JOSEPH TROISI (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

In the study researchers tested eight rats in an operant conditioning chamber with an olfactory cue after injections took place. The rats were in four phases. The first phase was a twenty session drug discrimination trial, followed by extinction phases with the olfactory cue and drug, then just the olfactory cue, and lastly just the drug. Overall researchers found that rats were able to distinguish between the smells they were given.

POSTER 18

THE EFFECTS OF NICOTINE ON SCHEDULE INDUCED POLYDIPSIA WITH AND WITHOUT ALCOHOL

MEGAN KILEY, JOSEPH TROISI II (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Schedule-induced Polydipsia (SIP) (i.e., excessive fluid consumption) in food-restricted (i.e., motivated) rats can be promoted by non-contingent food pellet delivery on variable time 1-min schedule. Eight male rats have been consuming an

average of 30 ml of 4% EtOH per 1 hour session delivering approximately 300mg/kg. We are now pairing 0.3 mg/kg of nicotine with sessions of EtOH or no EtOH (water). SIP may be useful for evaluating drug-drug pairings to promote interoceptive conditioning.

POSTER 19

EFFECTS OF NICOTINE EXPOSURE AND ANXIETY ON MOTIVATION FOR GAMBLING-LIKE CUES

TRINITY I. RUSSELL, MIKE J.F. ROBINSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

One characteristic common to all gambling games is the uncertainty associated with the probability of reward delivery and the magnitude of the reward. Evidence suggests that this uncertainty may powerfully enhance attraction for cues. However, it is unknown how nicotine or anxiety might contribute to cue-attraction. We demonstrate anxiety and sex-dependent differences in the presence of nicotine and reward uncertainty in rats. Such evidence might elucidate the comorbid relationship between pathological gambling and tobacco use.

POSTER 20

OPERANT AND PAVLOVIAN CONFLICTING CONTINGENCIES UNDER STIMULUS CONTROL BY NICOTINE

NOELLE MICHAUD, JOSEPH R. TROISI (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Drugs can function hierarchically as conditional states. Sixteen rats were trained concomitantly in operant and Pavlovian feature positive/negative drug discrimination tasks (nicotine vs. saline) involving conflicting contingencies among SD-FN and Sdelta-FP learning. The operant discrimination, which was retained for four months, surpassed the Pavlovian. Extinction of operant control was reinstated by re-exposure to the CS. These data show complex interrelations among drug states and Pavlovian stimuli, but challenge conventional views of hierarchical learning.

POSTER 21

DISCRIMINATIVE STIMULUS EFFECTS OF NICOTINE AND CAFFEINE COMPOUND IN RATS: CONFIGURAL LEARNING

MARISSA ASHTON, JOSEPH TROISI (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Nicotine and caffeine are commonly used alone and in combination. Rats were trained with an operant drug discrimination procedure to discriminate N and C alone and in combination using positive and negative patterning procedures across sessions. 4 rats received NC+ C- N- training and the remaining 4 received NC- C+ N+ training. Ultimately, 20 mg/kg caffeine and .2 mg/kg nicotine promoted strong stimulus control relative to the elements in both procedures.

POSTER 22

POST-EXTINCTION DELAY OF CYCLOHEXIMIDE FACILITATES RETROGRADE AMNESIA FOR IMMEDIATE

EXTINCTION

STEVEN MCDONALD, JAMES BRIGGS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Extinction involves new learning which forms a separate, vulnerable memory. Recent research suggests that immediate extinction may disrupt the original acquisition memory. An experiment using rats demonstrated that cycloheximide administered immediately after or 60 minutes following immediate extinction failed to produce amnesia, however a longer 90-minute post-extinction delay was effective. These results suggest that sufficient time for the original memory to consolidate may be needed to obtain amnesia for immediate extinction.

POSTER 23

LATERAL ORBITOFRONTAL CORTEX REGULATION OF AVERSIVE PREDICTION ERRORS

MADELYN RAY, MICHAEL MCDANNALD (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Fear discrimination is imperative and dysfunction of this capacity is a hallmark of anxiety disorders, including PTSD. In real life, cues do not signal danger or safety with complete certainty. We tested whether the lateral orbitofrontal cortex (IOFC) is necessary for employing aversive prediction errors related to changes in uncertainty. Our results suggest that the lateral orbitofrontal cortex is involved in regulating the generalization of positive and negative aversive prediction errors.

POSTER 24

REM DEPRIVATION IMPAIRS EXTINCTION OF CONDITIONED FEAR IN MALE NOT FEMALE RATS

BELINDA NEWTON, JOHNATHAN STEIGER, DANIEL CZARNOWSKI, KAITLYN HEYWOOD, KERRY HOWARD, AMY HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated sex differences in response to REM deprivation and its subsequent impairment of extinction learning. Cued fear conditioning was followed by 6 hours of REM deprivation. Forty eight hours later, extinction training was conducted. Consistent with previous work, REM deprivation impaired extinction in male rats but this effect was not observed in females.

POSTER 25

SEX-SPECIFIC EFFECTS OF EARLY LIFE STRESS ON ADULT FEAR DISCRIMINATION

RACHEL ZACHARIAS, CHRISTOPHER ANDREANSKY, MICHAEL MCDANNALD (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Early life stress (ELS) increases one's risk of acquiring psychiatric disorders in adulthood, with females at a higher risk than males. It was hypothesized that ELS would produce similar deficits in fear discrimination in males and females but to a greater extent in females. ELS produced disruptions in fear discrimination in males and females, with males demonstrating an inability to rapidly differentiate between cues but females

demonstrating higher fear to uncertainty and safety cues.

POSTER 26

SEX DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSE LEARNING

ERIN MABRY, AYSE DURAK, OLGA LIPATOVA
(CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The present experiment investigated sex differences on acquisition, retention, and the effects of stress on response learning and memory. Similar to place learning, we did not observe any sex differences on spaced-trials acquisition of response learning. The results indicate a better retention of acquired place but not response learning in female compared to male rats. Furthermore, stress has a protective effect on place but not response-learned memory in both male and female rats.

POSTER 27

EFFECTS OF WEANING TIME-POINT AND SEX ON SEPARATION ANXIETY DURING DEVELOPMENT

CAITLIN FIGIEL, CINDY GIBSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Weaning may be stressful and induce separation anxiety. Behavioral and physiological changes have been documented in early vs. typical weaning but we examined typical vs. late weaning. Pups were tested for anxiety immediately or 5 weeks after weaning. Results indicated lower anxiety in females, late weaning, and late testing conditions and an interaction between sex and wean time on the raised plus-maze. No significant differences were found for corticosterone serum levels in an ELISA assay.

POSTER 28

MALE RATS DEMONSTRATE MORE CONTEXTUAL FREEZING THAN FEMALE RATS

CHRISTINA STANHOPE, JAMES LEARY, JOHNATHAN STEIGER, AMY HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that there may be a learning deficit in female rats due to their reportedly lower levels of freezing during fear conditioning. This study compared levels of fear to a cue and the context in male and female rats. In line with previous research, females showed lower rates of freezing to the context. However, there were only small to medium effects of sex on freezing to the cue itself.

POSTER 29

INVESTIGATING INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN CENTRAL AMYGDALA-INDUCED ADDICTION-LIKE PREFERENCE

REBECCA TOM, AARIT AHUJA, HANNAH MANIATES, CHARLOTTE FREELAND, MIKE ROBINSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Addiction is characterized by focused pursuit of a single reward, frequently associated with mesocorticolimbic dysfunction. Here, we show that optogenetic stimulation of the central amygdala (CeA) induces a compulsive preference that is addiction-like.

Fulfillment of three DSM-5 criteria of substance abuse disorder was achieved by some, but not all, rats receiving CeA stimulation, mirroring diagnosis of the disorder in only some human drug users.

POSTER 30

THE EFFECT OF AMYGDALA LESIONS ON FEAR-MOTIVATED BEHAVIOR IN TURTLES (CHRYSEMYS PICTA)

ALICE POWERS, MEGAN CHANG (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Our knowledge of the amygdala focuses on the human amygdala and its functions. Little is known about how it evolved. To address this issue, we tested turtles with ibotenic acid lesions of the amygdala or sham lesions on general activity, as well as on latency to escape from confinement, to escape from a human being, and to flip over. Compared to pre-operative performance and to sham animals, lesioned turtles showed reduced fear postoperatively.

POSTER 31

EXAMINATION OF FORNIX LESIONS ON TRACE EYEBLINK CONDITIONING IN THE RAT

ANNA SALDANHA (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY), ERIC TOLLIS, ALLISON EDWARDS, MELISSA RYAN, MATTHEW CAMPOLATTARO

This experiment determined that the hippocampal fornix plays a role in trace eyeblink conditioning in rats. Adult rats received ten sessions of trace eyeblink conditioning with an auditory conditioned stimulus (CS) followed by five cross-modal transfer sessions with a light CS. We found that lesioned rats showed a lower percent of conditioned responses to the auditory CS compared to control rats. Moreover, facilitation to the light CS was more robust in control rats.

POSTER 32

REWARD PREFERENCE INDUCED BY OPTOGENETIC CEA STIMULATION PERSISTS DESPITE COMPETITIVE PHYSIOLOGICAL MOTIVATION

OLIVIA M. LOFARO, MIKE J.F. ROBINSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Sodium depletion is a powerful tool for measuring a strong natural motivation drawn out of a hunger for salt. In a depleted state, animals should be instinctually motivated to pursue salt in order to return to a healthy homeostatic set point. The current experiment aims to examine whether optogenetic stimulation of the central amygdala can overcome this biologically induced motivation, such that animals will ignore their own physiological needs in pursuit of laser-paired reward.

POSTER 33

REWARD CUES AND OPTOGENETIC INHIBITION OF FRONTAL CORTEX ALTER RISKY DECISION-MAKING

CHARLOTTE FREELAND (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), AARIT AHUJA (BROWN UNIVERSITY), MIKE ROBINSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Addiction-like behaviors are often characterized by a distortion in rational decision-making that favors risky choice. We investigated how decisions are influenced 'in the moment' by examining the role of internal and external factors in a rodent risky decision-making task. Our findings indicate that priming with win or loss cues generates shifts in risky choice and that optogenetic inhibition of the AIC and OFC affects risk preference in different ways depending on when inhibition is administered.

POSTER 34

CAN SOCIAL ENRICHMENT REINSTATE THE DISCRIMINATIVE STIMULUS EFFECTS OF NICOTINE?

TREVOR PATTON, JOSEPH TROISI (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

We have demonstrated that Nicotine can act as powerful discriminative stimulus with the ability to modulate operant nose-poking behavior. In addition, discriminative effects of Saline and Nicotine can be extinguished using operant extinction methodologies as described in previous studies (Troisi 2013). This study determined that socialization does not reinstate the previously extinguished operant behavior, however it does emphasize the power of Nicotine as an inhibitory discriminative stimulus that remains impervious to time.

POSTER 35

ADAPTATION TO MOTION SICKNESS IN AN OPTOKINETIC DRUM

ANDREA BUBKA (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), FREDERICK BONATO (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), CAITLIN OSMANSKI (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

In a two-day experiment, participants sat in a stationary (control group) optokinetic drum with a checkerboard lining or a spinning one (experimental group) for five minutes on day 1. On day 2, both groups sat inside the spinning drum for 10 minutes. The experimental group displayed significantly fewer symptoms of motion sickness on day 2 than the control group. The findings suggest that adaptation is possible in as little as one trial.

POSTER 36

THE EFFECT OF SOUND ON THE CHANGE OF HEART RATE AND EMOTION

ALYSSA SCHMITT, MICHAEL AINETTE, KELLY JOHNSON (DOMINICAN COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine whether there was a change in heart rate and emotion after being exposed to pleasant (happiness, birds chirping, ocean waves) or unpleasant sounds (nails on a chalkboard, car horn, screaming). Participants' heart rates and emotional state (happiness, anger, anxiety) were measured prior and after each sound. As hypothesized, pleasant sounds improved mood compared to unpleasant sounds, but there was no effect on heart rate.

POSTER 37

LATERALITY OF OLFACTORY RECOGNITION AND PLEASANTNESS

MADDISON PIRNER, ASHLEY MOTTA (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE), ALEXA RODRIGUEZ, JULIANNE CARY, EMILY BOVIER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK OSWEGO), ADAM WENZEL (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

The brain is organized asymmetrically such that for some processes there is a division of labor known as laterality. Olfactory laterality of function was measured for recognition and pleasantness using the University of Pennsylvania Smell Identification Test. In a counter-balanced procedure, stimuli were unilaterally administered to participants in two sessions separated by at least five days. No statistically significant results were observed for recognition, but differences were found for pleasantness when microsmic participants were removed.

POSTER 38

BODY MORPHOLOGY PREDICTS THEORY OF MIND IN WOMEN

JENNIFER BREMSER, MAEGAN MOONEY, EDWARD STURMAN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT PLATTSBURGH)

Generally, males have higher shoulder-to-hip ratios (SHR) and females have lower waist-to-hip ratios (WHR's). We predicted SHR's would be associated with scores on a measure of Theory of Mind. 44 female undergraduates participated. Shoulder/hip circumference and Theory of Mind were assessed. The correlation between SHR and scores on the Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test was significant, even after controlling for BMI. This suggests hormones influencing body morphology exert an effect on social cognition.

POSTER 39

THE IMPACT OF JUNK-FOOD ON 'LIKING' RESPONSES IN OBESITY-PRONE AND OBESITY-RESISTANT RATS.

ARIEL BEN-EZRA, EMMA HALTER, CHARLOTTE FREELAND, CARLI POISSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY), CARRIE R FERRARIO (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN), MIKE JF ROBINSON (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Diet-induced obesity is a health crisis in the United States. In this study, we use selectively-bred obesity-prone (OP) and obesity-resistant (OR) rats to explore interactions between sex, strain, and junk-food diet in relation to hedonic pleasure response. We utilize taste reactivity testing to analyze and compare these involuntary behavioral responses to various solutions. Our findings provide insight into possible mechanisms that may promote overconsumption of junk-food when it is made available.

POSTER 40

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPULSIVE DECISION-MAKING AND EXERCISE IN RATS

DOMENICA CARRESE, MAGDALYN FIORE, JONATHAN SLEZAK (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of exercise on impulsivity, measured through delay discounting, in rats. Operant chambers were used for the discounting phases: one lever dispensed one food pellet immediately, the other lever delivered four food pellets at increasing delays. The exercise phase offered free access to running wheels for 11 weeks, then subjects returned to discounting. Quantitative analysis found that the area under the curve, y-intercept, and slope values revealed no differences between groups.

POSTER 41

EMOTION REGULATION STYLE MODERATES FRONTAL ASYMMETRY TO INFLUENCE RECOVERY FROM STATE EMOTIONS

ALIZA SCHWARTZBLATT (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), CHYNA HAYWOOD, NATALIA COSS (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY), KATHRYN DANA (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), JUSTIN STORBECK, JENNIFER L. STEWART (THE GRADUATE CENTER & QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY)

Frontal electroencephalographic (EEG) brain asymmetry is thought to reflect neural systems involved in processing of emotion and motivation. The present study investigated how self-reported emotion regulation (ER) style moderates asymmetry when individuals attempt to recover from happy or sad emotional experiences. EEG asymmetry was measured before, during and after a film clip mood induction. Findings show that leftward frontal brain asymmetry paired with adaptive ER (cognitive reappraisal) promote approach-related recovery from brief emotional states.

POSTER 42

HUMAN-CANINE INTERACTIONS: CANINE RESPONSE TO THE EMOTIONS OF THEIR OWNERS AND STRANGERS

BRIANNA ARTZ, DORIS DAVIS (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

Dogs have lived and worked with humans for thousands of years, and through out this time period have developed human emotion recognition capabilities. The present study used a two-path choice paradigm to explore these abilities, comparing the performance of dogs when faced with emotions of joy and negative emotion in their owners and a stranger. Findings indicated no significance in emotional choice, however dogs entered the maze paths significantly more when their owner was present.

POSTER 43

LATERAL ASYMMETRY IN THE FREELY OCCURRING BEHAVIOR OF BUDGERIGARS (MELOPSITTACUS UNDULATUS)

ANGELO J. D'ANTONIO-BERTAGNOLLI, MATTHEW J. ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Hemispheric laterality and its potential fitness advantages in aves is a widespread research topic. Lateral preferences were tracked for 11 budgerigars that subsequently underwent cognitive tests. Two significant individual level and one significant population level lateral preference were obtained. Strengths of preening side preferences directly correlated with success on a dig task. The data indicate that laterality is a good predictor of cognitive capability and offer new evidence for population level lateral preferences in budgerigars.

POSTER 44

DOES BEING COMPASSIONATE CAUSE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES? IMPLICATIONS FOR AFFECTIVE NEUROSCIENCE

ADAM CALDERON (QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY), DAWN WHINNERY, LISA DOSKOCIL, TAYLOR WEST, LARRY STEVENS (NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY)

We hypothesized that participants who attended classroom compassion training would have significant increases in compassion and changes in the gamma frequency when compared to a control group. As predicted, results indicated an increase in the gamma frequency in the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) for the experimental group. The control group decreased in the same area and frequency. There was also a decrease in the theta frequency in the occipital area for the experimental group.

POSTER 45

NEURAL MARKERS PREDICTING PERFORMANCE DURING EMOTION AND COGNITION INTERACTIONS

CHYNA HAYWOOD, JENNIFER L. STEWART, ALIZA SCHWARTZBLATT, JUSTIN STORBECK (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Research suggests that emotion and aspects of cognition can become integrated based on hemispheric lateralization. We predicted that when affect and working memory (WM) are integrated within their hemispheric specialization (happy/verbal or sad/spatial), both performance and neural efficiency would be enhanced. While individuals with sad affect yielded stronger performance on spatial WM, we found limited support that happy and sad affects are integrated with verbal and spatial WM, respectively.

POSTER 46

SKIN CONDUCTANCE MEASURES OF STRESS REDUCTION IN RESPONSE TO MUSIC INTERVENTION

ECHO LEAVER, HANNAH ENNERFELT (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), VERONICA FALLON, BRENNAN HEARN, REBECCA WARFIELD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that music listening can affect mood and physiological states over periods of time when exposed to multiple musical intervention. The purpose of this study was to expand the previous work in two major ways. Firstly, we wanted to compare the stress reducing effects of music listening versus

music playing. Secondly, we utilized psychophysiological measures of stress in addition to self-report measures. Further, we were interested in changes that occur in one session.

POSTER 47

A TEST OF THE SELF-MEDICATION HYPOTHESIS IN LONG-EVANS RATS

PAT SEVERINO, ANDREW DIETERICH (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), JOHNATHAN STEIGER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL VIGORITO (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

According to the self-medication hypothesis individuals may consume drugs or alcohol to reduce a negative emotional state. Rats experiencing reward loss in a consummatory successive negative contrast (SNC) procedure increase subsequent consumption of alcohol (Manzo et al., 2015). We confirm that rats increase consumption and preference for alcohol in post-shift sessions of the SNC procedure and further demonstrate that alternating reward availability in a within-subject anticipatory negative contrast procedure does not affect subsequent alcohol consumption.

POSTER 48

INFANT LOOKING TIME: A PREDICTOR OF FUNCTIONAL EEG POWER DURING JOINT ATTENTION

CHRISTOPHER SZABO, ASHLEY ST. JOHN, JACQUELINE LIEDERMAN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), PHILIP GRIEVE (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Joint attention, which is the ability to share attention, is a pivotal step in infancy that serves as a cornerstone for the social, cognitive, and communicative skills that develop in the first few years of life. Continuous electroencephalography (EEG) was recorded while infants were engaged in joint attention. Infants who were more responsive to adults' attentional bids during a joint attention condition had higher EEG power in both the left and right parietal regions.

Friday, March 17, 2017

5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium

Hancock

PSI CHI CHAPTER LEADERSHIP EXCHANGE

Friday, March 17, 2017

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS O'BRIEN

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL (WHITWORTH)

Student officers and the faculty advisor from the Psi Chi chapter at Whitworth University in Spokane, Washington will lead an interactive session designed for Psi Chi officers and advisors. This is an opportunity to learn tips for maintaining chapter vitality, offering new activities for members and exchanging ideas for

fund raisers and service projects. The Eastern regional Vice-President will share opportunities for members, chapters and advisors to apply for awards and grants.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

8:00am-9:30am

Symposium

Stuart

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: HELPING SKILLS

Saturday, March 18, 2017

8:00am-9:30am

CHAIR: ELIZABETH CAMPBELL

LIFERAFT MODEL: TRAINING PARAPROFESSIONALS IN BASIC HELPING SKILLS

LifeRAFT, a helping skills training model for undergraduate paraprofessionals, addresses training needs for applied psychology skills set forth by the APA Guidelines for the Undergraduate Psychology Major. LifeRAFT draws from three empirically supported psychotherapy treatments to introduce counseling theory and encourage helping skill progression. Trainees learn practical helping strategies appropriate for paraprofessional use that are drawn from Cognitive, Behavioral, and Emotion-Focused Therapies; and are taught to work interactively with thoughts, actions, and feelings to promote client exploration and modification.

Presentations

LifeRAFT Helping Skills Model

by Elizabeth Campbell (Whitworth University)

Action-Oriented Helping Skills

by Kailee Carneau (Whitworth University)

Feeling-Oriented Helping Skills

by Kenzie Welsh (Whitworth University)

Thought-Oriented Helping Skills

by Spencer Davidson (Whitworth University)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

8:00am-9:20am

Paper

Berkley

LEARNING PAPERS 2: REWARD MECHANISMS

Saturday, March 18, 2017

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: SABRINA JONES, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

8:00am - 8:15am

INDUCING A RESPONSE-REWARD CORRELATION TO UNDERMINE HABITS

ERIC GARR (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), WALEED

HANINI (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANDREW DELAMATER (GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We trained two groups of rats on variable interval (VI) schedules of reinforcement. While the control group responded under a constant VI schedule, the experimental group responded under VI schedules that varied across sessions. Specifically, the richness of the schedule increased such that the feedback function relating response rates to reward rates was positively linear. Both groups were revealed to be goal-directed, as assessed by a selective satiety procedure.

8:20am - 8:35am

HEROIN AND SACCHARIN DEMAND AND PREFERENCE IN RATS

DAVID KEARNS, LINDSAY SCHWARTZ, ALAN SILBERBERG (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Rats were trained to lever press for heroin infusions and saccharin reinforcers on fixed-ratio schedules. Demand for heroin was more elastic than demand for saccharin (i.e., heroin had lower essential value than saccharin). When allowed to choose, most rats preferred saccharin. The essential value of heroin, but not saccharin, predicted preference. The essential value of both heroin and saccharin increased following a week of increased access to heroin, but similar

8:40am - 8:55am

WHAT IS THE GOAL OF THE PROCUREMENT RESPONSE IN A BEHAVIOR CHAIN?

ERIC THRAILKILL, MARK BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Behavior chains are composed of linked responses that include procurement followed by consumption. Traditionally, procurement responding has been thought to be motivated by the primary reinforcer (at the end of the chain) or conditioned reinforcers that follow it more immediately. This talk will highlight recent studies using reinforcer devaluation methods which suggest that the "goal" of procurement is the consumption response, rather than conditioned or primary reinforcers. The results have theoretical and translational implications.

9:00am - 9:15am

WESTERN DIET'S EFFECTS ON LEARNED MECHANISMS OF ENERGY AND BODY WEIGHT REGULATION

SABRINA JONES, CAMILLE SAMPLE, FARRIS DWIDER, TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Previous research indicates that rats can use interoceptive cues arising from food deprivation levels as discriminative stimuli, functioning similarly to negative occasion setters in a typical feature negative design. To further understand the associative mechanisms underlying energy regulation and how they can become dysregulated, we assessed the effect of Western diet (WD) consumption on both external and internal cues functioning as negative occasion setters. Internal and external modulators

were similarly impaired by WD insult.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

8:00am-9:30pm

Paper

Statler

SOCIAL PAPERS: STEREOTYPES AND PREJUDICE

Saturday, March 18, 2017

8:00am-9:30pm

CHAIR: KENT HARBER

8:00am - 8:15am

THE LANGUAGE OF INTERRACIAL FEEDBACK

KENT HARBER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY AT NEWARK), STEPHANIE REEVES (OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTIAN WILLIAMS, JAMIE GORMAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY AT NEWARK), JAMES PENNEBAKER (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN)

The Positive Feedback Bias is the tendency among Whites to selectively supply more praise and less criticism to minorities than to fellow Whites. This study tested whether and how the positive bias affects open-ended expository feedback. The positive bias affected communication style to Black learners (more basic and interpersonally focused) and content (more positive, less negative). Whites lacking in feedback efficacy were more prone to these communication biases.

8:20am - 8:35am

THE ROLE OF SUSPECT RACE AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS ON SHOOTING DECISIONS.

SAMANTHA MOORE-BERG, ANDREW KARPINSKI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

We examined suspect race and socioeconomic status (SES) on shooting decisions during a first-person shooter bias task. Participants were faster to shoot armed high-SES Black than armed high-SES White suspects and were faster to respond "don't shoot" for unarmed high-SES White than unarmed high-SES Black suspects. No race differences appeared in the low-SES conditions—responses were generally similar to high-SES Black suspects. Here we highlight the importance of both race and SES on shooting decisions.

8:40am - 8:55am

CUES OF POVERTY, NOT UNFAMILIARITY, ACTIVATE DISEASE AVOIDANCE BEHAVIORS AND XENOPHOBIC TENDENCIES

CEYHUN SUNSAY, KEVIN IRVINE, BETHANN KULP, KASSANDRA LUTTMANN, NICOLE STARKEY (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Evolutionary theories implicate disease avoidance in explaining xenophobia. A study confirmed that immigration from unfamiliar

countries was not endorsed when disease concerns were aroused. We obtained willingness to endorse immigration and disease avoidance responses toward familiar and unfamiliar also poor and wealthy immigrants. The results showed that perceived poverty but not unfamiliarity produced disease avoidance and xenophobic responses. Our results indicate that socioeconomic variables regulate the extent of disease avoidance adaptation in explaining xenophobia.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

8:00am-9:20am

Paper

Arlington

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: PAPER SESSION 2

Saturday, March 18, 2017

8:00am-9:20am

CHAIR: SHARON KAHN, PH.D (NYCPSYCH)

8:00am - 8:15am

PAYMENT AND PSYCHOTHERAPY: A MULTINATIONAL REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

SHARON KAHN (NYCPSYCH)

Psychotherapy is a treatment modality recommended for affective, behavioral, and cognitive disorders. Access, affordability, and treatment dosage are all hurdles toward effective outcomes in the United States. In other nations, prevalence of emotional distress is similar; outcomes dissimilar. This presentation will review the outcome research among various countries comparing efficacies and outcomes among single-payer, public-funded, or private funded systems.

8:20am - 8:35am

PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS, PSYCHOPATHY, AGGRESSION, AND SELF-REPORTED ILLEGAL BEHAVIOR

RICHARD CONTI, STEFANIE THOMAS, CHRISTINA BUENO (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined participant characteristics (gender, handedness, birth order, eye color, and right-hand 2D:4D ratio), psychopathy, aggression, and self-reported illegal behavior in college students. Participants completed a measure of psychopathy, handedness (measured as a continuous variable) and aggression questionnaires, a demographic survey, and a 30-item self-reported illegal behavior questionnaire. Male gender was related to higher rates of self-reported psychopathy, aggression, and self-reported illegal behavior. Implications for further research are discussed.

8:40am - 8:55am

COLLEGE STUDENT SMARTPHONE DEPENDENCY: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING AND PERSONALITY

ADAM VOLUNGIS, MARIA KALPIDOU, COLLEEN POPORES,

MARK JOYCE (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationships among smartphone dependency, social-emotional well-being (e.g., sleep quality, loneliness, psychological distress), and personality traits in college students. It was found that the more students were dependent on using their smartphone, the higher their reported social-emotional distress. Additionally, logistic analyses supported the predictive nature of smartphone dependency. Overall, these findings can inform assessment and interventions targeted at reducing smartphone use and improving college student mental health.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

8:00am-9:20am

Poster

Grand Ballroom

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH POSTERS 2

Saturday, March 18, 2017

8:00am-9:20am

POSTER 1

GRATITUDE IS ASSOCIATED WITH WELL-BEING

ELLEN PILLSBURY, LINDSAY PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to determine if forgiveness and gratitude were positively correlated with well-being. After surveying 109 participants, the results partially supported my hypothesis by showing that gratitude was positively correlated with well-being, although there were no significant correlations with forgiveness. Future research may focus on the relationship between well-being and gratitude. Forgiveness could be further investigated with qualitative research where participants describe their experiences with forgiveness.

POSTER 2

THE ROLE OF REFLECTION IN THE WORKPLACE

KELLY FAXON, NATALIE J. CIAROCCO (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), ALAINA LOVE (PURPOSE LINKED CONSULTING)

The current study examines the connection between organizational commitment and reflection. Researchers extracted archival data from 4,251 individuals that completed the Passion Profiler™, a scale that examines expression of purpose through one's career. Results indicated a strong positive correlation between work-inspired reflection and predispositional reflection ($r = .55, p < .001$) as well as organizational commitment ($r = .53, p < .001$). Results indicate that workplaces that natural inspire reflection may also foster organizational commitment.

POSTER 3

LEARNING GOAL ORIENTATION AND LOCUS OF CONTROL PREDICT ACADEMIC SELF-CONCEPT AND PERFORMANCE

MELISSA ALBERT, JASON DAHLING (THE COLLEGE OF

NEW JERSEY)

This study examines how internal locus of control (LOC) and learning goal orientation (LGO) relate to academic self-concept (ASC) among U.S. college students. LOC and LGO have positive direct and interactive effects on ASC. ASC mediates the relationship between LOC and LGO at the initial measurement and academic achievement in college courses one year later.

These results shed light on the personality antecedents of ASC and demonstrate how individual differences shape performance in college.

POSTER 4**FACTORS INVOLVED IN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS AND THEIR IMPACT ON VICTIM'S SUBSEQUENT RELATIONSHIPS**

KELSEY MEHLENBACHER, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

Intimate partner violence can have a major impact on a victim's mental and physical health, wellbeing, and social functioning. In a sample of 50 college students, this study assessed the impact of previous relationship abuse on subsequent romantic relationship satisfaction. The role of victim traits, such as resilience and self-esteem, were also assessed. Results indicated that resilience is a victim trait that is significantly correlated with satisfaction in subsequent relationships.

POSTER 5**CONTINUING EFFECTS OF PARENTAL DIVORCE ON ADULT CHILDREN'S SENSITIVITY TO WITNESSING CONFLICT**

VICTORIA ROACH (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

The present research investigated whether adult children of divorce reacted differently than adult children of intact families to witnessing conflict. There were forty-two participants and five of them experienced parental divorce. A short YouTube clip, a Biopac system, and pre and post-surveys were utilized. A visual inspection of the data indicates a difference may be found in future research. Significant correlations were found for the participants who experienced parental divorce.

POSTER 6**FACEBOOK AND POSTMORTEM RITUALS: USING FACEBOOK TO HELP WITH THE COPING PROCESS**

JESSICA STEINBACH, SARA POWERS (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the relationship between Facebook usage as a means of coping with the death of a loved one and death anxiety. One hundred twenty-eight participants filled out questionnaires on using Facebook to cope with the death of a loved one and death anxiety. Results indicated that using Facebook to cope allowed participants to explore their own attitudes towards life and death. Results also indicated that using Facebook to cope increased participants' death anxiety.

POSTER 7**THE ROLE OF TRAIT MINDFULNESS IN BALANCING MULTIPLE LIFE ROLES**

JAMIE TOMBARI, MEGAN WAITE, LAUREL MCNALL, MELISSA BROWN (THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Research suggests that mindfulness may be a factor in achieving work-life balance. In a two-part study, we found that employees who exhibited trait mindfulness had greater work-life balance, and in turn, higher levels of satisfaction in multiple domains (life & job). Thus, mindfulness appears to be a beneficial trait for managing multiple roles, and as such, organizations should look for opportunities to help employees cultivate mindfulness.

POSTER 8**LYRICAL MEMORY: MNEMONIC EFFECTS OF MUSIC FOR MUSICIANS AND NON-MUSICIANS**

SARAH N. LUMMIS, JENNIFER A. MCCABE, ABIGAIL L. SICKLES, SARAH E. ECKART, SARAH A. HOCHBERG, CORINNE E. KAHLER, BIANCA Z. STERN, ALYSSA J. HAUPTMAN, TALYA STERN (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

This study examined the effect of music on recall. Using a within-subjects design, participants listened to lyrics set (or not set) to music three times, each followed by a free-recall test, then a final test one week later. Results showed a music-condition advantage on each test – for words, lines, and chunks; and also on self-reported learning success. Music shows promise as an effective mnemonic, regardless of musical training, which has implications for educational contexts.

POSTER 9**THE ENDOWMENT EFFECT AND THE EFFECTS OF SCARCITY**

LINDSEY GEARHART (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Willingness-to-pay (WTP) for a food item can be affected by holding that item. Participants were randomly assigned to rate WTP for food items: 1) sitting on a table, 2) after holding the items in their hands, or 3) after the experimenter held the items. Participants did not differ in WTP across the three conditions, but did show higher WTP for the apple than for the cookie. Results have important implications for nutrition.

POSTER 10**AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICACY OF THE BUTTE FIRE TRAINING STAFF RIDE**

ALEX COOMBS, WENDY BECKER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of this project was to gather qualitative and quantitative data during the three day staff ride recreation of a serious 1985 wildfire event to examine the method further. Employees' reactions to the immersive aspects of the staff ride were used to help determine its efficacy for future training needs. A 31-item questionnaire was developed to assess reactions to

the Butte staff ride. Preliminary analysis finds the immersive aspects of the staff ride effective.

POSTER 11

EXAMINING UNDERGRADUATE SOJOURNER'S CULTURAL ADAPTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL METHODS OF PREPARATION

MICHAEL SHEA (MARIST COLLEGE)

International students, like all travelers, are susceptible to culture shock, the stress and anxiety resulting from difficulties adapting to one's host culture. Studies suggest that international students face several difficulties that may alienate the student and lead to poorer academic performance. This two-part study examines the psychological and sociocultural adaptation of students traveling from the US to Italy and examines the methods currently in use by institutions to help prevent the effects of culture shock.

POSTER 12

MIRROR MIRROR: HOW "LIKES" OF "SELFIES" AFFECT SELF-ESTEEM

TAYLOR DI SCIPIO, KRISTIN HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

This study examined the extent to which "likes" of "selfies" on social media affects women's self-esteem. Participants sent a "selfie" to the researcher and were then randomly assigned to read positive or negative feedback in the form of the number of "likes" they received. Results suggested that women's self-esteem may be boosted by receiving positive feedback on their "selfies." Limitations and implications for women are discussed.

POSTER 13

WHAT IMPACT DOES MULTIPLE GROUP MEMBERSHIP MEASUREMENT HAVE ON RELATIONS TO OUTCOMES?

HAYLIE MORRILL, SYDNI VENCIL, ADRIAN SARAVIA-PALACIOS, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY)

Research has been conducted on multiple group membership (MGM). These MGM identities have considerable effect on the individual. We are examining how MGM has been measured in a sample of 1,000 articles in GoogleScholar which incorporated the key terms ("multiple group membership" psychology). We have assessed 10% of articles and found that interviews and questionnaires are the most likely method used. We will be developing a taxonomy of operationalizations and methods used to measure MGM.

POSTER 14

COLLEGE PERCEPTIONS OF DATING

MALLORY INSELBERG (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the impact of humility and narcissism on dating choices and goals. Participants were primed with mindset, selected individuals they would consider dating, and completed

the First Date Goals Questionnaire. Individuals induced with a humility mindset did not have a higher likelihood of dating a greater number of people or dating someone for the purpose of getting to know someone. Results indicate that humility does not have an influence on dating.

POSTER 15

NATURE CONNECTEDNESS: A SYNTHESIS OF RELATIONS TO ECOLOGICAL ATTITUDES

MADISON WARFIELD, THOMAS TOMCHO (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Ever since Thomashow's (1996) book on ecological identity there has been a growing interest in understanding and measuring individuals' connectedness to nature. We used google scholar to identify all citations to each of the nine known measures of connectedness to nature. We identified approximately 130 relevant articles that included correlation matrices reporting the relationship between measures of nature connectedness and ecological attitudes, behaviors, or other relevant outcomes. We are examining how study methodology may

POSTER 16

THE IMPACT OF VIOLENT VIDEO GAMES ON REWARD ALLOCATION

MARY MULLEN (SAINT ASNELM COLLEGE), ELIZABETH OSSOFF (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

This study aimed to look at the relationship between an aggressive stimulus (video game play) and reward allocation towards another person. To do so, participants were asked to play Mario Kart in either the aggressive condition (with items) or the nonaggressive condition (no items). To test the impact, the participants were given 5 pieces of candy and told they may leave some for their opponent. The aggression impact was based on how much they left.

POSTER 17

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT ON RESILIENCE FOLLOWING EARLY PARENTAL DEATH

GIAVANNA CUOMO-BROWNE, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

Given discrepancies in the literature, it is imperative that factors affecting the adjustment of parentally bereaved individuals be investigated. The purpose of the present research is to assess the association between resilience and social support following parental loss. A sample of 55 parentally bereaved adults completed measures of resilience and social support both currently and at the time of loss. Results indicate that current, but not past levels of social support, are associated with resilience.

POSTER 18

A QUALITATIVE INVESTIGATION OF CHILDREN'S PLAY PREFERENCES

TIMOTHY ROBBINS, KRISTINE SLANK (SAINT VINCENT

COLLEGE)

Although the benefits of outdoor play are well documented, research from the child's perspective is lacking. In semi-structured interviews, 5 to 6-year-old children and a parent (N = 9 dyads) answered questions about the child's play preferences. All children reported they had the best time playing when they were with another child. Parents acknowledged that as children they played outside more than their children do, despite parental consensus that outdoor play

POSTER 19**A METHODOLOGICAL COMPARISON OF GENDER**

SARAH BALDWIN, CURTIS HICKS JR., FOREST TUTTLE
(UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

How questions are asked matters for statistical reasons. In our research, undergraduates and community members took a measure of masculinity/femininity, gender as a discrete and continuous variable and a measure of mental rotation. Among both samples, the correlations between measures of masculinity/femininity and gender were similar for both. In the community group, the relationships of gender to MRT were smaller than among students. Also among students, women scored higher in MRT than the men.

POSTER 20**ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH CATEGORIES FOR THE PSI CHI JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

C. RENEE TUCKER, THOMAS J. TOMCHO, J. CRAIG CLARKE
(SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Major Purpose: We studied trends in publication categories in the Psi Chi Journal since its inception. Procedure: We examined 497 articles. Results and Discussion: The mean number of articles per year was 23.67 (range = 16 to 31). The finding that social and personality are cross-referenced most frequently is consistent with the fact that social articles were most prevalent and personality articles were next, and is also consistent with prior findings concerning reference citations.

POSTER 21**JUGGLING WORK AND PERSONAL LIFE: A POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF WORKING PROFESSIONALS**

KEVIN SEGUIN, CLAIRE VARGA, NATALIE EWASHKOW,
DYLAN HEALY, KENDRA BROWN, SHANNON FLAHERTY,
EMILY MEACHON, JESSICA NICKLIN (UNIVERSITY OF
HARTFORD)

The present study examined stress as a function of balancing work and personal-life through the lens of positive psychology. Working professionals (N = 135) were recruited via email to participate in an online survey through SurveyMonkey. The study observed when resources including mindfulness and self-compassion were used, people tended to experience more enrichment, balance, and less conflict. Results showed mindfulness and self-compassion were negatively related to stress and conflict. Implications for future research are made.

POSTER 22**STRESS AND LIFE BALANCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: PROMOTING PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL**

NATALIE EWASHKOW, CLAIRE VARGA, DYLAN HEALY,
EMILY MEACHON, KEVIN SEGUIN, KENDRA BROWN,
SHANNON FLAHERTY, JESSICA NICKLIN (UNIVERSITY OF
HARTFORD)

A preliminary investigation examined several types of conflict found between school, work and personal life. Participants were 87 undergraduates (60.9% females, mean age = 18.57 years) recruited through a psychology department research pool. Mindfulness and psychological capital were expected to alleviate the stress that results from multirole memberships. Results showed that mindfulness and psychological capital were negatively related to stress and dimensions of conflict. Implications for future research are made.

POSTER 23**EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON DIETARY CHOICES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS**

COURTNEY FLOOD (SIENA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of social media content on dietary choices of college students. It was hypothesized that students' food choices and corresponding caloric intake would be influenced by images viewed by each group. Our results indicated mean differences between food condition (M=20,459, SD=9,031) and exercise condition (M=17,810, SD=7,828). One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) yielded an $F(2,72) = 0.899$, $p < 0.412$ indicating no statistical significance between groups.

POSTER 24**STRESS AND BURNOUT IN NURSES**

BRITTANY MILLARD (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY), ERIN WAY
(ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

Nurses can be exposed to many different situations that may leave them drained and stressed (Yuan et al., 2010) leading to detrimental side effects like fatigue, emotional exhaustion, and burnout. Günösen & Üstün (2010) found high departure from the nursing field. 42.9% of nurses reported experiencing job related stress sometimes to often. MBI scores indicated warning signs of job burnout. Further research should explore the relationship between stress and burnout across varying levels of responsibility.

POSTER 25**ROLES OF IDENTITY IN PREDICTING CAREER PATHS FROM COLLEGE TO EARLY ADULTHOOD**

SAMANTHA KELLER, SUSAN WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY
OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

Using the Prediger 2-dimensional model of People-Things (PT)

and Data-Ideas (DI) with data from the Rochester Adult Longitudinal Study (RALS), three cohorts from this fifty-year longitudinal study were asked for vocation and identity information over eleven year intervals. Results showed a significant effect of Euclidean distance on college identity scores and a significant difference between freshmen and senior scores. In short, with freshman participants removed there was a significant effect of identity on Euclidean distance.

POSTER 26

THE VISUAL NEUROSCIENCE OF MASKS

NINA PRESCOTT, DANIEL GRAHAM (HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES)

Masks are a "ubiquitous" art form representing the face, yet masks are little studied in terms of face perception and visual neuroscience. We tested (1) how faces are typically represented in world mask-making and (2) the extent to which humans use high-level face-specific cortical processing for masks. We find that while masks exaggerate eye-mouth distances compared to faces and painted portraits, humans do not appear to use face-specific mechanisms to perform symmetry detection in masks.

POSTER 27

CONFIDENCE AND METHOD OF PRESENTING FACES ON FACIAL RECOGNITION ACCURACY

REED PRIEST, MEGHAN MCGATH, LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

In order to evaluate the relationship between facial recognition confidence, method of presenting faces and facial recognition accuracy, participants were either primed or not primed for confidence and then tested for facial recognition accuracy after viewing a series of standardized faces either sequentially or simultaneously. While a significant interaction was found, the results conflict with previous findings, and further research is needed.

POSTER 28

FIXED-PACED AND SELF-PACED STUDYING WITH SINGLE AND MULTI-TRIAL LEARNING

KIMBERLY MENA, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The experiment was done to examine the effects of type of studying; fixed-paced or self-paced, and the amount of study trials, single or multi-trial, on word recall. Participants attempted to learn Dutch translations in one of four study conditions. It was found that neither the different types of studying, nor the different amount of study trials, had a significant effect on the amount of words recalled. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 29

MANIPULATING CONCEPTUAL AND PERCEPTUAL DISFLUENCY IN A CLASSROOM SETTING

BRENDA CHAVEZ, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Disfluency effects refer to the increased recollection of items that are more difficult to encode. Typically these manipulations involve perceptual disfluency. The purpose of this experiment was to compare disfluency effects for perceptual disfluency (font changes) and conceptual disfluency (generating items) for typical classroom materials. The results suggest that disfluency may help with learning. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 30

EXPERTISE IN VISUOSPATIAL PROCESSING: AN EYEGAZE TRACKING ANALYSIS.

LINDSEY NYMAN, EMELIE FARRINGTON, NAOMI LAW, GEORGE SPILICH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The JLAP (Judgment of Line Orientation) task was administered to 100 undergraduates and the top 10% and bottom 15% in performance were invited back to retake the task, which was now presented on our gaze-point tracker. The scan paths of the groups differed in time spent comparing target lines to comparison lines while time spent on the target lines did not differ. These differences were interpreted to reflect inherent differences in processing of spatial information.

POSTER 31

THE "PERSONALITY" OF MUSICAL NOTES: TESTING HURON'S (2006) DESCRIPTION OF SCALE-DEGREE QUALIA

LAUREN WALLACE, GINA MICUCCI, LINCOLN CRATON (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

Qualia are subjective impressions that accompany sensory experience. In the present study, 44 college-aged listeners completed a "musical qualia survey." Participants listened to a brief key-establishing passage and then rated each of 13 target tones (musical notes) for seven qualia thought to characterize musical experience: expected, longing, complete, drifting, restless, light, and satisfying. The results support the notion that different tones evoke distinct combinations of qualia.

POSTER 32

DOES DYNAMIC VISUAL NOISE INTERFERE WITH CONCRETENESS EFFECTS IN SHORT-TERM MEMORY?

EMILIE GEESEY, ISABEL MURPHY, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

This experiment examined the effect of dynamic visual noise (DVN) had on the concreteness effect within short-term memory. Participants were given either a blank white screen or a DVN while listening to five-word sets of abstract or concrete words. An interaction was found such that a concreteness effect was found in the blank condition but not in the DVN condition. This suggests that concreteness effects are dependent on visual imagery even in STM.

POSTER 33

INFORMAL SUPPORT, DEPRESSION, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ATTENDING U.S. COLLEGES

JANE MELAMPY, TIMOTHY CASTANO, EMILY EDWARDS, ELLIOTT WEINSTEIN, ANDREA MERCURIO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

International students face unique stressors compared with domestic students, which can compromise their mental health and academic success. Research suggests they are often reluctant to seek professional assistance for mental health needs. The current study explored their use of informal sources of support and tested whether informal support moderated the relation between depression and GPA. No support was found for moderation but other exploratory results suggested interesting avenues for future work.

POSTER 34

EXPLORING NEGATIVE MUSIC RESPONSE

BRENDAN DALY, ABIGAIL BOSSE (STONEHILL COLLEGE)

We used an adjective checklist/nomination procedure in an exploratory study of negative emotional response to music. Our findings provide a preliminary list of frequently reported emotion terms that may be useful in measuring music-relevant negative emotions, as well as self-report data suggesting what music-processing mechanisms may produce negative emotions.

POSTER 35

AN INVESTIGATION CONCERNING MUSIC DISTRACTION AND GENDER ON LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM MEMORY

MAGGIE CZAPSKI, EMILY MACKOWIAK (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

We investigated the relationship between music distraction and long-term and working memory performance. Participants were randomly assigned to a lyrical music, instrumental music, or silence condition, which they listened to throughout the experiment. They read a short passage, completed 4 series of an operation span task, and answered 5 multiple choice questions about the passage. Our only significant finding was that women outperformed men on the working memory task.

POSTER 36

POTENTIAL CORRELATES OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S PERCEPTION OF LIFE

MARGRET MILLER, INGRID TULLOCH (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study tested a prediction that Death/Suicide Implicit Association Task (IAT) scores, salivary cortisol levels, and scores on a measure of perceptions of life would be related to each other. An undergraduate population showed positive perception of life and only 12% percent of participants had a bias towards death on the IAT. Cortisol levels were within the range of a

non-clinical population. A multiple regression analysis revealed no significant relationship between these measures.

POSTER 37

BIRACIAL SHARING STUDY

STEPHANIE SANTOS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ELEANOR CASTINE, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (UNDEFINED)

The Biracial Sharing Study examined the relation between biracial children's racial identity and their prosocial sharing behavior after being primed with either their majority race (White) or with their minority race (Black or Asian). Children played a sharing game with partners from their primed and non-primed racial group. Participants primed with their majority race shared more with both their minority and majority race partners when compared to participants who were primed with their minority race.

POSTER 38

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LEVELS OF MINDFULNESS AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

RIKKI ROSINI, AMANDA NELSON (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), THOMAS DINZEO, EVE SLEDJESKI (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this research study is to better understand and evaluate the relationships between different levels of mindfulness and well-being through a mindfulness based stress reduction intervention. Data involving affect, stress and lifestyle habits will be measured. In order to gain better insight into the relationships between mindfulness and well-being, the five facets of mindfulness will also be examined.

POSTER 39

CROWD-SOURCED WORD RATINGS REVEAL QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCES AMONG SONG STIMULI

CLAYTON REICHART, CYNTHIA BOO (JUNIATA COLLEGE), VICTORIA BUSER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), ANNE GILMAN (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

This norming study applied a novel bag-of-words approach to measure emotional connotations of familiar tunes. Sixty-two participants wrote what words came to mind after listening to over 30 MIDI and studio recordings of familiar tunes individually. Self-rated musical training (e.g. years of formal instruction) was weakly associated with shorter and less-positive responses, while musical sophistication (interest and skill in music) was weakly associated with longer and more-positive ones.

POSTER 40

AGE EFFECT OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTION ON POSITIVE EMOTION REACTIVITY AND RECOVERY

MADELEINE BRITTON (SMITH COLLEGE), GENNARINA SANTORELLI, MARYKATE OAKLEY, REBECCA READY (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

This poster addresses the issue of naturalistic affect regulation in older adults, with a special focus on the neglected area of positive emotions. Initial findings indicate that older adults with strong executive function exhibit a steeper drop in joviality in response to negative mood induction, while young adults show no such effect. Low-performing older adults are disproportionately likely to use acceptance-based mood regulation strategies and report increased depression and apathy symptoms.

POSTER 41

IMPLICIT ATTITUDES REGARDING THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

SAMANTHA REILLY, TONI-ANN MCERLEAN, ARIEL TUCCI, KEITH YOUNG-SMITH (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Implicit attitudes have been determined to predict intentions of decided and undecided voters (Roccoato & Zogmaister, 2010). Challenges arise in measuring such attitudes. In creating a new measure, we hypothesize that implicit attitudes can be gleaned from word count, statement complexity, and response latency. Using the 2016 Presidential Election, we provided students with questions on the two main presidential candidates. Results from this study and implications regarding measuring implicit attitudes will be determined.

POSTER 42

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF VIOLENT CRIME

BRITTANY THOMAS (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Participant's perceptions were examined as the race and gender of the offender was varied. Participants were randomly assigned to one of four conditions in a 2 (offender race) x 2 (offender gender) x 2 (participant gender) factorial design. The participants read a news article and answered questions about sexism and racism. A MANOVA showed a significant main effect of offender race and participant gender, as well as, Ambivalent Sexism Inventory score on sentence suggestion.

POSTER 43

SO FAMILIAR, YET UNNOTICED: LIMITED KNOWLEDGE OF A UBIQUITOUS ALLOGRAPH OF G

FREMPONGMA WADEE, KIMBERLY WONG, KAITLIN FISHER (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

There are three allographs of lowercase g. Two that are primarily featured in handwriting are 'one story g' and 'cursive g'. The other allograph is 'looptail g'. The usage of looptail g is widespread. It is found in the common font, Times New Roman and appeared in the Google logo (1998-2015). Despite being frequently exposed to looptail g, many English-speaking adults seem to have limited awareness of it. Why is this over-learned symbol so elusive?

POSTER 44

THE ROLE OF EXPERTISE AND EXPLANATION QUALITY IN CHILDREN'S EVALUATION OF INFORMANTS

ROSE BRETT, JENNIFER CLEGG (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATELYN KURKUL (MERRIMACK COLLEGE), KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Children tend to prefer learning from experts, but their trust of experts can be limited based on the kinds of explanations experts provide. In this study we examined if children would continue to prefer the testimony of an expert who gave low-quality circular explanations over that of a non-expert who gave high-quality non-circular explanations. We found that five- and seven-year-olds, but not three- and four-year-olds, privileged informants' explanation quality over expertise.

POSTER 45

MISGUIDED BY USELESS INFORMATION: INVESTIGATING THE ILLUSION OF KNOWLEDGE & CONFIDENCE

KAYLALEE GARCIA, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to assess individual's confidence levels in prediction when presented with extra, irrelevant information. This online survey required participants to read a passage about an ice hockey game and then predict who they believed would win. After the participants made their predictions, they rated how confident they were in their prediction. Results indicated that contrary to previous research participants were more confident when given less information.

POSTER 46

HOW DO PARENTS' RELIGIOUS BELIEFS EFFECT CHILDREN'S RELIGIOUS AND SCIENTIFIC LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS?

AMY MACMILLAN, JENNIFER CLEGG, KELLY CUI (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), PAUL HARRIS (HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION), KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

How do parents' religious beliefs impact the kinds of religious and scientific learning environments children experience? To explore this question, we examined religious and non-religious parents' perspectives on the importance of science and religion in their children's lives and the kinds of conversations they had about scientific and religious topics. Our findings suggest that religious and non-religious parents may create different kinds of learning environments, with religious parents valuing religious experiences more than non-religious parents.

POSTER 47

OUTCOMES OF SERVICE LEARNING

MARGARET MILLER, MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

This project consist of two studies. The first study compares levels of compassion, empathy, and prejudice between participants from Saint Vincent College who have gone on

immersion service trips and those who have not. For the second study, participants were recruited from freshmen seminars, some of which require service learning experiences. Both groups were given a survey consisting of measures of compassion, empathy, and activism. Results have not yet been completed for

POSTER 48

THE EFFECTS OF RUMINATION ON PSYCHOSOMATIC SYMPTOMS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ERIKA STEVENS, TINA NORTON, KRISTIN HAASE
(LYCOMING COLLEGE)

Psychosomatic symptoms are physical symptoms caused by emotional distress, such as depression. Those with higher levels of rumination may experience distress, but not exclusively emotional distress. Some common psychosomatic symptoms are nausea, bloating, indigestion, headaches, dizziness, and sleep disturbances. Due to the fact that college students experience a great accumulation of stress, the current study sought to assess possible factors affecting the relationship between rumination and psychosomatic symptoms in the college population.

POSTER 49

SIGHT READING INFLUENCED BY ASYNCHRONOUS AUDITORY FEEDBACK

ANDREW LUCILA, FRANKLIN ROQUE, ALEJANDRO ATAUCUSI, MICHAEL GORDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Visual attention and manual coordination were tested in pianists by observing ability to perform a single melodic line a two-clef, three voice score with bimanual coordination (an extension from past research) under synchronous and asynchronous auditory feedback conditions. Live performance scoring and Real-time Gaze-tracking analysis had been used to observe an increase in both Visual Regression and Fixation indicated that musicians had more difficulty in the asynchronous conditions indicating conditions of higher cognitive load.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

Paper	Whittier
INTERNATIONAL PAPERS: INTERCULTURAL CONTACT: SOJOURNERS AND REFUGEES	
Saturday, March 18, 2017	
9:30am-10:50am	

CHAIR: DANIELA MARTIN (PENN STATE BRANDYWINE)

9:30am - 9:45am

STUDY ABROAD EXPERIENCE: IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AUTONOMY

MARYANN BUSH (NAZARETH COLLEGE), MARTA SALINAS
(UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE VALENCIA)

The purpose of this research was to investigate the potential growth benefits of study abroad experiences. We investigated progress on development of personal autonomy in students studying abroad and psychological factors potentially mediating such gains. A 2- factor ANOVA examined the effect of Multicultural Personality(MPQ) and study abroad status on autonomy. Results indicated significant main effects for both MPQ, $F(1,20) = 12.29$, $p < .002$ and Study Abroad Status, $F(2,20) = 5.14$, $p < .01$

9:50am - 10:05am

MUSEUM AS CULTURAL TOOL: MEDIATING STUDENT EXPERIENCES OF BALI AND THE ARTS

JENNIFER PIPITONE (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY; PRATT INSTITUTE), JANELLE ROBINSON, HAZELL IMBERT
(JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CUNY)

Cultural tools organize people's activities and how they relate to their environments. This longitudinal comparative case study explored how a museum-based pedagogical intervention shaped study abroad student experiences of Balinese society, where arts and aesthetics are part of daily life. Findings suggest that the museum intervention functioned as a cultural tool that positively influenced not only how students related to the Balinese cultural environment, but also how they related to the arts one-year post-program.

10:10am - 10:25am

IS ACCULTURATION STRATEGY RELATED TO THE EXPERIENCE OF OSTRACISM FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS?

SIYUN AI, MARK SIBICKY, CHRISTOPHER KLEIN (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

Previous research has found that membership in a social group influences how ostracism is experienced (Goodwin, Williams, & Carter-Sowell, 2010). The current study investigates how international students with different acculturation strategies experience ostracism. Unexpectedly, acculturation strategies did not affect social rejection when facing ostracism by a host culture member. However, the researcher found that individuals' reactions to ostracism experience were significantly related to international student's age and duration in the host country.

10:30am - 10:45am

SURVIVING AFTER SURVIVAL: CREATING CONTINUITY AND COMMUNITY TO THRIVE

PADMINI BANERJEE (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

For refugees, the decision to uproot and move is complex and subject to "push-pull" forces leading to displaced lives beyond familiar borders. Even after the perilous journey has been accomplished and safe harbor found, many continue to face unexpected: hostility, cultural barriers, loss of livelihood, language and community. We explore how people cope and survive psychically from refugee narratives and how communication technologies may help to foster community, a

crucial ingredient for survival and continuity.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-11:00am

Paper

Statler

SOCIAL PAPERS: GENDER

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-11:00am

CHAIR: CHARLENE CHRISTIE

9:30am - 9:45am

SEXISM AND SINGLISM: THE DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD OF GENDER AND RELATIONSHIP STATUS

CHARLENE CHRISTIE (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA), BRITTANY MABIE (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT NEW PALTZ)

Single women face systemic disadvantages as members of two identity groups (females and single people) that encounter derogatory stereotypes and negative expectations from society. Results from an impression formation experiment revealed that, while evaluations of male targets did not differ based on relationship status, single women were rated more negatively than other targets. In addition, there was a tendency to evaluate partnered female targets more positively.

9:50am - 10:05am

AMBIVALENT ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN AND MEN AND THEIR ROLE IN CHILD-REARING ATTITUDES

MAHO AIKAWA, ANDREW STEWART (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Based on the social dominance theory, the current study investigated the influence of hostile and benevolent sexism, as well as hostility and benevolence toward men, on attitudes toward divorced parents' child-rearing responsibilities. A structural equation model with 234 participants demonstrated that benevolent attitudes toward men and women predicted the support for the enforcement of child-custody. The interpretations of the model are discussed further.

10:10am - 10:25am

THE ROLE OF GENDER AND SEXISM IN POLITICAL DECISION MAKING

NOELLE MALVAR, MAYA GODBOLE (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), VIRGINIA VALIAN (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY)

This study examines how individuals' gendered concepts of traits relate to their representation of individuals in social roles. Participants rated the ideal president and the presidential candidates on 64 characteristics that included masculine, feminine, and leadership traits. Results show that men's and women's gender-stereotypic views of others extend to social roles and public figures. People see the ideal president as more

masculine than feminine but penalize a female candidate who is not stereotypically feminine.

10:30am - 10:45am

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IS #NOTOKAY: TWITTER AS A PLATFORM FOR VICTIM DISCLOSURE

KATHERINE BOGEN, FRANKLIN HUNTINGON, CHRIS MILLMAN, LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL, BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Research indicates that victims of sexual violence are most likely to disclose to friends. However, social media platforms create opportunities to disclose violence experiences, provide social support, and react to cultural norms anonymously. Disclosures via online social media platforms have increased in response to calls for victim narratives. This paper explores the use of the popular hashtag #notokay as a method of disclosure and qualitatively analyzes 871 tweets in Nvivo for emergent themes.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

Invited Speaker

Georgian

DEVELOPMENTAL KEYNOTE: NATHAN FOX, PHD

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: TANIA ROTH, PHD

SENSITIVE PERIODS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM THE BUCHAREST EARLY INTERVENTION PROJECT

NATHAN FOX (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

Over 30 years ago, William Greenough proposed a distinction between changes in the brain that are the result of experiences that are expectant (expected by the brain for typical development) and changes that are dependent upon the quality of the environment but differ from context to context (experience dependent). Within both experience expectant and experience dependent changes, Greenough argued that the timing of exposure (sensitive periods) was an important factor (particularly for experience dependent processes). The idea that there are sensitive in development of the nervous system affecting development is one that has been prominent for some years. While research with species other than humans has suggested that experience influences development early in life, much of the work in humans has focused on the effects of experience on sensory or perceptual systems. There are obvious experimental and ethical reasons why this is the case. One cannot randomize human infants to conditions of neglect or adversity. Thus studies of sensitive periods in humans are generally focused on "experiments of nature"----infants born deaf or blind and those who have experienced impoverished language. These studies have been important in demonstrating the effects of early experience on auditory, visual or language abilities. However, there is an absence of work on the possibility that there are sensitive periods in "higher order" cognitive or social abilities. There are obviously correlational studies examining links

between early adversity and later psychological development but few if any experimental studies. The Bucharest Early Intervention Project is one such experimental study. It is the only randomized control trial of family/foster care intervention for infants abandoned at or soon after birth into institutions and conditions of neglect. These young children were assessed while still living in institutions in Bucharest Romania and then randomized to either be placed into family/foster care environments or to remain in the institutions where they were living. These children have been followed and assessed over the past 16 years to examine the effects of early adversity on both experience expectant and experience dependent processes. And the timing of intervention (age of placement into a family/duration of intervention) has been examined to see whether there are sensitive periods during which intervention had a greater effect on behavior. The talk I will give will review data from the Bucharest Study and present evidence for sensitive periods in brain and cognitive and social behaviors. I will also examine whether these timing (sensitive period) effects remain as children get older and are exposed to more complex environments.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

Symposium

Hancock

**PSI CHI WORKSHOP: GET THE FAQ! PSI CHI FACULTY
ADVISOR QUESTIONS ANSWERED**

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: ELIZABETH CAMPBELL

**GET THE FAQ! PSI CHI FACULTY ADVISOR QUESTIONS
ANSWERED**

Are you a Psi Chi faculty advisor or interested in becoming one? This session is designed for faculty advisor questions about Psi Chi, the International Honor Society in Psychology. Information presented will include advising guidelines, tips for maintaining a successful chapter, recent changes in Psi Chi and utilizing website resources. Advisors will have the opportunity to ask questions and share their experiences and best practices.

Discussant(s): Megan Fox (Whitworth University), Marianne Fallon (Central Connecticut State University)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

Invited Speaker

Tremont

**APPLIED KEYNOTE: DIGITAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGY AND
OBESITY TREATMENT**

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: ERIN TOOLEY, PH.D.

**DIGITAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGY FOR THE ASSESSMENT
AND TREATMENT OF OBESITY**

J. GRAHAM THOMAS (ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF
BROWN UNIVERSITY & THE MIRIAM HOSPITAL)

Decades of research have yielded behavioral interventions that are effective for treating and preventing many common chronic diseases, including obesity. However, these interventions often remain largely inaccessible to the public due to their cost and other barriers related to implementation. Furthermore, they often require adherence to behavior change strategies that can be effortful, time consuming, and tedious. Digital health technology has tremendous potential to address these problems by making behavioral interventions widely available at low cost. Technology can also be used to improve adherence by providing tailored training and support for implementing behavior change strategies, and by automating some aspects of routine tasks. In addition, digital health technology can help build a more sophisticated understanding of factors that drive health behaviors and potential targets and strategies for intervention. However, digital health technology is not without pitfalls, which must be studied and addressed to reap the full benefit.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

Paper

Berkley

COGNITIVE PAPERS: MEMORY AND JUDGMENT

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: LINDSEY LILIENTHAL, PH.D.

9:30am - 9:45am

**PROACTIVE INTERFERENCE IN VERBAL AND
VISUOSPATIAL WORKING MEMORY**

LINDSEY LILIENTHAL (PENN STATE ALTOONA)

Proactive interference (PI) is an important factor in performance on verbal working memory tasks, but little is known about PI in the visuospatial domain. The results of the present study demonstrate that although PI also plays a role in visuospatial working memory, important differences exist across the two domains, including in how PI affects the predictive utility of working memory tasks and in individual differences in the susceptibility to PI.

9:50am - 10:05am

**SAMPLE SIZE INCREASES OUTCOME DENSITY'S
INFLUENCE ON CAUSAL JUDGMENTS IN DISORGANIZED
DISPLAYS**

CIARA WILLETT, KELLY GOEDERT, AMANDA AUSTIN,
LAURA MANGUS (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Perceived strength of a cause increases as the probability of the outcome increases (outcome density effect). We examined how causal judgments change with outcome density when individuals review information about small or large samples in either

organized or scrambled displays. We found the size of outcome density effects increased as the sample size increased, but only in scrambled, and not in organized, displays, suggesting the importance of organized information for reasoning with large samples.

10:10am - 10:25am

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL VALENCE AND AROUSAL ON RECOGNITION MEMORY

AJANTHAN ARULANANDAM (RIVIER UNIVERSITY)

Most studies have studied the relationship between emotional stimuli and memory retrieval based off word recall than on recognition tasks. Present study examined the effects of the participants' ratings to the emotional pictures on recognition memory. Participants rated the emotional pictures on the two dimensions of valence and arousal in the study phase, and determined whether the picture was previously shown(old) or not(new). Results revealed that emotional pictures were not associated with increased recognition memory.

10:30am - 10:45am

THE EFFECT OF INTERFERENCE, ATTENTION, AND INITIAL LEARNING ON RETRIEVAL ENHANCED SUGGESTIBILITY

VICTORIA BARTEK, MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), LEAMARIE GORDON (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

One experiment was conducted to test whether the New Theory of Disuse (NTD) could be applied to studies of Retrieval Enhanced Suggestibility (RES). Twenty-six participants read a narrative and half were given an initial test. Participants then read a misleading narrative. Some participants read a final narrative meant to interfere with the previous texts. The interfering text reduced misinformation production in the initial testing group, supporting the NTD, although both tested groups demonstrated RES.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-10:50am

Poster **Grand Ballroom**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION 2 AND PSI CHI POSTERS

Saturday, March 18, 2017
9:30am-10:50am

CHAIR: DR. MORGEN

POSTER 1

HAPPINESS, WELL-BEING, AND CREATIVITY ARE CORRELATED

MICHELE COLEY-TURNER, LINDSAY A. PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study sought to see if happiness, well-being, and creativity are correlated. One hundred twenty-one adult participants consented, completed measures of the three constructs, provided demographic information, and were debriefed. Participation occurred entirely online. Results supported the hypothesis that creativity, well-being, and happiness are correlated. Furthermore, participants who said they engage in creative activities at high frequencies had increased happiness and well-being.

POSTER 2

THE IMPACT OF TYPE OF MENTAL DISORDER ON VARIOUS KINDS OF STIGMA

BRITTANY BENNINGTON, DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduates indicated their perceptions of dangerousness, personal responsibility, response to stereotype threat, desired social distance, and blame for those with eight different mental disorders. Results showed that type of stigma generally depended on the disorder, except for blame, which was rated high for many disorders. Self-reported knowledge about mental illness was strongly related to lower levels of stigmatization, and women showed slightly more positive attitudes toward those with mental disorders than did men.

POSTER 3

COMPLETING THE PICTURE: EFFECTIVENESS OF EXPRESSIVE ARTS THERAPY IN DUAL DIAGNOSIS TREATMENT

MELISSA STUEBING, HJORDIS LORENZ, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

An expressive arts therapy curriculum was offered to patient volunteers in a Maryland state inpatient facility for co-occurring disorders. A CARF-approved group feedback form was modified for pre/post use. Self-report results revealed statistically significant positive increases in commitment to recovery, attitude towards making lifestyle changes, and hopefulness in the 47 participants. Compared to the facility's total population, retention rate and likelihood of success was much greater for expressive arts participants.

POSTER 4

THE POWER OF BELIEF: COLLEGE ALCOHOL BELIEFS AND PREGAMING AMONG INCOMING FRESHMEN

COURTNEY DOXBECK, TIMOTHY OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

College students (N = 483; 168 men, 311 women, 1 transgendered, 3 other) completed measures of pregaming motives and behaviors, drinking norms (descriptive and injunctive), and college alcohol beliefs (CABs). After controlling for gender, motives, and norms, hierarchical regression analyses revealed that CABs accounted for significant additional variance in students' frequency of pregaming and their typical number of drinks consumed on such occasions. These findings suggest CABs should be targeted in college drinking interventions.

POSTER 5**THE IMPACT OF CO-RUMINATION ON NEGATIVE AFFECT: AN EXPLORATION OF GENDER DIFFERENCES**

MCKENNA O'SHEA, MARGARET MCCLURE (FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY)

One hundred and twenty nine participants were tested on how much co-rumination impacts stress levels and if the propensity to co-ruminate is greater in females than in males. Participants were given several questionnaires, with a few of them being administered after they had responded to a neutral or stressful prompt. Results implied that excessive co-rumination encourages negative coping skills, with those who reported higher levels of co-rumination also reporting higher levels of negative affect.

POSTER 6**CAUSES AND CURES OF PSYCHOQUACKERY: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF 25 EXPERT SOURCES**

ERIN F. ALEXANDER, JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Psychoquackery – the use of discredited psychological treatments and tests – proves rampant in mental health. This study sought to identify the causes and cures of psychoquackery by content analyzing 25 expert sources (books, chapters, and articles). The results demonstrated that experts most frequently cited patient factors, inadequate research, and practitioner judgment as the predominant causes. Concomitantly, improving education, strengthening research designs, and enhancing practitioner judgment emerged as the most frequently nominated cures.

POSTER 7**COLLEGE ALCOHOL BELIEFS, PERCEIVED PARENTAL COLLEGE ALCOHOL BELIEFS, NORMS, AND FRESHMAN DRINKING**

DANAE KNOWLES, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Incoming college students' beliefs about the role of alcohol in college life (college alcohol beliefs; CABs) were assessed along with perceived parental CABs, perceived drinking norms (both descriptive and injunctive), and total drinks in a typical week. Perceived parental CABs were strongly associated with students' own CABs. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that, after accounting for perceived parental CABs and both descriptive and injunctive norms, students' own CABs accounted for significant additional variance in drinking scores.

POSTER 8**THE EFFECTS OF A GROWTH MINDSET ON BYSTANDER INTERVENTION OF PEER VICTIMIZATION**

SHANNON DERR, MICHAEL MORROW (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

A growth mindset relies on the belief that something or someone has the ability to change over time or situations. This study investigated the effects of priming a growth mindset of personality on outcomes that affect bystander behaviors surrounding peer victimization such as self-reported likelihood to defend a victim, defender self-efficacy, and moral disengagement. Findings suggest that the primed mindset may increase defender self-efficacy and likelihood to defend while also reducing moral disengagement.

POSTER 9**CHOOSING ANIMAL HOUSE: COLLEGE CHOICE REASONS, COLLEGE ALCOHOL BELIEFS, AND FRESHMEN DRINKING**

MIRANDA LAUHER, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

We asked incoming college students about their reasons for choosing their college, including their view of the school's party reputation and proximity to drinking outlets. Scores on a composite measure of the latter two reasons (which we termed, ease of drinking) were significantly associated with students' beliefs about the role of alcohol in college life (college alcohol beliefs), injunctive drinking norms, and typical week drinking. Implications of these results are considered.

POSTER 10**AFFLUENCE AND NARCISSISM: A COMPARISON OF NARCISSISTIC FACETS**

MARY PIOLI (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY), SUNIYA LUTHAR (ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY), PHILIP WONG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN)

The aim of the present study is to investigate whether the facets and presentation of narcissism differ in young adults who reside in affluent and nonaffluent communities. The first phase of research focuses on comparing the individual facets of narcissism between communities. The second phase details the relationships between the facets within each community. The surprising results and clinical implications are explored.

POSTER 11**MORE THAN MY DISORDER: A BRIEF VIDEO CAMPAIGN TARGETING TREATMENT BARRIERS**

GABRIELLA PONZINI, SOPHIE HALL, CASEY SCHOFIELD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Stigma attitudes and lack of knowledge about effective treatment represent meaningful treatment barriers. We tested the effectiveness of a Social Anxiety Disorder video campaign on stigma, knowledge, and treatment-seeking attitudes. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three video conditions and answered questions assessing knowledge, stigma, and treatment-seeking attitudes. The SAD condition yielded greater knowledge, positive treatment-seeking attitudes, and lower levels of stigma, suggesting that videos such as this may aid in reducing treatment barriers.

POSTER 12

MODERATORS AND MEDIATORS OF EMOTION REGULATION ON POST-TRAUMA RESPONSES FOLLOWING BOSTON BOMBINGS

SOPHIE BRICKMAN, ELLEN WRIGHT (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of individual differences in gender role, situational variables and emotion regulation on adaptation of individuals exposed to the events of the 2013 Boston Marathon. Emergency responders and community members completed self-report and experimental measures (N=257). Exploratory models for growth and distress demonstrated significant differences between the two processes, and indicated moderation and mediation by individual differences on the impact of regulation. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.

POSTER 13

SOCIAL DESIRABILITY AND TRAIT MEASURES OF MINDFULNESS

BERNARD GORMAN (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY), ZHU XU (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

Subjects took the Philadelphia Mindfulness Scales (PHLMS), the Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ), the Cognitive and Affective Mindfulness Scale (CAMS), the Mindfulness Awareness Acceptance Scale (MAAS), and the Southampton Mindfulness Questionnaire (SMQ) under three dissimulation conditions: faking good, faking bad, and a control condition. Mean "Fake Bad" scores were significantly less "mindful" than "Fake Good" or control means but there were nonsignificant differences between "Fake Good" and control means. The PHLMS, the SMQ,

POSTER 14

DEVELOPMENT OF A PROGRAM FOR INSTILLING FUNDAMENTAL HOPE IN ADOLESCENTS

NATHAN MACPHERSON, ANTHONY SCIOLI, RACHEL MURPHY, TYLER GOODING, MICAH LOVE (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), ANNA ADACHI-MEJIA, KATHLEEN LYONS (GEISEL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE)

We introduce an integrative intervention for instilling hope in adolescents. Preliminary results from two treatment groups and one control group are presented. A comprehensive Hope Scale (Scioli, 2014) was administered during pre- and post-testing along with measures of depression and anxiety. Hope scores increased significantly in the treatment group while depression and anxiety significantly decreased. Among the control participants, hope scores did not significantly improve and both depression and anxiety trended upwards.

POSTER 15

DIFFERENCES IN PSYCHOPATHY AMONG STUDENTS IN VARIOUS MAJORS

LESLI TAYLOR, CYNTHIA HALL (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The present study examined differences in psychopathy among undergraduate students majoring in various disciplines. A recent study by Brooks (2016) found that approximately 21% of corporate CEO's in the supply chain management (SCM) industry demonstrate psychopathy. Because the SCM industry is related to engineering and marketing, psychopathy was expected to differ among various majors. Results suggest engineering majors have greater primary psychopathy compared to Business, Science, Criminal Justice, and Psychology majors.

POSTER 16

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEVELS OF STUDENT NOSTALGIA, AUTHENTICITY, AND COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

TYSON KREIGER, JESSICA SCOTT (UTICA COLLEGE)

We conducted a series of studies to examine the relationship between nostalgia and authenticity on college student adjustment. In the first study of 96 college students, nostalgia was related to greater feelings of homesickness and less life satisfaction, but also greater perceptions of social support. In the second study of 38 college students, authenticity was related to lower levels of homesickness. Implications of these results will be discussed.

POSTER 17

CONFRONTING COUNSELING STIGMA: ENGAGEMENT, EXPERIENCES, AND DISCLOSURE IN A SOCIAL-MEDIA BASED CAMPAIGN

HANNAH WING, KATE RUDOLPH, VERONICA ALEJANDRO, REBECCA TUTINO, AUDREY ZAKRISKI, JUDELYSSE GOMEZ (CONNECTICUT COLLEGE)

This study evaluates a social media-based campaign aimed to reduce the stigma toward counseling among college students. Participants were attendees at a wellness fair who were photographed holding affirming or disclosing messages in support of therapy. In a follow-up survey, respondents recalled the experience as positive and meaningful, but had engaged in low social media sharing. Analyses focusing on disclosure versus concealment revealed differences in both motivation for participation and subsequent mental health advocacy behaviors.

POSTER 18

HIGH POTENTIAL LETHALITY: COLLEGE STUDENTS' AWARENESS OF RISKY BEHAVIORS

GINA GALIANO, KRIS GUNAWAN, CHRISTINA GALLIN, KENNETH ROTHFELD (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

High potential lethality (HPL) behaviors are a subset of risky activities associated with serious consequences leading to death and / or injury. These HPL activities include the choking game and autoerotic asphyxiation. The purpose of this study was to assess college students' awareness and reactions to such activities. Using vignettes and Likert-type rating scales, the findings showed that students perceive these activities as dangerous. Yet, peer pressure and exposure can influence their view of HPL.

POSTER 19**EMOTION REGULATION PREDICTS DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN YOUTH EXPOSED TO HIGH COMMUNITY VIOLENCE**

CHERYL BEST, RAE DRACH, ELISABETH O'ROURKE, ELANA GORDIS (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, SUNY)

This project explores the relationships among community violence exposure (CVE), emotion regulation (ER) strategies, and depressive symptoms. For females, higher CVE correlated with many ER strategies; for males, CVE only significantly correlated with rumination. For males, the use of self-blame or catastrophizing in the presence of CVE predicted higher depressive symptomology; for females, only the use of self-blame with CVE predicted higher depressive symptomology. These results can help researchers develop tailored ER interventions.

POSTER 20**FACTORIAL AND CONSTRUCT VALIDITY OF THE PERSISTENT COMPLEX BEREAVEMENT INVENTORY**

SHERMAN LEE, CLAIRE MURPHY, SUMMER BLEDSOE, WHITNEY LEACH, MADISON PACKER, CAITIE O'ROURKE, JAMES KENT, BEN PEARCE (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The Persistent Complex Bereavement Inventory was developed to facilitate research into the DSM-5's grief construct. However, since the instrument's publication no psychometric investigation has been conducted. Thus, the current study examined the factorial and construct validity of the PCBI. The results indicated that a second-order model best fit the data and that the PCBI scores were correlated with conceptually related variables.

POSTER 21**PSYCHOTHERAPY CLIENTS' RECALLED TREATMENT EXPERIENCES: A SURVEY OF PERCEIVED EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICE ELEMENTS**

YADI CHEN, CARLY SCHWARTZMAN, BRITTANY ILES, JAMES F. BOSWELL (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Client perspectives on evidence-based practice (EBP) elements are lacking. This study assessed psychotherapy clients' self-reported retrospective treatment experiences with respect to EBP elements (e.g., exposure). In terms of participants' psychological functioning, the most frequently reported problem areas were relationship/family problems, followed by depression and generalized anxiety. The majority of participants endorsed the presence of EBP elements in their treatments, with "focus on positive emotion" and "confrontation of feared or avoided situations" as the most common.

POSTER 22**EQUINE ASSISTED PSYCHOTHERAPY AS A TREATMENT FOR DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND PTSD**

TRACY HEFFERNAN, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The use of Equine Assisted Psychotherapy (EAP) is emerging as a treatment for depression, anxiety and PTSD. This study reviewed existing literature on EAP effectiveness and collected new data identifying a positive association between feelings toward general psychotherapy and EAP. This study also found evidence that levels of comfort around horses increased positive feelings regarding EAP. Additionally, EAP was perceived by participants as a potentially beneficial way to treat depression, anxiety and PTSD.

POSTER 23**CROSS-CULTURAL EXAMINATION OF EMOTION REGULATION AND FLEXIBILITY**

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

The literature presents a broad understanding of emotion regulation (ER) and anxiety, but what is left unknown is how flexibility, or the ability to switch between strategies, integrates into this model. 190 participants (India: 49.5%; USA: 50.5%) completed online scales. No cross-cultural differences were found but the stepwise regression analysis indicated that ER strategies, flexibility, and affect accounted for 56.3% of the total variance in trait anxiety scores. Thus, strategy flexibility should be explored further.

POSTER 24**PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE SELF-WORTH CONTINGENCY QUESTIONNAIRE IN A UNIVERSITY SAMPLE**

SARA CAULEY, REBECCA BURWELL, JOSEPH CAMILLERI (WESTFIELD STATE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has found that self-worth contingencies are associated with various negative outcomes (Crocker et al., 2003). A primary measure of contingencies is Burwell and Shirk's (2006) Self-Worth Contingency Questionnaire. This scale has demonstrated good internal consistency, reliability, and validity among adolescents, but little to date has been established regarding its psychometric properties among young adults. The current study examined – and supported – the reliability and validity of this scale in a university sample.

POSTER 25**DESIGN ELEMENTS OF A FACIAL RECOGNITION APP FOR CHILDREN WITH AUTISM**

KAYLEE GRINDROD, CATHERINE MELLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Technology can be leveraged to assist children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in understanding facial expressions. This study investigated the design elements apps that teach facial recognition in the form of games. Following a content analysis of existing apps for children with ASD, the perceived

importance, and effectiveness of these design elements were assessed through interviews with professionals in the field. Motivation and usability were the two most significant design elements highlighted in the analysis.

POSTER 26

CHILDHOOD TRAUMA, EMOTION DYSREGULATION, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION IN ADULTHOOD

JESSICA NADEL, SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN)

Adults who have experienced childhood trauma are more likely to be aggressive in their romantic relationships. Emotion dysregulation may explain the link between trauma and psychological aggression. The current study examined the indirect effect of emotion dysregulation on the relationship between childhood trauma and psychological aggression. A significant positive relationship was found between childhood trauma and psychological aggression and emotion dysregulation significantly mediated the relationship.

POSTER 27

PARENTAL CONCERNS ABOUT YOUTH RISK IN RURAL COUNTY IN UPSTATE NEW YORK

JAMES ZIANS (SUNY ONEONTA)

This study focused on parental attitudes toward rural youth risk. Results include 303 participants (parents having a child age 17 or younger) who were recruited at the Southside Mall in Oneonta, NY. Research showed that youth who live in rural areas and feel more connected to and engaged with their communities are at less risk for problem behaviors such as mental illness, suicide risk, alcohol or drug use and other problems involving legal issues.

POSTER 28

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PATHWAYS TO HOUSING MODEL ON HOUSING OUTCOMES

MELISSA FARSANG (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the Housing First model on housing stability of individuals experiencing homelessness and mental illness. A meta-analysis was conducted by evaluating the effect size of six randomized controlled trials. Housing first models were compared to treatment as usual, and proportion of time homeless was measured as an outcome. Housing First proved to have a large effect size on housing stability.

POSTER 29

THE INTERPLAY OF ABUSE AND POVERTY ON PERSONALITY: DATA FROM MIDUS

MACKENZIE WILD (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

This study (n = 1,255) utilized data from Midlife in the United States (MIDUS) to address gaps in developmental outcomes.

Regressions revealed that each parents' SES had an effect on agency, agreeableness, and openness; sexual abuse had an effect on agreeableness; mother's SES had an effect on neuroticism; and father's SES had an effect on both emotional and physical abuse. Possible explanations and further research in physiological evidence, abuser motive, and protective factors are explored.

POSTER 30

THE USE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF-HELP MATERIAL

HELEN CARDOSO, BRYAN STITES, JIM A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Self-help interventions are frequently used as tools to manage or change lifestyles. Literature has supported the efficacy of self-help interventions in controlled settings. However, there is a lack of research on the perceived effectiveness of self-help in consumer populations. The current study explored the effectiveness of self-help interventions as perceived by consumers in both the general public and a college population and indicated that greater percentages of people report self-help to be beneficial and effective.

POSTER 31

LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG YOUNG AFRICAN AMERICAN ADULTS ATTENDING A PUBLICLY-FUNDED HEALTH CLINIC

EUGENE M. DUNNE (BROWN UNIVERSITY), THERESA E. SENN (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER), KATE B. CAREY (BROWN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH), MICHAEL P. CAREY (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

This study explored factors associated with life satisfaction among younger adult African American patients (N = 307, M age = 26.6, SD age = 6.6, 53% male) seeking services at an urban sexual health clinic. Backward elimination linear regression revealed that African American adults who are younger, less anxious, and experience more social support are more likely to report satisfaction with life.

POSTER 32

HEALTH-RISK BEHAVIORS AND SENSATION SEEKING IN FIRST- AND CONTINUING- GENERATION COLLEGE STUDENTS

AUBREY FARROW, LAURA DIETZ (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

The current study examined differences in first generation (n = 17) and continuing generation college students' (n = 29) perceived stress, social support, and health-risk behaviors. First generation college students indicated increased use of tobacco products and alcohol in correlation with increased stress, depression, and sensation seeking traits.

PATIENT PREFERENCES AND ATTITUDES ABOUT STEPPED-CARE MODEL FOR DEPRESSIVE TREATMENT IN ONCOLOGY

JULIANA DONOFRIO, JIM A. HAUGH, KRISTA HERBERT

(ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Given that approximately 50% of individuals diagnosed with cancer will experience some level of depressive symptomatology as well as the negative consequences that can result from the co-occurrence, finding an optimal psychological treatment for a patient is important. Additionally, attending to treatment preferences has been indicative of improved treatment outcomes, adherence, and satisfaction. The current study considers the Stepped-Care Model for depressive disorders and assesses model acceptability and treatment preferences within an oncology sample.

POSTER 33

EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXERCISE ON PERCEIVED STRESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

SIMMI MIRANDA, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether an acute period of physical activity reduced perceived stress on college students. Participants completed three self-report measures assessing wellness and perceived stress. Students then asked participated in one of the three acute exercise conditions (exercise, listening to an exercise video, or watching the video). Then, participants rated their perceived stress a second time. We found no significant changes in stress levels from pretest to posttest.

POSTER 34

BURNOUT RATES AMONG PEER SPECIALISTS AND NON-PEER SPECIALISTS

DERRICK SCHEETZ, ELLEN MCQUAID, TARA BENNETT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated possible differences in burnout, emotional labor, and emotional dissonance among peer specialists and other mental health workers. Participants in this study were peer specialists and non-peer specialists. Results suggested that there are differences in burnout rates, with peer specialists showing lower burnout rates than other mental health workers. However, the number of subjects were small, and future studies should have larger samples of peer specialists working in more diverse work settings.

POSTER 35

BULLYING: SOMETHING OLD, NOT NEW, BUT WITH CONSEQUENCES THAT IMPACT ADULTS TOO

RACHEL ANNUNZIATO, ERICA DISILVIO, SE-KANG KIM (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

The present study aims to determine if bullying behavior has in fact increased over time or if perhaps its perception or manifestation has changed. The "adult" cohort (ages 26+, N = 96) indicated significantly higher rates of physical bullying experiences than young adults (ages 18-25, N=91) while the young adult population displayed significantly higher rates of non-physical bullying experiences. The results of this study suggest various implications regarding perceptions created by

the media.

POSTER 36

THE EXPRESSION OF PAIN IN CHILDREN: AN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER PERSPECTIVE

AILEEN SHAUGHNESSY (UNION COLLEGE)

Pain sensitivity was examined in a normative and ASD population through the Cold Pressor Test. During this, participants gave VAS pain ratings. Upon completion, video recordings of the participants were reviewed for facial actions using the Child Facial Coding System to assess pain. The ASD child was found to provide lower VAS scores compared to his normative peers, yet both groups showed the same number of facial actions during the two CPT iterations.

POSTER 37

BIOMARKERS AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION: THE INTERACTIVE PHYSICAL AND COGNITIVE EXERCISE SYSTEM & IPACES™;

JESSICA STARK, MARISA VANBRAKLE, MAKENZIE MICHEL, NICOLE BARCELOS, KRISTINA STRIEGNITZ, BRIAN COHEN, CAY ANDERSON-HANLEY (UNION COLLEGE)

The current study of the interactive Physical and Cognitive Exercise System, (iPACES™) examined biomarkers and cognitive change over three months of neuroexergaming, wherein older adults pedaled along a virtual bike path to complete a list of errands. Results revealed moderate to large correlations between executive function and salivary biomarkers: cortisol, BDNF, and IGF1. This suggests that neuroexergaming interventions like iPACES™ may impact cognitive and neurobiological pathways and perhaps could be effective in promoting healthy aging.

POSTER 38

PERCEIVED BURDENSOMENESS PREDICTS DROPOUT IN A SAMPLE OF SUICIDAL ADOLESCENTS

HELEN SQUITIERI, AMANDA WONG, CASSANDRA WANG, JODY RUSSON (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

Perceived burdensomeness (PB) and thwarted belongingness (TB) may inhibit early alliance building in therapy. Previous research supports that alliance predicts dropout (Cooper et al., 2016; Sharf, & Diener, 2010). In a sample of suicidal adolescents, PB predicted dropout. Future research should examine alliance as a mediator between PB and dropout. In addition, clinicians may benefit from exploring the role of PB at the intake in an attempt to resolve any feelings of burden.

POSTER 39

EFFECTS OF MUSCULAR-IDEALIZED AND THIN-IDEALIZED BODY TYPES ON WOMEN'S BODY IMAGE

JENNIFER ZINIS (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The ideal female body type is shifting from very thin to more

muscular/athletic. This study examined effects of exposure to these idealized body types on body image and exercise motivation. Female participants viewed photographs of thin-idealized women, muscular-idealized women, or scenery. Women who viewed thin-idealized photographs decreased their fitness evaluation; those who viewed muscular-idealized photographs decreased their appearance evaluation and reported lower motivation to exercise because of health pressures, affiliation, and social recognition.

POSTER 40

CROSS CULTURAL STUDY ON PERCEPTIONS OF EMERGING ADULTHOOD

DEEPTHI ANGAMPALLY (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

This cross-cultural study examined various aspects of emerging adulthood as perceived by freshmen (N=249) in India and USA. The main tool used for this study was IDEA (Inventory of Dimensions of Emerging Adulthood) questionnaire. Their perceptions of being an adult was analyzed. A greater percentage of Indian-sample viewed themselves as adults when compared to United States. The relation between perceived social support; sense of self and emerging adulthood was also analyzed.

POSTER 41

THE MEDIATING EFFECT OF EXPERIENTIAL AVOIDANCE ON DISTRESS IN FEMALE RAPE VICTIMS

BENJAMIN KATZ, PATRICIA LONG (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

Sexual violence is a significant problem in society. While research indicates a relationship between victimization and distress, there are likely many mediators of this relationship (Briere & Jordan, 2004). This study examined experiential avoidance (EA) as a mediator. Results revealed that there was a direct effect of victimization on distress, and that for five of the six subscales of EA there was an indirect effect of victimization on distress through EA. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 42

PROJECT REACH-IMPACT: FAMILY MEDICAL HISTORY AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS AT AN HBCU

PIERRE LEON (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), KERI KIRK (HOWARD UNIVERSITY), ALEXANDER JAFFE, BREANNA WILLIS, MELISSA WILLIAMS, GEORITA FRIERSON (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Project REACH-IMPACT is a study that explores the role familial medical history of chronic illnesses has on the levels and frequency of weekly physical activity. The primary aim of this study is to assess physical activity habits within African American college students and determine whether there is a correlation between their knowledge of family medical history, or lack thereof, and their levels of physical activity. Chronic illness was a significant predictor of exercise frequency.

POSTER 43

HIV KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION: CHANGES AFTER EXPOSURE TO HIV HEALTH EDUCATION INFORMATION

AGATA KOPACZ, ERIN MILLER, SUSSIE ESHUN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of a video intervention aimed at increasing knowledge and reducing stigma associated with HIV/AIDS. 114 participants completed surveys about HIV knowledge and attitudes before and after watching either a general health or HIV information video. There was a significant decrease in negative perceptions and increase in knowledge after watching HIV knowledge video (experimental group), compared to control group. Implications for health education are discussed.

POSTER 44

THERAPEUTIC BIAS AND THE MYSTERY OF THE LOST TRAINING OUTCOME

KAREN MIRANDA, KATELYN BELMONTE, LAUREN BOISSONNAULT, KILEY OWEN, KEVIN PETTERSON, SALVESTER ZARZANA, EMMA ZINGG (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

We examined the relationship between reported diversity training and therapeutic bias and the relationship between the components of therapeutic bias (competence and comfort) in treating mental clients. Findings revealed that the more prepared someone felt to work with clients across the domains of gender, age, ethnicity, race, disability, sexual orientation, and spirituality was significantly related to how comfortable clinicians felt with people of that demography. However, no significant relationship was found between therapeutic bias

POSTER 45

ATTITUDES OF HELP-SEEKING AND USAGE OF CHINESE AND WESTERN PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT

MAN JING SUN, EMILY HE, RAPHAEL ELLIS, MICHELLE YUN (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study seeks to examine the relationship between mental health help-seeking attitudes and beliefs in the traditional Chinese and Western psychiatric treatment for individuals with mental illness in the Chinese population. Given this literature, we are interested in how Chinese individuals' attitudes toward mental health help seeking may influence the type of psychiatric treatment deemed most appropriate for a vignette character described as having symptoms of clinical high-risk for psychosis (CHR).

POSTER 46

CONSCIOUSNESS QUOTIENT PREDICTS SPIRITUALITY

ERICK GUZMAN, INGRID TULLOCH (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study aimed to examine whether consciousness is a

predictor of spirituality, whether an individual's dominant cognitive processing style (holistic or analytic) predicts spirituality, and whether consciousness and cognitive processing style interact to predict spirituality. Participants were administered the Consciousness Quotient Inventory, the Assessment of Spirituality scale, and a timed Stroop Effect test. Results indicated that consciousness, but not cognitive processing or the interaction between the two, was a significant predictor of spirituality.

POSTER 47

PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF CARDIOVASCULAR CHANGES DUE TO MENTAL STRESS

MATTHEW HABEL, BRENDAN FENNEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), SAIF RAHMAN, RICHARD CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY)

The patterning and determinants of cardiovascular responses to stress were examined using impedance cardiographic, electrocardiographic, and blood pressure measures in 46 participants before, during, and after performance of the Stroop Color-Word Conflict task (CWT). Multiple indicators of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system activity were altered in the expected directions. Anger-related personality traits implicated as cardiovascular risk factors showed significant associations with certain measures. This increases understanding of processes linking stress, personality, and cardiovascular functioning.

POSTER 48

DIRECTION OF TRANSGENDER CHANGE AND TRANSPHOBIA

KAITLIN PASINSKI, JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined direction of transgender change and transphobia. After reading a short passage about a fictional peer who changed gender from male to female or female to male, college-aged participants completed the Hill (2008) Transphobia Scale. Although there was no significant difference in transphobia based on the direction of transgender change, we found that participants had a low level of transphobia, men reported more transphobia than women, and age was negatively correlated.

POSTER 49

STIGMA AND PERCEPTIONS OF WESTERN PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT AND CHINESE TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

MICHELLE YUN, RAPHAEL ELLIS, MAN JING (CHASTITY) SUN, EMILY HE (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies have found that stigma among Chinese Americans towards mental health issues play a significant role in both the well-being of the individual and the perception of seeking western psychiatric treatment. Given this, we were interested in how stigma affects belief of efficacy towards Chinese traditional medicine and western psychiatric treatment among Chinese/Taiwanese populations. Our results indicated the

more stigma towards the vignette character, the more seeking western psychiatric treatment was deemed shameful.

POSTER 50

PERCEPTIONS OF COUPLEHOOD AMONG COMMUNITY DWELLING SPOUSAL CAREGIVERS

ELIZABETH GALLAGHER, ELIZABETH RICKENBACH (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Spousal caregivers of individuals with dementia experience higher rates of depression as opposed to their non-caregiver counterparts. Caregivers have also been found to be ten times more likely to be socially isolated than the general population. The present research used a mixed methods approach in order to investigate whether the negative aspects of spousal caregiving such as depression and isolation were mitigated by a strong sense of couplehood.

POSTER 51

SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND MOTHER'S GENDER ROLE AS PREDICTORS OF FEMINIST ATTITUDES

JORDYN BESCHEL, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study included 137 undergraduate women who identified as heterosexual or not heterosexual. Respondents completed standardized self-report questionnaires measuring perceived maternal femininity, sexist attitudes, and feminist attitudes. Regression analyses revealed that sexist attitudes, but not maternal femininity, predicted feminist attitudes. However, sexual orientation did not moderate this relationship, possibly because of the small number of women who identified as a sexual minority. These results may still be used to encourage egalitarianism in Western society.

POSTER 52

MENTAL HEALTH AND POVERTY IN THE HUDSON VALLEY

GABRIELLE EBERLE, KIMERY LEVERING (MARIST COLLEGE)

Abstract

This study explored the prevalence of mental health issues and its relationship with financial need in a sample of Hudson Valley residents seeking assistance. Analyzing responses to a survey we found that many participants demonstrated evidence of moderate to severe levels of mental health issues (e.g. depression, anxiety, stress), and financial distress (in terms of income, debt, use of social programs), but few of these measures were significantly correlated.

POSTER 53

PARENTAL INFLUENCE AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY, STRESS, AND ANXIETY

ESTEPHANIE GAMEZ, LISA MAIO (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), AUSTIN TALAEAI (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), DAVID PLESTED, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM

PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Parental influences, including their parenting style and work experiences, have an effect on their children's self-efficacy, stress and anxiety. In this study, 37 college students completed a questionnaire asking them for demographic items, parenting styles, their perception of their parents' work life, their stress and their anxiety. Results suggest that parental work experience has a significant association with academic self-efficacy and perceived stress compared to the other predictor variables.

POSTER 54**THE INFLUENCE OF PERCEIVED SELF-ESTEEM IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS**

AVERY MATOWIK, DEANNA SUMREIN, MEDINE SAHIN, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies have suggested that one's personality construct can greatly influence their attachment style in a relationship. The current study asked participants to complete five surveys, examining how one's value of self-worth affects both their desire for and their behavior in a romantic relationship. Data analyses indicated there were significant correlations between one's self-esteem and the search for love and the fear of intimacy. Implications of these findings are discussed.

POSTER 55**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERDEPENDENCE AND LEADERSHIP STYLES**

FRANKLIN ROQUE, DAVID PLESTED, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

In this study, we explored the role of interdependence and leadership styles among participants. The presence of interdependence tends to fluctuate among different leadership styles, which may be based on the rigor and structure of the profession. We hypothesized that authoritarian leadership would be a successful predictor of interdependence. On the contrary, our results have showed that the Laissez-faire leadership was a successful predictor of interdependence.

POSTER 56**TYPES OF HYPERMASCULINE MEN IN COLLEGE: IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT**

JOCEYLN ZITZKAT (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

102 male undergraduate students participated. Subtypes of hypermasculine men were compared on various measures of psychological health. Men comprising the 'Externalizing' subtype of hypermasculinity tended to lose their temper frequently, behave impulsively and exhibit sexist attitudes, whereas the 'Internalizing' type of hypermasculine men did not feature nearly as dangerous of a psychological profile. Future studies of hypermasculine men should include more racially diverse samples of men who do not exclusively attend college.

POSTER 57**REVIEWING THE TEST REVIEWS: A STUDY OF MMY**

THOMAS HOGAN, MARISSA DESTEFANO, CAITLIN GILBY, DANA KOSMAN, JOSHUA PERI (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Buros' Mental Measurements Yearbook (MMY) has provided professional reviews of commercially published psychological and educational tests for nearly 50 years. It serves as a kind of conscience for the testing industry. For a random sample of 50 entries in MMY 19 (a total of 100 separate reviews) this study determined the level of qualitative judgment of reviewers, from very good to very poor, and the consistency of independent reviewers in rendering judgments of quality.

POSTER 58**MORALITY TO MALPRACTICE: HOW ASYLUMS LOST THEIR WAY**

LINDSAY HORWITZ (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY)

Private asylums and almshouses were established in the United States during the 18th and 19th centuries. The original reasons for opening almshouses and asylums were well-intentioned, but those reasons soon vanished into an endless cycle of problems. Based on supporting evidence from asylum reports, asylum staff succumbed to the various pressures they were burdened with and started to bear resemblance to prison guards rather than practitioners.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-11:00am

Symposium

Stuart

TEACHING INVITED SYMPOSIUM: GAMING

Saturday, March 18, 2017

9:30am-11:00am

CHAIR: THOMAS HEINZEN

GAME DESIGN IN HIGHER EDUCATION: IS IT JUST BEHAVIORISM WITH SEX APPEAL?

This symposium presents basic research about game design from three labs. Presentations include (1) how to use games as a pedagogical tool, (2) an application of games to the teaching of statistics, (3) a PsycINFO citation analysis of games and game design, (4) a summary of game design principles used to increase student retention, and (5) a translation of game principles into the language of psychology.

Presentations

Three Ways to Use Games as a Pedagogical Tool
by Kelli Dunlap (American University)

Game Design in the Teaching of Statistics
by Tamara Smith (Cabrini University)

A PsycINFO Citation Analysis of Games and Game Design
by Yaroslava Goncharova (William Paterson University)

One Lab's Experience Applying Game Design to Student Retention
by David Plested (William Paterson University)

Discussant(s): Bonnie Green (East Stroudsburg University)

Saturday, March 18, 2017
11:00am-12:20pm

Invited Speaker	Georgian
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS: FREDERICK BONATO, PHD	
Saturday, March 18, 2017	
11:00am-12:20pm	

CHAIR: TERRY DAVIDSON

TECHNOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, AND SICKNESS

FREDERICK BONATO (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

The emergence of technology has far outpaced human evolution—this includes the development of the nervous system and its sensory capabilities. Some technologies present psychological challenges that can lead to unpleasant symptoms such as headache, dizziness, nausea, and disorientation. For example, motion sickness, or kinetosis, is a relatively recent human experience probably coinciding with the invention of the first watercraft only a few thousand years ago. Now however, with increasing technological advances, additional challenges exist that can lead to symptoms similar to motion sickness. Numerous types of vehicles, amusement rides, virtual reality, electronic games, 3D movies, and spaceflight, have all been known to lead to unpleasant symptoms. How are our brains being challenged by these technologies and what are the causes of these different kinds of 'sicknesses'? A hypothesis will be discussed in the context of human evolution.

Saturday, March 18, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm

Symposium	Terrace
PSI CHI GRADUATE SCHOOL WORKSHOP I: PREPARING FOR GRAD. SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY	
Saturday, March 18, 2017	
12:30pm-1:50pm	

CHAIR: JOHN NORCROSS

PSI CHI GRADUATE SCHOOL WORKSHOP I: PREPARING FOR GRAD. SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY

JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), SUSAN KRAUSS WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS), CARLOS ESCOTO (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This mini-workshop is designed for both prospective graduate students and undergraduate faculty advisors. The panelists will present strategies for preparing for graduate school admission requirements, acquiring research and practical experiences, and selecting compatible graduate programs. Handouts adapted from Graduate School in Psychology, the Insider's Guide to Graduate Programs in Clinical and Counseling Psychology, and the Complete Guide to Graduate School Admissions will supplement the presentation.

Saturday, March 18, 2017
12:30pm-2:00pm

Symposium	Stuart
TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: AGE-DIVERSITY	
Saturday, March 18, 2017	
12:30pm-2:00pm	

CHAIR: JOANN MONTEPARE

INTEGRATING AGE-DIVERSITY IN TEACHING ABOUT PSYCHOLOGY

Within the next few decades, the population of adults in the U.S. aged 65 and above will double in size, as individuals also experience increased longevity (U.S. Census Bureau). Despite these significant and widely recognized aging phenomena, psychology courses offer relatively little information about aging or opportunities for students to explore age-diversity. This symposium makes the case for more age-integrated classes and demonstrates how intergenerational interaction can enrich teaching and learning in psychology.

Presentations

An Age-Friendly Call to Action: Preparing Students for Their Age-Diverse Worlds
by Joann Montepare (Lasell College)

Using Intergenerational Interactions to Explore Controversial Psychological Issues and Debunk Age Stereotypes
by Marsha Mirkin (Lasell College)

Engaging Students in Aging: Opportunities Abound!
by Andrea June, Carrie Andreoletti (Central Connecticut State University)

Saturday, March 18, 2017
12:30pm-2:00pm

Event	Whittier
SCRA COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY LUNCHEON	
Saturday, March 18, 2017	
12:30pm-2:00pm	

CHAIR: CHRISTOPHER BEASLEY

Saturday, March 18, 2017

12:30pm-1:50pm

Event **Arlington**
**CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: APA SCIENCE DIRECTORATE -
ENTERING THE ACADEMIC MARKETPLACE: ADVICE FROM
EXPERTS**
**Saturday, March 18, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: DR. KEITH MORGEN

**ENTERING THE ACADEMIC MARKETPLACE: ADVICE FROM
EXPERTS**

What is the "right" academic job and what does it take to land it? This APA-sponsored workshop is designed for aspiring academics who are currently graduate students and postdocs. Expert panelists (current faculty at various institutions) will share their insights with plenty of opportunity for discussion and networking.

Saturday, March 18, 2017**12:30pm-1:50pm**

Paper **Berkley**
BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPER SESSION
**Saturday, March 18, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: BRIAN PIPER, GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH MEDICAL COLLEGE

12:30pm - 12:45pm
**SIT BACK AND RELAX: EFFECTS OF PROGRESSIVE
MUSCLE RELAXATION ON MOTION-INDUCED NAUSEA**

MAX LEVINE (SIENA COLLEGE), KRISTINA PUZINO (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), NICHOLAS CROVELLO (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Relaxation is known to improve subjective well-being, reduce stress, and promote health, yet little is known about its effects on nausea. In this experiment, participants who completed a progressive muscle relaxation program prior to their exposure to a rotating optokinetic drum experienced significantly less nausea than participants who did not. Analysis of gastric and autonomic responses may help elucidate the physiological mechanism responsible for relaxation's beneficial effect.

12:50pm - 1:05pm
**DISSOCIATING MEDIAL TEMPORAL AND STRIATAL
MEMORY SYSTEMS WITH A SAME/DIFFERENT TASK**

NEHA SINHA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEWARK), ARNOLD GLASS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK)

Subjects judged whether four-letter strings were the same or

different. Different RT was determined by the left-to-right location of the first letter different between the study and test string, consistent with a left-to-right comparison terminating when a difference was found. This comparison process predicts same responses to be slower than different responses but same responses were faster. Same responses were associated with hippocampus activation. Different responses were associated with both caudate and hippocampus activation.

1:10pm - 1:25pm
**MEDICAL CANNABIS AND DECREASED USE OF OTHER
PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL AGENTS**

BRIAN PIPER (GEISINGER COMMONWEALTH MEDICAL COLLEGE), ALEXANDER ABESS (MAINE MEDICAL CENTER), MAURICE MARTIN (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, FARMINGTON), STEPHANIE NICHOLS (HUSSON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PHARMACY), CATHERINE COBB (CENTER FOR WELLNESS LEADERSHIP), REBECCA DEKEUSTER (WELLNESS CONNECTION OF MAINE)

This study evaluated whether a substitution-effect of Medical Cannabis (MC) for opioids applies to other medications. New-England patients (N=1,513) completed an online survey. Among respondents that used opioids, over three-quarters (76.7%) indicated that they reduced their use since they started MC. This was significantly ($p < .0001$) greater than the minority of patients that reduced their use of antidepressants (37.6%) or alcohol (42.0%). Additional research is needed to corroborate these self-reported findings using other data-sources.

Saturday, March 18, 2017**12:30pm-1:50pm**

Paper **Tremont**
**APPLIED PAPERS: WELL-BEING, IDENTITY, AND
ACHIEVEMENT**
**Saturday, March 18, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: SUSAN AVERNA, PHD

12:30pm - 12:45pm
**EFFECTIVENESS OF A BRIEF SELF-COMPASSION GROUP
INTERVENTION**

SUSAN AVERNA (TRINITY COLLEGE)

The present study investigated the effectiveness of a brief self-compassion group intervention among female undergraduate nursing students. Nine students voluntarily took part in a group that met once weekly for 1.5 hours over 3 weeks and included discussion, practicing mindfulness, and self-compassion training. Participants reported significantly greater increases in self-compassion and mindfulness post intervention. There was an inverse relationship between self-compassion and perceived stress over the course of the intervention.

12:50pm - 1:05pm

STUDENT SOCIOEMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: PARENT PERCEPTIONS USING IRT

JESSICA CHAO, PAUL MCDERMOTT (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MARLEY WATKINS (BAYLOR UNIVERSITY), ANNA DROGALIS (THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY), FRANK WORRELL (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY), TRACEY HALL (CENTER FOR APPLIED SPECIAL TECHNOLOGY, WAKEFIELD, MA)

This study reports on the psychometric properties of the Adjustment Scales for Children and Adolescents Home Edition (ASCA-H) in Trinidad and Tobago from an item response theory perspective. The sample was comprised of students (N = 731) attending government and assisted schools across the islands. Full-information factor analysis yielded three internally consistent dimensions. EAP scores were used in HLM models to investigate variance explained in measures of academic achievement, learning behaviors, and teacher ratings.

1:10pm - 1:25pm

LATENT DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJECTORIES OF EARLY CLASSROOM DISENGAGEMENT AMONG CHILDREN FROM UNDERRESOURCED FAMILIES

PAUL MCDERMOTT, MICHAEL ROVINE (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MARLEY WATKINS (BAYLOR UNIVERSITY), ROLAND REYES, JESSICA CHAO (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), CLARE IRWIN (EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CENTER, INC.)

This research examined latent developmental patterns for early classroom disengagement among children from underresourced families. A representative sample (N = 1,377) of children from the Head Start Impact Study was assessed for manifestations of reticent/withdrawn and low-energy behavior over four years. Latent growth mixture modeling revealed three distinct subpopulations of change patterns significantly associated with later academic and social-emotional outcomes. Attendant risk and protective factors are identified and discussed.

1:30pm - 1:45pm

A COMPLEX DYNAMIC SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE OF IDENTITY AND ITS FORMATION

AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), JOANNA K. GARNER (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

Whereas identity phenomena are rich and diverse, current prominent models of identity and motivation face challenges in bridging across dimensions such as conscious or unconscious, personal or social-collective, and epigenetic or discursive-relational. This paper will present an innovative conceptual model of identity that draws on the Complex Dynamic Systems (CDS) approach and that provides a framework for conceptualizing and investigating identity, motivation, and their development from an integrative and dynamic perspective.

Saturday, March 18, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm

Symposium

Beacon Hill

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: POVERTY AND THE BRAIN **Saturday, March 18, 2017** **12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: REGINA SULLIVAN, PHD

POVERTY AND THE BRAIN: INSIGHTS FROM HUMAN AND ANIMAL RESEARCH

Children raised in impoverished environments are at risk for altered neurobehavioral development; however, the mechanisms by which this occurs remain unclear. This is primarily due to the ethical, technical, and efficiency challenges that researchers face when assessing the human brain and behavior across the lifespan, making the assessment of causal mechanisms nearly impossible. Thus, advancement of knowledge related to the causal impact of poverty on developmental outcomes relies in part on animal studies, which provide strong experimental control and manipulation, as well as more time-effective assessments of brain processes and behavior across the lifespan. However, animal research does not account for the rich complexity of the human condition, such as cultural and psychosocial factors on child outcome. In this symposium, we will demonstrate that a cross-disciplinary approach using both human and animal research best allows for the study of the impact of poverty on neurobehavioral outcomes. We will present examples of studies from an ongoing multi-department collaboration at New York University, which has successfully utilized human and animal research in tandem, to gain a better understanding of the causal mechanisms underlying the impact of poverty on parenting, social skills, and cognition, among others. By highlighting a bidirectional, translational process between human and animal research, the studies and discussion presented here will demonstrate how cross-disciplinary research has enabled rapid advancement of knowledge related to child development, and informed treatment and intervention strategies in a meaningful and efficient way.

Presentations

Introducing a Rodent Model of Poverty: Scarcity Rearing Impacts Parenting Style and Infant Neurobehavioral Outcome

by Stephen Braren, Rosemarie Perry, Eric Finegood, Meriah DeJoseph (New York University), David Putrino, Donald Wilson (New York University School of Medicine), C. Cybele Raver (New York University), Regina Sullivan (New York University School of Medicine), Clancy Blair (New York University)

Scarcity Initiates Later-Life Social Motivation and Social Recognition Difficulties: Exploring the Neurobiological Pathway to Pathology

by Millie Rincon-Cortes (New York University School of Medicine), Rosemarie Perry, Stephen Braren, Gabriella Pollonini, C. Cybele Raver, Clancy Blair, Cristina Alberini (New York University), Regina Sullivan (New York University School of Medicine)

Enriched Environments Prevent Social Neurobehavioral Disturbances Following Scarcity-Adversity Rearing

by Cristina Alberini, Rosemarie Perry (New York University),
Millie Rincon-Cortes (New York University School of Medicine),
Stephen Braren, Gabriella Pollonini, C. Cybele Raver, Clancy
Blair (New York University), Regina Sullivan (New York
University School of Medicine)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

12:30pm-1:50pm

Symposium

Georgian

PRESIDENT'S INTEGRATIVE SYMPOSIUM

Saturday, March 18, 2017

12:30pm-1:50pm

CHAIR: FREDERICK BONATO

**COMMERCIAL SPACEFLIGHT: PSYCHOLOGICAL
CONSIDERATIONS**

Commercial Spaceflight is likely to commence by the end of this decade as several companies are preparing to send people on brief trips into suborbital space. Unlike professional astronauts, who complete years of training prior to a flight, commercial spaceflight participants will receive minimal training. Also, spaceflight participants can be expected to range widely in terms of age and health. In addition to experiencing 4-6 minutes of weightlessness during a flight, ascent and descent of the spacecraft will result in substantial acceleration forces that can potentially lead to visual effects, difficulty breathing, and in rare cases loss of consciousness. How can spaceflight participants be expected to cope psychologically with these challenges? How can future participants be best prepared for their flights? A panel of experts with varied backgrounds will discuss the psychological considerations surrounding the commercial spaceflight industry.

Presentations

Overview and Introductions

by Frederick Bonato (Montclair State University)

**Psychological Factors in Commercial Spaceflight: Stressors,
Tolerance, and Manifestations**

by Rebecca Blue (University of Texas Medical Branch)

Motion Sickness and Space Motion Sickness

by Andrea Bubka (Saint Peter's University)

Space Medicine and Physiology for Commercial Spaceflight

by Jay Buckey (The Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

12:30pm-2:00pm

Poster

Grand Ballroom

SOCIAL POSTER SESSION II

Saturday, March 18, 2017

12:30pm-2:00pm

POSTER 1

**THE IMPORTANCE OF BELONGING: THE RELATION
BETWEEN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT EXPECTATIONS
AND STRESS**

KRISTEN REGENAUER, HALEY JO TETREAU, ALEXANDRA FIELDS, GREGORY CONRAD, MARTIN SEEHUUS, ROBERT MOELLER (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

Interviews with college students suggested that performing under one's expectations is a source of stress. In the present study, undergraduate students (N=707) completed a survey about perceived stress, self-esteem, sense of belongingness, and perception of self performance in comparison with the average student. High perceived stress was associated with low self-esteem, low sense of belongingness, and believing one performs below average. Implications for helping college student stress are discussed.

POSTER 2

**ELECTRONIC INTERACTIONS: COLLEGE STUDENTS
DETECT DEPRESSION THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA
PROFILES**

ROBERT YOUNG, GABRIELLE SPAZIANI, JENNIFER KNACK (CLARKSON UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether college students are able to detect mental health problems, specifically depression, from social media posts in two pilot studies. We found that college students do detect varying levels of depression and made inferences (e.g., number of friends) about the supposed poster based on the level of depression; this detection does not vary by the poster's race nor gender.

POSTER 3

**THE ROLE OF NEED FOR AFFILIATION IN REDUCING
PERCEPTIONS OF AUDITORY THREAT**

BENJAMIN CHERIAN, JACOB BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON CAMPUS)

The need for affiliation states that humans seek the presence of others in stressful moments. However, research on soundscapes reveals that people react negatively to anthropogenic sounds in natural environments. The current experiment sought to examine whether this preference changed in a threatening context. Participants had their mood manipulated and were subsequently exposed to one of six soundscapes. Results appeared to support the notion that perceptions of human sounds may be context dependent.

POSTER 4

**STARVING FOR AFFILIATION? ONLY IF I KNOW
YOU—HUNGER'S AFFECT ON AFFILIATION DESIRES**

ROBERT NUTT, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

We hypothesized that hunger would affect people's desires for affiliation. We conducted an experiment where some people were hungry and others were satiated then measured desires for

affiliation. We found people who are hungry were less interested in affiliating with new people compared to people who were hunger satiated. People who were hungry also preferred existing relationships over new. Future research can be aimed towards group behavioral observation.

POSTER 5

ADULT ATTACHMENT STYLE, PERSONALITY, AND FRIENDSHIP QUALITY

JACQUELINE CHRZANOWSKI, CLARA CHASSE, JEFFREY BLUM, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We examined how attachment styles, extraversion, and self-esteem relate to each other, and their relationship with positive qualities of friendships. Participants (83 undergraduate students) completed a questionnaire measuring attachment styles, extraversion, and self-esteem and rated their friendships on several positive qualities. As predicted, secure attachment scores correlated significantly with extraversion, self-esteem, and the relationship variables. However, after controlling for extraversion, only trust and effort correlated (positively) with secure and (negatively) with avoidant attachment scores.

POSTER 6

THE EFFECTS OF STEREOTYPES ON THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

TYLER COPP, AMANDA LEE, ERIN CARRIGAN, MIRANDA KLINE, KARRI VERO (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Our study examined how the actual likelihood of forming social relationships is affected by stereotypes held by college students. Participants viewed a series of pictures of potential "friends" and then completed a Perceived Similarity Questionnaire, an Actual Similarity and Stereotypes Questionnaire containing an interest assessment, followed by a demographic questionnaire. The results from the study indicated that a person's race and sex strongly influence the formation of social relationships.

POSTER 7

KNOWING WHAT'S GOOD FOR US: EXAMINING ROMANTIC LAY BELIEFS

ELIZABETH RODERICK (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), BRITTANY D'ANNUNZIO, GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), BRENT MATTINGLY (URSINUS COLLEGE), KEVIN MCINTYRE (TRINITY UNIVERSITY)

Previous research indicates that there are four self-processes that operate in romantic relationships. These include self-expansion, self-pruning, self-contraction, and self-adulteration (Mattingly, Lewandowski, & McIntyre, 2014). In a large national sample we examined perceptions about how these four processes contribute to successful romantic relationships. Results indicate that the general public believes self-expansion is the most ideal and typical self-process, and that neither self-adulteration nor self-contraction are either typical or ideal.

POSTER 8

ATTACHMENT BASED ASSOCIATIONS WITH PHYSICAL ATTRACTION AND INDIVIDUAL PREFERENCES

JAMES BRADLEY, HAROLD SIEGEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

The aim of the present research is twofold. First, our research investigates how an individual's attachment style influences facial attractiveness. This research addresses an individual's preference in partner "type." Results indicate interesting differences between anxious-avoidant and ambivalent individuals' for facial preferences. The second goal investigates attachment-based personality generalizations made based on facial appearance and how these generalizations influence differences in preference by securely and insecurely attached individuals.

POSTER 9

THE ABILITY TO PLAY MUSIC IS NOT FOUND ATTRACTIVE

JAMES MORAN, T. JOEL WADE, KELSEY SALERNO (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Miller (2000) has argued that the ability to sing and play music has been fashioned through sexual selection for thousands of years. However, our results suggest that sexual selection has not selected the ability to play music as an evolutionary advantage in the mating world. Rather, the ability to play music does not have an adaptive function, and it is only a byproduct of natural selection of language capacities (Pinker, 1997).

POSTER 10

INTERPERSONAL ATTRACTION AND BIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY RECALL

HANNAH BRANTHWAITE, REED PRIEST, LAUREN GILBERT (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Physical attractiveness holds powerful influences over society; however, little research has examined its potential relationship with biographical memory recall. In this study, 129 Belmont University undergraduate students viewed images of and read biographical information about men and women with varying levels of physical attractiveness. Researchers predicted students would recall more information about images of more attractive faces than images of less attractive faces. Results indicate no relationship between physical attractiveness and biographical memory recall accuracy.

POSTER 11

SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND ROMANTIC ATTRACTION

SARAH IRVIN, MINDY LUGO, DAVID PLESTED, YAROSLAVA GONCHAROVA, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Society still holds several stereotypical ideas about same-sex relationships. This study set out to examine the qualities people of different sexual orientations look for in romantic partners. Participants completed an anonymous, online survey in which

they were asked questions about their sexual orientation and asked to rate the importance of a list of 36 partner qualities. Results indicated non-heterosexual individuals place less value in spirituality, attractiveness, and parenting skills.

POSTER 12

ATTACHMENT THEORY PREDICTS ATTITUDES TOWARDS POLYAMORY AND MONOGAMY

MEGAN LAVIOLA, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This article examines the extent to which attitudes towards polyamory and monogamy are influenced by attachment styles. Participants completed an online survey assessing their interest in polyamory and monogamy and its correlation with individual attachment style. Results indicated that attachment avoidance was positively correlated with emotional polyamory scores and attachment anxiety was not significantly correlated with either emotional polyamory or sexual polyamory.

POSTER 13

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSENSUAL NON-MONOGAMY SCALE

KAREN WILSON, MARISA COHEN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Interest in consensually non-monogamous relationships has been increasing among researchers and the lay public. The Consensual Non-Monogamy Scale contains eight items measuring individuals' beliefs regarding various types of relationship configurations. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses demonstrated a single factor structure with good factor loadings and fit statistics. Scale scores were positively correlated with sociosexual orientation and satisfaction with nonmonogamy and negatively correlated with attitudes toward monogamy.

POSTER 14

ASEXUALITY: LOVE OVER LUST

AMANDA FONTAINE-ISKRA, KRISTIN HENKEL (SAINT JOSEPH COLLEGE)

There has been little research regarding asexuality. Most research is concerned with the notion that asexuality and aromanticism have been used interchangeably. The current study was interested in determining the comfort levels of participants based on their partner's interest in sex. Results showed that participants were more comfortable when their partner did not express a desire for sex; however, they were less comfortable with public displays of affection. Further implications of this study are discussed.

POSTER 15

EMBODIMENT OF LOVE AND LUST

CARISSA BRAUN, MARC BRAUN, SARAH HOLENSTEIN, ALEXIS MONGOLD, CARLY PERSHYN, STEPHANI FORAKER (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

We examined how empathy, capacity to love, and sexual desire

scores affected eye gaze patterns when making behavioral judgments about romantic love or sexual desire images. Consistent with embodiment theory, individual difference measures affected perceptual judgments: empathy had an early, broad facilitation, and capacity to love and sexual desire state had later, targeted effects. We found similar viewing patterns for images of heterosexual and homosexual couples, for both automatic gaze patterns and controlled judgments.

POSTER 16

THE PERILS OF PASSIONATE LOVE

BRITTANY D'ANNUNZIO, MICHELE LOPRESTI, GARY LEWANDOWSKI, JR. (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the effects love has on an individual's memory. We randomly assigned 137 participants to three conditions (compassionate love, passionate love, neutral). The companionate and passionate love conditions completed a series of writing prompts to elicit feelings of love. Next, all participants memorized a list, allegedly depicting their partner's positive and negative traits. Results indicate that those primed with passionate love recalled less positive and more negative partner traits than companionate love.

POSTER 17

IS IT IN THE KISS? ATTITUDES TOWARD KISSING AND KISSING BEHAVIORS

MARISA COHEN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Participants (N = 232) were recruited via social media to take part in a survey ascertaining attitudes toward kissing and kissing behaviors. A significant positive relationship was found between relationship satisfaction and attitudes toward kissing, while a significant negative correlation was found between relationship length and frequency of kissing. In addition, gender differences were observed between males and females. With greater knowledge of kissing attitudes, we can enhance the satisfaction derived from our relationships.

POSTER 18

EFFECTS OF PUBLIC DISPLAYS OF AFFECTION ON PERCEIVED ATTACHMENT STYLE, GENDER TYPICALITY

REBEKAH TURBETT, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The present study examined the effect of a target's gender and presence of public displays of affection (PDA) on perceptions of the attachment style and gender-typicality of the target. It was found that both males and females displaying high PDA were perceived to be less avoidant and more anxious, masculine, and feminine than those displaying low PDA, with the exception that females were perceived as highly feminine, regardless of PDA.

POSTER 19

DECONSTRUCTING "IT'S COMPLICATED." A GROUNDED APPROACH TO DEFINING HOOKUPS.

HANNAH KUPETS, KRISTEN BARCZYNSKI, KYLE DUGAN, ELIZABETH JACOBS, JEFFREY S. BARTEL (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the construct of “hookup” in a grounded theory approach. We collected 613 definitions of hookups. Content analysis suggests three dimensions: Hookups are emotion-free, short term, and occur between relative strangers. Nonparametric analyses indicate that males define hookups as emotion-free more than females do, that gay men mirror this pattern compared to straight and bisexual individuals, and that college students define hookups as one-night stands more than non-students do. Implications for policy are discussed.

POSTER 20

PREDICTING "IT'S COMPLICATED": MORALITY, RELIGIOSITY, AND ENDORSEMENT OF HOOKUPS.

ANGELA EHRHARDT, STEPHANIE PONCZEK, JEFFREY S. BARTEL, ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

Participants' endorsement of hookup culture was examined using an online snowball sample survey of 696 mostly young adults. We examined potential predictors including sex, religiosity, morality, and current relationship status. Participants who were in relationships, female, less religious, or had conservative standards of morality were less likely to endorse hookups. Using this research, we can target an audience that is more likely to engage in hookups and educate them on the health consequences of hookups.

POSTER 21

SEXUAL NARCISSISM AND SEXUAL MOTIVES IN DATING COUPLES

EMILY WEAVER, KATHRYN RYAN, GENE SPRECHINI (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

In the present study, 65 heterosexual couples in serious dating relationships responded to the Hurlbert Index of Sexual Narcissism and the Sexual Motives Scale. Results showed that sexual narcissism was related more to self-focused motives than to other-oriented motives. Several gender differences were noted.

POSTER 22

LET'S TALK; BDSM AND COMMUNICATION

AUTUMN ROGERS, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of the present research is to assess whether being a part of the BDSM community is associated with better communication. Results indicate that there was indirect evidence that participation in the BDSM community may buffer the negative association between BDSM behavior and negative communication. People who are not in the BDSM Community may be participating in destructive behaviors and have significantly worse communication.

POSTER 23

ATTACHMENT STYLE AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

ARIELLE PHILLIPS, DI YOU (ALVERNIA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated differences in relationship satisfaction based on individual's attachment style, couple's attachment style, and sexual orientation. Sampling 295 undergraduate students, results showed secure people and couples express more relationship satisfaction. Findings for sexual orientation should be interpreted carefully due to the low number of same-sex couple respondents. We found significant differences between self-disclosure levels to partners versus acquaintances and gender differences in self-disclosure. Lastly, self-disclosure towards partners and relationship satisfaction correlates positively.

POSTER 24

EMERGING ADULTS' EXPECTATIONS OF LONGEVITY IN THEIR ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

LAUREN BRETANHA, REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

This study investigated the reasons for emerging adults' optimistic longevity beliefs about their own romantic relationships. One-hundred-and-fourteen emerging adults completed questionnaires measuring their romantic relationship experiences, attachment orientation, passionate love, commitment, trait optimism, and perceived control beliefs. Findings indicated that emerging adults expected their own romantic relationship to be more successful than others' relationships, and this optimism bias was associated with more secure attachment orientations, greater commitment readiness, and perceived control beliefs.

POSTER 25

HOW ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS BELIEFS INFLUENCE THE EFFECT OF RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION ON SELF-ESTEEM

CHEYENNE STAMBAUGH, CHRISTINA BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this research was to investigate how beliefs about romantic relationships and changes in relationship satisfaction mutually influence self-esteem. This study determined participants' levels of growth and destiny belief and manipulated level of relationship satisfaction. State self-esteem was measured after the manipulation. Results showed that relationship satisfaction predicted state self-esteem. Additionally, levels of destiny belief impacted state self-esteem, where those with higher levels of destiny belief reported higher state self-esteem.

POSTER 26

INFLUENCE OF CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS ON REACTIONS TO MORTALITY SALIENCE

AMANDA BUTERA (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This study aimed to compare romantic relationship attachment and parental attachment and to assess which relationship would be a better buffer against fears of mortality among young adults. Procedures included a romantic attachment assessment (ECR) demographics, parent attachment assessment (IPPA-) priming measure (mortality or extreme pain), distraction task and social transgressions ratings. Findings did not support our initial hypotheses, but did show a difference in the way participants responded to the four transgressions.

POSTER 27

DEDICATION IN LONG-TERM RELATIONSHIPS: DOES GRIT MATTER? A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY

WENDY FISHER, ALLISON LYTLE, SARA SERMARINI, JAMES GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the relationship between grit and long-term relationship dedication in a sample of American and Indian participants. Grit, although correlated to several dimensions of dedication, did not appear to be strongly predictive of relationship dedication. However, for Indian participants, higher grit was related to higher relationship dedication. Future research on relationship dedication may benefit from evaluating the impact grit has on couples' willingness to work through their difficult problems to remain together.

POSTER 28

RELATIONSHIP COMMITMENT INFLUENCES SELF-EXPANSION FOLLOWING RELATIONSHIP THREAT

ALLISON SYMONDS, LACEY DURKEE, ALEXANDRIA ROWLEE, EMMA WUERDEMAN, JULIE LONGUA PETERSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

The current research examined how levels of pre-manipulation commitment influence self-expansion following a relationship threat manipulation. Results suggested that participants low in pre-manipulation commitment designated more self-space to their current romantic partner following the threat (vs. control) manipulation. Participants low in pre-manipulation commitment also reduced the amount of self-space designated to their most recent ex-romantic partner following the threat (vs. control manipulation).

POSTER 29

THE EFFECTS OF CELL PHONE USE ON RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

ELISSA LAMB (FRAMINGHAM STATE COLLEGE)

As technology advances in our society, smartphone ownership among young adults has grown. As such, research on the effects of cell phone use has been popular, though few studies have explored the impact location has on communicational and relationship satisfaction. This study explored the connection between cell phone use, location, and relationship satisfaction among a sample of undergraduate students. The findings will be discussed relating to methods for preventing cell phone use from damaging relationships.

POSTER 30

THIS MARRIAGE IS MAKING ME CRAZY! HOW INTEGRATING MARRIAGE RELATES TO WELLBEING

CARLI AIELLO, SARAH FORD, EMILY PFEIFER, JULIE BRUNSON (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - MAIN CAMPUS)

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between marital discord and poor psychological health among people who were recently married. Our results suggest that the inherent meaning-making experienced by those who are going through stressful life events mediates this relationship. These results suggest that individuals who do not make meaning out of the changes that marriage brings have poorer psychological health than those who did make meaning.

POSTER 31

EMOTION REGULATION IN COUPLE NARRATIVES ABOUT ROMANTIC CONFLICT

CHRISTINE DUNNE, KEVIN MONCAYO, JESSICA MARKUS, CANDICE FEIRING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We examined couple member anger and sadness in narratives about event-specific conflicts. Of interest were differences by gender and viewpoint (whether couple members were talking about their own or their partners' unmet needs). Female compared to male couple members used more angry words and talking about the Self's compared to the Partner's unmet needs evidence higher angry ratings. Findings for sadness were more complex with gender by viewpoint interactions for words and ratings.

POSTER 32

MOVING ON FROM A RELATIONSHIP: HOW IMPLICIT RELATIONSHIP AWARENESS AFFECTS ADJUSTMENT POST-BREAKUP

SARAH FORD, CARLI AIELLO, EMILY PFEIFER, JULIE BRUNSON (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated how an individual's relationship quality in a previous relationship is associated with how well they adjust to life post-breakup, using implicit relationship awareness as a mediator. The results suggest that individuals who experienced more relationship quality in the past relationship also had higher levels of relationship awareness (i.e., viewed themselves more as a member of a couple), and this was associated with feeling more lost or confused after the breakup.

POSTER 33

SINCE YOU'VE BEEN GONE: EXPLORING RELATIONAL SCHEMA CHANGE FOLLOWING RELATIONSHIP DISSOLUTION

EMILY PFEIFER, SARAH FORD, CARLI AIELLO (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), JULIE BRUNSON, CAMILLA ØVERUP (UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON)

The purpose of this study is to examine how the dissolution of a romantic relationship can impact an individual's relational schemas. We asked participants to complete a series of scales on commitment, satisfaction, closeness, and social support in their past relationship as well as provide a written response to questions about their relational schema change. The results gathered reflect how past relationships can produce both positive and negative effects on an individual's view

POSTER 34

CAN RESPONSIBILITY OF PARTNER CHOICE AND INFIDELITY, INDUCE FEELINGS OF COGNITIVE DISSONANCE?

NICOLE S. TROY (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY),
CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined if evaluations of one's current partner and perceptions of infidelity were affected, when a state of cognitive dissonance was induced. All participants were in committed monogamous relationships and jealousy was evoked with an imagined infidelity prime. Participants were randomly assigned to a condition meant to induce cognitive dissonance by emphasizing personal responsibility for choosing their current partner. The research found a significant main effect of trait self-esteem.

POSTER 35

PERCEPTIONS OF AMBIGUOUS CHEATING: ONCE A CHEATER, ALWAYS A CHEATER?

DEVON SINGH, RACHEL LEE, TAE WOO (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Two-hundred eighty-five college students rated the degree to which ambiguous acts in three different domains (relationship, sport, and academic) constituted "cheating" with either a definition of cheating provided or with no definition. In addition, they reported on their own cheating behavior in academic settings. The presence of a definition had no impact on judgment; however, there was a significant intra-individual consistency in moral standards across the three domains. Academic pressure was linked to cheating.

POSTER 36

SOCIAL MEDIA AND CHEATING BEHAVIOR

MARTIN HECK (MARIST COLLEGE)

This study investigates the relationship between social media use, cheating behavior, and desires for various types of romantic/sexual relationships (e.g. "friends with benefits," committed, etc.) amongst college students. Results from a survey indicated many significant relationships, including a strong positive correlation between propensity to cheat and level of social media use, though this was only true for males. Implications for the use of social media in relationship acquisition/development in adolescence are discussed.

POSTER 37

PERMISSIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS INFIDELITY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

LAUREN SMITH, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine college students' attitudes towards infidelity as compared to those held by the general population. The present data supports the idea that college student participants were more comfortable engaging in unfaithful, and potentially unfaithful, behaviors than non-college participants. College students reported more comfort engaging in a variety of behaviors with someone other than a romantic partner, including kissing, touching, and sexual intercourse.

POSTER 38

RETAIL THERAPY: THE EFFECTS OF RELATIONAL STATUS

CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH, ASTRID MORENO, SUZANNA DYAL (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY)

The aim of the current study was to investigate if people who are single and/or more upset over a breakup regulate their emotions through making more expensive purchases, or "retail therapy." Participants chose between an assortment of expensive and inexpensive material items. We found that relational status combined with personality variables and gender differentially affected preferences in shopping, and the feelings associated with making purchases.

POSTER 39

DOES RELATIONSHIP STATUS MODERATE THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN INTERNALIZATION OF MUSCULAR

ASHLEY ROBERGE, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

We investigated whether relationship status moderates the relationship between men's self-esteem and internalization of the muscular ideal. Data were collected on self-esteem, internalization of the muscular ideal, and relationship status. Results indicated that single men who were looking for a partner demonstrated a stronger negative correlation between self-esteem and internalization of the thin-ideal compared to men who were already in a relationship or who were single and not interested in dating.

POSTER 40

HE LOVES ME, HE LOVES ME NOT: RAISING AWARENESS ON INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

JANAE POWELL, KIRSTIN HENKEL (UNIVERSITY OF SAINT JOSEPH)

Intimate partner violence includes "physical violence, sexual violence, stalking and psychological aggression (including coercive acts) by a current or former partner or spouse" (CDC, 2016). The current study tested a passive intervention to increase awareness of nonphysical aspects of intimate partner violence among college women. Results suggested that pamphlets and bulletin board information led to an increased participant ability to identify acts of intimate partner violence.

Implications and suggestions for future directions are discussed.

POSTER 41

RELATIONAL AND PHYSICAL VICTIMIZATION AND ITS PREDICTIONS ON PEER RELATIONSHIPS

MCKENZIE CANTLON, KRISTIN PERRY, JAMIE OSTROV
(UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO)

There has been limited research into the effect of victimization on play partners and peer acceptance/rejection for children in early childhood. The objective of this study was to examine the relation between the victimization subtypes and peer relation variables cross-sectionally using three hierarchical regression models. Results showed that physical victimization was positively associated with play partners and negatively associated with peer rejection and peer acceptance. Relational victimization was positively associated with peer rejection.

POSTER 42

COMPLIANCE IN THE ABSENCE OF PROXIMAL INTIMIDATION WITHIN ABUSIVE INTERPERSONAL DYNAMICS

JESSICA POMERANTZ, SHUKI COHEN, CHITRA RAGHAVAN
(JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

In this study, we examine how trafficked victims who were in long term relationships with their traffickers may exhibit compliance in the absence of proximal intimidation. Using wiretap data, we propose linguistic patterns of microregulation, as they pertain to unsolicited elaboration as regards to daily routine activities. Longitudinal data is then used to contrast elaboration under explicit and implicit verbal solicitation, as a step towards validating the use of linguistic pragmatics to detect chronic coercive control.

POSTER 43

CHILD MALTREATMENT, MORAL DISENGAGEMENT, AND GENDER

ANNA SAMKAVITZ (MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL), ELLEN GUTOWSKI (BOSTON COLLEGE),
KATHLEEN MALLEY-MORRISON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Although some research has investigated relationships among measures of moral disengagement and violence, research is lacking concerning the role of parental behaviors in the development of moral disengagement. The current study explored relationships between reported childhood maltreatment and endorsement of morally disengaged justifications for violence in a sample of 150 adults. Findings revealed statistically significant correlations between childhood maltreatment and moral disengagement for both genders, with men and women showing significant associations in opposite directions.

POSTER 44

SHRINKING SOCIAL SPACE: UNDERSTANDING ISOLATION IN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

ELIZABETH MAHAN, KENDRA DOYCHAK, CHITRA RAGHAVAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Isolation to control sex trafficking victims is documented as a crucial abuse tactic. This includes not just social isolation but also a shrinking of physical safe space. We examined narratives of women recruited from an agency serving survivors in a large metropolitan city. This research examines how traffickers use elements of isolation to maintain control, thus adding to the gap in the literature to better understand isolation in trafficking survivors.

POSTER 45

PREDICTORS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' WELL-BEING

DERICK DECAMP, MACEY WALKER, TAE WOO
(MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between various predictors of well-being among college students. 299 students completed an online survey that measured various aspects of their physical health, academic life, and social support. All of these variables were significant predictors of well-being. We also found that while support from family is helpful, certain forms of support from friends and romantic partners seem to have a consistently stronger relationship with well-being.

POSTER 46

DOES PARTICIPATION IN RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS LEAD TO BETTER COPING FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS?

JESSICA KECK, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Religious faith can help students cope with stress, but will participation in religious organizations confer additional benefits? Undergraduates (N=102) completed a survey measuring religiosity, use of positive and negative coping strategies, stress levels, and involvement in specific extra-curricular activities, including religious organizations. Participation in religious groups was negatively correlated with use of negative coping, whereas measures of religiosity did not correlate with coping, which suggests that religious programming can enhance the benefits of religious faith.

POSTER 47

COPING MECHANISMS AND COLLEGE STUDENTS' STRESS: AN INVESTIGATION

ELEANOR LORTON, JACK SIMONDS, CECELIA RICHTER,
TERUMI SMITH RANDLE, MARTIN SEEHUUS, ROBERT MOELLER (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

The relationship between college student stress and coping strategies was explored. Survey data was collected from 707 college students. Maladaptive coping mechanisms were strongly associated with high levels of perceived stress, whereas adaptive strategies were weakly correlated with perceived stress. Additionally, students who engaged more frequently in exercise and mindfulness practices reported lower levels of perceived stress. Results indicate opportunities for college's to promote

stress reduction through exercise promotion and teaching adaptive coping strategies.

POSTER 48

GUARDIANS' ALCOHOL USE AS A CORRELATE OF ADOLESCENTS' ALCOHOL USE

KRISTOFER KIRKPATRICK (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined whether adolescents whose guardians consume less alcohol would also consume less themselves. Fifty college students completed self-report measures of their own alcohol use and that of their guardians. Results suggest participants who reported their father drank more alcohol also reported higher alcohol use themselves. Additionally, participants who lived in homes with either their mother and/or father consumed less alcohol than participants who lived in homes that also contained other guardians.

POSTER 49

DESIRE FOR CONTROL, RUMINATION, ALCOHOL USE AND COPING IN AN UNDERGRADUATE SAMPLE

BRENDAN GALLAGHER, HEIDI FRITZ (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined a dispositional Desire for Control, Rumination (angry, depressive, and instrumental), and Coping Strategies (problem-focused and emotion-focused) in relation to drinking alcohol as a coping strategy and amount of alcohol consumed. Undergraduate students (N=122) completed surveys. Results showed that Desire for Control, Instrumental Rumination, and problem-focused coping are linked with less use of alcohol as a coping strategy, with trends toward lower alcohol consumption. Emotional rumination predicted more alcohol use.

POSTER 50

MEANING IN LIFE AND CROSS-CULTURAL VARIATION IN COPING STRATEGIES

ALLISON DE SEVE, LISA SAMSTAG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN)

The current study proposed that belief in meaning in life would mediate the relationship between ethnicity and coping strategy in a sample of first-generation college students. While preliminary analyses found expected significant relationships between self-construal and coping, and among coping subtypes, that were consistent with the existing literature, hypothesis testing found no significant interaction effect of ethnicity in terms of the relationships between identification with ethnicity and coping, mediated by meaning in life.

POSTER 51

MEANING IN LIFE JUDGMENTS DURING STRESSFUL TIMES, INCLUDING ELECTION DAY 2016

SAMANTHA DORAZIO, NICHOLAS LIDDICK, IRENE HOWARD, XIMENA LEON, GENESIS ALVAREZ, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Meaning in life (MIL) predicts mental and physical health outcomes, and people often base MIL judgments on their current mood (e.g., King, Heintzelman, & Ward, 2016). However, people are flexible use information flexibly for MIL judgments, so that MIL judgments remain positive. Our study showed that during stressful times, participants' mood was highly variable but psychological need support and MIL were not, and participants based MIL judgments much more on need support than on mood.

POSTER 52

THE IMPACT OF ATHLETIC INJURY ON LIFE SATISFACTION

TAYLOR SPRANGER, RACHAEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The goal of the current research is to assess the difference in life satisfaction between injured and non-injured athletes. Previous research indicates that psychological factors contribute to injury recovery. Although this has not been tested directly, it suggests that there is an overall psychological impact of injury. This study found evidence for significantly higher life satisfaction among non-injured athletes as compared to injured athletes.

POSTER 53

LINKS OF UNMITIGATED COMMUNION WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT AND DIET-RELATED COGNITIONS AND BEHAVIORS

JESSICA LILLY, HEIDI FRITZ (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Objective: To examine links of Unmitigated Communion (UC) with psychological adjustment and diet-related health behaviors and cognitions. Method: Participants (N = 120) completed surveys. Results: UC was correlated with greater stress and depression, greater pressure to be thin, more diet methods used, with worse eating attitudes and habits and lower self-esteem, and with greater media influence on body-related cognitions. Conclusion: UC predicts negative mental and physical health consequences related to body image.

POSTER 54

PROFILES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE: ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY OF FIXATION, EMOTIONAL CHALLENGE, AND RECOVERY

STEFANIA BUTA, LESLIE EATON (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT CORTLAND)

EEG cortical responding to an invariant neutral fixation is examined in this study. We found that responses to the fixation point varied in accordance with responses to a preceding stimulus. Also, the variance explained by a harmonic pattern of responses across photographs was associated with personality, providing clues about the nature of psychological resilience. It is hoped that these results inform future research designs that utilize an invariant stimuli as part of the task instructions.

POSTER 55

COPING & REGRET AMONG FEMALE INMATES

JAMES HAMM, JOHN PTACEK, KIM DAUBMAN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

The goal of the present investigation was to explore the everyday regrets of incarcerated females and examine how they cope with such events. Participants were prompted to recall regrets that had occurred since the beginning of their incarceration that either involved harm to self or harm to others. After describing the regretted event, inmates a series of appraisal, coping, and rumination surveys. Appraisals correlated significantly with coping strategy use and coping correlated with rumination.

POSTER 56

LAY THEORIES OF MORALITY

MOLLY HYDE, JENNY SU (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), CHI-YUE CHIU (CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, HONG KONG)

This study examines whether people's implicit theories about the nature of morality – lay normative theory or lay descriptive theory – play a mediating role between relational mobility and moral judgment. Results indicate that individuals in highly relationally mobile societies are more likely to approach morality from a normative perspective. Endorsement of a normative perspective, in turn, increases the extent to which individuals value autonomy-based moral foundations above all others.

POSTER 57

EMPATHY AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

MICHELLE FITZULA, VERNEDA HAMM BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

This study was designed to explore the relationship between empathy and one's willingness to donate money to charity. It also tested the pets over people theory to see if college students (N=346) would be more willing to donate to a charity supporting a dog than one supporting a young man. A Repeated Measures ANOVA yielded a significant difference between empathy levels and donations to the four charities. Monetary donation directly reflects level of empathy.

POSTER 58

ATTENTIVENESS, GENDER AND HELPING BEHAVIOR

JACKELINE FERRUFINO SANCHEZ, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Willingness to help based on a target student's attentiveness and gender was investigated. 67 college students completed an online experiment, in which they evaluated 16 scenarios, varying the gender and attentiveness of the student. Then rated their likelihood to help each student, assuming the student described was a classmate. Results showed that participants were more willing to help attentive students. In addition, for inattentive students, males were more likely to be helped than females.

POSTER 59

GOOD GODS, BAD GODS: ATTACHMENT AND EMPATHY

DOMINIQUE TREBOUX, AMANDA BUTERA, GABRIELLE GELESKO, GABRIELLE PETAGNA (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This study examined the moderating effect of attachment to God on relations between conceptions of God and empathy. Procedures included priming (Loving vs. Unloving and Control), attachment to God questionnaire (i.e., anxiety and avoidance) and empathic responses to videotaped narratives about life events. Findings supported the importance of attachment to God in explaining empathy.

POSTER 60

“FREE TO SAY NO”: EVOKING FREEDOM INCREASED COMPLIANCE IN TWO FIELD EXPERIMENTS

CHARLES THORNTON, SANTOKH SINGH, JENNIFER KELLY, TAYLOR YOUNG, SALLY FARLEY (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE)

This research tested the effectiveness of the evoking freedom technique in two field experiments. Participants were asked to either complete a survey (Experiment 1) or to allow a stranger to borrow their mobile phone to make a call (Experiment 2). Half of the requests involved language that evoked freedom (“feel free to say no”). In both experiments, results showed significantly greater compliance in the “feel free to say no” condition.

POSTER 61

UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECTS OF ADVERSE LIFE EXPERIENCES ON EMPATHY

MADISON STEINKIRCHNER, EMMA HOSACK, ALEXANDRA HOOTEN, JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

The effect of adverse life experiences and gender on empathy was examined in 107 college students. We first measured number of life experiences. Participants were then randomly assigned to watch an empathy inducing video, a neutral video, or no video. Following this exposure we measured empathy levels. Our results did not support our hypothesis that negative life experiences increase empathy. However, a significant interaction was found between gender and group.

POSTER 62

I MAY NOT LIKE YOU, BUT I'LL STILL FORGIVE YOU

SHANNON FALCONE, ALEXANDRA GRUNDY, TESS GARRATY, BRANDON TOTH, AUSTIN WAGNER, KEVIN MCKILLOP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We hypothesized that, after viewing a student who apologized or non-apologized for cheating, people would be more likely to accept a non-apology from people they like; however, this is not what we found. We found that a non-apology was more effective than a real apology in reducing blame and desire for revenge towards another, whether one liked the other or not, perhaps because the non-apology appeared to be more focused on the

victim.

POSTER 63

THE ART OF KINDNESS: THE EFFECTS OF INTERPERSONAL COMPASSION ON SELF-COMPASSION

KATHRYN DICKENSON, RACHEL HOLLOWAY, PAIGE ROBINSON, ALEJANDRA COTO, MONICA ANIS (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed the extent to which priming for interpersonal compassion affects self-compassion following a perceived failure. Participants received false negative feedback concerning their abilities on a memory task before writing about demonstrating compassion towards a friend or a happy memory with a friend. Both groups then completed a state self-compassion survey. Results indicated those primed for interpersonal compassion were no more likely to express self-compassion than the control condition.

POSTER 64

THE EFFECTS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' MOOD ON GENEROSITY

ISABELLE H. REICOSKY, MELISA A. BARDEN (WALSH UNIVERSITY)

This aim of this study was to examine the effect of college students' mood on generosity. Participants consisted of 54 college students who were instructed to write about a positive, negative, or neutral academic experience and then answer philanthropy questions. It was found that those in the positive mood condition and those in the neutral mood condition had significantly higher scores on the philanthropy scale compared to those in the negative mood condition.

POSTER 65

THE ACCURACY OF MOTHERS' DESCRIPTIONS: PREDICTING THEIR CHILD'S DAILY LIFE EMOTIONS

ELIZABETH PERKINS, JORDAN IZZO, JANA SPAIN (HIGH POINT UNIVERSITY)

In this study, we examined the ability of mothers' descriptions of her child's temperament in childhood and current personality traits to predict positive and negative emotion during a one-month period. The accuracy of mothers' descriptions of early temperament was somewhat limited. Her ratings of specific adult emotion-relevant traits, however, were more accurate. Mothers' descriptions were able to predict the adult targets' feelings of being scared, happy, joyful, nervous, and distressed in daily life.

POSTER 66

POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS AND MOTIVATION TO ENGAGE IN RESPONSIVE ACTION 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

CARLY KOENIG (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON COLLEGE), MICHAEL BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON COLLEGE)

The purpose of this experiment is to expand on research about the differences among different political affiliations. Participants were surveyed before and after the 2016 Presidential election. Participants were asked questions about their political affiliation, who they voted for and how motivated they were to participate in action following the election. Results indicated participants who highly disliked Conservatives and were supporters of Clinton were more motivated than participants who were low in dislike of conservatives.

POSTER 67

BASELINE ANGER AND SUPPORT VISIBILITY PREDICT HRV DURING A STRESSFUL SPEECH

SHELAGH MAHBUBANI, EMILY FELBER, KATHERINE ZEE, ABDIEL FLORES, NIAL BOLGER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Prior work suggests 'invisible' (indirect) social support is more beneficial than 'visible' (direct) support. We examined whether support visibility and stress coping--operationalized as heart rate variability (HRV) measured during and after a stressful speech--is moderated by baseline anger. Participants received visible, invisible, or no support as they prepared to give a speech. Results demonstrate invisible support was more beneficial than visible support, but only for participants high on baseline anger.

POSTER 68

EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF TYPE OF FEEDBACK ON MOTIVATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

DAVID JOHNSON (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This experiment examined the effect of performance feedback on motivation to complete a similar task and pursue academic challenges. College students (N=104) completed a cognitive test and questionnaires assessing motivation. Regarding their performance on the cognitive task, participants were randomly assigned to receive positive verbal feedback, positive visual feedback, or no feedback. Results shows participants who received no feedback had reduced motivation to go to graduate school and complete a similar task.

POSTER 69

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC MOTIVATION ORIENTATION AND TASK PERSISTENCE/PERFORMANCE

PATRICK MCBREARTY (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MARY JO LARCOM (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The current study assessed the relationship between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation orientation, measured by the Work Preference Inventory, and persistence/performance on an anagrams task. We also used the Task Evaluation Questionnaire to assess participants' interest/enjoyment, perceived choice, perceived competence, and pressure/tension while completing the task. Results showed significant positive relationships between task persistence and performance, intrinsic motivation and task interest/enjoyment, and extrinsic motivation and perceived competence. Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation were

negatively related.

POSTER 70

EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

SOPHIE SPILLER (MITCHELL COLLEGE)

Today's society is strongly influenced by the world of technology and the continuous rise of social media, especially among adolescents and young adults. Mainly, it is used as a social tool to connect with others and share experiences. Through a review of the literature, this research detailed both positive and negative effects of social media related to communication, relationships, and self-esteem. Implications for mental health and well-being are discussed.

POSTER 71

SOCIAL MEDIA USE AS A PREDICTOR OF COLLEGE AND LIFE SATISFACTION

ALEXA MENNUTI, MARI PERLALA, ARNO KOLZ
(MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present study examined whether frequency and variety of social media use were related to the adjustment to college and life satisfaction. College students were asked how frequency they used a variety of social media sites. They also completed the Social Adjustment to College Scale, Life Satisfaction Scale, and Preference for Online Interactions Scale. Results indicated that frequency of GroupMe and Twitter use were negatively related to college adjustment and life satisfaction.

POSTER 72

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA

TUNDE TURI-MARKOVIC (FISHER COLLEGE)

Social media has become increasingly integrated in our lives, especially in the lives of college students. Although there are many positive effects, there are also notable negative effects of social media. This research examines the impact on interpersonal relationships and mental health.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

12:30pm-1:50pm

Symposium

Hancock

**HISTORY SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGY
RECONCEPTUALIZED: LOOKING AT SELF AND OTHER
Saturday, March 18, 2017
12:30pm-1:50pm**

CHAIR: BERNARD C. BEINS

**PSYCHOLOGY RECONCEPTUALIZED: LOOKING AT SELF
AND OTHER**

Psychology has a long tradition of ideas relating to the individual and to the individual's relationships with others. The ideas are not static, however. Over time, constructs change meaning and psychologists reconceptualize important ideas about feelings of self and of characteristics of others. In this symposium, presenters will relate historical similarities and differences in the ways that psychologists have viewed personal characteristics and considerations of others.

Presentations

Salem's Witches and False Allegations of Sexual Abuse: Reconceptualizing the Mass Media

by Thomas Heinzen (William Paterson University)

Empathy: What it was and Never was, and How it has Changed

by Christian Holle (William Paterson University)

140 Years of Empirical Research on Happiness

by Melani Landerfelt (Auburn University), William Compton
(Middle Tennessee State University)

Refusal of Admission During the 1970s at Medfield State Hospital

by Nicole Rossi (Framingham State University)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

Poster

Grand Ballroom

**COGNITIVE POSTER SESSION
Saturday, March 18, 2017
2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: JESSECAE MARSH

POSTER 1

EVENT SEGMENTATION OF CONTINUOUS AND EDITED FILMS

MARYJANE WRAGA, VERONICA BROWN, EMMA JORDAN,
BRIANNA NEESE (SMITH COLLEGE)

People segment filmed action sequences naturally, and previous research suggests that this ability is preserved over film cuts. In the current study, we tested segmentation of movies with identical visual content, apart from the presence or absence of continuity cuts. Participants performed fine- and coarse-grained segmenting tasks. Although participants made significantly more fine- versus coarse segments, no difference occurred for continuous versus edited films. The results are discussed in the context of current segmenting theory.

POSTER 2

EXPLORATIONS OF SENSORY CONFLICT DURING A MIRROR TRACING TASK

JOSEPH CATALIOTTI (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW

JERSEY), ALANA ACCIARDI, JEYDA AYDIN, JONATHAN CEDENO, MEGHAN GUMBMAN, MONICA LUCIANNA, EMILY SHIPLEY, CAMILLE TABABAN (RAMAPO COLLEGE)

Mirror tracing requires the coordinated effort between visual perception and proprioception. Unknown to the participant, proprioception was either challenged or facilitated by the placement of magnets below the path to be traced, or by the placement of a raised edge along the path. Gains in mirror tracing speed and accuracy were found one week later. Implications for stroke patients, and the possibility of more efficient ways of reconciling conflicts between the senses will be discussed.

POSTER 3

THE IMPACT OF TBI UPON USEFUL FIELD OF VIEW (UFOV).

GEORGE SPILICH, BRIDGETTE HINDT, SHANE MANSKE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The performance of individuals who had experienced a mild to moderate concussion was contrasted with that of a control group on a computerized measure of visual attention. No differences in simple speed of response were observed but a significant performance deficit was observed on a divided attention task and also a selective attention task. Individuals with multiple TBI were most at risk.

POSTER 4

LATERALIZED ASYMMETRICAL PROCESSING DURING VISUAL CHANGE DETECTION

CONNOR BURROWS, BONNIE ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has shown evidence of asymmetric lateralized processing during certain visual tasks. Other research has suggested that this effect is attenuated by various factors. In the present study, participants were asked to detect change between two hierarchical stimuli presented to either the right or left visual field. Evidence for a global precedence effect was found, however no evidence for asymmetrical lateralization was observed.

POSTER 5

THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON NATURE'S ABILITY TO RESTORE ATTENTION

KATLYN ROWE, ASHLEY NAGLE, JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Research shows natural settings can restore directed attention. We examined the influence of gender on nature's ability to restore attention using computerized nature images and the Attention Network Test. We found that nature images significantly improved happiness and relaxation in women, but did not alter mood in men. We also found a trend for nature to restore executive attention ($p = .09$), with no significant difference between genders.

POSTER 6

TEAM ATHLETES OUTPERFORM SOLO ATHLETES IN MULTIPLE-OBJECT TRACKING

NICOLE GAULT, SAMUEL MELNYK, MEGAN GRADY, OLIVIA COHN, SAMUEL DAY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

While some previous work has examined the influence of naturalistic practice (e.g., regular video gamers, professional athletes) on general perceptual and cognitive performance, little or no research has explored how this may vary with low-level differences in the kind of activity practiced. In our study, we find that students who have participated in team sports (where multiple individuals must be attended simultaneously) significantly outperform athletes of solo or one-on-one sports on a multiple-object tracking task.

POSTER 7

MECHANISM OF COGNITIVE CONFLICT OF GAZE AND ARROW IN THE FLANKER TASK

JING SU (BEIJING NORMAL UNI), HUAN YU, LINGXIA FAN, XUEMIN ZHANG (BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY)

Eye gaze plays a critical role in social communication. And different cognitive conflict processing models were involved in gaze and arrow in the Flanker task: arrow could capture ones' attention better than gaze as target and it was more easily affected by location, whereas the gaze could be easily ignored as distractors and was independent of location conflict effect. Gaze was processed more flexibly and can be inhibited effectively when needed.

POSTER 8

UNTANGLING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CELLPHONE USE AND ABUSE, MINDFULNESS, EXECUTIVE FUNCTION,

MELISSA BROWN, ADWOA OPOKU-NSIAH, SARAH FARNETT, JAMIE M. TOMBARI, VICTORIA PIGNATO, PAUL A WILLIAMS, REANNA ROGERS, JORDAN STERMAN, THEREZ YOUNG, EMILY HUTCHISON, ELIZABETH O'ROURKE, KATHERINE PAREDES (COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study proposes and tests a theoretical model with the following tenets: Dispositional mindfulness is an emergent property of efficient executive function. Thus, mindfulness and executive function will have parallel positive relationships with positive emotions and negative relations with negative emotions. Cellphone abuse and use of distracting apps will have a deleterious relationship with executive function, and consequently mindfulness and emotional tone.

POSTER 9

LONGER GAZE DURATIONS TO SOCIAL INFORMATION IN TRAUMA EXPOSED PEOPLE

ANDREW UDE (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE CENTER), ERICK FEDORENKO (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK HUNTER COLLEGE)

Trauma-exposed people preferentially attend to threat-relevant information. Although previous studies simultaneously presented different images at once, we presented single complex affective scenes, which more accurately reflects how people perceive the world. Trauma-exposed people viewed all stimuli in negative scenes, and social stimuli in particular, longer than no-trauma controls. These results suggest sustained overt attention to potentially threatening information in people with trauma exposure.

POSTER 10

HEARING WHAT IS COMING: MUSICAL CONTEXT FOR VISUAL SEARCH TASKS

MICHAEL MORGAN, MICHAEL GORDON (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Music has often been used to produce anticipation of events and may direct more specific visual attention in scenes. To investigate that possibility, music was composed with directional contours to prime a visual search. In addition to testing search speed, visual gaze was tracked to determine the specific influence from the musical contour. Findings indicate a more powerful influence of a tempo shift than pitch contours on a visual search.

POSTER 11

LEARNING TO SELECTIVELY IGNORE DISTRACTING INFORMATION

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

The goal of the current study was to use traditional learning procedures to examine how learning processes might participate in the adjustment of selective attention processing. Across three experiments, we found that participants could learn to ignore a particular word in a Stroop task, eliminating the traditional interference effect. However, in all three experiments the interference effect re-appeared when the trained items were intermixed with untrained items, demonstrating a consistent failure of transfer.

POSTER 12

AN EXAMINATION OF INATTENTIONAL BLINDNESS AND CHANGE BLINDNESS USING AUDITORY DISTRACTORS

SHELBY POORBAUGH, MARK RIVARDO, HAILEY UMBAUGH, KYLE WARD (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Our experiment investigates cross-modal inattentional blindness (IB) using auditory distractors with visual stimuli. In a video of an unexpected crime, we manipulated the auditory distractor content and the duration of an innocent bystander on screen in order to examine the subsequent effect on eyewitness testimony. Results support IB with an auditory distractor. Presenting auditory content relevant to the crime decreased IB compared to irrelevant content.

POSTER 13

DOES THE TYPE OF RESPONSE IMPACT THE SPATIAL STROOP EFFECT?

LORI REEVES, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The spatial Stroop effect holds that interference occurs between a word's location and word meaning. The current experiment was developed to test the spatial Stroop effect where participants responded either manually or verbally. A significant interaction was found between the congruency of the word with location and the type of response the participant provided. Participants took the longest to respond in the incongruent manual condition. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 14

ON THE ROAD AGAIN: INATTENTIONAL DEAFNESS AND SOUND RELEVANCY DURING DRIVING.

EMILY BANKS, SARAH DERDOCK, JESSICA ORSINI (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Failure to perceive an auditory stimulus when attending to other stimuli has been called inattentional deafness. The present study investigated rates of inattentional deafness when the unexpected auditory event is either relevant or irrelevant to the environment. During a driving scenario, participants completed a primary task while an unexpected auditory stimulus was presented. Participants were significantly more likely to miss unexpected sounds irrelevant to driving compared to those that are relevant to driving.

POSTER 15

ACCIDENTS HAPPEN TO OTHER PEOPLE

TAYLOR SCHLEGEL, NATHAN GREENAUER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

Campaigns to reduce texting and driving that rely on raising awareness have had limited success. We examine the possibility that biased risk perception, not lack of information, may be an obstacle for reducing texting and driving. Our results indicate that, on average, participants underestimate their likelihood of making driving errors relative to others. These findings suggest that an implicit bias in risk assessment, not a lack of awareness, may underlie decisions to text and drive.

POSTER 16

ATTENTIONAL BIASES DURING AN EMOTIONAL STROOP TASK IN YOUNG ADULTS

ALEXANDER BACHERT, ALEXANDRA ANGELS, STEFFANY CONYERS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Participants performed an Emotional Stroop task (EST) while reaction time (RT) and P300 event-related potentials were measured. Individuals with a family history of cancer were expected to show attentional bias to cancer-related words.

Significant interactions involving family history and word list were obtained for both dependent measures. P300 data accorded with expectations; RT results suggested threat avoidance rather than attentional vigilance. These findings increase understanding of the EST and its use to assess cancer fear.

POSTER 17

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN VIDEO GAME INDUCED FRUSTRATION

JASMINE JENSEN, PAUL CUNNINGHAM (RIVIER COLLEGE)

Women play video games less than men (Cruea & Park, 2012; Vermeulen & Van Looy, 2016). Greater play frequency effects frustration in players, with frequent play related to lower frustration (Chumbley & Griffiths, 2006). Gender differences in frustration has not been shown. Participants played Mario Kart 8 and then took two surveys (demographic & attitudes). A significant difference in play frequency and self-reported frustration during play between males and females was shown.

POSTER 18

ARE MEANINGFUL LETTER STRINGS PROCESSED LIKE SENTENCES IN RSVP?

THOMAS GHIRARDELLI, ANYA JONES, ANNE WERKHEISER, KATHERINE DUNN, ELIA GOFFI, SOLIANA GOLDRICH, KATHRYN MONTHIE (GOUCHER COLLEGE), JESSICA LEFFERS (GOUCHER COLLEGE AND NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), GENEVIEVE FULLER, EMILY KOLB, ALEX MOORE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Participants viewed an RSVP sequence of six letters and reported all of the items (whole report) or only the two red letters (partial report). Some sequences contained trigrams that were meaningful (e.g., FBI, ATM, USA); others contained the same letters presented in a random order. In whole report, recall of individual letters decreased with increasing serial position. In partial report, we found evidence of the attentional blink. There was no effect of meaningful trigrams.

POSTER 19

BILINGUAL ADVANTAGE AND ADHD DISADVANTAGE: DO DIFFERENCES IN COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY REALLY EXIST?

KEITA CHRISTOPHE, JULIANA BOWLAND, MAISEY THOMPSON, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The impact of multilingualism and ADHD on cognitive flexibility in healthy undergraduates was explored using a modified version of the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test. No significant differences in number of perseverations, completed sorts, or correctly sorted cards were found between control and multilingual groups, thus fueling the controversy surrounding proposed bilingual advantages. Participants reporting high ADHD symptoms sorted significantly fewer cards correctly than those reporting low symptoms, supporting the connection between ADHD and depleted flexibility.

POSTER 20

EFFECTS OF TYROSINE ON COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

JESSE WHITLOW (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-CAMDEN), STEVEN ROWE, STEPHANIE WIGLEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN)

This study examines effects of tyrosine on cognitive processes using a task that allows concurrent measurement of associative binding, response inhibition, and selective attention. Results from a comparison between those taking tyrosine and those taking a placebo suggested that tyrosine increases selective attention but does not enhance binding or response inhibitory processes. Nonetheless, tyrosine consumption was associated with better performance overall as well as better performance on specific tasks.

POSTER 21

DURATION OF FALSE MEMORIES FOLLOWING A MINDFULNESS MEDITATION

MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY), MELISSA DOLESE (COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY-PUEBLO), MELANIE ALEMAN, EMILIE GEESEY (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Participants took part in either a mind wandering task or a mindfulness meditation. In addition, they participated in an immediate and a delayed DRM recall task. A significant interaction was found for the number of false memories between the type of task and the timing of recall. More false memories were found for the mindfulness meditation group with a delay. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 22

REDUCED RECOGNITION ACCURACY FOR EMOTIONAL PICTURES IN IMMEDIATE LONG-TERM MEMORY

BRANDY BESSETTE-SYMONS, ADAM CHAFEE, ERIN STRAHLEY (ITHACA COLLEGE)

We explored recognition memory for images that varied in valence, arousal, and categorical inter-relatedness. We found reduced accuracy for emotional images that interacted with arousal (higher arousal associated with poorer accuracy). The pattern of accuracy differences is driven by emotional differences in FAR, but not HR. Inter-relatedness was not found to influence emotional accuracy differences. Our results can be interpreted as supportive of the influence of fluency-familiarity attribution or arousal-based categorization.

POSTER 23

CREATIVITY AND FORGETTING: A CONTEXT CHANGE ACCOUNT OF THINKING-INDUCED FORGETTING

JOANNA TUGGY, BENJAMIN WATKINS, ADELAIDE KIVALA, ALEXANDER MORGAN (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

To study whether inhibition or context change causes thinking-induced-forgetting (TIF) that helps with creativity (Storm & Patel, 2014), two groups studied AUT items in one context,

generated uses in a second context, and then were tested on the items either the first (reinstated) or second (non-reinstated) context. Participants in the context reinstatement groups remembered better than those in the non-context reinstatement groups, supporting our hypothesis that context change, not inhibition, causes TIF.

POSTER 24

HOW STRESS-INDUCED CORTISOL AFFECTS TRUE AND FALSE MEMORIES FOR WORDS AND FACES

LORAINA L. GHIRALDI, SERGE V. ONYPER, MIRTA MIKAC, DEPIKA SINGHA, REBECCA EDELMAN, SIERRA CARAMIA, SAMANTHA MOFFITT, JULIA CARSON (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the effects of stress-induced changes in salivary cortisol levels on encoding and consolidation of true and false memories for words and faces. Stress application via a cold pressor test significantly decreased true memory for words regardless of application timing, but did not affect false memory. For faces, true memory was lower with stress following encoding, and false memory was higher with stress before encoding, but only for participants with increased stress-induced cortisol.

POSTER 25

THE EFFECTS OF LANGUAGE IN MUSIC ON AUDITORY-VERBAL LEARNING AND RECALL

ALYANN GRANT, JORDANA QI, IAN MOORE, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Listening to music with English lyrics during simultaneous verbal learning was compared to listening to music with Korean lyrics. Native English speakers were administered Digit Span and Logical Memory subtests during randomly-assigned music listening or quiet conditions. ANOVAs indicated that listening to music in one's native language negatively impacted learning whereas recall ability while listening to music in a foreign language was comparable to the quiet/control group. This suggests that understood language interferes

POSTER 26

PREVENTING THE MISINFORMATION EFFECT: USING MINDFUL MEDITATION TO ENHANCE EYEWITNESS MEMORY

LAUREN PRICE, LAUREN CROCKETT, LEAMARIE GORDON (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

Mindful meditation may enhance encoding and reduce susceptibility to misinformation. Participants completed either a 3-minute meditation exercise or an unrelated filler task before watching a video depicting a crime. After viewing the video, they listened to a narrative that introduced misleading information about the video. Finally, they took a memory test on the video. Despite data indicating that the mindful meditation task was effective, there was no difference between the two groups on memory performance.

POSTER 27

THE EFFECTS OF COGNITIVE LOAD AND EMOTIONAL VALENCE ON PICTURE PROCESSING

STU SILVERBERG, JOSH VINCENT (WESTMORELAND COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Previous research shows participants are more likely to produce false memories to negatively charged images than positively charged images. In the following experiment, participants studied images followed by either a low or high cognitive load distractor task before a recognition test of the images. The usual inhibitory effects of false memories for negative images and high cognitive load distraction occurred. The implication for theories of memory that stress emotional valence over emotional intensity are discussed.

POSTER 28

ADAPTIVE MEMORY: IS THERE A REPRODUCTION PROCESSING EFFECT?

JESSICA WASSERMAN, BENJAMIN SEITZ, CODY POLACK, RALPH MILLER (SUNY BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Nairne, Thompson, and Pandeirada (2007) demonstrated that processing words based on their relevancy to one's survival yields enhanced retention, known as survival processing. Though the proximate mechanisms are unclear, one ultimate explanation is that our cognitive abilities evolved to be fitness relevant. We postulated if there is a survival processing benefit, there should also be a reproduction related benefit. We repeatedly failed to find a mating processing benefit, but did observe a childrearing processing benefit.

POSTER 29

MOOD AND MESSAGE FRAMING: A COMPATIBILITY EFFECT IN MEMORY FOR ADVERTISEMENT CONTENT

ALYSSA KOECK, JESSIE KILCOURSE, KIMBERLY LANDRY, CAROLINE OCH, SAMUEL DAY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

The effects of factors such as mood and message framing on memory have been examined in a range of studies. However, surprisingly little work has been done exploring these effects in the context of advertising, where emotion and content must be conveyed quickly, and may interact in complex ways. We find evidence for a compatibility effect, with superior memory when mood and framing match. We also find interesting interaction effects that encourage further study.

POSTER 30

POSITIVE MOODS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED FLUENCY ILLUSIONS IN RECOGNITION MEMORY.

LAURA MANGUS, DANIEL CZARNOWSKI, NAQUAN ROSS (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), JEREMY MILLER (WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY), DEANNE WESTERMAN (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

There are numerous demonstrations of fluency heuristics being applied to recognition memory. The present study examined the use of fluency heuristics in relation to mood. Participants showed greater fluency attribution on a recognition memory test when in positive self-reported moods relative to negative self-reported moods. The effect was limited to lure items, suggesting mood primarily impacts one's propensity for incorrect identifications.

POSTER 31

CONTEXT EFFECTS DEPEND ON THE TYPE OF CONTEXT

JACOB ELLISON (SETON HALL), CHI NGO, JEREMY OSAK, CIARA WILLETT, ALYSHA SIMMONS, MARIANNE LLOYD (SETON HALL)

One experiment was conducted to determine whether context effects in recognition memory would differ for arbitrary versus naturalistic contexts. Participants studied a list of objects on backgrounds and then at test discriminated studied and exemplar switched objects. There were significant context effects for targets on both backgrounds but only for lures encoded on a natural scene. The results of the experiment suggest that familiarity from natural scenes is different from that of arbitrary scenes.

POSTER 32

BACK TO THE FUTURE: COMPARING PAST AND PLANNED FUTURE ACTIONS

REBECCA BAYS, CHRISTINA SANZARI (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The study aimed to discern differences in the content of past experiences and future plans. Participants generated past or future event descriptions, took a source memory test, and then self-reported the qualities of their past and future descriptions. Results showed no difference in source accuracy or errors across encoding conditions. In line with previous research, events generated in the past were rated higher in emotional arousal, vividness, perceptual richness, and temporal details than future events.

POSTER 33

ASSESSING THE SURVIVAL MEMORY BENEFIT AND OTHER MEMORY ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES

EMILY SMITH, HEATHER DORAN, LOUIS KANTAKOS, NICK ROSSI, COLIN STEIN (SIENA COLLEGE)

Nairne and Colleagues have found a memory benefit for random words when participants were instructed to consider the words in a survival context. They claimed that humans have a memory system that is "tuned" to remember information that is processed for survival, or more specifically the evolution of the species. The goal of the current experiment was to explore the survival context, to test other possible explanations, and also introduce other memory enhancement techniques.

POSTER 34

THE EFFECT OF LYRICS ON RECALL OF UNATTENDED

MUSIC

LARENCE BECKER, HAILEY EDSALL (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

What makes a song memorable? Levels of processing theory would suggest that the added meaning from a lyric would make a song easier to remember. Participants heard background music while performing a distraction task. Songs either included vocals or were instrumental. Participants returned seven days later for a test on the (unattended) music they had heard. Music with vocals was better recalled than instrumental music. It is unclear whether lyrics added meaning or emotion.

POSTER 35

POST-DESCRIPTION DELAY EFFECTS ON THE CONFIDENCE-ACCURACY RELATIONSHIP IN VERBAL OVERSHADOWING

ALINA ZGARDAU, HARVEY MARMUREK (UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH)

Schooler and Engstler-Schooler (1990) coined the term verbal overshadowing to refer to the finding that verbally describing a person's facial features impairs later facial identification. A Registered Replication Report (RRR) on verbal overshadowing (Alogna et al., 2014) suggested the effect size is moderated by the delay between the verbal description and the identification test. Using the RRR protocol, we found that post-description delay moderates the relationship between confidence and accuracy in facial identification.

POSTER 36

HOW ANXIETY LEVELS AND TIME PRESSURE IMPACT VERBAL WORKING MEMORY IN UNDERGRADUATES

DANIELLE EVANS, ANNA GJERTSEN, KELSEY LARRIMORE, KIRSTEN MOORE, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The effect of time pressure on verbal working memory was explored in students with self-rated higher-trait versus lower-trait anxiety. Overall, time pressure caused an increase in state anxiety levels, but trait anxiety did not impact recall scores as predicted. Surprisingly, people with lower-trait anxiety recalled fewer words in the time pressured condition. Overarousal experienced in any performance situation may explain why the higher-trait anxiety group did not evidence differential recall across conditions.

POSTER 37

COGNITIVE FIREWALLS: PROTECTING PSEUDOSCIENTIFIC BELIEFS AT THE EXPENSE OF RATIONAL REASONING?

ALYSSA POTOSNAK, LOU MANZA, KELLY SORBER, SAMANTHA MANN (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Reasoning skills framed as cognitive inconsistencies concerning pseudoscience were explored in college students. Participants displayed thought patterns reflecting a belief in God but a rejection of secular-focused pseudoscience, thereby building

these firewalls. Furthermore, the existence of firewalls was found to be unrelated to generic problem-solving, lending additional support for participants' tendencies to employ somewhat inconsistent cognitive mechanisms when engaging in critical analyses – rationality was both embraced and rejected depending on the context.

POSTER 38

QUANTIFICATION OF HUMAN CONFIDENCE IN FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS

POOYAN DOOZANDEH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

How do we come to know that one continuous-valued entity, like the amount of coffee intake, is causality related to the amount of another entity, like the level of wakefulness? I propose a hypothesis according to which human confidence in a causal link between the two continuous-valued variables of cause and effect is affected by three factors: Difficulty of functions, level of noise in observed data, and the number of observed pairs.

POSTER 39

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN SUSCEPTIBILITY TO THE ATTRACTION, COMPROMISE, AND SIMILARITY EFFECT

PHILLIP LOATMAN, CHRISTIAN LUHMANN (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

It is not well understood how context effects generate such dramatic preference changes, if decision makers are equally susceptible to each context effect, or if there are individual differences in context effect susceptibility. We find that susceptibility to the compromise and attraction effect are positively correlated, but susceptibility to the similarity effect is negatively correlated with attraction and compromise. We also report similar relationships between each context effect and performance on the Cognitive Reflection Task.

POSTER 40

GRIP STRENGTH ASYMMETRIES AND CAUSAL JUDGMENT

DANIEL CZARNOWSKI, CIARA WILLETT, JENNIFER BARBOSA, ALYSHA SIMMONS, DEANDRA GICHIE, MARY-CLAIRE BALL, KELLY GOEDERT (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether human comprehension of causation is grounded in our ability to exert force through action. Because right-handers have greater right-hand grip-strength than left, they may find objects appearing on the right more causal. We tested this in a causal learning task. We found the predicted grip-strength asymmetry. Also, a greater grip-strength asymmetry was related to higher causal judgments. It did not, however, differently affect judgments for objects on the left and right.

POSTER 41

APPROXIMATE NUMBER SENSE AND VERBAL MATH AS A FUNCTION OF JUMPING-TO-CONCLUSIONS BIAS

SHANNON O'HARA, REBEKAH TURBETT, KEITH FEIGENSON

(ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The current study examines the relationships between approximate number system aptitude, verbal math ability, and the jumping-to-conclusions bias, which may predict performance on other cognitive processes. Results indicate that individuals who relied on more information to reach decisions have faster reaction times and stronger verbal math abilities. This suggests individuals who increasingly rely on contextual data for decision making may process certain types of information quickly and can more quickly manipulate numbers mentally.

POSTER 42

USING VIRTUAL REALITY TO EXAMINE ACCURACY OF PEDESTRIAN ROAD CROSSING

ALEXIS TINE, SHAZIELA ISHAK (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We presented participants with a virtual street setting to examine how pedestrians cross streets with oncoming traffic. Participants decided when to cross between two cars, the distance between the cars varied (0.5 to 4.0 m). Overall, participants showed sensitivity to the different gap sizes, but 50% of participants attempted gaps smaller than their crossing threshold, which would result in a collision in real life.

POSTER 43

PRIMING INDIVIDUALISM RESULTS IN A PREFERENCE FOR A LARGER DELAYED REWARD

ANH LE, REBECCA WELDON, ANH VU (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Participants were randomly assigned to an individualistic or a collectivistic prime. Participants then completed the Monetary Choice Questionnaire to examine the effect of priming a cultural thinking strategy on delay discounting. Participants who received the individualistic prime made a significantly greater number of choices for the larger, later option than the participants who received the collectivistic prime. Results suggest that individualistic thinking is associated with risky (uncertain) decision making.

POSTER 44

ON SCREEN READING MAY BE HURTING LESS-SKILLED READERS' COMPREHENSION

ZOE ROBERTS, ELLIE LEIGHTON, JENNIFER STIEGLER-BALFOUR (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

The new age of technology has initiated a significant change in the classroom. Despite these changes, students still seem to prefer traditional textbooks (Daniel & Woody, 2012). Little research has examined the impact of different reading mediums on comprehension of expository text. The current study investigated how digital and print reading mediums affect the comprehension process. The results showed that less-skilled readers are negatively affected by reading from digital mediums. Implications

POSTER 45**SELF-ASSESSMENT, SELF-GENERATION, AND FUNCTIONAL TASK PERFORMANCE AFTER STROKE**

KERRY A HOWARD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), A.M. BARRETT, RANA RAND, JAMES MANISCALCO, JENNY MASMELA (UNDEFINED)

Studies of patients with cognitive deficits have examined the role of cognitive skills in functional, daily tasks and in the subject's ability to make accurate metacognitive estimates of self-performance. We extended these findings with a population of stroke survivors by examining the relationship between metacognitive self-monitoring abilities and functional task performance, demonstrating a link. Those who perform poorly on functional tasks are also those who are least skilled at recognizing their impairments.

POSTER 46**DIFFERENCES IN REINFORCEMENT LEARNING IN SENSATION SEEKERS: PREDICTING REAL-WORLD RISK BEHAVIORS**

MAUREEN BOWERS, NATHAN FOX (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE PARK)

This study investigated differences in the Feedback-Related Negativity (FRN) and the Error-Related Negativity (ERN) in high and low male sensation seekers. While there were no differences in FRN amplitude between high and low sensation seekers, high sensation seekers had a significantly less negative ERN. Moreover, the ERN and sensation seeking, not the FRN, significantly predicted risky behaviors. The ERN may be a potential biomarker for individuals who are likely to engage in risk-behaviors.

POSTER 47**MOOD-INDUCED GLOBAL FOCUS DOES NOT DIMINISH COGNITIVE BIASES**

KHANDI GARRAWAY, KEIRNAN DOUGHERTY, ASIA DAVIS, SAMUEL DAY (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Positive mood has been associated with a more global perspective (and negative mood with a narrower focus) in a variety of perceptual and cognitive tasks. We examine the extent of this phenomenon by assessing mood effects on higher-level cognitive biases in the area of "mental accounting", where a more global focus should be beneficial. Despite a strong mood manipulation, we found absolutely no evidence that mood influenced susceptibility to these biases.

POSTER 48**COLLEGE STUDENT'S CONVERGENT AND DIVERGENT THINKING: THE INFLUENCE OF STRESS AND SLEEP**

KYLE WU (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

I examined to see if stress, sleep quality or both had an effect on convergent and divergent thinking. Some participants were

introduced to a stress manipulation of a 15-minute limit to answer both a convergent and divergent questionnaire. Divergent thinking scores were significantly lower for those who experienced stress, and a significant interaction was found between sleep quality and stress on convergent thinking scores.

POSTER 49**THE PROCESSING OF BLEND WORDS: AN EYE-TRACKING STUDY**

SARAH ROSE SLATE (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This study explores the processing of blend words (e.g., smog) compared to non-blend words. While recent research has explored the effects of blend words on reaction times in lexical decision and naming tasks, the current study looked at the effect of blend words in an eye-tracking task. Blend words led to longer processing times on several eye-movement measures compared to non-blends. The findings suggest that blend words are more difficult to process than non-blend words.

POSTER 50**DANGER AND USEFULNESS EFFECTS IN VISUAL WORD RECOGNITION AND NORMAL SILENT READING**

DAPHNE PRETI, REBECCA JOHNSON, BREE LOETHEN, ALEX DARRELL (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Humans need to quickly assess whether a stimulus is useful (so they can acquire it) or dangerous (so they can avoid it). This study furthers previous work conducted using auditory tasks to examine the impact of danger and usefulness on the visual processing of words. Although the results were task dependent, the findings from lexical decision, naming, and sentence reading suggest that both factors impact visual processing.

POSTER 51**PROMOTING INTEREST AND KNOWLEDGE: THE INTERACTION BETWEEN LEARNING STRATEGIES AND TASK APPLICATION**

COLLEEN SULLIVAN (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER JACKSON (BOSTON COLLEGE), SAMANTHA MAESTO, JESSICA RICHARD, SARAH KEITH (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

This experimental study focused on enhancing knowledge and interest through the utilization of learning strategies and application. The combination of learning strategies and task application creates a unique interaction, which allows further insight regarding how students develop interest and gain knowledge. Results show no interaction effects, but a main effect of task application was present for interest. Further research is needed to identify beneficial approaches to teach strategies and use application in the classroom.

POSTER 52**STUDY OF NOVELTY AS AN IRRELEVANT CUE IN DISCRIMINATION TASKS**

NICOLE FERRIS, JESSE WHITLOW (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Previous research suggests that novelty can serve as a stimulus feature in discrimination tasks. This study asks whether novel cues can serve as irrelevant cues in a simple discrimination task. Performance on pairs with novel irrelevant cues was compared to performance on pairs with irrelevant cues. The results are discussed in terms of whether novelty is a stimulus feature that acquires associative strength or serves as a trigger that directs responding towards a particular outcome.

POSTER 53

DOES MINDFULNESS AFFECT IMPLICIT LEARNING?

MEGAN HENDRICH, CHRISTOPHER KLEIN (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

The current studies examined how induced mindfulness affects implicit learning. Mindfulness was induced across two studies using either a picture-sorting task or meditation, and then participants performed a serial reaction time (SRT) task to measure implicit learning. Although overall implicit learning was not significantly different, a high mindfulness condition (Study 1) and a mindfulness mediation condition (Study 2) showed faster learning rates than a low mindfulness condition (Study 1) and a control condition (Study 2).

Saturday, March 18, 2017

2:00pm-3:30pm

Symposium

Statler

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: RACIAL STEREOTYPING

Saturday, March 18, 2017

2:00pm-3:30pm

CHAIR: KEITH B. MADDOX

RETHINKING RACIAL STEREOTYPING: RACIAL PHENOTYPICALITY AND SOCIAL CUES

While much of the person perception literature has focused on the representation of superordinate racial categories, perceivers may be sensitive to cues that suggest more nuanced judgments of others. Previous work suggests that Blacks with more phenotypically Black/"Afrocentric" facial features are often judged more stereotypically and negatively than those with less Black facial features. These talks outline research exploring the use of social and appearance cues in the moderation of racial bias against Black men.

Presentations

Threat-related Attentional Avoidance to Dark-skinned Black Faces

by Jennifer M. Perry (Tufts University), Jeffrey L. Birk (Teachers College, Columbia University), Michael Chu, Keith B. Maddox, Heather L. Urry (Tufts University)

Full Court Pressure: Exploring Racial Phenotypicity Bias Under Scrutiny

by Alex M. Borgella (Tufts University), Michael J. Sargent (Bates College), Keith B. Maddox (Tufts University), Michael P. Murray (Bates College)

Conceptual and Visual Representations of Racial Categories: Distinguishing Subtypes from Subgroups

by Lindsay Hinzman, Keith B. Maddox (Tufts University)

Do the Clothes Necessarily Make the Man? Attire, Racial Phenotypicity, and the Moderation of Racial Bias

by Kristin N. Dukes (Simmons College), Lindsay Hinzman, Keith B. Maddox (Tufts University)

Discussant(s): Keith B. Maddox (Tufts University)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Tremont

APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: VIOLENCE ON CAMPUS

Saturday, March 18, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: CARROL PERRINO, PH.D.

CRACKS IN THE IVORY TOWER: VIOLENCE ON CAMPUS

The isolated college campus free of societal violence does not exist. Mandated Clery Act reports for each campus and articles in the news media reveal the diversity as well as frequency of violent behaviors as the academe attempts to cope with real-world problems. Higher education must do more than just document. Presenters examine different aspects of violence on campus, interventions to reduce violence and how restorative processes might promote resilience.

Presentations

Cyberbullying: A New Type of Violence for a Media Obsessed Society

by Natasha Otto (Morgan State University)

Pressure of Perfection: Suicide on College Campuses

by Charlene Chester (Morgan State University)

Why is Sexual Assault/Harassment Still a Problem?

by Carrol Perrino (Morgan State University)

Restoration: Creating an Emotional and Psychological Mosaic

by Sylvette LaTouch-Howard (University of Maryland College Park)

Discussant(s): Janet Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Terrace

PSI CHI GRADUATE SCHOOL WORKSHOP II: APPLYING TO

**GRADUATE SCHOOL
Saturday, March 18, 2017
2:00pm-3:20pm**

CHAIR: JOHN NORCROSS

PSI CHI GRADUATE SCHOOL WORKSHOPII: APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL

JOHN NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), THOMAS HOGAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), SUSAN KRAUSS WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS)

The second graduate school workshop focuses on applying to graduate school in psychology drawing on research and evidence-based advice. The panelists will present anxiety reducing strategies for completing graduate applications, writing personal statements, securing letters of recommendation, mastering the admissions 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 Admissions supplement the presentation.

**Saturday, March 18, 2017
2:00pm-3:30pm**

Poster

Whittier

**SCRA COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY POSTERS
Saturday, March 18, 2017
2:00pm-3:30pm**

CHAIR: MELISSA WHITSON

POSTER 1

A SPIRITUAL RETREAT: COMPARING NOVICE AND EXPERIENCED HOMELESS ADULTS

TRINA N. DAO, KENDALL P. CRUM, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Services for homeless men and women are provided by government and private sectors to meet employment, food, and shelter needs. We assessed a non-profit agency offering spiritual weekend retreats to homeless adults in recovery from substance abuse (n = 90). Specifically, we explored how participants who self-identified as either novice or experienced with the retreat, experience self-reported levels of hope (both pathways and agency) and a sense of connection to others.

POSTER 2

LESS HOUSE, MORE HOME? THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINORS AND SQUARE FOOTAGE

ANGELA N. DAO, KENDALL CRUM, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

The relationships individuals have with minors in their home can

carry an impact. Stereotypes also feed us the belief that a large home would amount to a higher quality of life. Using the Place Attachment and Satisfaction with Life Scales, this study investigates the relationship between the presence of minors in the household and square footage of the dwelling and how it may affect the individual's quality of life and their connectedness to their location.

POSTER 3

EMPLOYMENT & HOUSING EFFICACY BELIEFS AMONG HOMELESS ADULTS: PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES

SHAYLIN EXCELL, ERIN MORTENSON (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY.)

For many homeless adults in the United States, finding meaningful employment or safe and secure housing seems impossible. To determine whether they believe they can obtain meaningful employment and secure housing, we conducted a factor analysis of a new 18-item self-efficacy scale with 90 homeless adults who participated in a weekend-long spiritual retreat (data collected at baseline). Employment and housing efficacy beliefs, as well as the psychometric properties of the scale, were assessed.

POSTER 4

SPIRITUAL RETREAT PERCEPTIONS ACROSS RELIGIONS: EXPRESSING THEIR VOICE IN SAFETY

ALYSSA L. LUBY, MATTHEW A. PARDO, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

A non-profit agency located in 29 US cities offers weekend long spiritual retreats for homeless adults. Participants share struggles, hopes, and experiences with God or their Higher Power. This study assessed the perceptions of the retreat by self-identified religious affiliation. We assessed their open ended statements about expectations and then long term outcomes (about 1 month post retreat), as well as their written statements on the process of the weekend itself.

POSTER 5

SINGLE, UNEMPLOYED, AND A VETERAN: HOPEFUL, OPTIMISTIC, YET HOMELESS OVER TIME

TYLER J. HAMILTON (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), ANDRAE LAWS (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Many US veterans return from active duty and find themselves with a permanent residence. Such homeless veterans suffer even greater hardships when they are single and unemployed. In turn, these individuals need additional services. This exploratory study surveyed veterans whether married or single, and employment or unemployed on their sense of hope (agency and pathways), loneliness, self-worth, self-efficacy, and sense of connectedness. All individuals participated in a weekend spiritual retreat.

POSTER 6

UNEMPLOYED, HOMELESS – BUT CONNECTED: IMPACT OF A SPIRITUAL PROGRAM

ERIN MORTENSON, SHAYLIN EXCELL, JOSEPH FERRARI
(DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Being a homeless person who is also unemployed seems particularly difficult to cope effectively. A service for such adults located in Chicago and 28 other US cities targeting homeless adults in recovery from substance abuse includes weekend long (Saturday to Sunday afternoon) spiritual retreats. This study focused on self-reported survey information from retreat participants at baseline, post-retreat, and at a 1 month follow-up. We assessed self-worth, self-efficacy, and loneliness correlated

POSTER 7

A MIXED-METHODS APPROACH TO EXPLORING SERVICE LEARNING AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT EDUCATION

GENESIS RUBIO, HE LEN CHUNG, CRISTAL REYES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

A growing number of universities and colleges across the United States have committed to civic engagement, including service learning. The current study attempts to address research gaps in our understanding of this pedagogical technique using a mixed-methods approach with students involved in a short-term service learning project. Our findings have the potential to advance research, as well as promote positive changes in how students feel about themselves and how they relate to others in society.

POSTER 8

PEER EDUCATORS IN URBAN SCHOOLS: INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF PROGRAM INVOLVEMENT

DAN-ANH TRAN, HE LEN CHUNG, ADITI MAHAPATRA, SHANA THOMAS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We examined the impact of serving as a peer educator (PE) in urban schools. A group of predominantly ethnic minority PEs were trained for 9-12 months to facilitate presentations and workshops on preventing violence/risky behaviors and promoting psychological/physical health in local schools and community programs. We used a pretest-posttest design to assess changes in PE knowledge, behavior, and attitudes. Implications of our findings will be discussed in terms of promoting well-being among urban youth.

POSTER 9

CREATIVE ARTS AND POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN AN URBAN AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAM

HE LEN CHUNG, PIERRE VENESCAR, KAYLA TAYLOR, CAITLIN NEHILA, GENESIS RUBIO, CRISTAL REYES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study analyzed the impact of a creative arts youth empowerment program on 12 urban youth (42% male). Using a mixed-methods approach, results indicate that program participation promoted positive development in multiple areas,

including identity development, interpersonal relationships, and leadership skills. Qualitative interviews explored youths' motivation and engagement in program activities. Implications of findings are discussed in terms of motivating and engaging youth in meaningful activities to promote well-being for themselves and their communities.

POSTER 10

EVALUATION OF NEW HAVEN READS: A NON-PROFIT LITERACY TUTORING PROGRAM

CARLO SARMIENTO, NGHI THAI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study is examining New Haven Reads, a non-profit literacy tutoring program based out of New Haven, Connecticut that seeks to eliminate the gap in reading levels found in students from lower socioeconomic statuses. The proposed evaluation study will examine what makes programs such as New Haven Reads effective or non-effective, to understand how students and parents feel about the program, and to assess how feelings about the program affect success in the program.

POSTER 11

GENDER-RESPONSIVE AND RECOVERY-ORIENTED CARE (G-RROC): PILOT DATA FOR AN INTERVENTION

KANTHI RAJA, LAUREN MIZOCK (FIELDING GRADUATE UNIVERSITY)

This poster will present the pilot data from a new 8-module intervention for women with serious mental illness entitled, Gender-Responsive and Recovery-Oriented Care (G-RROC). Ten women with serious mental illnesses were recruited from a mental health center. Evaluation of the intervention was conducted using a pretest-posttest design, with quantitative measures assessing recovery, empowerment, and participant satisfaction ratings. Additional feasibility data of the intervention was assessed based on attendance data.

POSTER 12

SUCCESSES & CHALLENGES OF COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH ON YOUTH-POLICE RELATIONS IN BALTIMORE SCHOOLS

SURBHI GODSAY, LINDSAY EMERY, JENNIFER HOSLER, LOREN HENDERSON, TIFFANY BEASON, TAYLOR DARDEN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

This poster will focus on the successes and challenges in conducting community-based research on youth-police relations in Baltimore City public high schools. Five areas of lessons learned will be described.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

2:00pm-3:30pm

Symposium

Stuart

**TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: APA SUMMIT ON ASSESSMENT
Saturday, March 18, 2017**

2:00pm-3:30pm

CHAIR: DANA S. DUNN

ASSESSMENT IN A SNAP: A REPORT ON APA'S NATIONAL SUMMIT ON ASSESSMENT IN PSYCHOLOGY

In June 2016, a Summit on National Assessment in Psychology (SNAP) was held at the University of Wisconsin, Green Bay. The American Psychological Association's (APA) Committee on Associate and Baccalaureate Education (CABE) welcomed 48 educators to codify and develop digital and print resources for assessing psychology programs adhering to using the APA Guidelines 2.0. This symposium provides an overview and update of SNAP's progress since the conference, including information regarding digital resources being developed.

Presentations

Assessment in a SNAP: A Report on APA's National Summit on Assessment in Psychology

by Dana S. Dunn (Moravian College), R. Eric Landrum (Boise State University), Susan A. Nolan (Seton Hall University)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper Beacon Hill

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: PARENTING AND DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJECTORIES

Saturday, March 18, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: MICHELLE STROFFOLINO SCHMIDT, PHD

2:00pm - 2:15pm

CHILD NEGATIVE SELF-CONCEPT AS PRECURSOR AND CONSEQUENCE OF PARENT'S NEGATIVE IMPRESSIONS

SOFIA GOLTSBERG (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), WARREN REICH (HUNTER COLLEGE), CASEY CASTRO (THE FAMILY CENTER)

We examined the relationship between a child's negative self-concept and his/her mother's concept of the child at baseline and again at one year. Cross-lagged analysis found that a child's negative self-concept overall, at home, and at school correlated with their mother's negative descriptions of the child both concurrently and prospectively. Furthermore, time 1 parent-rated negative coping strategies of child predicted time 2 child negative self-concept. Children's self-concept and parents' conceptions of the child were intertwined.

2:20pm - 2:35pm

CHINESE IMMIGRANT PARENT PERSONALITY MODERATING PARENTING PRACTICES AND PRESCHOOL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

KATHERINE CHEUNG, CHRISTINE MCWAYNE, SUNAH HYUN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to examine the moderating effects of personality traits in sample of Chinese immigrant families. Parenting practices in Chinese families are typically described along qualitative descriptors that omit the impact of cultural traits shaping parental beliefs and socialization goals. This study proposes that parents' personality traits moderate the relations between parenting and children's social development in Chinese immigrant families and suggests that alternative frameworks of Chinese parenting warrant deeper inquiry.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

PREDICTORS OF CHILD VICTIMIZATION: FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND CHILD MENTAL HEALTH

MICHELLE STROFFOLINO SCHMIDT, EMILY MILLER (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

This study explores the relationships between children's depression and anxiety, parenting stress and family emotionality, and children's reports of being relational or overt victims or victimizers. Participants were lower income, racially diverse families with children in fourth grade (Mage = 9.6 years). Self-reports were used for child and parent measures. Results indicated significant relationships and revealed interesting differences in our ability to predict relational versus overt victimization, as well as differences for boys and girls.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

Paper Arlington

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY: PAPER SESSION 3

Saturday, March 18, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: JOHN DONAHUE, PSY.D. (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE)

2:00pm - 2:15pm

DIMENSIONAL ASSESSMENT OF BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER: FURTHER EXAMINING CONSTRUCT AND CRITERION VALIDITY

JOHN DONAHUE, REBECCA THOMPSON (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE)

This study investigated the convergence between the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5; Krueger et al., 2012) assessment of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and a measure of DSM-IV BPD in a sample of participants with elevated BPD symptomology. We further examined the incremental validity of PID-5-BPD in predicting emotion dysregulation, distress tolerance, and anger rumination, over and above DSM-IV BPD. Results suggest PID-5-BPD is associated with DSM-IV BPD, and explains additional variance in

2:20pm - 2:35pm

DO HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS ACCURATELY PERCEIVE STUDENT SCHOOLWIDE NORMS? AN EXAMINATION

PETER KRAHE, CHRISTOPHER MILLMAN (RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL), ASHELY ENG (STONEHILL COLLEGE), DEBORAH PEARLMAN (BROWN UNIVERSITY), LINDSAY ORCHOWSKI (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR: ALPERT MEDICAL SCHOOL OF BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Individuals commonly overestimate the extent which others support engagement in negative health behavior, including engagement in bullying, harassment, and violence (Orchowski et al., 2016). The present study examined the accuracy of teachers' perceptions of student norms regarding interpersonal violence. 273 high school teachers completed a survey assessing their perception of student norms regarding violence. Chi-squares compared teacher norm perceptions to actual student norms. Variations in perception accuracy were analyzed by teacher gender and violent situation exposure.

2:40pm - 2:55pm

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL PROBLEM SOLVING AND MINDFULNESS

KRISTA HERBERT, JIM A. HAUGH, JULIANA D'ONOFRIO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Social problem solving (SPS) and mindfulness have been shown to predict depressive symptoms. However, little research has explored how these constructs might be related to one another. The present study attempted to examine mindfulness in relation to SPS globally as well as multidimensionally. Correlational and multiple linear regression analyses indicated that specific facets of mindfulness and the orientations and styles of SPS significantly relate to and predict each other.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

2:00pm-3:00pm

Invited Speaker **Georgian**

RICHARD L. SOLOMON DISTINGUISHED LECTURE: BARRY SCHWARTZ, PHD
Saturday, March 18, 2017
2:00pm-3:00pm

CHAIR: FREDERICK BONATO, MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY

WHY WE WORK

BARRY SCHWARTZ (SWARTHMORE COLLEGE)

For 250 years, stemming from /The Wealth of Nations/, by Adam Smith, thinking about work motivation has been dominated by the view that people work for pay, and perhaps other instrumental outcomes. This talk will suggest that Smith's idea about people and work was false, but that it created an ideology that in turn

shaped workplaces in a way that excluded any other possible satisfaction from work aside from the pay check. In other words, belief in Smith's views contributed to a process that made those views true. The talk will further suggest that there may be other examples of ideology arising from psychological claims about human nature. Whereas physicists do not have to worry that their theories about the phenomena they study will change those phenomena, psychologists do indeed have to worry about this process and be on the lookout for occasions in which their theories create phenomena rather than explaining them.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

2:00pm-3:20pm

Symposium

Hancock

**HISTORY SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOLOGY
 RECONCEPTUALIZED: THINKING AND RESPONDING**
Saturday, March 18, 2017
2:00pm-3:20pm

CHAIR: BERNARD C. BEINS

PSYCHOLOGY RECONCEPTUALIZED: THINKING AND RESPONDING

Psychological ideas are far from static. Over the course of the discipline's history, there have been paradigm shifts within subdisciplines that have led to new ways of addressing psychological concepts. In this symposium, presenters will discuss the ways that psychologists have worked with and responded to changes in diverse areas, ranging from consideration of homeostatic mechanisms to sensory processes to human learning.

Presentations

**The stasis of homeostasis in 20th Century psychology:
 Cannon, Collier, Carlson, and Kraly**
 by Steven Specht (Utica College)

Reconceptualizing the Senses
 by Michael Gordon (William Paterson University)

**On Shoulders of Giants...Eventually: Rediscoveries and
 Recent Flourishing of Retrieval-Based Learning**
 by John Schwoebel (Utica College)

**Did Chomsky's review of Verbal Behavior really cause
 behaviorism's collapse?**
 by Bernard Beins (Ithaca College)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-4:50pm

Poster

Grand Ballroom

DEVELOPMENTAL & APPLIED POSTERS
Saturday, March 18, 2017
3:30pm-4:50pm

POSTER 1

VIEW POINT MATTERS: COUPLE NARRATIVES ABOUT ROMANTIC CONFLICT

JESSICA MARKUS, CHRISTINE DUNNE, KEVIN MONCAYO, CANDICE FEIRING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined couple member perspective taking in narratives about event-specific conflicts in emerging adults. Of interest were differences in perspective taking and other factors related to intimacy development depending on viewpoint, that is, whether each couple member was talking about their own or their partners' unmet needs. The results showed that insight, authenticity and self-immersion varied by viewpoint such that these factors were higher when recounting the partner's compared to the self's unmet needs.

POSTER 2

THE EFFECTS OF CHILD'S TEMPERAMENT ON MATERNAL DIRECTIVENESS DURING FREEPLAY

KELSEY MCCURDY, TIA MURPHY, BRIANNA JEHL (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study examined the influence of children's temperament on the frequency of maternal directive and maintaining responses observed during a 2-minute freeplay session. Sixty-eight mothers reported their children's temperament using the Children's Behavior Questionnaire Short Form (Rothbart, Ahadi, & Evans, 2000). Results indicated that higher levels of child extraversion were associated with higher levels of maternal directiveness. These findings suggest that child characteristics can influence how mothers respond in dyadic interactions.

POSTER 3

MOTHER CHILD INTERACTION WITH CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

BREANNA YEPEZ, CINDY FERNANDES, STEVEN URETA, PETER VIETZE (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Children with developmental disabilities present a challenge to their parents. Communication may be difficult since the children may have language difficulties. The current poster reports a study of parent child interaction in families with children who have autism or other developmental disabilities. A behavioral coding system allows coders to observe how mothers interact with their children in a free play session. Results showed differences between typical children and those with disabilities.

POSTER 4

THE EFFECT OF CHILDREN'S GENDER ON MOTHERS' COMFORTING BEHAVIOR FOLLOWING JEALOUSY SIMULATIONS

BRIANNA JEHL, TIA MURPHY, ERIN ANDERSON, KELSEY MCCURDY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The ways in which mothers view and interact with their children can be impacted by a variety of factors (Cohen, 2015). The

current study examined if mothers' comforting behaviors differed based on their child's gender. Results indicated that mothers were more likely to show affectionate comforting behaviors and warmer tones toward daughters than toward sons. These findings suggest that children's gender has a major impact on how mothers show support and comfort.

POSTER 5

"SHOULD I KEEP MOVING?"

LILY FRITSCH, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study set out to find a relationship between academic achievement, physical activity, and anxiety in college students in order to add to an already existing body of research. The method used for the research was an online survey. The survey was composed of demographic questions, the Generic Multifaceted Automaticity Scale and the Zung self-rating anxiety scale. Initial findings show no significant correlations between variables, but research is ongoing.

POSTER 6

EFFECT OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' INCOMING CHARACTERISTICS ON SERVICE-LEARNING OUTCOMES

DESPOINA LIOLIOU (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated how students' incoming characteristics in service-learning courses affect their life purpose, helping identity, and self-evaluation of their own work at the end of the course. Results showed that different student characteristics, including students' emotional expectations, helping identity at the beginning of the course, and age and gender demographics, predicted each outcome. However, stronger-than-average life purpose at the start of the course predicted all three outcomes. Implications for service-learning course design are discussed.

POSTER 7

PERCEPTIONS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS TOWARD PEOPLE WHO STUTTER

KATHERINE STETSER, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to find the general perceptions towards stuttering in the college demographic. The method used was an online survey in which participants listened to an audio clip then answered questions. Preliminary findings suggest college students view people who stutter as being disruptive, shy, and a struggle to listen to. However, college students also reported that people who stutter should not be excused from class presentations and participation.

POSTER 8

DOES MODALITY MATTER? READING COMPREHENSION ON MOBILE SCREENS AND ON PAPER

ABIGAIL DEBEL, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This study sought to determine if modality of a reading platform has an effect on reading comprehension. The method was a between-subjects study, with participants given an article to read in PDF format or printed out on paper. Participants' reading comprehension of the material was tested after a slight delay with a short quiz. Preliminary results show that modality does not have a significant effect on reading comprehension or time taken

POSTER 9

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENT PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND BEHAVIORS IN A JOINT MATH TASK

AUDREY DAVIS, SHAYL GRIFFITH, DAVID ARNOLD
(UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

Studies have not often addressed the link between parental psychopathology and parent behaviors during academically-oriented tasks. This study examined the relationship between parent psychopathology and parenting quality during parent-child play with a math toy. Parent depression was not significantly related to parenting quality. A significant negative quadratic relationship was found between parent anxiety and parent playfulness and engagement. Results suggest that parents with optimal levels of anxiety engaged in higher quality interactions during academically-oriented play.

POSTER 10

NUMBER LINE PERFORMANCE PREDICTS MAGNITUDE COMPARISON FLUENCY IN YOUNG CHILDREN

LILLIAN HAM, LINDSEY M. HILDEBRAND, ELIZABETH A. GUNDERSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Previous findings suggest a link between number line estimation and magnitude comparison in early number knowledge. The current study found that 1st and 2nd graders' performance on two number line tasks significantly predicted magnitude comparison fluency. Interestingly, this result is in contrast with prior work that numeration predicts number line knowledge. The directional impact of the number line on magnitude comparison fluency further affirms the importance of number line estimation for numerical development in children.

POSTER 11

CHIRPING IN COLLEGE: IS IT BULLYING?

NANCY PACE, LINDA N. STANHOPE (UNION COLLEGE)

This study used hypothetical scenarios to investigate chirping, a verbal interaction between college students that may be similar to bullying. As hypothesized, students tended to view chirping more like bullying when conducted between acquaintances than friends. Also as predicted, students who reported they have chirped others scored higher on an aggression questionnaire and were more likely to have bullied others prior to college than students who do not chirp others. Chirping should be considered bullying.

POSTER 12

THIRD THROUGH EIGHTH GRADER'S USE OF COMPUTERS, CELL PHONES, AND SOCIAL MEDIA.

DAN MOSSLER, JONATHAN VAN DYKE, EMMALEE KLEIN, LEE HAMLET, JAKE DUNCAN (HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE), LARA MOSSLER (CAPITAL ONE)

Four hundred and fifty two elementary and middle school students were surveyed about how and how much they were using digital media. There were significant increases in the daily use of cell phones and social media between third and eighth grades (especially by girls) and increased use of computers (but only for boys). The heavy use of cell phones and social media was negatively correlated with grades and with measures of psychological well-being and self-esteem.

POSTER 13

MODERATING EFFECTS OF MATERNAL DEPRESSION ON MATERNAL BEHAVIOR AND CHILD PRESENTED SELF-ESTEEM

ERIN NOLAN, SUE KELLEY (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

Relations between maternal depression, maternal intrusive control, and child presented self-esteem were examined. Maternal depressive symptoms and intrusive control were measured when children were 25-months-old (N = 67). Presented self-esteem was measured when children were between four and eight (N = 46). Maternal depressive symptoms related to more intrusive control. More intrusive control was associated with children having lower preference for challenge and lower presented self-esteem. Implications for the development of negative self-cognitions are discussed.

POSTER 14

ASSOCIATIONS AMONG PARENT ATTACHMENT, COPING MECHANISMS, AND FRIENDSHIP QUALITY

JEFFREY HUGHES, ASHLEY SEIBERT (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether coping mechanisms serve as mediators between attachment security and friendship quality. Adolescents who reported greater paternal attachment security also reported greater use of problem-focused coping and higher quality friendships. Adolescents who reported greater use of problem-focused coping also reported greater friendship quality. Although coping mechanisms did not fully mediate the link between attachment security and friendship quality, the results highlight the important role of fathers in adolescents' social relationships.

POSTER 15

EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANIZATION RESOURCES AND WELL-BEING OF MEMBERS

VICTORIA HELLBERG, ANDREA JUNE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Members at a senior center (N = 190) completed surveys

regarding satisfaction in services and well-being in 2015 and 2016. There was a significant decrease ($p < .05$) in ability to do things due to transportation issues, increased physical activity, and increase of healthy diets. More were willing to participate in evening programs and volunteering. Affirmation of positive health activities ranged from 78-99% for 2015 and 80-95% in 2016 with no significant differences.

POSTER 16

THE ROLE OF SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND IN CHILDREN'S INHIBITORY CONTROL AND RECEPTIVE LANGUAGE

DILETTA MITTONE, SRISHTI NAYAK, AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Childhood socioeconomic status (SES) is associated with neurocognitive performance on executive function and language tasks, with children from lower SES families displaying poorer cognitive control and vocabularies. This study examined how SES relates to children's inhibitory control and receptive language skills. Correlations revealed that children from lower SES families showed poorer performance on a Stroop task and poorer receptive vocabularies. Implications include early interventions to maximize the educational achievement of children from low SES backgrounds.

POSTER 17

PARENTAL DEPRESSION AND HOUSEHOLD CHAOS MATTER FOR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL READINESS

CHELSEA L. RUSSON, ASHLEY M. ST. JOHN, AMANDA R. TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Household and family factors may be important influences on children's school readiness, due to the role that parents play in supporting children's early development. This study examined how parenting stress, parental depression and household chaos related to school readiness in 4-5 year old children. Higher levels of household chaos and parental depression, but not parenting stress, uniquely related to lower school readiness. These findings have implications for early interventions aiming to improve school readiness.

POSTER 18

POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY PRACTICE BY SENIOR CITIZENS: INFLUENCE ON RESILIENCE AND WELL BEING

BEVERLY DOLINSKY, CASSANDRA BRAREN (ENDICOTT COLLEGE), MATTHEW HECKMAN (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY), REBECCA JUROVICH, COURTNEY GALLO, LORRAINE FERNANDES (ENDICOTT COLLEGE)

Over a 6 week period, senior citizens participated in positive psychology training at a regional senior center using materials available by the Greater Good in Action website. Pre and post measures of subjective well-being and resilience were collected as well as qualitative statements on the impact of the training. The benefits of practicing positive psychology by older adults will be discussed.

POSTER 19

A PILOT STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFICACY OF REALABILITIES, PUPPET SHOW MUSICAL

DEANNA VILLETTO, ALICIA FERRIS, DANIELLE CHERA, ALEXIS WILSON (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Seventeen students received pre and post-test behavioral intention and cognitive attitude measures both before and following Realabilities, The Puppet Show Musical which teaches about disabilities. Following the Musical intervention, the participants showed significantly higher scores on behavioral intentions on the Shared Activities Questionnaire (SAQ) towards children with physical disabilities and significantly improved cognitive attitudes on the Adjective Checklist (ACL) towards children with Autism, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), visual impairment, hearing impairment, and physical impairment.

POSTER 20

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY SUPPORT SOURCE MONITORING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

VINAYA RAJAN, NUWAR AHMED (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

This study examined individual differences in cognitive flexibility performance (assessed using the Dimensional Change Card Sort) and its relation to source monitoring (i.e., children had to recollect if a fact was taught by the experimenter or puppet) in 4- and 6-year-olds. Children who were able to switch flexibly between two rules or could represent a higher-order rule structure were better able to recall both factual and source information.

POSTER 21

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOMATIC COMPLAINTS AND PEER REJECTION IN PRESCHOOLERS

JOSEPH A CATALDO, ALICIA CRONISTER-MORAIS, VICTORIA FARINHA, ROBIN LOCKE-ARKERSON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

Given the negative outcomes associated with peer rejection, it is important to assess child characteristics that may increase its likelihood. Participants were 124 preschoolers (62 male). Parents reported on internalizing behavior (including somatic complaints) and teachers reported on peer rejection. Findings indicated children who reported more somatic complaints were more likely to be rejected by peers.

POSTER 22

PREDICTING EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IN PRESCHOOLERS

BRIANNA BLAIR, ROSEMARIE DIBIASE (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

While numerous studies have examined factors associated with behavior problems in older children, fewer have looked at

younger children. This study examined predictors of externalizing behavior in preschoolers that included temperament, self-perceived maternal acceptance, and SES. Although there were a number of significant correlations among the predictors, only SES significantly predicted externalizing behavior problems when a multiple regression analysis was employed. These results demonstrate how children from different SES groups are subjected to varying risks.

POSTER 23

ANS AS A PREDICTOR OF SPATIAL AND NUMERICAL SKILLS

AUDREY WROBEL, LINDSEY HILDEBRAND, ELIZABETH GUNDERSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The approximate number system (ANS) is the nonverbal, nonsymbolic sense of magnitude. Current literature focuses on the relationship of the ANS to symbolic number knowledge, but few explore its possible link to spatial skills. We hypothesized that ANS acuity may be dependent on the ability to disentangle space and number. Through our research with pre-k through 2nd graders, we found ANS to not only be related to numerical achievement, but also to spatial skills.

POSTER 24

EFFECTS OF CAREGIVING EXPERIENCE ON LABELING RESPONSES TO INFANT VOCALIZATIONS

RACHEL ALBERT, KATIE FRACE (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Does childcare experience influence non-mothers' labeling responses to infants' prelinguistic vocalizations? Participants verbally responded to prerecorded videos of infant vocalizations and labeling responses were analyzed. Inexperienced women were not sensitive to infant gaze when labeling, while daycare workers labeled significantly more when vocalizations were directed at objects than undirected. Our results suggest that with caregiving experience, non-mothers develop similar response patterns as mothers and label in ways that promotes infant word learning.

POSTER 25

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NAP AND NO NAP PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN LEXICAL RECALL

DEANNA SUMREIN, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies suggest sleep plays a beneficial role in language acquisition in infants and adults. The current study examined the differences in recall over a two hour delay, after learning five novel words and their corresponding object, between a nap group and a no-nap group. The no-nap group contained ten children and the nap-group, nine children. Results showed that the participants in the nap-group condition performed significantly better than the no-nap group participants at test.

POSTER 26

DEMANDS, RESOURCES, AND TEACHER WORK ENGAGEMENT

OKSANA HUK (IONA COLLEGE), MARK TERJESEN (SAINT JOHNS UNIVERSITY)

The aim of this current study was to investigate which factors were related to teacher work engagement among high school teachers. Seventy-nine high school teachers, primarily from New York and New Jersey, completed self-report questionnaires measuring engagement, their perception of school demands and resources, and personal characteristics. Correlational analyses indicated that engagement was positively related to work load, administrative support, and self-efficacy and was negatively related to student behavior, irrational beliefs, and low frustration tolerance.

POSTER 27

LINKING IMPLICIT FALSE BELIEF UNDERSTANDING WITH EXPLICIT THEORY OF MIND

DAVID SOBEL, ANTONIJA KOLOBARIC (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Clements and Perner (1994) documented that 3-year-olds will look in the direction of the appropriate response, even though they will err when given standard unexpected transfer false belief measures. We considered the relation between this behavior and performance on the "Theory of Mind Scales" (Wellman & Liu, 2004). Only children who understood false belief on the scales showed evidence of the implicit response, suggesting that implicit and explicit theory of mind measures might be related.

POSTER 28

ATTACHMENT, THEORY OF MIND, AND TEMPERAMENT AS PREDICTORS OF MATERNAL ACCEPTANCE

DENISE KYTE, ROSEMARIE DIBIASE, ALEXANDER WHEELER (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

While numerous studies have explored the development of self in adolescents, fewer have examined the process in young children. This study examines whether theory of mind (ToM) development, temperament, and attachment, predict perceived maternal acceptance in preschoolers using multiple regression. Both attachment and ToM were significant predictors, but ToM was the strongest, such that children with allocentric ToM rated lower maternal acceptance. Results confirm a developmental component in early self-evaluation that must be further explored.

POSTER 29

A SHORT-TERM LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON YOUTH RELATIONAL AGGRESSION AND PARENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTROL

KATHERINE LAU (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA), MOIRA RILEY (BASSETT RESEARCH INSTITUTE), KERI PICCOCHIO, GABRIELA RODRIGUES, PETER RICHARDSON, HEATHER LAUNT (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA), MATTHEW

AALSMA (INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Some evidence suggests that parental psychological control and children's relational aggression influence each other, but these studies are cross-sectional and are unable to infer directionality (Lau, Marsee, Lapré, & Halmos, 2016). This study uses data from a short-term longitudinal design to examine the relationship between parental psychological control and children's relational aggression over six months. The results found that parental psychological control predicted child relational aggression, but only between two of the three time points.

POSTER 30

COUPLES' BIRTH NARRATIVES AND COPARENTING DYNAMICS DURING THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD

DEANNA TORTORA (MS.), REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to explore whether partners' birth narratives are associated with coparenting dynamics observed during the transition to parenthood. Fifty-five couples' coparenting dynamics were observed during family interactions during pregnancy and at 3- and 12-months postpartum and they were asked to co-construct their birth narratives. Findings indicated that more emotionally expressive couples and couples who told more coherent birth narratives displayed more supportive coparenting dynamics during pregnancy and the postpartum period.

POSTER 31

CARRY ON: INFANTS' LINGUISTIC AND SOCIAL EXPERIENCES IN STROLLERS & BACKPACKS

BRADY RAINVILLE, BREANNA LAUGHLIN, GINA MIREAULT (JOHNSON STATE COLLEGE)

During an infant's first year, parents frequently use infant carriers such as strollers and backpacks, which may provide different developmental opportunities. Parents and infants took two counter-balanced (stroller, backpack) walks lasting 8 minutes. Lightweight head-mounted GoPros were affixed to infants and parents to monitor vocalizations. Overall, backpacks provided a more-language-enriched experience with more conversations and more infant-initiated speech.

POSTER 32

FEAR OF THE UNKNOWN

JENNIFER A. HAGGIS, AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Understanding different forms of anxiety in college students is important for addressing the epidemic of anxiety symptoms in this population. Participants took an online survey, answering demographic questions, completing the Zung self-rating anxiety scale, and ranking a list of 13 possible causes of worry. It was hypothesized participants would be more anxious about "finances", "family", and "parking". Results indicated that "finances" and "family" were worrisome however; "the future" was ranked most worrisome.

POSTER 33

THE BAP IS ASSOCIATED WITH LESS SOCIAL UNDERSTANDING BUT NOT MORAL ATYPICALITIES

ARIANA RICCIO (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), STEVEN K. KAPP (UNIVERSITY OF EXETER), NIDAL DAOU (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT), YUMIKO NISHIO (KOBE UNIVERSITY), NAOMI GAGGI (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KRISTEN GILLESPIE-LYNCH (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Purported relationships between reduced prosocial behavior, atypical moral judgements and the Broader Autism Phenotype (BAP) in prior literature are potentially stigmatizing. We present a multiple measures study to assess traits associated with the BAP in emerging adulthood. Difficulties understanding the self and others were central to the BAP across two BAP measures. Reduced social desirability was also associated with the BAP. However, the BAP was not related to reduced prosocial behavior or moral atypicalities.

POSTER 34

RELATIONS BETWEEN INTUITIVE THINKING AND EVOLUTIONARY UNDERSTANDING IN MIDDLE SCHOOLERS

JESSICA LEFFERS, ALIX ALTO, ELLA DOUGLAS, KATHERINE HUT, AMANDA LUKEN, HANNAH WILKINS, JOHN COLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Building on current science education research, we examined intuitive ways of thinking and reasoning, called cognitive construals, in a formal education setting. Following an instructional unit on evolution, significant associations were revealed between evolutionary understanding and cognitive construals in middle schoolers. Insight gained from this research represents a significant contribution to the understanding of the cognitive processes involved in STEM learning.

POSTER 35

A SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF CHILDREN'S TOUCHSCREEN APPS

ANGLIN THEVARAJAH, SARAH LIGHT, AMY JOH (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Activities rich in spatial components can influence the development of spatial skills. Touchscreen apps were analyzed for spatially-oriented content to explore whether they could provide enough spatial content to influence children's spatial skills. Twelve popular free apps from the Android Google Play Store were rated for the frequency of six major spatial skills. Five of the six spatial skills were rated to occur with regularity, but their frequency varied across apps.

POSTER 36

SCHOOL READINESS IS UNIQUELY RELATED TO WORKING

MEMORY AND RECEPTIVE VOCABULARY

KATHLEEN A. MCCONNAUGHY, ASHLEY M. ST. JOHN,
AMANDA R. TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Early cognitive development is important for school readiness in children entering kindergarten, however it is unclear which cognitive domains are most important for school readiness skills. Three developmental domains- working memory, inhibitory control, and receptive vocabulary were measured and examined for association with school readiness in 4-5 year old children. Working memory and receptive vocabulary were found to uniquely relate to school readiness. These findings have implications for future interventions that may improve school readiness.

POSTER 37

LEARNING TO THINK BY LEARNING TO MOVE: LOCOMOTOR EFFECTS ON INFANT ATTENTION

LAUREL MALEY, KAITLYN FOLKES, NANCY RADER (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Researchers have proposed a connection between self-guided locomotor experience and the development of executive functioning. In the current study, pre-crawling five-month-old infants are randomly assigned to either a locomotor or non-locomotor condition. The locomotor group self-navigates using a robotic-assisted device. At 7 months, executive function is assessed by measuring anticipatory looks during a switch task. Results suggest that self-guided locomotion leads to enhanced attentional control.

POSTER 38

RELATIONSHIPS AMONG FAMILY STRUCTURE, ATTACHMENT, EMOTIONS, AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ABIGAIL BENECKE, AMANDA COSTANTINO, JANSEN RING,
GRETCHEN LOVAS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Students at a liberal arts university completed a survey measuring neuroticism, Emotional Intelligence (EI), emotional regulation (ER), overall life satisfaction, student-parent attachment, and family structure. Neuroticism and student-parent attachment anxiety predicted lower scores

on several EI and ER subscales; surprisingly, nontraditional family structure did not. In fact, nontraditional family structure was associated with higher EI scores. It did, however, along with student-parent attachment anxiety and avoidance, predict lower levels of life satisfaction.

POSTER 39

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ADOLESCENT SLEEPING PATTERNS AND USE OF ELECTRONICS BEFORE BED

MINA SHAHBODAGHI, LAUREN ALVIS, AARON METZGER
(WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Most adolescents are not sleeping a full eight hours due to

varying reasons, including the use of electronic devices before bed. The purpose of this study is to determine if adolescents' use of electronics at bedtime interferes with sleeping patterns and leads to sleep deprivation. Results showed that late-night electronic usage was indirectly associated with daytime sleepiness in adolescents and overall GPA.

POSTER 40

THE EFFECT OF TRAINING ON SPATIAL MEMORY RECALL IN PRESCHOOLERS

JACQUELINE BLASS, MARY STONE (MARIST COLLEGE),
FRAN BLUMBERG (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the ability of preschoolers to benefit from strategy instruction when completing a memory task. While some children received no training, other children were trained to implement categorical clustering while encoding or retrieving the spatial information. Effectiveness of the trained strategy was assessed via recall accuracy. A main effect of age and training condition revealed that older children and children instructed to use categorical clustering as a retrieval strategy

POSTER 41

RESILIENCE AMONG WOMEN IN THEIR FIRST SEMESTER OF COLLEGE: A VALIDATION STUDY

JEFFERY E. ASPELMEIER, KARINA BEVINS, REBECCA
WIEGMANN, CASSANDRA HOMICK, LARA BARBIR,
JULIANNA WILLIAMS, MARY KATHERINE EASTER, CELINE
FADI, ANN N. ELLIOTT, ANJA WHITTINGTON (RADFORD
UNIVERSITY)

The Adolescent Girls' Resilience Scale (AGRS; Aspelmeier, Whittington, & Budbill, 2015) was designed to assess factors predictive of resilient responses to trauma and adversity. The present study tested construct and incremental validity of the AGRS. Associations between the AGRS, self-esteem, and attachment provide support for the convergent and discriminant validity of the AGRS. The AGRS shows incremental validity in the prediction of psychological functioning over and above the effects of another well-established measure of resilience.

POSTER 42

TEACHER SPEECH AS A SOURCE OF MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL STATE VERBS

JULIA HEBERLE, STEPHANIE MICHEL, GWENIEVERE
BIRSTER, JOURDAN HARRIS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

How do young children learn the meaning of the mental state verb "trust"? As prior work shows that this word is rare in parental speech, children's television programming, children's literature, and child-focused advertising, we examine teachers' speech to children in a facility where their printed motto includes the word "trust". Transcriptions show routine use of other mental state verbs, but not "trust". Implications are discussed.

POSTER 43

TIMES ARE TOUGH: CHILDREN'S AWARENESS OF

ECONOMICS IN THEIR SANTA LETTERS

CAROLE SLOTTERBACK, KIMBERLY LAVELLE, SHORONDA MATTHEWS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Children's requests to Santa encompass a variety of items. Some also make requests for others in their letters to Santa. But how far does their understanding of economic times extend? Multiple regression analyses indicate that unemployment and consumer confidence are related to the type and number of requests made by children. Generally, the higher the unemployment, the fewer requests made. Higher consumer confidence was related to more requests.

POSTER 44

DOES THE STAR IN THE CORNER HELP ME FIND MR. SMILEY?

AMY LEARMONTH, VERONICA MEJIA, JENNIFER HAGGIS, CHANEL WILLIAMS (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), PIERRE LEON (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), TORRI JAMIE, AMANDA BLAZKIEWICZ, CHRISTOPHER CIAVARELLA (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Preschool children completed a task that involved finding a target on a computer screen using either geometric cues or a non-geometric cue (a star) that indirectly signaled the target location. They learned to use the geometric cue (above chance on three of five blocks of trials), but not the star (not above chance on any of the blocks). These data show a different pattern from previous work using a directly signaling cue.

POSTER 45

CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL NEGLECT, ALEXITHYMIA, AND EATING DISORDERED BEHAVIOR IN YOUNG ADULTS

FANG HONG, ELIZA ZHITNIK, AMANDA TARULLO, STEPHANIE RAPOPORT, KATHLEEN MALLEY-MORRISON & ANDREA MERCURIO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Correlations between childhood emotional maltreatment, alexithymia, and eating disordered behavior were examined in young adults, as well as the differences in reported maltreatment and alexithymia among groups formed on the basis of BMI categorization (underweight, normal, and overweight). Childhood emotional maltreatment was significantly positively correlated with alexithymia and eating disorders, and we found differences in maltreatment and alexithymia among BMI groups.

POSTER 46

CHILD TEMPERAMENT AND FRONTAL EEG ASYMMETRY

NUWAR AHMED, VINAYA RAJAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE SCIENCES)

Frontal EEG asymmetry is an index associated with temperament and personality. Right frontal activation is associated with behavioral and emotional withdrawal, whereas left frontal activation is associated with approach behavior. We examined gender-related differences in the associations between temperament and baseline frontal EEG asymmetry scores. For

girls, CBQ Smiling Scale and Approach scale were positively associated with the frontal asymmetry score. For boys, none of the CBQ scales were associated with frontal EEG asymmetry scores.

POSTER 47

LOOK WHO'S DRIVING!: INFANT INITIATED LOCOMOTION WITH ROBOTIC ASSISTED TECHNOLOGY

SYDNEY APPELBAUM, RACHEL DOWD, PETER KILIAN, EMILY O'BRIEN, EMILY HEERD, JUDITH PENA-SHAFF (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Our study examined infants' intentional and goal-directed locomotion using a robotic-assisted locomotion device. Nine 5-month-old infants (7 female; 2 male) participated in 12 play sessions over two months, in which they learned to navigate their environment by leaning. We measured infants' total time moving, infant self-initiated locomotion, and goal-oriented driving. Results show an increase in time ratios of infant intentional and goal-oriented driving between initial and final sessions, suggesting more deliberate exploration using the device.

POSTER 48

"JUST ONE LOOK:" LOOK DURATION AND INFORMATION PROCESSING IN INFANTS

MORGAN ALTEIO, ZELDA ROSEN, MORGAN SCHALL, LIANN GELBER, HANNAH ROLF, KIMBERLY WONG, LIOR YAARI, LAURA MUSCALU, JUDITH PENA-SHAFF (ITHACA COLLEGE)

We used an experimental design to examine the relationship between independent locomotion and cognitive development in infants. Visual attention is thought to reflect patterns of information processing. We measured visual attention to a stimulus before and after training infants to locomote independently using a robotic-assisted device. The results showed that infants changed their pattern of stimulus processing (from global to local processing), perhaps due to changes in regulatory abilities as a result of independent locomotion.

POSTER 49

COUPLES' BIRTH NARRATIVES AND COPARENTING DYNAMICS DURING THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD

DEANNA TORTORA, REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to explore whether partners' birth narratives are associated with coparenting dynamics observed during the transition to parenthood. Fifty-five couples' coparenting dynamics were observed during family interactions during pregnancy and at 3- and 12-months postpartum and they were asked to co-construct their birth narratives. Findings indicated that more emotionally expressive couples and couples who told more coherent birth narratives displayed more supportive coparenting dynamics during pregnancy and the postpartum period.

POSTER 50

CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT, EMOTION REGULATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES IN U.S AND KOREAN ADULTS

FANG HONG (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), MIKYUNG JANG (KOREAN NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY), KATHLEEN MALLEY-MORRISON, AMANDA TARULLO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), MAJED ASHY (HARVARD UNIVERSITY), ANDREA MERCURIO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Associations among childhood maltreatment, alexithymia, social anxiety and emotion regulation strategies, as well as a mediating role for emotion regulation strategies in the relationship between childhood maltreatment and the later psychological outcomes, were examined in American and Korean young adults. Childhood maltreatment was associated with different kinds of emotion regulation strategies in American and Korean participants and different mediation models found support in the two national samples.

POSTER 51

FALSE MEMORIES OF HEALTH SYMPTOMS IN OLDER ADULTS

CELESTE BEAULIEU, ELIZABETH RICKENBACH (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Older adults have a higher susceptibility to false memories. The present study looked at false memories of reporting health symptoms in the older adult cohort. Twenty older adults from the Northeast were recruited. Participants completed a background questionnaire, a cognitive exam, a health symptoms checklist and a daily stressors questionnaire and another health symptoms and daily stressors questionnaire a week later. Results showed that highly stressed participants were more likely to change their health symptoms.

POSTER 52

MOTHER-CHILD SYNCHRONOUS INTERACTION PATTERNS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH SECURE ATTACHMENT: A PILOT STUDY

MARLA BEYER, QURATULAIN HUMAYUN, BEATRICE WOOD, SAVITJOJ KAUR (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO)

This study used interaction observation methods to examine the construct of mother-child "dyadic synchrony" as a possible marker of, or direct reflection of, attachment security in school-aged children. Results indicated a significant association between dyadic synchrony and attachment status ($r=.50$, $p<.03$). Children engaged in synchronous interactions with mothers reported more secure attachment. Subsequent studies will seek to sharpen the assessment and validity of synchrony as a measure of attachment and predictor of child outcomes.

POSTER 53

CHILDREN'S NATURALLY OCCURRING LIE-TELLING OVER TIME

KATHARINE ROMERO (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), LAURE

BRIMBAL (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE), VICTORIA TALWAR (MCGILL UNIVERSITY), ANGELA CROSSMAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Using longitudinal data on the development of lying, this study explores parent reports of children's early lie-telling under natural conditions and the motivations behind those lies. Parents recorded the number of lies their children (3-9 years; $N = 31$) told over the course of two weeks at consecutive time points. Lie-telling motivations varied slightly over time, but children were consistently most likely to tell lies that were instrumental in nature, or to avoid punishment.

POSTER 54

THE INFLUENCE OF DIRECTED ATTENTION ON SPECIFIC RECALL IN YOUNG CHILDREN

TALIA M. RICHKIN, EMILY L. TAYLOR, ZOE C. LAROCK, GRETCHEN B. O'BRIEN (COLBY COLLEGE)

This study investigated the influence of directed attention on recall in 3- to 5-year-old children and adults. Participants were read a story about six children. Before the story, participants were told to focus on either the characters' names, their actions, or the story as a whole and were later questioned on these features. Adults outperformed children on person and action questions, but focusing attention did not improve accuracy in either age group.

POSTER 55

THE EFFECT OF GENDER STEREOTYPE CONGRUENCY ON CHILDREN'S MEMORY REPORTS

HANNAH A. PIERSIAK, MONIQUE M. LEGAULT, EMILY M. MOSLENER (COLBY COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effects of gender stereotype congruency on memory in young children. Three- to five-year-olds were read a storybook in which the characters' actions were either congruent or incongruent with gender stereotypes. After, children were asked ten questions about the story to test their recall. The gender stereotype congruency of the story had no effect on children's memory, which was significantly above chance, suggesting that children's memory was not susceptible to gender stereotypes.

POSTER 56

THE ROLE OF TYPICAL AND ATYPICAL SCHEMAS IN CHILDREN'S RETELLING OF STORIES

MICHELLE C. BOUCHER, KACIE WREAN, JAKE W. LESTER (COLBY COLLEGE)

The effect of schema on young children's memory for events was investigated using a simple storybook and event recall task. Children aged 3 to 5 years were read a story, with either schema typical, atypical, or mixed typical-atypical events about a trip to McDonald's. Children overall performed better than chance, but in the mixed condition older children performed better than younger, suggesting greater ability to moderate the influence of schema typicality on memory.

POSTER 57**THE DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJECTORY OF RACIAL CONSTANCY**

EMILY PETERS, ELENOR CASTINE, KATHLEEN CORRIVEAU
(BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

At an early age, children learn to fit the world into categories. Differences amongst the inanimate appear binary. This skill is harmless, even beneficial. However, these discrepancies become problematic when children use the same rigid, essentialist approach to label themselves and others in regards to race. This project investigated children's use of essentialist beliefs in the context of race. Preliminary results suggest that the developmental trajectory of racial constancy differs across child race and age.

POSTER 58**HOPE IN ADOLESCENCE: SELF-REPORTED VS. METAPHORICALLY EXPRESSED STATES**

RACHEL MURPHY, ANTHONY SCIOLI, NATHAN MACPHERSON, MICAH LOVE, TYLER GOODING (KEENE STATE COLLEGE), ANNA ADACHI-MEJIA, KATHLEEN LYONS (GEISEL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT DARTMOUTH)

Can self-reports capture the depth of emotional states? Lakoff and Johnson (1980) argued that metaphors may better reveal inner experiences. We compared six factor scales from a child and adolescent hope scale (Scioli et al. 2016) with evaluations of eight hope metaphors in 34 adolescents. Five of the six factor scales were correlated with reported inner experiences of hope: a protected island, winnable race, anchor, wings, open arms, and an unseen guiding/protective force.

POSTER 59**ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE AND THE MENTAL HEALTH OF MINORITY YOUTH**

SHARRONE FRANCIS, ROSEANNE FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY)

Using data from 2014, National Health Interview Survey this paper examines health care access and health care cost for adolescents within the context of emotional and behavioral challenges. The results suggest that evaluating health care will need to occur in order to reduce the disparities that exist within the social determinants of health care access. Implications for changes in policy will be discussed.

POSTER 60**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRENATAL SUBSTANCE EXPOSURE AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE DURING MIDDLE CHILDHOOD**

DYLAN VLAOVICH, PAMELA SCHUETZE (SUNY BUFFALO STATE), RINA EIDEN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO)

Pathways from the association between prenatal substance exposure and social competence in middle childhood through infant physiological regulation, family risk and the quality of the home environment were explored. Results indicated indirect associations through family risk and regulation. Exposed children had higher family risk and less optimal regulation which were associated with lower social competence. Lower scores on the HOME Inventory were also associated with lower levels of social competence.

POSTER 61**MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS TO BE HEALTHY AND FIT AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS**

DIXIE SCHULTZ (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Even though there are benefits to healthy eating and participating in physical activity, college students are increasing their unhealthy eating patterns and decreasing their amount of physical activity. For my study, I looked at motivational differences for health and physical activity between males and females and between athletes and non-athletes. I found few significant results between males and females, but multiple for athletes and non-athletes. Reasons for motivation plays a role in health and fitness.

POSTER 62**PREDICTORS FOR SELF-RATED HEALTH IN LATER LIFE USING GSS**

MICHAEL O'KANE, SUNGHUN KIM (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), JONATHAN PALUMBO (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Education has been understood as the most powerful predictor for perceived health in later life. We revisited this topic using the General Social Survey (GSS) dataset published in 2014. Among those 318 participants who were 65 years old or older and responded their general health status using four-point Likert Scale, education was also found to be more influential on the self-rated health status than other variables such as family income, age, or trust [social capital].

POSTER 63**JOB DEMANDS AND JOB RESOURCES AS PREDICTORS OF HEALTH PERCEPTIONS AND BEHAVIORS**

KATELYN KASMIER, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the relationships among job demands, job resources, and health perception and behaviors. Ninety-eight participants completed self-report measures of these constructs. Results showed participants who reported more work-life balance also reported more spiritual growth, took responsibly for their health, perceived less stress, and reported engaging in more stress management. Participants who had a positive relationship with their supervisor also had higher spiritual growth and perceived having better interpersonal relationships in general.

POSTER 64

PATTERN OF HEALTH-INHIBITING BEHAVIORS AND THE RELATIONSHIP TO HEALTH BEHAVIOR KNOWLEDGE

LYNN MCGOEY, JESSICA CANNONE, MORGAN MECALIANOS (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

Previous researchers have suggested young adults are unaware of how unhealthy their behaviors are and its relationship to long-term health. We investigated what healthy and unhealthy behaviors participants engage in regarding their diet, hygiene and exercise and compared it to their knowledge of what constitutes a healthy lifestyle. Results suggest that college students have high levels of perceived stress, lack knowledge of dietary contents and engage in behaviors they rate as not health-promoting.

POSTER 65

PREDICTING EXERCISE BEHAVIOR: CAN EXPECTATION OVERCOME AN AVERSION TO EXERCISE?

AUBRIE POTTEIGER, BRIDGET HEARON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Recent research has examined Anxiety Sensitivity and potential aversion to exercise (Hearon et al., 2014). The purpose of this investigation was to determine how exercise expectation influences negative effects of elevated anxiety sensitivity. Participants were asked to complete a series of questionnaires. Results suggest that a belief that exercise can improve one's mental health may help individuals with elevated anxiety sensitivity overcome their aversions to physical sensations that occur during exercise.

POSTER 66

INDOOR TANNING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: CORRELATES AND THE ROLE OF SOCIAL INFLUENCE

JENNIFER M. BOWERS, ANNE MOYER (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Skin cancer adversely affects college age individuals, partially due to use of indoor tanning. The current study sought to understand which factors may predict indoor tanning at least once in life. Results indicated that females, White individuals, and those with more sensitive skin type were more likely to tan indoors. Additionally, social influence, measured by peer tanning behavior, was a significant predictor of indoor tanning. Future interventions should focus on resisting peer pressure to tan.

POSTER 67

EMOTIONAL EFFECTS OF E-CIGARETTES: YOUNG ADULT RESPONSES FROM FOCUS GROUPS AND INTERVIEWS

LAUREL BROCKENBERRY (VIRGINIA CONSORTIUM PROGRAM OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY), PAUL HARRELL (EASTERN VIRGINIA MEDICAL SCHOOL, VIRGINIA CONSORTIUM PROGRAM OF CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY)

The current study examined beliefs about the effects of e-cigarettes from young adults including non-users, e-cigarette users ("vapers"), cigarette smokers, and dual users of both

e-cigarettes and cigarettes. Young adults (M=20.7 years) participated in focus groups, where investigators inquired what positive or negative consequences they expected to experience if they were to use an e-cigarette. Participants indicated that e-cigarette use was believed to be an effective tool for relief from stress, anxiety, and panic.

POSTER 68

PERFECTIONISM AND BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS' IMPACT ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' BINGE EATING BEHAVIORS

KRISTEN WILKINSON, RANDI KIM, CHRISTINE MARCO (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

The present study examined whether binge eating behaviors can be predicted by perfectionism and basic psychological needs. Two-hundred and fourteen college students participated in an online survey that included items about their binge eating behaviors, perfectionism and basic psychological needs. Results indicated that socially-prescribed perfectionism and relatedness frustration predicted higher binge eating behaviors. However, these results did not hold when controlling for other psychosocial factors, such as body esteem and eating expectancies.

POSTER 69

EGO DEPLETION AND CRAVING TENDENCIES

SARAH VERNON, KAYLA CONRAD, HALEY MARTIN (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study is to assess the effects of ego depletion on what snack foods an individual craves and to make aware of health concerns that are associated with the studies in this area. Participants were given 1.5 minutes to complete a thought suppression task. Afterward, participants reported on their current craving, snack preference, task difficulty, fatigue, and perceived performance level.

POSTER 70

AMBIVALENCE AS A DETERMINANT OF FOOD CHOICE: THE CASE OF MEAT AVOIDANCE

SYDNEY HEISS, BELLE HETTIE, JULIA HORMES (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, SUNY)

Ambivalence (approach-avoidance conflict) is implicated in food choice. This applies to the decision to consume or refrain from meat. Compared to omnivores, vegans and vegetarians scored lower on all ambivalence subscales. Meat refrainers were also shown to have less conflicting (higher negative and lower positive) views towards meat, while omnivores indicate higher levels of ambivalence (higher negative and higher positive). Ambivalence could be a suitable target for interventions seeking to change eating behaviors.

POSTER 71

MUSIC INFLUENCES FOOD SELECTION

DEBRA ZELLNER, SARAH LYONS, ALEXANDRA PYPER,

TAMARU GELLER, KHADEEJA RIAZ (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

On two different nights both an Italian (chicken parmesan) and Spanish (paella) entrée were served in a dining hall where Italian or Spanish music was played. A significantly greater proportion of diners selected the paella over the chicken parmesan on the night when the Spanish music was played than on the night when the Italian music was played. There was no effect of the type of music on liking for the food.

POSTER 72

EFFECTS OF PEPPERMINT SCENT ADMINISTRATION ON AUGMENTING SWIMMING PERFORMANCE

BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, NIC COCHRAN, MELANIE LAMP (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

In Study 1, swimmers completed a 50m and 200m race with orthonasal (through the nose) peppermint scent, which decreased their time 3.3% and 0.7%, respectively. Since swimmers breathe through their mouth, in Study 2 swimmers completed the same races with a retronasal (orally inhaled) peppermint scented oxygen and no effect was found. With swimming competitions won or lost by hundredths of a second, future studies should address ways of overcoming this scent administration challenge.

POSTER 73

EFFECTS OF PEPPERMINT FLAVORED MOUTHGUARDS ON AUGMENTING RUGBY PLAY PERFORMANCE

JUAN PABLO TROCONIS BELLO (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Division II rugby players competed for two months with either a peppermint mouthguard or unflavored/unscented control mouthguard. Results indicated statistically significant effects such that the use of a peppermint mouthguard led to a greater sense of safety, being more energized, greater feeling of being "psyched up," and greater performance. In addition, the peppermint mouthguard enhanced feelings of confidence and strength. Thus, peppermint flavor administration has the ability to augment performance as a non-pharmacological aid.

POSTER 74

MOBILE TECHNOLOGY USE AND HEALTHCARE DELIVERY AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS IN WASHINGTON,DC

STACEY BAUGH (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), SHARON LAING (UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, TACOMA), CINDY MENDEZ-HERNANDEZ, CARLOTA OCAMPO (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

As technology becomes increasingly more accessible, the role it plays in healthcare delivery is the subject of on-going study. Patients at three community health centers in Washington DC reported ready access to health promotive mobile devices and a willingness to use technology to address health concerns. Identified perceived gaps in healthcare delivery, included counseling on healthy eating habits and physical activity

guidelines.

POSTER 75

THE ROLE OF SPATIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL SELF-EFFICACY IN BIASED BELIEFS ABOUT GPS

CATHERINE MELLO, NATHAN GREENAUER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, BERKS)

The present study assessed the role of unrealistic optimism in inappropriate reliance on GPS for navigation. Participants viewed their own device as more accurate and trustworthy than those of others. They also believed was GPS more accurate in unfamiliar, rather than familiar, environments, i.e., where they were most likely to depend upon it. Additionally, appraisal of GPS accuracy may be influenced by users' beliefs about their spatial and technological proficiency, rather than the device's performance.

POSTER 76

ONLINE IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT: EFFECTS OF WARMTH AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS

MATTHEW FEDERICI (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY), MEREDITH DREW (WILLIAM PATTERSON UNIVERSITY), JEREMY HOUSKA (CENTENARY UNIVERSITY)

Social media is an integral part of people's lives, and personality inferences can be drawn from content displayed. Degree of disclosure and type of content posted was investigated. Graduate counseling students viewed Facebook stimuli in randomized order and rated fictional counselors on a series of variables. Profiles with high warmth and high professionalism were rated significantly higher in competence and evoked more positive impressions. These findings have implications for research in cyberpsychology and professional practice.

POSTER 77

YOUNG ADULTS' TECHNOLOGY PURCHASE DECISIONS: SELF OR OTHER INFLUENCED?

EMMA MIKLINSKI, ZOË SHELTON, CHLOE DEPEW, ALLYSON GRAF (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

Buying habits of technology products are of great interest in the millennial generation. Two factors that may separately predict buying habits are identity and social influence. In this research, both identity status and peer influence were examined to determine each's influence on the buying intentions of technology products in a sample of emerging adults. Results showed that peers may be a source of influence when buying technology, but the relationships depend on branding information.

POSTER 78

COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL EVALUATIONS OF FEMALE DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONY OFFENSES

SAMANTHA CONNOLLY, CHERYL PARADIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), MONIQUE BOWEN, ELIZABETH OWEN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - DOWNSTATE)

MEDICAL CENTER)

We examined competency to stand trial evaluations (CST) reports of 28 female defendants charged with felonies. Thirty-nine percent were incompetent. Compared with competent defendants, those deemed incompetent were significantly more likely to be diagnosed with psychotic disorders, Chi-Squared (1, $N = 28$) = 6.15, $p = .013$ and less likely to have histories of substance abuse, Chi-Squared (1, $N = 28$) = 6.15, $p = .013$. No significant associations were found between demographic variables and CST.

POSTER 79

EFFECTS OF EXONEREE IMPAIRMENT ON DAMAGE AWARDS IN WRONGFUL CONVICTION LAWSUITS

DANIEL GORDON, JEFF KUKUCKA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

False confessions are often blamed for their wrongful conviction, and may consequently receive less financial restitution. Our study explored the moderating role of exoneree characteristics. Participants read a case summary in which an individual with a mental illness or intellectual disability (or neither) falsely confessed to murder, was exonerated, and is suing for financial restitution. Although impaired and unimpaired exonerees were seen as equally responsible for their conviction, impaired exonerees received larger punitive damage awards.

POSTER 80

MITIGATING REACTANCE: THE ROLE OF INSTRUCTIONS AND OBJECTIONS ON IMPORTANCE RATINGS

ALEXANDRA AKSTEROWICZ, DANIELLE BEELER, BRANDON GELVIN, KRISTINA TODOROVIC, JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

In the current study we investigated reactance theory in the context of a criminal trial scenario. In a 2 x 2 between-subjects experimental paradigm, we varied type of judicial instructions (explanation to disregard v. no explanation) as well as type of objection raised (hearsay v. illegally obtained), by the defense. Results revealed that participants exposed to illegally obtained evidence condition reported greater confidence in a guilty verdict compared to those exposed to hearsay evidence.

POSTER 81

EFFECT OF A DEFENDANT'S SUBSTANCE ABUSE OR MENTAL ILLNESS ON FORENSIC JUDGEMENT

ZAINA FAKHOURI, LINDA SOLOMON (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present study tested the hypothesis that attitudes toward a (fictional) accused killer with a history of schizophrenia would be more positive and less punitive than attitudes toward a comparable defendant with a history of substance abuse. The post-stimulus measure included 12 statements followed by 5-point, agree-disagree scales. Participants were randomly assigned to either of the two conditions. T tests on 9 of the 12 items indicated that the hypothesis had been supported.

POSTER 82

THE EFFECT OF A CAREER WORKSHOP ON ATTITUDES TOWARD CAREER COUNSELING

COURTNEY GASSER, DEVON WASHINGTON, CHRIS CEARY (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE)

In this study, 36 participants either engaged in a career counseling workshop (experimental group) or an undergraduate class session (control group). Perceived value of and stigma associated with career counseling was examined using a pre-test/post-test design. Consistent with hypotheses, career workshop participants endorsed significantly more value and less perceived stigma toward career counseling when pre-workshop ratings were compared to post-workshop ratings, and the control group evidenced no significant changes.

POSTER 83

ASCEND: DIVERSIFYING THE BIOMEDICAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH WORKFORCE

JOCELYN TURNER-MUSA, PARIS ADKINS-JACKSON, ELANA LEVINE, ACQUANETTE PINCHBACK, CLEO HUGHES-DARDEN (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines preliminary data from the first cohort of student participants who completed the first year of a 2-year entrepreneurial research training program. Twenty mostly African American students were selected as participants. Students participated in several skill-building and career development workshops, interdisciplinary seminars, and study skills workshops. Preliminary results suggest that the entrepreneurial training program may provide students with the requisite skills needed for successful entry into graduate school. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 84

TOWARD AN EXPERIENTIAL APPROACH TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION

ELIZABETH JACOBS (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY), JOHN DOBSON, SYDNEY TANGUAY, POOJA PATAL (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Dramatic decline in entrepreneurial activity has renewed public and private interest in entrepreneurial education. These programs have proven ineffective in increasing entrepreneurial activity within the millennial generation. Changes to pedagogy are required to address this problem. Using the organizational framework of the theory of planned behavior, we compared a traditional theory-laden class against an experiential class. Results indicate increases in perceived behavioral control in the experiential class. Implications for entrepreneurship education are discussed.

POSTER 85

MEASURING ORGANIZATIONAL DIVERSITY

GABRIELLA TALIJAN, TAYLOR BESS, OMARI LEWIS, THERESA GHERING, ALEJANDRA GOMEZ, KASEEM

PARSLEY (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The team collected data from focus groups. We identified six constructs, from the focus groups, Organizational Harmony, Comfort in Diversity, Organizational Opportunity, In-Group/Out-Group Bias, Feelings of Preference, and Fairness of Decision-Making. From these constructs, we created a 57-item measure of Organizational Diversity that was administered to employees and students. Factor analysis and other validation techniques were applied. A revised survey will be discussed, as well as implications from our findings.

POSTER 86

FAMILY-FRIENDLY AND FLEXIBLE EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSES

MICHELE BARANCZYK, JAIDA MONTENEGRO, HALEY WALKER (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Qualitative and quantitative analyses were conducted on the desirability of various employment benefits, particularly family-friendly and flexible benefits. Open-ended survey responses were coded for content to evaluate how often participants identified flexible or family friendly benefits as desired employment benefits. In addition, participants were randomly assigned to either a "flexible" or "family-friendly" condition to compare organizational attraction between the two conditions. This research can contribute to knowledge about what benefits may attract employees.

POSTER 87

INDIRECT EFFECT OF EMPOWERMENT CULTURE ON PERCEPTIONS OF SUPPORT

JAMES HOFFMANN, JAMES HOWLETT, ERICA STELLATO, ASHITA GOSWAMI, TERESA LYONS (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the present study was to examine the indirect effect of empowerment organizational culture on perceptions of supervisor support, further moderated by follower support. A sample of 58 dyads from a northeastern manufacturing company participated in the study. Results indicate that indirect effect of empowerment culture was related to perceived supervisor support only when supervisor perceives high follower support.

POSTER 88

EXAMINING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN BORDERLINE PERSONALITY TRAITS, ANGER RUMINATION, AND COUNTERPRODUCTIVE WORK BEHAVIORS

SHELBY REICHARDT, REBECCA THOMPSON, JOHN DONAHUE (UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE)

While considerable research has examined the facets and outcomes of borderline personality disorder (BPD), little research has examined specific work-related outcomes for individuals with BPD. The current study examines the relationship between anger rumination, borderline personality disorder traits, and abusive counterproductive work behaviors. Anger rumination was found to significantly mediate the relationship between borderline

personality and counterproductive work behaviors. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

POSTER 89

TYPES OF EQUITY SENSITIVITY AND WORK RELATED OUTCOMES

ELISE MUTCHLER, KAEAL ALBERGHINI, ASHITA GOSWAMI (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY I/O RESEARCH TEAM)

This study investigated the effects of different equity preferences on multiple work related factors including job satisfaction and work effort. Equity sensitivity, preferring to give and receive equally, is understudied, yet important. The present study (n=301) sampled adults working 30 hours/week or more in the US from Amazon's Mechanical Turk (Buhrmester et al., 2011), used as a panel for data collection. Data was collected on Survey Monkey. Data supported hypotheses that equity sensitive individuals were shown to differ significantly from benevolent or entitled individuals.

POSTER 90

EFFECTS OF BRIEF MINDFULNESS TRAINING ON STUDENT ENGAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE

VIPANCHI MISHRA, ADAM PEZDIRTZ (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

We investigated the effects of brief mindfulness training on student performance and engagement in the classroom. Sixty-two undergraduate students participated in either brief mindfulness training or a brief review of lecture notes before class for a period of ten weeks. Results indicated that students in the mindfulness group performed significantly better and were more engaged in the course as compared to students in the control group. Study implications for research and practice are discussed.

POSTER 91

STATE TESTING AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS SCHOOL IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

KATRINA LAGENDYK, JILL NORVILITIS (SUNY COLLEGE AT BUFFALO)

This study examined elementary students' attitudes towards school and state testing. It was predicted that that students primed to think about testing would have less positive attitudes towards school. It was also expected that attitudes towards school and testing would be positively related. Results show that there was not a significant difference in scores between students primed to think about testing and those that were not. Attitudes towards school and testing were positively related.

POSTER 92

DON'T STOP UNTIL YOU IMPUTE ENOUGH! MULTIPLE IMPUTATION WITH EXTREME MISSINGNESS

JUSTINE EGAN-KUNICKI (COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF RHODE ISLAND), VALERIE RYAN, ZACHARY KUNICKI

(UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Maximum likelihood (ML) and multiple imputation (MI) are robust techniques for missing data imputation, but few studies have examined >50% missing data. This study examined missing data imputation in samples with 31.1% and 64.4% missing data using ML and MI (5, 15, 25, 50, and 75 imputations). The findings showed as the number of imputations increased, the results became more reliable. ML was not reliable. Future studies should re-examine these results using a simulation approach.

POSTER 93

WILCOXON-MANN-WHITNEY TEST: BETTER THAN WE KNEW

SCOTT PARKER, ROBERT W. JERNIGAN, JOSHUA M. LANSKY (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Although the nonparametric Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test doesn't require that the two samples come from normal distributions, it is said to require that they come from distributions with the same "shape". We show that in fact the samples only need to come from populations whose cumulative distribution functions are either identical (the null hypothesis) or never intersect. And the "probability of superiority" proves to be the appropriate effect size measure.

POSTER 94

WOMEN AND POWER: STATISTICAL POWER OF FEMINIST RESEARCH

VALERIE RYAN, ANGELA DAROSH (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Statistical power has traditionally been low in psychology, particularly to detect small effect sizes. We examined power for Psychology of Women Quarterly in 2014 and 2015. Preliminary analyses indicate the average power was 0.36 to detect small effects, 0.90 to detect medium effects, and 0.99 to detect large effects. This suggests that empirical articles in Psychology of Women Quarterly have high levels of power, compared to similar power surveys by Cohen (1962) and Rossi (1990).

POSTER 95

PROVIDING USEFUL INFORMATION TO YOUNG ADULTS CONCERNING RELATIONSHIPS: DEVELOPMENT OF THE REAL-R

MARY ELLEN MCMONIGLE (LA SALLE UNIVERSITY)

Information concerning relationship attitudes on intimacy, passion and commitment is useful to individuals (Overbeek et al., 2007). Vaillant (2012) from the Harvard study of adult development indicated that, "close relationships when we are young make an enormous difference in the quality of our lives" (p. 106). Providing feedback to young adults may be useful for enhancing their relationships. The purpose of this study is to establish the reliability of the Relationship Evaluation and Analysis Link-Revised.

POSTER 96

DOES WATCHING "LIE TO ME" AFFECT VIEWERS' ABILITY TO DETECT LIES?

REBECCA ADLEBERG, JEFF KUKUCKA (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Fictional media can impact viewers' real-world attitudes. We tested whether this effect depends on how those media are framed. Participants judged the veracity of videotaped statements before and after watching the television show "Lie to Me," which was framed as fictional, scientifically accurate, or neither. Although all participants remained poor at detecting lies over time, framing the show as scientifically accurate increased suspiciousness and generated misplaced confidence in one's ability to detect lies.

POSTER 97

AN ATTEMPT TO NARROW THE GAP: LET'S TALK CONFIDENCE

STACEY ZAREMBA (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to determine if participation a three session Women's Empowerment Workshop would improve self-confidence and self-esteem in female college students. Pre and post-test differences were calculated and changes in the predicted direction were observed for all measures with significant differences obtained for self-confidence and the performance component of self-esteem.

POSTER 98

STRESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSIC: EXAMINING COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE INFLUENCED BY MUSIC

MOLLY FARRELL, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Investigated the effects of selected musical genres and their effects on cognitive performance and anxiety levels. Eighty-nine participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions (heavy metal music, classical music, or no music) while completing sample General Education Diploma exam questions and a state anxiety questionnaire. Results suggested that participants exposed to classical music reported less anxiety. However, lower anxiety levels in participants exposed to classical music did not facilitate better cognitive performance.

POSTER 99

IMPLICIT STEREOTYPES: THE ROLE OF EMPATHY

JOHN RICE, DANIELLE BEELER (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), BRANDON GELVIN (BGELVIN@GMAIL.COM), KRISTINA TODOROVIC (KTODOROVIC421@G.RWU.EDU), JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

In the current study we examined perceptions of empathy as a function of exposure to portrayals of traumatic world events. In a 3 x 2 between-subjects design we varied type of photo (Syrian boy v. man in traditional religious garb v. fireman with child) and written description of world event (September 11 v. Syrian war).

Results revealed the highest levels of empathy for the Syrian boy and fireman with child photo compared to Middle-Eastern man.

POSTER 100

EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF AN ORIGINAL MINDSET MEASURE

REBECCA MCCARTHY, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study involved validating an original measure of growth mindset, the idea that intelligence is malleable and can be improved through deliberate practice (Dweck, 2006). Exploratory factor analysis revealed five distinct factors including response to challenge, reaction to criticism, and persistence in the face of setbacks. The measure was positively correlated with grit and hope, but was not correlated with Dweck's original measure of academic achievement goals.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Berkley

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM: SEX-SPECIFIC MECHANISMS OF EMOTION AND MOTIVATION

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: REBECCA SHANSKY, NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

SEX-SPECIFIC MECHANISMS OF EMOTION AND MOTIVATION

Sex differences in the prevalence and symptomatology of Depression, PTSD, Anxiety, and Substance Abuse are widely reported, but the neurobiological basis for these discrepancies is unknown. This panel will highlight research on the neural circuits and mechanisms that underlie emotional regulation and motivational behavior in animal models.

Presentations

Behavioral and Brain Sex Differences in Associative Learning and Feeding

by Gorica Petrovich (Boston College)

Enduring effects of adolescent alcohol on prefrontal myelin

by Heather Richardson (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Sex Differences in Neuroendocrine, Behavioral, and Metabolic Stress Responses at the Bench: Insight from Genetic and Pharmacology Studies

by Matia Solomon (University of Cincinnati)

Sex differences in active and passive coping strategies

by Rebecca Shansky (Northeastern University)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-5:00pm

Symposium

Statler

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: IDENTITY AND SELF IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-5:00pm

CHAIR: HOLLY CHALK

EMERGING ADULTHOOD MEASURED ACROSS MULTIPLE INSTITUTIONS: REGISTERED HYPOTHESES AND OPEN SCIENCE

This symposium presents findings from three sets of pre-registered hypotheses from the Emerging Adulthood Measured at Multiple Institutions collaborative project (<https://osf.io/te54b/>). Data has been collected from over 2,500 participants at over 30 institutions. Papers will address how markers of adulthood and well being are related to disability self-identification, sense of belonging, and self-efficacy as well as the perceptions of an urban, Latino/a population who feel increased stress in the current political anti-immigrant climate.

Presentations

Disability self-identification and somatic health in emerging adults

by Holly Chalk, Julia Grinberg (McDaniel College)

Sense of belonging and self efficacy as predictors of identity exploration in emerging adults

by Hayley Skulborstad (Mount Ida College)

Markers of adulthood, socioeconomic status, and stress in Latino/a emerging adults

by Deborah Harris-Obrien (Trinity College)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-5:00pm

Paper

Whittier

SCRA COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS - COMMUNITY EVALUATIONS

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-5:00pm

CHAIR: CHRISTOPHER BEASLEY

3:30pm - 3:45pm

MUSIC HAVEN EVALUATION PROJECT

MELISSA WHITSON, SARAFINA ROBINSON, KENDRA VAN VALKENBURG (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

This project was a collaborative evaluation of Music Haven, a rapidly growing after-school arts program in at-risk neighborhoods. After receiving funding from a SCRA Community Mini-Grant, the research team worked with Music Haven staff to develop and conduct a multi-step evaluation. This paper

presentation will include information about these steps (focus groups, survey development, survey results) in order to comment on the process as well as the results of the evaluation.

3:50pm - 4:05pm

APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TO THE PRACTICE OF COMMUNITY GARDENING

LAURA CORLEW (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT AUGUSTA),
JAMES COOK (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT AUGUSTA,)

Within an action research framework, the authors developed an undergraduate course combining social sciences theory regarding community engagement with practical applications – “organizing” the campus community garden. The first iteration in 2016 netted successes and ongoing challenges; new activities are being implemented for the 2017 iteration. This presentation will cover our actions, outcomes, and lessons learned from our efforts to create and sustain campus community gardens where previous gardens have failed.

4:10pm - 4:25pm

PERCEIVED SERVICE, FAMILY INVOLVEMENT, & OUTCOMES IN AN EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE SYSTEM

ROBEY CHAMPINE (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), MELISSA WHITSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN), JOY KAUFMAN (YALE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

This study examined relations among perceived characteristics of an early childhood system of care serving children with severe emotional challenges, dimensions of family involvement, and indicators of child and caregiver functioning across 12 months. Perceived cultural competence, cultural match, satisfaction, and active participation in services were positively associated with outcomes such as family functioning and children’s emotional competencies. Qualitative results indicated that caregivers primarily viewed family support as the most helpful aspect of the program.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-5:00pm

Symposium

Stuart

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT WITH ASSESSMENT

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-5:00pm

CHAIR: CHRISTOPHER HAKALA

I CAN SEE CLEARLY NOW THAT ASSESSMENT IS HERE: VISIONS FROM MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES

Assessment has evolved from a buzzword and meaningless exercise to a valuable opportunity for continuous improvement. We review these developments from three perspectives (macro to micro). Susan Nolan will discuss ways in which a

multi-national approach to assessment can be a hard sell to constituents, and suggest ways to overcome reluctance. Chris Halaka will present an institutional perspective about the value of assessment and present strategies for buy-in from faculty members and upper administration. Eric Landrum will share the perspective of assessment as means to improving one’s teaching skills as desired by a scientist educator.

Presentations

Institutional Perspective of Assessment

by Christopher Hakala (Quinnipiac University)

Multi-national approach to assessment

by Susan Nolan (Seton Hall University)

Improving teaching through assessment

by Eric Landrum (Boise State University)

Discussant(s): Eric Landrum (Boise State University)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Arlington

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM 3: TECHNOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: ASTRID BEIGEL, PHD

TECHNOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

Technology provides an extraordinary opportunity to reach more people, improve access to services, improve outcomes and provide alternative pathways to health and well-being. This presentation will highlight the work of a major United States city in using technology to better serve the community. This work will be put in the context of a population health framework. Examples will be provided and data shared regarding the impact of the technologies that have been implemented.

Presentations

The Critical Role of Technology in the delivery of Behavioral Health Services

by Astrid Beigel (County of Los Angeles Department of Mental Health)

Technology and Population Health: The Future of Behavioral Health

by Arthur Evans (Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services)

HealthyMindsPhilly: An Innovative Approach to Improving the Behavioral Health Status of a City

by Dana Careless (Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disAbility Services)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-4:50pm

Symposium

Hancock

**HISTORY SYMPOSIUM: FOUR WOMEN WHO MADE
SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO PSYCHOLOGY**

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: FLORENCE DENMARK

**FOUR WOMEN WHO MADE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS
TO PSYCHOLOGY**

Pace University students in the History of Psychology will discuss the contributions to Psychology of the following women. Angela Prestigiacomo will talk about Lillien Jane Martin and Brielle Internoscia will speak about Leta Stetter Hollingworth. Taylor Gentile will report on Mary Cover James, and Akriti Patel will focus on Brenda Miller. Psychologists and psychology students will benefit from learning about these women.

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

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-4:50pm

Event

Terrace

PSI CHI AWARDS CEREMONY AND RECEPTION

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-4:50pm

CHAIR: DEBORAH HARRIS O'BRIEN

The Psi Chi President-Elect and Eastern Regional Vice-President will present the winners of the Eastern Regional Research Awards, the Regional Chapter Award and student travel grants. The research awards and Regional Chapter Award include certificates and monetary awards. Following the presentation of awards is a light reception for Psi Chi students and their faculty advisors.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-4:20pm

Invited Speaker

Georgian

COGNITIVE KEYNOTE: JEREMY WOLFE, PH.D.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

3:30pm-4:20pm

CHAIR: JESSECAE MARSH, PH.D.

**THE INCIDENTAL GORILLA: HOW THE HECK DID I MISS
THAT?**

JEREMY WOLFE (BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL /
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

We cannot simultaneously recognize every object in our field of view. As a result we deploy attention from object to object or place to place, searching for what we need. This works quite well because our search can be guided by the features of the targets we seek and the structure of the scenes in which those targets are embedded. Nevertheless, our search engine does not work perfectly and we intermittently fail to find what we seek. When those missed targets are such things as tumors or bombs, these errors are socially significant, worth understanding and, if possible, correcting.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

5:00pm-6:30pm

Paper

Statler

**SOCIAL PAPERS: MORALITY, PROSOCIAL AND
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR**

Saturday, March 18, 2017

5:00pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: ALLISON DIBIANCA FASOLI

5:00pm - 5:15pm

IT MATTERS WHY YOU DID IT

DEBBIE VAN CAMP (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

To examine whether the reason for an antisocial behavior and the degree of severity of its consequences impacts judgments of the behavior and its actor, participants read a description of a theft which varied on reason (feed children / buy gifts / no reason) and consequence (high / low). Fairness of behavior and general personality evaluations of target were not impacted by condition, but judgments of the targets' morality differed based on her reasons.

5:20pm - 5:35pm

**ATTACHMENT AND "TRAIT" SCHADENFREUDE: A LOOK
AT INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN HELPING BEHAVIOR**

ALISON BAREN (THE GRADUATE CENTER), CLAUDIA
BRUMBAUGH (QUEENS COLLEGE)

We aimed to identify personality factors that impact prosocial behavior. As a novel contribution, we used our new scale of "trait" schadenfreude, joy at others' misfortunes, and looked at potential associations with attachment and helping behavior. Participants completed personality questionnaires and were asked by a confederate to help with a writing task. While helping behavior did not depend on individual differences, insecurity related to more schadenfreude suggesting that attachment style impacts reactions toward distressed strangers.

5:40pm - 5:55pm

**SANCTITY IN THE MORAL IDENTITIES OF SECULAR
LIBERAL EMERGING ADULTS**

ALLISON DIBIANCA FASOLI (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

This study examined whether sanctity (i.e. purity of mind and body) resonates in the moral identities of secular, liberal, emerging adults when political and religious identities are not inadvertently primed. Results of mixed qualitative and quantitative analyses suggest that these individuals do care about sanctity when they can link it to the dignity of persons. These qualities were related to self-transcendence and interconnectedness with the natural world.

6:00pm - 6:15pm

**EXTREME MORAL VALUES (HIGHEST VS. LOWEST)
AMONG THREE COUNTRIES IN WVS**

SUNGHUN KIM (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Cross-cultural studies on moral values have been rarely conducted. This study compared morality-related values and their correlates among three countries (the U.S., Mexico, and South Korea) using the World Value Survey (WVS). I selected cases with the lowest vs. the highest ratings on moral values and examined their difference(s) in life satisfaction, social trust, education attainments, political standpoints, and religiosity. Each country has its own factors being different between those extreme moral values' groups.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

5:00pm-6:20pm

Paper

Berkley

**LEARNING PAPERS 3: COMPARATIVE COGNITION
Saturday, March 18, 2017
5:00pm-6:20pm**

CHAIR: MICHAEL DUGGAN, SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY

5:00pm - 5:15pm

**LEARNING ABOUT REWARD IDENTITY AND TIMING
INVOLVE DISTINCT LEARNING CIRCUITS**

ANDREW DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Reward devaluation together with Pavlovian and instrumental peak timing procedures were used to assess learning about reward identity and timing. Rats responded less to cues signaling a devalued reward, but timed responding did not differ. Further, we found that basolateral amygdala lesions abolished the devaluation effect but not interval timing, and that decreasing the excitability of dorsomedial or dorsolateral striatum had similar dissociable effects. Learning about reward identity and time can proceed independently.

5:20pm - 5:35pm

**RETRIEVAL CUES ASSOCIATED WITH ALTERNATIVE
REINFORCEMENT ATTENUATE RESURGENCE OF
EXTINGUISHED OPERANT RESPONDING**

SYDNEY TRASK, MARK BOUTON (THE UNIVERSITY OF
VERMONT)

Several experiments investigated a new method for attenuating relapse of an extinguished response in the resurgence paradigm. Results suggest that a 2-second cue paired with alternative reinforcement during Phase 2 treatment can attenuate resurgence when it is also presented during the test, that the effect occurs regardless of whether the cue is presented contingently or not contingently on responding during testing, and that the cue must be explicitly associated with alternative reinforcement to be effective.

5:40pm - 5:55pm

**MEDIATED PERFORMANCE OR MEDIATED EXTINCTION IN
SEQUENTIAL SECOND-ORDER CONDITIONING**

CODY POLACK, JESSICA WASSERMAN (BINGHAMTON
UNIVERSITY), PAUL CRADDOCK (UNIVERSITY OF LILLE),
RALPH MILLER (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Second-order conditioning sometimes depends on mediation by first-order cues. The competing assumption, that there is a direct second-order and outcome association, is challenged by experiments that have shown that responding to the second-order cue is attenuated after the first-order cue is extinguished. Alternatively, we propose that extinction of the first order cue could result in mediated extinction to the second-order cue. We will discuss experiments designed to differentiate between these two accounts.

6:00pm - 6:15pm

**PERSONALITY TYPES IN BUDGERIGARS, MELOPSITTACUS
UNDULATUS**

MICHAEL DUGGAN, JULIA LEE-SOETY, MATTHEW
ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study further characterized personality types in Budgerigars, an avian model which only recently demonstrated individual consistencies in behavior (Callicrate et al. 2011). Several methodologies commonly used in previous examinations of other animal models, such as establishing hormonal correlates and employing longitudinal designs, were employed. Taken together, results further defined the expression of personality in the Budgerigar and ultimately further substantiated the claim for such individual tendencies in this species.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

5:00pm-6:20pm

Symposium

Arlington

**CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM 4: WOMEN WHO
KILL THEIR CHILDREN
Saturday, March 18, 2017
5:00pm-6:20pm**

CHAIR: CHRISTINE WALAWANDER, ED.D.

WOMEN WHO KILL THEIR CHILDREN

The purpose of this research is to examine the characteristics of mothers who have been charged and/or convicted of filicide, infanticide, and neonaticide. A grounded theory approach was used to create a modern typography. Relationship issues, mental health, and prior concerns were the most frequent preceding factors. Most women had other children, tried to cover up the crime, and/or committed suicide. This research suggests that coping mechanisms and mental health treatment are vital for prevention.

Presentations

Women Who Kill Their Children

by Heather Bool, Christine Walawander (D'Youville College)

Discussant(s): Christine Walawander (D'Youville College)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

5:00pm-6:20pm

Paper

Beacon Hill

**DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS: SOCIAL, COGNITIVE,
AFFECTIVE PSYCHOLOGY**

Saturday, March 18, 2017

5:00pm-6:20pm

CHAIR: AMY LEARMONTH, PHD

5:00pm - 5:15pm

LINKS BETWEEN COGNITION AND EMOTIONS

ROBERT PASNAK, MANDANA MOHTASHAM, KATE
VENNERGRUND, ALLISON PATTERSON, EILEEN CHEN
(GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

In the fall, children who expressed more positive emotions in challenging situations showed more cognitive flexibility, which in turn correlated with patterning and inhibition. Children's knowledge of other children's emotions also correlated with inhibition. In the spring, only the correlation between cognitive flexibility and patterning remained significant. A time-lagged (cross-lagged) analysis showed that fall cognitive flexibility correlated with spring patterning but not vice versa. This is potentially a causal effect.

5:20pm - 5:35pm

ATTACHMENT SECURITY AND JEALOUSY IN PRESCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

TIA MURPHY, KELSEY MCCURDY, BRIANNA JEHL
(WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Previous research investigating the association between children's attachment and jealousy has found that insecure children either exhibit exaggerated jealousy or very little jealousy (Hart & Behrens, 2013). In the present study, children's behaviors following a jealousy-evoking event were observed.

The results revealed that as insecurity increased, children were more likely to exhibit externalizing behaviors. This suggests that jealousy can be especially negative for insecure children as it causes them to act out.

5:40pm - 5:55pm

EFFECTS OF A PEN PAL EXPERIENCE ON CHILDREN'S RACIAL AND ECONOMIC ATTITUDES

JULIE HUGHES, JENNA MAURER (THE COLLEGE OF NEW
JERSEY)

A pen pal intervention was conducted between fourth grade students in two racially and economically different public schools to test whether attitudes towards racial and economic outgroups could be improved through this unique form of contact. A pretest and posttest methodology evaluated children's attitudes of target racial and economic outgroups before and after the letter writing period. Initial analyses indicate specific attitude improvements, with evidence that self-disclosure mediated the improvements.

6:00pm - 6:15pm

SPATIAL PREDICTORS OF NUMBER LINE PERFORMANCE: ESTABLISHING THE IMPORTANCE OF PROPORTIONAL REASONING

LINDSEY HILDEBRAND, ELIZABETH GUNDERSON (TEMPLE
UNIVERSITY)

Research has identified the number line as a mediator between spatial skills and math development but little research has investigated the links between proportional reasoning and number line performance. We hypothesized that proportional reasoning would significantly predict performance on number line estimation over other spatial skills for prekindergarten through third grade students. Proportional reasoning was the only spatial skill that significantly predicted performance on all number line ranges (0-10, 0-100 and 0-1000).

Saturday, March 18, 2017

5:00pm-6:30pm

Poster

Grand Ballroom

SOCIAL POSTER SESSION III

Saturday, March 18, 2017

5:00pm-6:30pm

POSTER 1

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY DURING BEHAVIORAL OBSERVATION AS A PREDICATOR OF ACCURACY IN PERSONALITY JUDGMENT

CHRISTY BREWER, ALYSSA CINO, LESLIE EATON,
RAYMOND COLLINGS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
COLLEGE AT CORTLAND)

This study focuses on the role of attention in the formation of accurate personality judgments. We hypothesized that attention (EEG theta/beta ratio, central-parietal regions) will be associated

with accuracy (self-other agreement). We discovered a significant association among theta/beta ratio measurements taken during the time a target was viewed and subsequent distinctive accuracy scores. Ultimately, neuropsychological studies of social judgment will inform clinical interventions aimed at improving the quality of life for individuals with attention problems.

POSTER 2

BIG FIVE TRAITS, ATTITUDES AND SELF-ESTEEM

SARAH M. HOLENSTEIN, DWIGHT A. HENNESSY (SUNY BUFFALO STATE)

We investigated relationships between self-esteem, attitudes toward personality trait characteristics, and personality to determine the possible links between attitudes about traits and self-esteem, when those traits are present in an individual. Results revealed consensus between participants in attitude toward specific traits, and overlap between attitudes toward one trait and attitudes toward other traits. Only attitudes toward conscientiousness related to self-esteem. A discussion of these findings and the limitations of this study are being presented.

POSTER 3

PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF GLOBAL SELF-WORTH IN COLLEGE STUDENTS OF RURAL APPALACHIA

MARK MAGALLANES, EMILY MCCORMICK, CYNTHIA HALL (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Research examining the association between personality traits and self-esteem considerably new. Because personality is considered to be somewhat heritable, it is possible that certain types of people may be predisposed to have higher self-esteem. The present study examined the relationship between personality traits and self-esteem. Contrary to prediction and findings in previous literature, greater self-esteem was predicted by greater neuroticism and lower conscientiousness. Implications and limitations are discussed.

POSTER 4

PERSONALITY TRAITS AND IMPULSIVITY: CORRELATING LIFE SATISFACTION AND DISTRESS ACROSS MULTIPLE SCALES

GILLIAN GLASSER, WARREN REICH (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Using five different self-report questionnaires, this correlational study looks at the relationship between personality traits, urgencies, and approach systems to life satisfaction and psychological distress, as well as which relationships are the best predictors of life satisfaction. The results indicate that urgencies, neuroticism, and extroversion were shown to have strong influences on life satisfaction.

POSTER 5

VALIDATING THE SITUATIONALLY ORIENTED SURVEY OF DELAY OF GRATIFICATION

CARLEIGH SCHUMAN, RAGAN WILSON, CONOR KELLY, CARMEN DAVISSON, DAVID TRONSRUE, PETE GIORDANO (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study validated a new measure of delay of gratification—the Situationally Oriented Survey of Delay of Gratification (SOSDOG). The validity of the SOSDOG was evaluated through the Self Control Scale ($r(65) = .63, p < .001$) and the Delay of Gratification Inventory ($r(65) = .73, p < .001$) for convergent validity, and the Barrett Impulsiveness Scale Version 11 ($r(65) = -0.38, p < 0.001$) for discriminant validity. The SOSDOG demonstrated internal reliability with $\alpha = .80$.

POSTER 6

PERSONALITY TYPES THAT RECEIVE REIKI THERAPY

ALEXIS FITCH, INGRID TULLOCH (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Reiki is a controversial therapy reported to use “energy exchanges” to heal. Self-worth was previously found to be positively correlated with Reiki use. We examined personality types associated with use of Reiki therapy. An online questionnaire assessed participants’ self-worth and personality type using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and the Big Five Personality Trait Short Questionnaire respectively. Openness and extraversion and emotional stability were not related but self-worth, agreeableness and consciousness significantly correlate with Reiki use.

POSTER 7

PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS

DAVE KOLAR (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

Psychological research on environmental issues focuses on how human behavior impacts the environment. Much of this research evaluates how to get people to recycle more, use less household energy, and burn fewer fossil fuels and uses cognitive dissonance, social norms, and other techniques to help achieve the desired outcomes. This study focuses on personality and the results show there are significant relationships between some of the Big 5 personality traits and pro-environmental attitudes.

POSTER 8

MORAL IDENTITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION IN A MIXED-METHOD APPROACH

DANIEL CURTIN, FANLI JIA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

As environmental issues continually increase in our world, no research has studied how moral identity impacts an individuals’ tendency towards environmental actions. An initial questionnaire study indicated three clusters of moral identities. A follow up questionnaire study revealed three themes that highlight self-transcendence prototypes in moral identities for participants scoring highly in environmental involvement. These common themes may contain moral motivations that echo their environmental commitments.

POSTER 9**DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A MEASURE OF APPROVAL SEEKING**

KELSEY FRANK, CYNTHIA HALL (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The author-developed Approval Seeking Inventory (ASI) was designed to assess the degree to which young adults engage in approval seeking behaviors. A principal components analysis using a varimax rotation was conducted to reduce the original 54 items down to 6 items which comprise the final instrument and explain 70.52% of the variance. Cronbach's alpha was .80. Overall the Approval Seeking Inventory demonstrated strong internal consistency, structural validity, and external validity.

POSTER 10**PREDICTORS OF TUNISIANS' GENERAL WILLINGNESS TO TRUST**

MICHAELA MALBOEUF, SARAI BLINCOE (LONGWOOD UNIVERSITY), DAVID J.Y. COMBS (UNDEFINED)

Differences in the propensity to trust are linked to demographics but existing research is limited to Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, Democratic (WEIRD) cultures. The present study advances understanding of propensity to trust using a representative sample of Tunisians. A general willingness to trust others associated with educational attainment, biological sex, religiosity, and majority group membership. These results suggest ways to more effectively form and maintain trusting relationships with members of non-WEIRD cultures.

POSTER 11**OLFACTORY THRESHOLDS AND AVOIDANCE MOTIVATION**

ALEXA RODRIGUEZ, ZOE BARNHOLDT, JULIANNE CARY, JAMES DUFFY, EMILY BOVIER, ADAM FAY (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO)

The purpose of this study was to characterize the degree to which olfactory threshold variability predicted approach/avoidance motivation in college students. Participants completed olfactory thresholds assessments and a line bisection task to assess hemispheric bias consistent with approach-avoidance motivation. Results trended toward a quadratic effect, consistent with preliminary findings supporting a curvilinear relationship between sensory capacity and avoidance motivation. This suggests that unreliable threat-detection cues may account for individual differences in baseline avoidant

POSTER 12**SOCIAL DISTANCE AND CONCERN FOR OTHERS IN PSYCHOPATHY**

NATHAN ARBUCKLE, GALEN SNYDER, ANNA PHILLIPS (CANISIUS COLLEGE), MATTHEW SHANE (UNIVERSITY OF ONTARIO INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Those high in psychopathy have been repeatedly shown to lack

concern for others. However, the bulk of this research has examined concern for unknown others. Here, we present undergraduates with a social discounting scenario measuring concern for others at varying social distances. We find that in this context, individual differences in psychopathy are unrelated to self-reported willingness to sacrifice to others, regardless of social distance.

POSTER 13**THE SOCIAL AND MOTIVATIONAL ANTECEDENTS OF PSYCHOPATHY**

ZACHARY COFFIN, ANNIE HELFGOTT, LISA LEGAULT (CLARKSON UNIVERSITY)

Most studies focus on the neurobiological correlates of psychopathic traits, with little focus on the social influences. We propose that subclinical psychopathy is associated with important social and motivation antecedents. Using structural equation modeling (SEM), we found that those exhibiting elevated levels of psychopathy had less positive social climates, and this effect was mediated by the active frustration of basic psychological needs. A social understanding of psychopathy is discussed.

POSTER 14**I'VE GOT THIS: PERCEIVED CONTROL MEDIATES RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SUCCESS**

ELLEN NEWELL, DEREK JOLLEY, MORGAN CLEVINGER (WILKES UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL FORTUNATO (SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY)

Entrepreneurs are at risk for high rates of stress, and lower wellbeing than other personnel (Heaphy & Dutton, 2008; Rahim, 1996). In the current research, stress negatively predicted business success among entrepreneurs. Perceived control, however, significantly mediated the relationship between stress and business success. These data suggest that perceived control may be one mechanism that allows entrepreneurs to flourish even as they experience high levels of stress within their work.

POSTER 15**MENTAL TOUGHNESS AS A PREDICTOR OF ANXIETY, PERFECTIONISM, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**

MADISON TAYLOR, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The study examined the utility of extending the concept of mental toughness from athletics to academics. Fifty-three participants completed self-report measures of mental toughness, anxiety, neurotic perfectionism, and grade point average. Results showed that some aspects of mental toughness were associated with lower levels of anxiety and with lower neurotic perfectionism. However, there was not sufficient evidence to identify a relationship between mental toughness and academic performance.

POSTER 16

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACADEMIC-RELATIONAL-OCCUPATIONAL ENTITLEMENT SCALE

ABIGAIL SMITH, SETH SCHRADER, LIZZIE WEINTRAUB, BENJAMIN BURDALIC (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

We validated a new measure of entitlement, the belief that one deserves more than others. Our measure contains three subscales: academic, relational, and occupational entitlement. Participants completed a previously validated measure of entitlement and a narcissism inventory to assess convergent validity. They also completed a gratitude scale and a general self-efficacy scale to assess discriminant validity. Results revealed evidence for convergent and discriminant validity for the new measure. Data also revealed evidence for internal reliability.

POSTER 17

EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCENERY ON RESILIENCY AND RECOVERY USING EEG

LINDSEY LECLAIR, JEREMY COLLINGS, LESLIE EATON (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT CORTLAND)

In this study, we experimentally test the hypotheses that exposure to natural scenery (nature scenes) increases positive emotion, provides an emotional buffer when exposed to negative scenery (negative life events), and increases positive emotion after exposure to negative scenery. Electroencephalograph measurements of hemispheric asymmetry is used as an objective measure of positive emotional valence. We found that viewing nature scenery produced greater positive (approach-related) responses, results that have implications for wellness programs and psychological interventions.

POSTER 18

SELF COMPASSION, RUMINATION, RESILIENCY, AND MINDFULNESS IN INCARCERATED FEMALES

ALLISON SONNEBORN, J.T. PTACEK, KIMBERLY DAUBMAN (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

The association between self-compassion and a variety of positive variables were explored in sample of 117 incarcerated women. Using self-report methodology, information was collected about self-compassion, mindfulness, rumination, and resiliency. A series of z-tests revealed that self-compassion subscales in incarcerated individuals were similar to normative scores, except for a significantly lower score for over-identification. Correlational analyses showed small but significant correlations between intrusive thoughts and several self-compassion subscales.

POSTER 19

AN INVESTIGATION OF IMPLICIT PERSONALITY THEORIES AND COPING BEHAVIORS

VICTORIA AYVAZIAN, EVA GARCIA FERRES (ITHACA COLLEGE)

We investigated the relationship between implicit personality

theories (IPT) and ways of coping. In our survey of 68 participants, entity theorists tended to choose avoidant coping strategies. In contrast, incremental theorists relied primarily on self-blame. Ordinarily self-blame has been conceptualized as a more passive strategy that occurs instead of active coping. However, through the lens of IPT one could argue that self-blame would, by necessity, occur prior to the adaptation of more active coping.

POSTER 20

A PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE USEFULNESS OF VARIOUS MEASURES OF RELIGIOSITY

ERIC BOORMAN (MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER MAGALIS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Research into religiosity is plagued with the issue of improper operational definitions. Numerous definitions have been proposed but research has not come to a consensus. The purpose of the present study was to assess past operational definitions of religiosity to determine if said measures were superior to others. Participants completed a series of measures assessing religiosity and other constructs. Results suggest that certain measures of religiosity are generally superior to others.

POSTER 21

KERSEY TEMPERAMENT PREDICTS ASPECTS OF RELIGIOSITY

KEVIN GUILLEMETTE, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Relationships between psychological temperaments proposed by David Keirse and religious beliefs and practices were examined across a sample of secular undergraduates. Although no statistically significant differences between mean religiosity scores were reported across temperament, Guardians felt significantly closer to God, reported significantly more frequent prayer, and reported greater belief in miracles than other temperaments. A more sensitive personality measure (e.g., MBTI or Big Five), may uncover additional associations between religious tendencies and individual differences.

POSTER 22

THE ROLE OF REGULATORY FIT IN EMOTION REGULATION EFFECTIVENESS

FREYA A. WOODS, JENNY C. SU (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

This project investigated the connection between emotion regulation and regulatory focus. We proposed a fit/non-fit relationship between cognitive reappraisal, reinterpreting emotional stimuli, and promotion, representing goals as ideals, and between expressive suppression, inhibiting outward emotional expression, and prevention, representing goals as oughts. We assigned participants to motivational orientations and emotion regulation strategies, exposed them to a fear-inducing clip, and measured stress, finding that those in fit conditions had higher positive affect than those in non-fit.

POSTER 23**“WE WERE BORN BETTER THAN THEM: THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL DOMINANCE”**

BIANCA WOMBOUGH, MICHAEL BERNSTEIN, JACOB BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

We hypothesized that people choosing to vote for presidential candidate, Donald Trump, have an increased Social Dominance Orientation in comparison to those voting for Hillary Clinton. Previous research shows those who exhibit high SDO have prejudicial and discriminatory behaviors towards groups they feel are inferior to them. Participants completed Belief in a Just World, SDO, and Big Five Personality scales. Our results showed that participants voting for Trump exhibited greater Openness and higher Social Dominance.

POSTER 24**SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND BIG FIVE TRAITS**

ALEXANDER CASTRO, JAKE BENFIELD, MICHAEL BERNSTEIN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON)

The following study examined the effect of the Big 5 Traits and social exclusion on the ultimatum game decisions. Research has demonstrated that personality traits and exclusion effect decision making. This led us to hypothesize that both have a relationship with one another and affect decisions when participating in the ultimatum game. Results from this study support the notion that social exclusion, as well as agreeableness had an influence on how individuals split their money.

POSTER 25**INTERPERSONAL TRENDS AND THE DARK TRIAD**

MARIS KRAUSS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Research indicates that there are three malevolent traits that seem to overlap: narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy, known as the Dark Triad. Individuals with these traits are mistrustful, antisocial, and have a lack of ambition. I found that the dark triad traits were significantly related to interpersonal traits such as citizenship, sociability, and mistrust. This study suggests possible relations between the dark triad and how individuals with significant levels of these traits might interact with others.

POSTER 26**DARK TRIAD AND NEED FOR COGNITION PREDICT IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT CANDIDATE ENDORSEMENT**

CHRISTOPHER KLEIN, MICAYLA HUPP, BROOKE STANLEY, MARK SIBICKY (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

Previous correlational research has investigated possible links between political beliefs and the Dark Triad of personality traits. The present research investigated whether Dark Triad personality traits were predictive of implicit attitudes about the

recent presidential candidates, as well as explicit attitudes and political beliefs. Discussion includes how Dark Triad personality traits fit in with political beliefs, including liberalism and conservatism, as well as how these may separately predict implicit and explicit attitudes.

POSTER 27**RIGHT-WING AUTHORITARIANISM, INTELLECTUALISM, AND THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**

GABRIELLE BETTIN, ANN BAILEY, LYNDESEY ORIN, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between right-wing authoritarianism and intellectualism. It was suggested that right-wing authoritarianism would be negatively associated with intellectualism. This hypothesis was not supported. However, it was revealed that Trump supporters scored significantly higher on the measure of authoritarianism than Clinton supporters. Further, additional analyses did not reveal any significant relationship between intellectualism and support for a specific candidate in the 2016

POSTER 28**PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL VARIABLES CONTRIBUTING TO INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION WITH TERRORIST IDEALS**

ERICA FRENCH, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This article examines the extent to which identification with terrorist ideals is predicted by variables such as distress, cultural disillusionment, family dysfunction, dependent personality traits, and a lack of value system or religion. Participants completed an online survey assessing the aforementioned variables. Results indicated that there was a significant association between personal life dissatisfaction and identification with terrorist ideals.

POSTER 29**THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: AUTHORITARIAN IDEALS AND SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY**

GRIFFIN OWEN, SHELBY GILL, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study was designed to investigate the relationship between right-wing authoritarianism, support for democratic principles, and support for presidential candidates in the 2016 election. Results demonstrate that right-wing authoritarianism is negatively associated with support for democratic principles. Results also revealed that Trump supporters scored significantly higher on the measure of right-wing authoritarianism than Clinton supporters. Additionally, no difference was found between Trump supporters and Clinton supporters on the measure of support for

POSTER 30**RIGHT-WING AUTHORITARIANISM, TRUST IN GOVERNMENT, AND THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**

OLIVIA SMITH, JAMES TIERNEY, JESSICA LANNAN, DEAN GALIOTO, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between right-wing authoritarianism (RWA), trust in government, and support for the 2016 presidential candidates. Results revealed no significant correlation between RWA and trust in government. However, analyses revealed that Trump supporters scored higher on a measure of RWA than Clinton supporters, while Clinton supporters demonstrated greater trust in the government than Trump supporters.

POSTER 31

RIGHT WING AUTHORITARIANISM AND SEXISM IN RELATION TO THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

CORA DANDRIDGE, LILLIANA RING, JOHN GLEASON, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the association between right-wing authoritarianism, sexism, and political preference in the 2016 presidential election. Results revealed a significant, positive relationship between right wing authoritarianism and both benevolent and hostile sexism. With regard to the 2016 political election, results revealed that Trump supporters scored significantly higher in right-wing authoritarianism than Clinton supporters and that Trump supporters held more sexist attitudes, specifically hostile sexist attitudes, than Clinton supporters.

POSTER 32

GEOGRAPHICAL DECISION MAKING AS A FUNCTION OF BIRTH ORDER, GENDER, AND PERSONALITY

KEVIN BENNETT (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, BEAVER CAMPUS)

How do we choose our personal space in free-choice seating environments? Across several semesters, the connection between birth order and actual seat choices of students (N=163) was analyzed. Among females, first-born and only-children were more than twice as likely to sit in the front of the classroom compared to later-born and middle-borns (88% vs. 42%). For males, seating decision was not influenced by birth order. Geographical distribution maps are offered.

POSTER 33

THE MDCS: A THEORETICALLY DERIVED MEASURE OF DISPOSITIONAL COURAGE

JOHN PTACEK, THOMAS CONROY, KENNETH STEPHON (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

In this study we created a multi-dimensional courage scale (the MDCS). Courage was treated as an individual difference variable and conceptualized as involving action despite the fear that action might entail the loss of something important. Two hundred thirty adults, obtained via Mturk, filled out the MDCS and two previously published courage surveys. Factor analysis

revealed evidence of four factors that were internally consistent and correlated significantly with the criterion variables.

POSTER 34

BELMONT UNIVERSITY MALADAPTIVE PERFECTIONISM SCALE

KATHRYN GRAEFF, REED PRIEST, FLORENCE MATTHEWS, HANNAH BRANTHWAITE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Maladaptive perfectionism has powerful implications for personal success and health. This study validated a scale of maladaptive perfectionism, the Belmont University Maladaptive Perfectionism Scale (BUMPS). Participants completed the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale and the neuroticism subscale of the Big Five Scale for convergent validity, and the LOT-R optimism scale and the CD-RISC resilience scale for discriminant validity. Results demonstrate that the BUMPS has construct validity in the form of convergent and discriminant validity and inter-item reliability.

POSTER 35

BODY MODIFICATION AND ITS EFFECTS

KATIE CHRISTMAN, CELYNA JACKSON, SARA TOMPKINS, ROBERT BUTLER (KING'S COLLEGE)

Research has found that body modification is common among Americans (Kaats, Elsner, Bauser. 2008). Several research studies have been done exploring how body modifications correlate with behaviors, personality, and self-esteem. (Degelman, D. 2002; Antoszewski et al. 2010; Atik, D., & Yildirm, C. 2014). This study explored if these relationships are causal or correlational in nature. Results support a correlational relationship. Results and limitations are further discussed.

POSTER 36

PREDICTING FACEBOOK POST CONTENT FROM BIG FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS

JUSTIN TORRES, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of the present research is to assess the link between the content of Facebook posts and the Big Five personality traits. To this aim, the content of participants' Facebook posts across a one-week period was correlated with Big Five personality traits. Findings provide preliminary evidence that Facebook posts may be related to personality traits, but the nature of these associations is still unclear.

POSTER 37

FEAR OF MISSING OUT, & SOCIAL MEDIA USE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

JIN YAO NORRIS OU, CORINNE LEHNER MILBURY, DAVID SHAY FINE, MARTIN SEEHUUS, ROBERT W MOELLER (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

The study investigated Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) and the time spent using Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram and the Internet. Undergraduate students (n =707) completed the FoMO scale and

self-report how often they use Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, and the Internet each day. Results suggested that Snapchat use is a predictor of FoMO. Implications for how the nature of Snapchat differs from other social media platforms is discussed further.

POSTER 38

EXPOSURE TO AND ATTITUDES TOWARD VIRTUAL REALITY AND VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGY

TIMOTHY SUZICH, ADAM KASS, MIKA ORILLE, HANNAH CHAPMAN, JENNIFER TICKLE (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Virtual reality (VR) is being used to study psychological behavior. However, the main purpose of VR is as a consumer-level entertainment device. Little research has examined attitudes about virtual reality or virtual reality devices. To address this gap, the present research examined both VR users and nonusers and their attitudes and beliefs about this media platform to provide an initial understanding of how people feel about and use or imagine using VR technology.

POSTER 39

CONFORMITY: PRIVATE ATTITUDES AND PUBLIC INTENTIONS

PIPER CLEVELAND, QUINN FORRER, ERIC PATTERSON (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed the extent to which people's private attitudes match their public intentions when exposed to the beliefs of their peers. Participants provided their attitudes on various topics, were then exposed to false statistics regarding their peers' attitudes, and then indicated their likelihood to display their attitudes publicly. Results suggest participants' private and public attitudes are less likely to match when they believe either that their peers agree or disagree with them.

POSTER 40

CAN EYETRACKING PREDICT ATTITUDES?

PETER VIETZE, JOSEPH MELON (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Ratings of stimuli can be measured using attitude scales. It is of interest to learn whether preferences are reflected in visual attention for the same stimuli. College students rated pictures of 4 political candidates. Visual behavior was also measured using an eye-tracker. Results showed significant attitude preferences between the 4 candidates. Eye-tracking results only predicted preference for one of the candidates. Usefulness of eye-tracking for attitude measurement is discussed.

POSTER 41

THE JUSTIFICATION OF JUNK FOOD: THE LICENSING EFFECT AND HEDONIC FOOD CONSUMPTION

CHRISTINE MCBRIDE, HOLLY ALEKSONIS, HALEY KANE, MEGAN BLOSSER, MADDY BROWN (UNIVERSITY OF MARY

WASHINGTON)

The licensing effect, often cited in the marketing literature, suggests that certain actions will result in a tendency to splurge. This effect may increase food consumption through the perception that effort justifies a reward. Alternatively, licensing may follow a compassionate action by increasing self-concept and decreasing negative self-evaluation. By experimentally manipulating both effort and compassionate actions simultaneously, we determined that effort, but not change is self-concept, increased hedonic food consumption.

POSTER 42

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AND DECEPTION ROLE INFLUENCES ON JUDGMENTS OF HARMLESS DECEPTIONS.

DANIEL HRUBES, SHIMRON BROWN, DANIEL NEIL (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study investigated whether being the deceiver or the one deceived moderated the relationship between individual differences and judged acceptability of harmless deceptions. Questionnaires required participants to adopt the perspective of a deceiver or the target of the deception while judging the acceptability of six harmless deceptions. Machiavellianism and Self-monitoring were also assessed. Results demonstrated that the relationship between individual differences and acceptability judgments varied as a function of role in the deception.

POSTER 43

BOSTON STRONG VS. TERROR STRIKES BOSTON: HOW FRAMING IMPACTS SOCIAL PERCEPTION

SARA PETRO, ALAINA BAKER, LINDSAY BEISE, JOLIE WORMWOOD, LISA BARRETT, KAREN QUIGLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

We examined how videos that provided different conceptual framings of the Boston Marathon bombings (i.e., focused on tragedy or community cohesion) influenced threat perception in a shooting task as well as how these effects changed over three time points spanning the anniversary of the bombings. Results revealed that exposure to naturally occurring media coverage and in-lab framings of the same incident interact to influence the ways people perceive and respond to potential threats.

POSTER 44

INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF METAPHORICAL FRAMING ON EVENT IMPORTANCE JUDGMENTS

CHRISTOPHER GUARINO (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY-BROOKLYN), PHILIP WONG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY--BROOKLYN)

We investigated metaphorical framing effects on participants' evaluation of events within a story. Following Thibodeau and Boroditsky (2011), we asked participants to read a story before rating the importance of its events to the outcome. We predicted that participants would rate frame-congruent events as more important than frame-incongruent events. The anticipated effects

were not observed. These results are consistent with findings suggesting that epistemic motives moderate metaphorical framing effects (Landau, Keefer, & Rothschild, 2014).

POSTER 45

DOES MEDIA SPIN HAVE CONSEQUENCES? AFFECTIVE-FRAMING OF REAL-WORLD THREATS INFLUENCES SOCIAL PERCEPTION

JULIA SENFT, JOLIE WORMWOOD, SPENCER LYNN, LISA BARRETT, KAREN QUIGLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

We examined whether viewing of the Boston Marathon bombings with different affectively-laden framings (i.e., tragedy v. community cohesion) impacted whether participants viewed faces as threatening or not. We found differences in threat perception across framing conditions, and demonstrated that these effects depended upon the frequency of threatening faces encountered (low v. high frequency) and nearness to the anniversary of the bombings. Our findings contribute to knowledge about social perception following exposure to mass violence.

POSTER 46

WHEN AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS CONTEMPLATE THEIR EVENTUAL DEATH, HOW PRO-US ARE THEY?

IRENE HOWARD, GENESIS ALVAREZ, XIMENA LEON, NICHOLAS LIDDICK, SAMANTHA DORAZIO, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Greenberg, Pyszczynski, Solomon, Simon, and Breus's (1994) research on terror management theory found that when American participants were subtly primed to think about their mortality, they showed more favoritism towards those who held pro-US opinions than toward those who held anti-US opinions. Our study failed to replicate this effect. Instead, it showed that our American participants reported more favorable attitudes toward the anti-US author and did so more strongly when their mortality was made salient.

POSTER 47

THE PARTY OVER POLICY EFFECT: IMPLICATIONS FOR ATTRIBUTIONS OF POVERTY

EMILY KUBIN, SCOTT MORGAN (DREW UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how political orientation, the political orientation of the endorser of a welfare policy, and whether the policy was more strict or generous to those living below the poverty line, influence both support for a welfare policy, and attributions for the causes of poverty. Results suggest people endorse policies based on the political orientation of the endorser, and this shapes individuals' attributions for poverty.

POSTER 48

EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED DIFFICULTY AND SELF-EFFICACY ON PERFORMANCE

MAELLE SOUCHET, IZEM EL MOURABIT, SARAH HOLSTEIN

(LYCOMING COLLEGE)

While many research have studied the effect of actual difficulty and self-efficacy on performance, little is known about the effect of individual perception of difficulty on performance. The present study allows us to see that participants thinking a task is difficult performed on average 53% worse than when thinking the task is easy. This finding allow us to further evaluate factors which may impact a person's academic and life success.

POSTER 49

DOES ATTITUDE MORALIZATION LEAD TO GREATER ATTITUDE ACCESSIBILITY?

CYNTHIA SOTO, DANIEL WISNESKI (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study tested whether moralizing a political attitude leads to that attitude being more accessible from memory. Across four different political issues (abortion, same-sex marriage, capital punishment, gun control), we found little support for this hypothesis. Contrary to several theories in the fields of both moral psychology and attitude strength, we found little evidence that attitude moralization leads to heightened accessibility.

POSTER 50

CAN GRATUITY GUIDELINES RESULT IN AN ANCHORING EFFECT?

DAVID B. STROHMETZ, NORELLE BONDAR, KATARINA KNEER, JUSTIN MALAUSSENA, BRIANNA SNYDER, ROCIO SEREY (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Can providing gratuity recommendations create an anchoring effect, influencing subsequent tips? After watching a video of a dining experience, 225 undergraduates were given the bill with one of three different sets of tip recommendations: 10%-15%-20%; 15%-20%-25%; or 20%-25%-30%. Regardless of service quality, average tips increased linearly across the three conditions. This suggests that individuals may be susceptible to an anchoring effect when provided with gratuity guidelines intended to make tipping easier.

POSTER 51

REVISITING COLLEGE PROFESSORS VIEWS TOWARD EXTRA-SENSORY PERCEPTION

RICHARD THARP, MIGUEL ROIG (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

We surveyed faculty members from 8 randomly selected academic institutions in the US using the same questionnaire employed by Wagner and Monet (1979), whose survey is one of the most often cited in connection with college professors' beliefs in extra-sensory perception. Although our sample was considerably smaller, our findings suggest an expected decline in professors' beliefs in ESP and support for parapsychology.

POSTER 52

PERCEPTION OF COMMON AND UNCOMMON OFFENSES

ON A COLLEGE CAMPUS

ALEX LOGRIPPO, JESSICA KECK, ASHLEY MACHAMER, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated factors that influence students' perceptions of the seriousness of campus conduct violations, including typicality of and prior experience with, the offense. Subjects (74 undergraduates) read eight scenarios describing violations of school policy that ranged from common (underage drinking) to uncommon (burglary). As expected, seriousness of the offense varied with its perceived typicality. Prior experience led to lower ratings of seriousness only for two highly typical offenses (underage drinking and using a fake ID).

POSTER 53

SOCIAL MEDIA AND ITS INFLUENCE ON KNOWLEDGE OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

ALEA BECHTA, KELSEY BOMBOY, TAE WOO (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effect of media usage on knowledge of policies espoused by 2016 presidential candidates. We hypothesized that participants who used social media as their primary source for election news would be less accurate in identifying the policies of each candidate than those who collected their news from other media platforms. There was a positive correlation between platform accuracy for the Republican candidates and the amount of social media used ($r=.186$, $n=237$, $p=.004$).

POSTER 54

EFFECTS OF CONSPIRACY ON POLITICAL ATTITUDES

BRENTON SIGE, JEFF HUTCHINSON (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Abstract

Conspiracy theories are explanations that rely on the secret activity of powerful groups (Keeley, 1999). Exposure to conspiratorial narratives has been shown to decrease participants' willingness to participate in the political process (Jolley & Douglas, 2014b). In the present study, participants exposed to the anti-conspiracy article about the American political process demonstrated more conspiratorial beliefs and more electoral disillusionment about the electoral process than those exposed to both the control and pro-conspiracy article.

POSTER 55

'FEAR OF CRIME' IS NOT BASED ON THE FEAR OF CRIME

SPENCER DESCHENES, MICHAEL O'CONNELL (UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN)

The study investigates what factors best predict being fearful of crime. Two hundred and thirty-three participants (18-74 years old) were surveyed on their demographics, media use, and feelings about crime. Analyses provide evidence that general life fears, such as a threat of sudden loss of income, are a significant factor that impacts individuals' fear of crime. Future research

should investigate more specific general life fears that have the greatest impact on fear of crime.

POSTER 56

HOW DO COLLEGE STUDENTS UPDATE BELIEFS ABOUT VACCINES?

HEATHER ZINN, JENNIFER ASMUTH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Prior beliefs influence people's decisions about how to incorporate new information and update their views. We examined whether positive or negative beliefs about vaccinations influenced the ability to update beliefs about side effects after reading additional information. Participants majoring in the arts or humanities showed asymmetric belief updating—a tendency to change their estimates of vaccine side effects more strongly in the direction of prior beliefs—while natural and social science majors did not.

POSTER 57

INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLETS AND HEALTH

MARISSA WRIGHT (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Effective health messages promote health awareness to individuals, which is an approach to change eating behaviors. The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of gain or loss- framed health messages through the lens of the fear appeal model, Extended Parallel Processing Model (EPPM). Multiple independent samples t-test comparing the components of EPPM across gain and loss-framed pamphlets were conducted.

POSTER 58

FORENSIC ANALYSIS OF VALIDITY AND QUESTIONABLE RESEARCH PRACTICES IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

RACHEL LISNER (CORNELL UNIVERSITY), LEE JUSSIM (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), SEAN STEVENS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Some scholars have suggested that certain research areas within social psychology have become politicized, and as a result, these areas may be more likely to reach inappropriate or unjustified conclusions. This work employed three different meta-analytic methods (p-curve analysis, replicability index, and test of insufficient variance) to examine the evidential value of two bodies of literature, one politicized, one non-politicized within social psychology. Results revealed both literatures to have evidential value, replicability, and sufficient power.

POSTER 59

THE ESSENCE OF SELF: ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS REQUIRED TO HAVE A SELF

JULIA SAUL, ANDREW KARPINSKI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this research is to determine how lay people define one's sense of self in comparison to experts. Study one

sought to establish what components non-specialists believe are necessary for a self. Study two aimed to validate the eight components of the self identified by participants found in study one. We found that laypeople define the self as multi-faceted but are not in complete agreement on the components that are essential.

POSTER 60

MONEY AS A MOTIVATOR: CAN HANDLING CASH MAKE YOU STRONGER?

EMILY EMBRESCIA, EMILY TOPPIN, MARK SIBICKY, CHRISTOPHER KLEIN (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

Previous research has shown that thinking about or handling money has been linked to feelings of increased strength, reduced sensations of pain, and increases in self-confidence, among other positive outcomes. The present study extends this area of research by investigating the effects of handling money on a physical measure of effort. Results show a medium effect size of grip strength difference between handling money and handling paper.

POSTER 61

DO ATTITUDES TOWARD MONEY PREDICT COMPULSIVE BUYING?

JOSHUA GUMP, ALICIA CARSON, MICHAEL ESPOSITO, JONATHAN MCCABE, RICHARD HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NEW KENSINGTON CAMPUS)

A survey was conducted among US citizens between the ages of 18 and 25 who were not currently enrolled in post secondary institutions. Results indicated that money attitudes are associated with compulsive buying. More specifically scores on the Spendthrift-Tightwad Scale was the best predictor of scores on the Richmond Compulsive Buying Scale.

POSTER 62

OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND: DIETERS DISTANCE FROM UNHEALTHY TEMPTATIONS

CAITLYN SMITH, JANNA KLINE, SHANA COLE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

How do people resolve the conflicts that arise when their immediate desires are at odds with their long-term goals? One tool that may enable people to resist temptations is distance. Within the dieting domain, we test whether people with strong dieting goals choose to distance themselves from unhealthy foods. This work has important implications for the processes that predict successful self-regulation, suggesting that motivations to eat healthy may ultimately predict the way people.

POSTER 63

USING SELF-EXPANSION APPEALS TO INCREASE INTEREST IN POTENTIAL INTERNSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

ZAKARIYA FRANK, ROCIO SEREY, DAVID STROHMETZ

(MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether students would find an internship program that potentially provides self-expansion opportunities more appealing than one that primarily satisfies the need to obtain "real world" experiences. Undergraduates expressed more interest in an internship opportunity, even if unpaid, that offered the potential for novel, challenging, and exciting experiences. Findings suggest that a strategy for encouraging student participation in high impact educational experiences is to promote their self-expansion potential.

POSTER 64

THE IMPACT OF NARCISSISM ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND SELF-ESTEEM IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ANDREW JOHNSON, JASON H. EDWARDS, KRYSTAL ROWAN (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the relationship between narcissism and academic performance as well as the relationship between narcissism and self-esteem. Participants' (N = 191) narcissism was measured using the Narcissistic Personality Inventory 16 and academic performance was measured with the participant's cumulative Grade Point Average. Self-esteem was measured with the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. No relationship between narcissism and academic performance was observed. A positive relationship between narcissism and self-esteem, however, was found.

POSTER 65

SMALL, PRIVATE SCHOOLS CAN IMPACT ACADEMIC SELF-CONCEPT IN STUDENTS WITH SLDS

BROOKE SANCHEZ, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The relationship between academic self-concept in students with Specific Learning Disorders (SLD) and the length of time they attended a small, private school was investigated using self, parent and teacher ratings. Parents rated SLD students significantly higher the longer they attended the school. Teachers and parents rated SLD students as having lower academic self-concept than non-SLD students. There were no differences in the self-ratings of SLD and non-SLD children. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 66

THE BREADTH-BASED ADJECTIVE RATING TASK: AN INDIRECT MEASURE OF SELF-ESTEEM STABILITY.

EMILY C. GROVE, NICHOLAS MECCA, JESSIE C. BRIGGS, ANDY KARPINSKI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The Breadth-Based Adjective Rating Task (BART) is an indirect measure of self-esteem. We investigated whether the BART captures fluctuations of self-esteem following the experience of positive or negative events. As predicted, BART scores increased following impactful positive events, indicating increases in self-esteem. However, this effect was moderated by

self-reported self-esteem stability, such that the effect of events on BART scores was attenuated for those with highly stable self-esteem.

POSTER 67

FREE WILL BELIEFS AND PERFORMANCE ON A VISUAL MOTOR TASK

MARK SIBICKY, CHRISTOPHER KLEIN, DESIREE EVANSON, ELIZABETH MAYNARD, STEPHANIE MONROE (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

A pervasive belief in western cultures is the belief in free will. This belief may play an important role in self-regulation, motivation and goal pursuit. We investigated the impact of priming free will beliefs on participants' motor performance (i.e., golf putting). Unexpectedly, stronger free will beliefs were found to be negatively correlated with participant putting performance, however, beliefs about being in charge were positively correlated with performance accuracy. Discussion includes these and other findings.

POSTER 68

A COMPARISON BETWEEN BRAZILIANS AND AMERICANS ON SELF-REGULATION AND COPING

FERNANDO KRAUSE (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to compare a sample of Brazilians and Americans on self-regulation and coping and its correlations with life satisfaction. The study examined 89 Brazilians, recruited through social media, and 56 Americans recruited from a northeastern American university. Results showed a positive correlation between life satisfaction and self-esteem in both samples. However, while Reappraisal and Suppression were correlated to life satisfaction in the American sample, the same didn't occur in the Brazilian sample.

POSTER 69

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND INDIA ON AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY

SARA SERMARINI, EMILY EADIE, MARK SWOKE, WENDY FISHER, JAMES GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of this study was to expand upon literature concerning cross-cultural differences in autobiographical memory by comparing individuals in the United States and India—which is undergoing a cultural “identity crisis”. Indian participants used more positive terms and reported an older memory age than the American comparison group when describing their earliest memory. The findings suggest that individuals from India fall between previously examined populations on the individualism-collectivism continuum, in line with previous research.

POSTER 70

THE ROLE OF SELF-RELEVANCE IN PREFERENCE FOR STRIVING VERSUS NATURAL TALENT

JENNIFER LINK, KATIE R. JOBSON, NICOLE S. TROY, CHRISTINA M. BROWN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Past research has found that people prefer musicians and entrepreneurs whose success originates in natural talent rather than hard work. In this study, participants evaluated the athletic success of a regular person (not a prodigy or professional) described as a natural or a striver. Participants were more impressed by the striver than the natural, contrary to past research. The effect was weaker among non-athletic participants.

POSTER 71

HIGH SELF-EFFICACY IN PARTICULAR LIFE DOMAINS

RAYMOND CARIDI (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Research suggests that one's self-efficacy correlates with their well-being, and that it is possible for a person to have distinguishably different levels of self-efficacy in different domains of life. This study looked into these relationships, and examined how they could potentially interact with each other.

POSTER 72

ON SELF-MONITORING AND EMPATHY

KEN DEBONO, RACHAEL POWERS, KIM BARNES (UNION COLLEGE)

High and low self-monitoring women and men completed measures of empathy and self-monitoring tendencies. Results indicated that high self-monitors are more empathetic than low-self-monitors, that women are more empathetic than men, and that gender differences in empathy are more pronounced among low self-monitors

POSTER 73

THE EFFECTS OF SELF-ESTEEM ON SELF-MONITORING

ALYSSA DEROGHA, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Self-esteem may be used in the process of maintaining interpersonal relations (Leary, Tambor, Terdal & Downs, 1995). Therefore, it was hypothesized that the lower your self-esteem, the more likely you are to monitor your behavior in situations because individuals with lower self-esteem should seek the approval of peers and engage in self-presentation (Briggs et al., 1980). The results of this study did not support this assumption.

POSTER 74

SELF-PRESENTATION AS A FUNCTION OF SELF-CONCEPT

EMILY MCCORMICK, MARK MAGALLANES (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The present study examined whether the presence of certain personality traits (i.e., extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, openness, and self-monitoring) were associated with and predictive of socially desirable

responding. Greater agreeableness and conscientiousness and lower neuroticism and self-monitoring were associated with greater social desirability. Significant personality variables were then examined as predictors of social desirability. Greater agreeableness, lower self-monitoring, and marginally lower neuroticism predicted social desirability. Implications suggest that personality may predict socially desirable responding.

POSTER 75

YOU SHOULD GO AND LOVE YOURSELF: DISCREPANCY IN PERCEPTIONS OF SELF VIEWS

ALEXANDRA DANIEL (HIGH POINT UNIVERSITY)

Do individuals view themselves less positively than others view them? Does gender play a role? Individuals completed self-rating measures and interacted with a partner for five minutes. Their partners rated them using the same scales. Results showed that on some measures individuals rated themselves lower than their partners but women did not rate themselves more negatively than they were rated by others as hypothesized. Implications for understanding gender and self-views are discussed.

POSTER 76

DOES FACEBOOK HAVE AN INFLUENCE ON AN INDIVIDUAL'S SELF-ESTEEM?

CLAIRE GEAGAN, BARBARA SHAFFER (COLUMBIA-GREENE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Facebook has over a billion users (Toson, 2012). Therefore, it's important to investigate the psychological effect that usage may have on individuals. Previous research suggests that college students with high frequency usage on Facebook are more likely to have potential problems with self-esteem (Kapidou, Costin, & Morris, 2011). The results of this study do not support that relationship.

POSTER 77

THE PRESENTATION OF SELF-DEFINING MEMORIES ON SOCIAL MEDIA

RUICHEN SUN, JEFFERSON SINGER (CONNECTICUT COLLEGE), RICARDO PEREZ DE OLIVEIRA (UNIVERSITY OF READING)

This study explored self-presentational behaviors on social media. Participants produced self-defining memories, a special kind of autobiographical memories that exemplify enduring personal goals and concerns, either in private or for hypothetical posting on social media. It was found that memories generated for social media posting differed from private memories in terms of length, emotional tones, and emotions provoked at recall, which were further accounted for by individual differences such as self-disclosure styles.

POSTER 78

HOW PEOPLE REACT TO BEING MISLABELED AS CRYING

DAWN WILKENFELD, JANNA APPELSTEIN, ALEXIS

KESSARIS, JANELLE LEYVA, TIFFANY MOY-CHEUNG, LEAH WARNER (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Emotional labeling can create "hijacked subjectivity," the invasion of one's subjective emotional experience. Participants applied saline to their face while having their emotions labeled by a confederate using one of three conditions. We found participants labeled as crying reported higher levels of hijacked subjectivity and experienced higher levels of anxiety.

Saturday, March 18, 2017

5:00pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Stuart

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: INTERSECTIONALITY

Saturday, March 18, 2017

5:00pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD

INTERSECTIONALITY ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

This symposium addresses intersectionality across the psychology curriculum. Emerging out of black feminist scholarship (e.g., Crenshaw, 1990), intersectionality has been readily integrated into psychology of gender and psychology of race classes. Recent scholarship in psychology emphasizes the need to infuse intersectionality throughout the discipline (e.g., Cole, 2009) and curriculum (Case, 2016). This symposium will provide demonstrations and examples of how to incorporate intersectionality into research methods, developmental psychology, social psychology, and study abroad.

Presentations

Incorporating Intersectionality into Research Methods Courses

by Leah Warner (Ramapo College)

Locating and Defending Intersectionality in a Developmental Psychology Course

by Kathryn E. Frazier (Worcester State University)

The Power of the Situation: Intersectionality and Social Psychology

by Kimberly Fairchild (Manhattan College)

Teaching Intersectionality through Study Abroad

by Emily Leskinen (Carthage College)

Discussant(s): Kimberly Fairchild (Manhattan College)

Saturday, March 18, 2017

5:00pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Whittier

SCRA COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY ROUNDTABLE - POST-ELECTION SOCIAL JUSTICE & ADVOCACY

Saturday, March 18, 2017

5:00pm-6:30pm

CHAIR: MICHELE SCHLEHOFER

**SOCIAL JUSTICE AND ADVOCACY IN THE 2016
POST-ELECTION CLIMATE**

The 2016 post-election climate and the emergence of a conservative Trump administration has raised questions regarding the future direction of social justice and advocacy work. This roundtable will discuss ways of moving forward with social justice and advocacy efforts, and how they might be affected and modified by today's conservative political climate.

Presentations

LGBTQ Advocacy

by Michèle Schlehofer Schlehofer (Salisbury University)

Community Empowerment and Pro-Environmental Behavior

by Julie Pellman (Saint Francis College)

Advocacy for Low-Income Children and Families

by Melissa Whitson (University of New Haven)

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