

President's Welcome

2013 Convention of the Eastern Psychological Association

Welcome to the 84th meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association. This meeting promises to be a very exciting and stimulating one, not just because of our meeting location in the heart of Times Square but also because of the many fabulous speakers who will be discussing their work with us. The theme of the meeting is "Consuming Psychological Science." Therefore, speakers will be discussing food consumption from many different perspectives including sensory, developmental, social, learning, clinical, and cognitive.

Some of the highlights:

- Kicking off the meeting, Linda Bartoshuk (University of Florida) will be giving the Psi Chi/EPA Invited Address, "Why do we like some foods and hate others? Can we do anything about it?"
- The Presidential Integrative Symposium "Why we eat what we eat" will have Jeff Brunstrom (University of Bristol), Marcia Pelchat (Monell Chemical Senses Research Center) and Peter Herman (University of Toronto) discussing their work in an attempt to explain human eating.
- In a second symposium "New insights into the biology, associated psychopathology, and prevention of obesity" Allan Geliebter (Columbia University Medical Center/Touro College), Susan Carnell (Columbia University Medical Center), Laurence Nolan (Wagner College), and David Levitsky (Cornell University) will discuss some recent findings about obesity.
- Other invited speakers including Paul Rozin (University of Pennsylvania), Janet Polivy (University of Toronto) Brian Wansink (Cornell University), Julie Menella (Monell Chemical Senses Research Center) and Terry Davidson (American University) will be presenting invited addresses on the topic of food and eating.

Yes, there are non-food-related presentations too! Some of the highlights:

- In celebration of the 50 year anniversary of Richard Solomon's presidency of the Eastern Psychological Association, one of his most prominent students, Steve Maier (University of Colorado), will present the Richard Solomon Invited Address.
- Jerome Bruner (New York University) will be interviewed by our new Historian, Robin Cautin (Manhattanville College) about his career and Cognitive Psychology
- Many more invited speakers include Saul Kassin (John Jay College of Criminal Justice) an expert on false confessions, Alan Leslie (Rutgers University) who was part of the group who discovered that autistic children have an impaired Theory of Mind, and Philip Zimbardo (Stanford University).

There are many more wonderful talks, symposia, and posters. Please take this opportunity to consume not only some psychological science but also some of the fabulous food New York City has to offer.

I would like to thank all of the people who have worked long and hard to put this conference together. In particular, I would like to thank Executive Officer Fred Bonato and the hardworking Program Committee chaired by Daniel Gottlieb. In addition, thanks to the many others who contributed their time and energy including the Board of Directors and the student assistants and volunteers.

Enjoy the meeting!



Debra A. Zellner

College of Humanities and Social Sciences



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MA Industrial/Organizational Psychology

The master's degree in industrial/organizational psychology is designed to prepare persons for work in business and industry as professional specialists in the application of psychological knowledge and techniques in organizations or to prepare persons for continued education in the field of Industrial-Organizational Psychology or related fields (Organizational Behavior or Human Resources). The program draws from many areas of psychology especially testing, statistics, experimental design, learning, motivation, and interpersonal relations.

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The Master of Arts degree in Clinical Psychology is designed to increase the student's knowledge and skills in the application of psychological theory to clinical practice. Students accepted into the MA in Clinical Psychology program must choose between one of two concentrations: Child/Adolescent Clinical Psychology or Clinical Psychology for Spanish-English bilinguals.

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Montclair State University's MA program in psychology provides students with a solid foundation in psychological principles and methods. Our program fosters a deeper understanding of specific areas via a series of courses tailored to the student's personal interests. In addition, MA students are encouraged to take the opportunity to engage in scientific research conducted by our expert faculty. The real world application and experiencing of psychology 'in action' is an exciting part of our program!

School Psychology Certification

School Psychology remains a field with career opportunity at the master's and doctoral level. This program will adhere to both the standards set forth by National Association of School Psychologists (NASP) and by Division 16 School Psychology of the American Psychological Association. Students will follow the New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) curriculum for certification in school psychology.



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In 2007, EPA's Board of Directors established a new level of membership to honor achievement in psychology: EPA Fellow. By virtue of its honorific status, the Board intended the Fellow designation not only to increase retention of existing members but to attract new ones. The Board also hoped that the Fellows would play an important leadership role in the Association, particularly at the annual meeting. (*recently inducted fellows)

Aaronson, Doris	2010	Glass, Arnold	2009	Phelps, Elizabeth	2010
Adler, Leonore	2010	Golinkoff, Roberta	2009	Phillips, Deborah	2011
Allan, Robert	2009	Hall, Geoffrey	2009	Pickren, Wade	2009
Allan, Lorraine	2009	Harris, Ben	2010	Porac, Clare	2009
Baker, Andy	2011	Henriques, Gregg	2011	Powers, Alice	2009
Baker, Suzanne	2011	Herbert, James	2010	Poyrazli, Senel	2010
Balsam, Peter	2009	Hineline, Phil	2010	Primavera, Louis	2008
Barlow, David	2011	Hoebel, Bartley	2009	Prohaska, Vincent	2010
Barr, Rachel	2010	Hofmann, Stefan	2010	Rajaram, Suparna	2010
Bartoshuk, Linda	2010	Hogan, John	2008	Rescorla, Robert	2010
Behrmann, Marlene	2012*	Hogan, Thomas	2010	Robinson, Terry	2012*
Beins, Barney	2010	Hollander, Ed	2010	Rodin, Judith	2010
Benjamin, Ludy	2009	Honey, Robert	2010	Rogers, Tim	2012*
Bertisch Meir, Rivka	2010	Horvitz, Jon	2012*	Roig, Miguel	2010
Bigelow, George	2008	Howard, James	2009	Rosales-Ruiz, Jesus	2011
Blaisdell, Aaron	2011	Hunt, Pamela	2008	Rovee-Collier	2008
Blass, Thomas	2009	Jalbert, Norine	2008	Rubin, Neil	2010
Bonato, Fred	2010	Johnson, Blair	2009	Rutherford, Alexandra	2010
Bosack, Theodore	2011	Johnson-Laird, Philip	2008	Salzinger, Kurt	2009
Bouton, Mark	2008	Kalat, James	2008	Schacter, Dan	2011
Bridges, K. Robert	2012*	Kiess, Harold	2011	Schaie, K. Warner	2008
Bronzaft, Arline	2010	Killcross, Simon	2011	Schoenbaum, Geoffrey	2012*
Brown, Bruce	2012*	Kontos, Anthony	2012*	Shapiro, Ronald	2011
Brown, Michael	2009	Krueger, Joachim	2011	Shors, Tracey	2010
Buschke, Herman	2008	Kruschke, John	2012	Siegel, Shepard	2009
Camara, Wayne	2010	Langer, Ellen	2010	Sigal, Janet	2010
Cameron, Sam	2009	Leaton, Robert	2011	Sloman, Steven	2010
Cardello, Armand	2012*	Ledoux, Joseph	2010	Sobel, David	2011
Catania, Charles	2010	Lewis, Michael	2009	Spears, Norman	2010
Cautin, Robin	2010	Liben, Lynn	2012*	Spilich, George	2009
Chrisler, Joan	2009	Lipsitt, Lewis	2010	Steele, Claude	2010
Church, Russ	2010	Loftus, Elizabeth	2011	Sternberg, Robert	2008
Colwill, Ruth	2008	Logan, Cheryl	2012*	Stevens, Michael	2010
Contrada, Richard	2009	Long, Gerald	2008	Stricker, Lawrence	2009
Cook, Robert	2009	Luce, Duncan	2010	Takooshian, Harold	2008
Cronin-Golomb, Alice	2008	Malt, Barbara	2008	Teghtsoonian, Robert	2011
Deaux, Kay	2010	Matzel, Louis	2009	Teghtsoonianm, Martha	2011
Deci, Edward	2008	Mazur, James	2012*	Terrce, Herbert	2012*
Delamater, Andrew	2008	McBride, Christine	2009	Thayer, Paul	2008
Denmark, Florence	2010	McClelland, Jay	2012*	Tversky, Barbara	2010
Dickinson, Tony	2011	McLaren, Ian	2012*	Urcuioli, Peter	2011
Dunn, Dana	2008	Miller, Ralph	2008	Velayo, Richard	2010
Dutch, Susan	2009	Monti, Peter	2009	Wagner, Allan	2010
Fagen, Jeffrey	2010	Moore, John	2008	Weiss, Stan	2009
Fantino, Edmund	2011	Mulvey, Edward	2012*	Whitbourne, Susan	2008
Farley, Frank	2008	Myers, David	2012*	Williams, Douglas	2011
Ferrari, Joseph	2008	Nader, Karim	2011	Wolfe, Jeremy	2009
Fields, Lanny	2012*	Newcombe, Nora	2008	Wright, Jack	2011
Fish, Jefferson	2010	Nodine, Barbara	2009	Zanna, Mark	2008
Freeman, James	2011	Norcross, John	2008	Zellner, Debra	2010
Geer, James	2008	Parker, Scott	2010	Zentall, Thomas	2009
Ghirardelli, Thomas	2009	Pearce, John	2011	Zimbardo, Phil	2010
Gielen, Uwe	2008	Pepperberg, Irene	2008		

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The Founders Group consists of individuals who have donated a total of \$500 to EPA over a period of years. Donations may be sent to the Executive Office:

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Future Meetings

2014 – Boston Park Plaza and Towers, Boston, MA – March 13-16
2015 – Marriott Downtown, Philadelphia, PA – March 5-8
2016 – Marriott Marquis, New York, NY – March 4-7
2017 – Boston Park Plaza and Towers, Boston, MA – March 16-19
2018 – Marriott Downtown, Philadelphia, PA – March 1-4
2019 – Marriott Marquis, New York, NY – March 1-4
2020 – Boston Park Plaza and Towers, Boston, MA – March 12-15

EPA would like to thank the following individuals for their contributions to EPA

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PSI CHI/EPA INVITED ADDRESS

Friday, March 1, 2013 5:00 PM - 6:30 PM, Westside 1-2

WHY DO WE LIKE SOME FOODS AND HATE OTHERS? CAN WE DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT?

LINDA BARTOSHUK (UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA)

Liking/disliking (affect) for foods is primarily mediated by taste and olfaction, particularly retronasal olfaction (odors produced by foods forced into the nasal cavity by chewing and swallowing). The affect of flavor (taste plus retronasal olfaction) is a combination of the hard-wired affect of taste and the learned affect of retronasal olfaction. Supertaster status influences these interactions; taste modifiers (miracle fruit, gymnema sylvestris) reveal their magnitude. These effects will be demonstrated during the lecture.

Linda Bartoshuk, Bushnell Professor at the University of Florida, is Director of Human Research for the UF Center for Smell and Taste. She is past president of EPA, Divisions 1 and 6 of the American Psychological Association, the Association for Psychological Science and the Association for Chemoreception Sciences. She has been elected to the Society of Experimental Psychologists, American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences. Bartoshuk and her students have studied genetic variation in taste as well as patients with taste disorders (using anesthesia to simulate these disorders in normal controls). Older psychophysical methods (category and VAS) were not designed to compare different groups of individuals; Bartoshuk and her students needed such comparisons (e.g., patients vs controls) and so developed new sensory and hedonic scaling tools that could provide them. Most recently, Bartoshuk has collaborated with colleagues in horticulture to increase the palatability of fruits and vegetables. That work serendipitously led to a new way to sweeten foods/beverages that may reduce dependence on sugar and artificial sweeteners.



PSI BETA INVITED SPEAKER

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM, Wilder

PEDAGOGICAL BENEFITS OF A SUBSTANCE ABUSE UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH TEAM EXPERIENCE

KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

This invited address demonstrates the benefits of mentoring undergraduate students through the research process while using real-world, complex substance abuse/forensic data. These benefits are reviewed across two domains: (1) pedagogical methods of training undergraduates in areas of statistics/research design not typically covered in a required statistics/research courses, and (2) undergraduate researcher experiences and responses to being mentored through the process. Some current undergraduate team members will share their experiences from the training process.

Dr. Keith Morgen is an Assistant Professor of Psychology at Centenary College (Hackettstown, New Jersey) in both the undergraduate Psychology and graduate Counseling Psychology programs. Dr. Morgen received his Ph.D. in Counseling Psychology from Lehigh University and was a Pre-doctoral and Post-doctoral Fellow in the Behavioral Sciences Training in Drug Abuse Research Program, which was funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and jointly sponsored by the Medical and Health Research Association of New York City, Inc. (MHRA), and the



National Development and Research Institutes, Inc. (NDRI). Dr. Morgen has extensively published and presented on addiction issues and runs a grant-funded research program that provides undergraduate students the opportunity to develop research projects using large-scale addiction treatment data. Dr. Morgen was awarded a 2011 Psi Chi Faculty Advisor Research Grant for his work on addiction and trauma issues in the New Jersey parole system and is a past recipient of the Centenary College Distinguished Teaching Award.

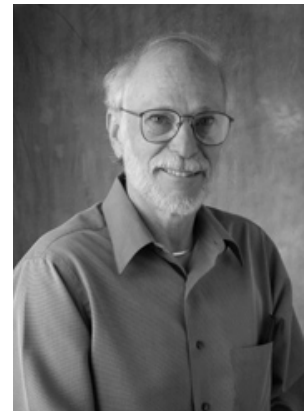
RICHARD L. SOLOMON DISTINGUISHED LECTURE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM, Westside 3

THE ROLE OF THE VENTRAL MEDIAL PREFRONTAL CORTEX IN DETERMINING RESISTANCE AND VULNERABILITY TO ADVERSE EVENTS

STEVE MAIER (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO)

Exposure to adverse events has a broad range of effects on brain and behavior. It has been known for many years that the ability to exert behavioral control over such events both blunts the impact of those events, and also blunts the impact of subsequent adverse events over which the individual has no control. However, the mechanisms that mediate the protective effects of control have remained obscure. Evidence will be presented which indicates that control a) activates top-down inhibitory control by neurons within the ventral medial prefrontal cortex over stress-responsive limbic and subcortical structures, thereby blunting the impact of the adverse events, and b) induces plasticity in these neurons such that later uncontrollable events now activate them, thereby blunting the impact of subsequent adverse events.



Steven Maier is a University of Colorado Distinguished Professor and the Director of the Center for Neuroscience. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1968 and has been at the University of Colorado since 1973. He has received numerous awards including the Norman Cousins and the Neal Miller Distinguished Lectureships, The D. O. Hebb Distinguished Research award and the Award for Distinguished Scientific Contributions from the APA, and is a Fellow of the APA, APS, and AAAS. He has held both career and MERIT awards from the NIH, has served on numerous NIH study sections, and has edited and been on the editorial boards of numerous journals. He has authored or co-authored over 350 scientific papers. Dr. Maier's research falls into two broad areas. One centers on interactions between the brain and the immune system, with study of both how the brain regulates immune processes and how products of immune cells signal the brain. Current emphasis is on understanding the mechanisms of immune-to-brain signaling at pathway, cellular and molecular levels, and the implications of these signaling pathways for understanding stress, mood disturbances, cognitive impairment, and exaggerated pain states. The other main area centers on an exploration of the variables that modulate the impact of stressors on brain chemistry and the neurochemical mechanisms by which stressors alter behavior, mood, and the organism's reactions to drugs of abuse. Recent work focuses on the role of the medial prefrontal cortex.

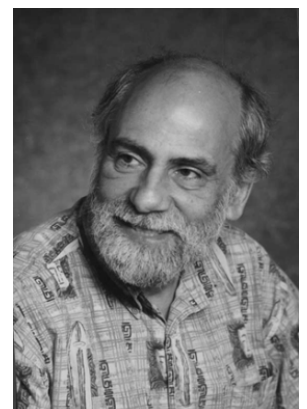
PRESIDENTIAL INVITED ADDRESS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM, Westside 3

THE AESTHETICS OF TEMPORAL SEQUENCE, AND, TEN ALMOST CONSECUTIVE PAPER REJECTIONS FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

PAUL ROZIN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This talk will have two parts. First, a discussion of the criteria used for acceptance for publication in major journals, illustrated by 10 rejections of papers on which I have been



an author in recent years. Second is a discussion of the aesthetics of temporal sequence: how sequences of events like movements in a piece of music or dishes in a meal can be optimally ordered to have maximum impact on both experience and memory.

Paul Rozin was born in Brooklyn, New York. He attended the University of Chicago, receiving an A.B in 1956, and received a PhD in both Biology and Psychology from Harvard, in 1961. His thesis research was sponsored by Jean Mayer. He spent two subsequent years working with Jean Mayer as an NIH postdoctoral fellow at the Harvard School of Public Health. Since then, he has been a member of the Psychology Department at the University of Pennsylvania, where he is currently Professor of Psychology. Past scholarly interests included food selection in animals, the acquisition of fundamental reading skills, and the neuropsychology of amnesia. Over the last 25 years, the major focus of his research has been human food choice, considered from biological, psychological and anthropological perspectives. During this period, he has studied the psychological significance of flavorings placed on foods in different cuisines, the cultural evolution of cuisine, the development of food aversions, the development of food preferences, family influences in preference development, body image, the acquisition of liking for chili pepper, chocolate craving, and attitudes to meat. Most recently, major foci of attention have been the emotion of disgust, the entry of food issues (e.g., meat, fat) into the moral domain in modern American culture, French-American differences in the food domain, attitudes to recycled water, the psychology of music, and the nature of remembered pleasure. Some of the recent research is carried out in France, Japan and India, as well as the United States. In the last few years, he has also investigated forgiveness, aversions to ethnic groups, and ethnic identity.

Paul Rozin is a member of the Society of Experimental Psychologists, has twice been a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, was a visiting Scholar for Phi Beta Kappa, and a Visiting Scholar for one year at the Russell Sage Foundation. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a recipient of the American Psychological Association Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award for 2007. He was an editor of the journal, *Appetite*, for ten years. Paul Rozin has been teaching introductory psychology for about 30 years, has chaired the psychology department at the University of Pennsylvania, directed the university-wide undergraduate honors program, and has been involved in developing policies and teaching materials to guarantee a minimal competence in quantitative skills and critical thinking in University of Pennsylvania undergraduates. He was also a founding director of the Solomon Asch Center for the Study of Ethnopolitical Conflict.

SOCIAL KEYNOTE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM, Imperial/Julliard

THE MULTIPLE SELF-ASPECTS FRAMEWORK: SELF-CONCEPT REPRESENTATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

ALLEN R. MCCONNELL (MIAMI UNIVERSITY)

The Multiple Self-aspects Framework (MSF) views the self-concept as a collection of multiple, context-dependent selves represented in an interrelated memory network. It explains how active self-aspects filter one's experiences, how chronic personality traits are more circumscribed than previously realized, and how self-relevant feedback shapes self-evaluations. The MSF speaks to how the self can be both stable yet variable, how close others become integrated into the self, and how the self-concept governs goal pursuit and self-regulation.



Allen McConnell is a Full Professor of Social Psychology at Miami University of Ohio. He is the James and Beth Lewis Endowed Professor as well as being a University Distinguished Scholar. Allen is considered a pre-eminent scholar in the area of implicit and attitudes and self-concept. His primary areas of research include the effect of nonconscious feelings and beliefs affecting judgment and behavior, how knowledge of the self influences emotions, goals, and behaviors, and more recently, the psychology of pet ownership. Allen has received NSF and NIMH grants and sits as Associate Editors of several of the field's top journals and is the new editor of *SPPS*

APPLIED KEYNOTE: WHY CONFESSION TRUMPS INNOCENCE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM, Westside 3

WHY CONFESSION TRUMPS INNOCENCE

SAUL KASSIN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE, WILLIAMS COLLEGE)

Saul Kassin is Distinguished Professor of Psychology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and Massachusetts Professor of Psychology at Williams College. He is an author of *Social Psychology* (2011, 8th ed; Cengage Learning) and several scholarly books, including: *Confessions in the Courtroom*, *The Psychology of Evidence and Trial Procedure*, and *The American Jury on Trial*. Several years ago, Kassin pioneered the scientific study of false confessions by developing a taxonomy that is universally accepted and laboratory interrogation paradigms that are used to assess why innocent people confess. He was awarded an APA presidential citation for his research on false confessions and is currently funded by the National Science Foundation. Kassin is Past President of the American Psychology-Law Society (AP-LS) and is senior author of the 2010 AP-LS White Paper entitled "Police-Induced Confessions: Risk Factors and Recommendations." He lectures frequently; has testified in state, federal, and military courts; and has appeared as a media consultant for all major networks.



CLINICAL KEYNOTE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM, Broadhurst/Belasco

LINKING STRESS, BRAIN DEVELOPMENT, AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

BARBARA GANZEL (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

The theory of allostasis can be extended to include a consideration of the role of brain development. If the brain is the central mediator of allostasis, then the stress response itself must change as the brain undergoes development and senescence. Moreover, individual brain regions develop and senesce on unique timetables, so that different brain regions are sensitive to experience at different points in the lifespan. This can be expected to result in regional variation in stress-related neural "wear and tear" that depends on the developmental timing of the stressor. Both of these factors are hypothesized to work together to drive differences in diathesis-stress outcomes across development. There is neuroimaging data to support this developmental model of allostasis from a number of labs, including my own, and I will discuss its implications for intervention and future research.



LEARNING KEYNOTE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM, Westside 3

A PAVLOVIAN PERSPECTIVE ON THE PROBLEM OF OBESITY

TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

An enormous amount of research has been aimed at identifying biological and environmental factors that are contributing to the current global obesity pandemic. The present talk will review recent findings which suggest that obesity is attributable, at least in part, to a disruption of the Pavlovian control of energy regulation. In animal models, this disruption occurs when (a) consumption of sweet-tasting, but noncaloric, foods and beverages reduces the ability of sweet tastes to predict the postingestive caloric consequences of intake and (b) consuming diets high in saturated fat and sugar impair hippocampal-dependent learning and memory processes that are involved with the use of interoceptive “satiety” signals to anticipate when food and eating are not followed by appetitive postingestive outcomes. The talk concludes with discussion of a “vicious-cycle” model which links obesity to cognitive decline.



SCRA KEYNOTE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM, Hudson

JAMES SHEARER (SPARE CHANGE NEWS/HOMELESS EMPOWERMENT PROJECT)

James Shearer is one of the founders of the Homeless Empowerment Project (HEP) in Cambridge, MA. HEP produces Spare Change News, which is a paper, dedicated to issues that effect low-income and homeless individuals. It also serves as income for anyone that wants to sell it. Vendors must purchase each paper for 25 cents and they sell it for a dollar. Mr. Shearer has been involved with HEP for 20 years serving in a variety of roles most recently as President of the Board of Directors.



Mr. Shearer had difficulties as a child. He was placed in a DYS facility when he was 13 but soon discovered a love for journalism. He became editor of the high school paper and was even awarded a scholarship to attend a summer program. However, he became ill with pneumonia and was unable to attend. This was a turning point for him. He eventually dropped out of school and became homeless at the age of 18.

Mr. Shearer spent a better part of 15 years homeless. He moved to the Boston area when he was just 20 and 10 years later met a group of individuals that convinced him to create Spare Change News. He never thought it would work but 20 years later the paper is still in production and still empowering homeless individuals. James Shearer wanted to dispel myths about the homeless and to make sure that those selling the paper had a voice in the organization. He has worked hard to keep that mission alive. He has left his role as board president but will never completely leave Spare Change or the mission that he cherishes.

COGNITIVE KEYNOTE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM, Westside 3

THEORY OF MIND: THE DEVELOPING STORY OF BELIEF-DESIRE REASONING

ALAN M. LESLIE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

From utter obscurity 25 years ago, “theory of mind” has become a major topic across a number of fields of research and the term has even entered everyday speech (well, almost). Although “theory of mind” is much broader than thinking about beliefs and desires, belief-desire reasoning plays a central role in our ability to interpret and predict the behavior of other people. The “Sally and Anne” false belief task has been and remains a fruitful tool with which to probe the underlying cognitive mechanisms of “theory of mind” and their disorders. Recent non-verbal versions of the Sally and Anne task are underscoring that the well-known “three- to four-year-old shift” from failing to passing is only one of a number of developmental changes between infancy and adulthood. These new findings provide strong support for a very early appearing competence and give new impetus to investigate the existence and nature of a Theory of Mind Mechanism (ToMM) in the brain. ToMM grows epigenetically into the young brain becoming functional in the first two or three years of life. This process rolls out the M(eta)-representation and associated principles of operation. These can be thought of as forming the basics of propositional-attitude reasoning in the form of rational priors. One principle, the “True Belief default,” creates performance demands that in some circumstances cannot be satisfied, even in adults. I propose that ToMM forms the original motivating force behind our uniquely human, overriding interest in the otherwise invisible inner lives of other people.



PRESIDENTIAL INTEGRATIVE SYMPOSIUM

Saturday, March 2, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM, Westside 3

WHY WE EAT WHAT WE EAT

Although some of our eating is driven by our need to provide and regulate our body energy, few of us follow Socrates' advice to “eat to live; not live to eat.” Much of our eating is driven by factors other than homeostatic ones. This symposium will address some of those factors (cognitive, learning, physiological) that cause us to eat when we have no energy need. The symposium will conclude with a suggestion of a way to integrate what we know into a unified theory of eating.

COGNITIVE CONTROLS OF APPETITE AND ENERGY INTAKE IN HUMANS

JEFF BRUNSTROM (UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, UK)

Jeff Brunstrom was awarded a Ph.D. from the University of Birmingham (UK). This work explored the relationship between thirst and beverage choice. In 1999 he took a lectureship in the Department of Human Sciences at Loughborough University (UK). In 2005 he moved to the University of Bristol (UK). His current position is Professor of Experimental Psychology. Jeff Brunstrom co-leads the Nutrition and Behaviour Unit in the School of Experimental Psychology. This is one of the largest groups of its kind in the UK. Major research themes include appetite, weight control, diet, and the control of meal size. The unit receives financial support from both UK research councils and several international food companies. Jeff Brunstrom is a member of the UK BBSRC-DRINC Club and he sits on the Food Sector Steering Committee of the UK Biosciences Knowledge Transfer Network. In 2011 the Society of the Study of Ingestive Behavior presented him with the Alan N. Epstein Award for his contribution in advancing our understanding of ingestive behaviour.



OF HUMAN BONDAGE: WANTING, CRAVING, AND ADDICTION

MARCIA LEVIN PELCHAT (MONELL CHEMICAL SENSES RESEARCH CENTER)

Marcia Levin Pelchat's major research interest is the development and modification of food and beverage preferences in humans. Recent investigations focus on brain mechanisms and learning mechanisms for food cravings, and on the distinction between liking and wanting. Other research interests include ameliorating rejection of novel foods, taste genetics, food preferences in the elderly, and adult picky eating. Dr. Pelchat is an Associate Member at the Monell Chemical Senses Center, an independent nonprofit institute for basic research on the chemical senses and nutrition in Philadelphia. She is a University Scholar and a Phi Beta Kappa, Suma cum Laude graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in Nutritional Psychology. She also received her Ph.D. from Penn's Department of Psychology where she was a Fellow of Penn's Institute of Neurological Sciences. She is on the editorial board of the journal, *Appetite* and is an Honorary Professor of Gastronomy at the Restaurant School in Philadelphia.



A UNIFIED THEORY OF EATING

PETER HERMAN (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO)

C. Peter Herman (BA, Yale, 1968; PhD, Columbia, 1972) taught at Northwestern University from 1972 to 1976. Since then he has been in the Psychology Department at the University of Toronto, where he became a Full Professor in 1983. He has served as Director of Undergraduate Studies, Director of Graduate Studies, and Department Chair. He has won a Dean's Award for Excellence in Research and Teaching 5 times. Before his recent retirement, he taught undergraduate courses on research methods and graduate courses on the psychology of eating and on self-regulation and self-change. Herman's research focuses on eating, dieting, overeating, and obesity, and on self-regulation and social influence. He pioneered the concept of restrained eating, which introduced intentions as an important factor in the control of eating. The work on restrained eating also drew attention to failures of self-control and in particular to disinhibited eating. More recently, he has focused on normal eating, where he is attempting to put the norm into normal; that is, he has focused on social and personal norms as determinants of intake. His research has been supported by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada continuously since 1979. He is currently a co-investigator on research grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Australian Research Council, and Danone Canada. He has published over 200 papers, book chapters, and reviews, along with 3 co-authored books (including *Breaking the Diet Habit*, with Janet Polivy) and 5 co-edited books. He has served as Editor of the *Journal of Personality and Executive Co-editor of Appetite*.



DEVELOPMENTAL KEYNOTE

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM, Westside 3

SENSITIVE PERIODS IN FLAVOR LEARNING AND GROWTH

JULIE MENNELLA (MONELL CHEMICAL SENSES CENTER)

Dr. Julie A. Mennella obtained a Ph.D. from the Department of Behavioral Sciences at The University of Chicago in Chicago, IL. She subsequently did postdoctoral work on the transfer of volatiles from maternal diet to human milk at the Monell Chemical Senses Center in Philadelphia, PA. She joined the faculty



there in 1990 where she is now a Member. Her major research interests include the transfer of flavors from the mother's diet to both amniotic fluid and mother's milk; sensitive periods in human flavor learning during breastfeeding and formula feeding; evidence-based strategies to enhance acceptance of fruits and vegetables during infancy; the role of genetics and culture on taste sensitivity and preferences; and the effects of alcohol and tobacco use during lactation on various aspects of lactational performance as well as the health and behavior of both members of the dyad. In addition to her research, she founded and then directed a program at Monell Center from 1991-2007 that encouraged under-represented minority high school and undergraduate students to pursue careers in science and medicine. Dr. Mennella is current recipient of R01Grant DC01187from the National Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders and R01 Grants HD37119 and HD072301 from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the author or co-author of numerous research papers which have appeared in publications such as *The New England Journal of Medicine, Pediatrics, Journal of the American Medical Association, Journal of Clinical Therapeutics and Pharmacology, American Journal of Clinical Nutrition and Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.*

TEACHING KEYNOTE

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM, Gotham

TEACHING UNDER FIRE: PROVIDING A QUALITY EDUCATION IN CONSTRAINED TIMES

DANA S. DUNN (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

Higher education continues to adapt to the changes wrought by the "Great Recession" and the still recovering economy. The teaching of psychology is by no means immune to these changes. Psychology faculty feel constrained by the fiscal and related realities their institutions now face. I will suggest ways for faculty and their departments to survive and thrive until things return to normal (or to a new normal). To do so, I will discuss curricular alignment, student development, collegiality and professional issues, and opportunities for self-renewal, among other topics.



Dana S. Dunn earned his B.A. in psychology from Carnegie Mellon University and received his Ph.D. in social psychology from the University of Virginia. Former chair of the Psychology Department and Philosophy Department at Moravian College, he is currently Assistant Dean for Special Projects and Professor of Psychology there. The author or editor of 17 books and over 130 journal articles, chapters, and book reviews, his scholarship examines teaching, learning, and liberal education, as well as the social psychology of disability. A fellow of the American Psychological Association (APA), the Association for Psychological Science (APS), and EPA, Dunn served as president of the Society for the Teaching of Psychology (APA Division 2) in 2010. He is currently editor-in-chief of the Oxford Bibliographies (OB): Psychology.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM, Westside 3

WHY WE LIKE THE FOODS WE LIKE

DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

People make decisions about whether and what to eat many times a day. One factor that influences these decisions (although certainly not the only one) is how much they like the food. There are some innate sensory qualities that influence liking and preference. However, those innate qualities are clearly not the entire story since how much people like a given food varies greatly from person to person. My talk will discuss some factors that influence liking and degree of preference for foods. Knowing what factors can influence liking for a food and the degree to which one food is preferred to another will help us understand why there is such a great deal of variability among individuals in liking and preference. This knowledge might also provide ways to make it easier for people to make healthier food choices.



Debra A. Zellner received her BA in Psychology from Muhlenberg College and her MA and PhD in Psychology from American University. After graduate school, she completed postdoctoral training at the University of Pennsylvania and the John B. Pierce Foundation at Yale University. She is currently Professor of Psychology at Montclair State University in New Jersey. During sabbatical leaves, she has worked at both the Monell Chemical Senses Center in Philadelphia and the Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia in Madrid, Spain. Her research has been covered in such outlets as The New York Times, El Pais, US News and World Report, CNN, NBC Nightly News, and NPR. She is the author of numerous research articles and book chapters on the liking and perception of food. In addition, she has published extensively in the areas of multi-modal perception (the effect of color on olfaction and the perception of refreshment), food cravings (cross-cultural factors), and hedonics (how context changes our liking of foods and other objects). As a member of the governing body of the Council on Undergraduate Research (CUR) she is an active promoter of undergraduate research and undergraduate students have co-authored many of her articles. Dr. Zellner has served as both Co-Executive Editor and Associate Editor of *Appetite* and the Psychology Editor of the *CUR Quarterly*. She is currently on the editorial boards of *Appetite* and *Food Quality and Preference*. She has been a member of the governing bodies of both the International Society for Psychophysics and the Eastern Psychological Association. She is a fellow of the Association for Psychological Science and the Eastern Psychological Association.

PRESIDENTIAL INVITED EVENT

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM, Westside 4

WHEN ART MEETS SCIENCE: DESIGNING CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS

CHRIS LOSS, FRANCISCO J. MIGOYA (CULINARY INSTITUTE OF AMERICA)

Culinary Institute of America faculty will discuss some in-context research investigating the factors influencing consumer liking, and perceived caloric and monetary value of chocolate



confections. How research is complimenting the creative process in the kitchen will be addressed. The audience will have the opportunity to get a taste for some of this research.

Chris Loss, A.O.S., Ph.D., is a Professor of Culinary Science, and Director of Menu R&D, at The Culinary Institute of America. He is responsible for fostering evidence-based research amongst faculty and developing new curriculum in the culinary arts and sciences. His research focuses on seasoning strategies for lowering sodium and evaluating consumer behavior in the food service environment. His Ph.D. is in Food Science (Cornell '06) and his A.O.S. is from the CIA ('93).

Francisco J. Migoya is presently an Associate Professor at the Culinary Institute of America, in Hyde Park, New York, teaching at the Apple Pie Bakery-Café, where students are exposed to real life café operations where up to 3000 customers are served each day. Migoya has worked at the CIA since April of 2005, and was fortunate enough to be selected by his peers and superiors as the Faculty Member of the Year for 2007. He is the author of [Frozen Desserts](#), [The Modern Café](#), nominated for a James Beard Award, and he has recently (2012) published a third book titled *The Elements of Dessert*. He was named one of the Top Ten Pastry Chefs in America in 2011 by *Dessert Professional Magazine*. His position previous to working at the CIA was as Executive Pastry Chef for The French Laundry, Bouchon Bakery, and Bouchon Bistro. Migoya has also worked at a number of upscale restaurants in New York City such as Veritas, Ilo, and The River Cafe. At Veritas and The River Cafe he was the head pastry chef. At Ilo (now closed) he was the Pastry sous-chef. His current research interests include leveraging textures and aromas in the pastry kitchen for developing innovative flavors and healthy dairy based desserts, and innovations in chocolate confections.



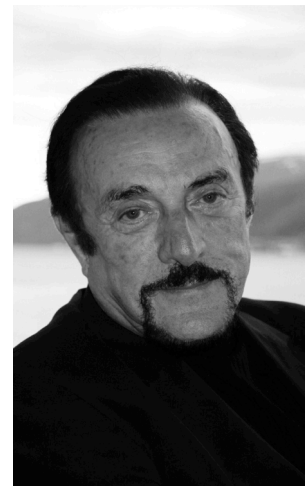
INTERNATIONAL KEYNOTE

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM, Westside 3

MY JOURNEY FROM EVIL TO HEROISM

PHILIP G. ZIMBARDO (STANFORD UNIVERSITY)

Philip Zimbardo is internationally recognized as the “voice and face of contemporary psychology” through his widely viewed PBS-TV series, *Discovering Psychology*, his media appearances, best-selling trade books, and his classic research, *The Stanford Prison Experiment*. Zimbardo has been a Stanford University professor since 1968 (now emeritus), having taught previously at Yale, NYU, and Columbia University. He also continues to teach at the Naval Post Graduate School in Monterey (courses on the psychology of terrorism), and is professor at the Palo Alto University (teaching social psychology to clinical graduate students). Zimbardo has been given numerous awards and honors as an educator, researcher, writer, media contributor, and for service to the profession of psychology. He has been awarded the Vaclav Havel Foundation Prize for his lifetime of research on the human condition. Among his more than 400 professional publications, including 50 trade and textbooks, is the oldest current textbook in psychology, *Psychology and Life*, and *Core Concepts in Psychology* in its 7th Edition. His popular book on shyness in adults was the first of its kind, as was the shyness clinic that he started in the community and continues as a treatment-research clinic at the Palo Alto University in Palo Alto.



His current research interests are in the domain of experimental social psychology, with a scattered emphasis on everything interesting to study from: Time perspective, persuasion, madness, violence, political psychology, and terrorism. His current passion is The Heroic Imagination Project, exploring and encouraging the psychology of

everyday heroes. Zimbardo has been President of the American Psychological Association (2002), President of the Western Psychological Association (twice), Chair of the Council of Scientific Society Presidents (CSSP), and now Chair of the Western Psychological Foundation, as well as the Director of the Center for Interdisciplinary Policy, Education, and Research on Terrorism (CIPERT). He is excited about his recent trade books, including: "The Lucifer Effect: Understanding How Good People Turn Evil," (Random House, 2007, paperback, 2008), "The Time Paradox: Reconstructing the Past, Enjoying the Present, Mastering the Future" (with John Boyd, Free Press, 2008), The Demise of Guys (with Nikita Duncan, TED books, 2012) and Time Heals: The dynamic new treatment for PTSD (with Richard and Rosemary Sword, Wiley, 2012).

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM, Brecht

HUNGER AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE: JOSEF BROŽEK AND THE MINNESOTA STARVATION EXPERIMENT

DAVID B. BAKER (UNIVERSITY OF AKRON, CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY)

In November of 1944, thirty-six conscientious objectors participated at the University of Minnesota in a study of the effects of semi-starvation, the results of which were to help guide relief efforts in Europe and Asia at the end of World War II. Josef Brožek, a young psychologist at the university's Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene, was responsible for investigating the psychological effects of near-starvation. This talk examines this most interesting chapter in the history of American psychology.

David Baker has more than three decades of experience as a clinician, researcher, educator and administrator. As a professor of psychology he teaches, supervises, advises, and mentors students at the undergraduate and graduate levels. As a researcher and scholar he has authored, co-authored, or edited more than 70 publications, including four books. Dr. Baker is a fellow of the American Psychological Association and the Association for Psychological Science. As the Margaret Clark Morgan Director of the Center for the History of Psychology he has attracted over \$7 million in funding and advanced the Center into a place of national and international prominence. During his tenure at the University of Akron he has served in leadership roles as the interim dean of University Libraries, interim associate provost for teaching learning and faculty development, and interim provost, senior vice president, and chief operating officer.



PRESIDENTIAL INVITED ADDRESS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM, Westside 3

SLIM BY DESIGN

BRIAN WANSINK (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

The way our homes, schools, restaurants, workplaces, and grocery stores are set up predictably lead us to pick up cookies rather than apples. But just as they've evolved to make us overeat, we can easily redesign them to make us slim. For every place we purchase or prepare food – homes and schools, restaurants and grocery stores – there are slim by design solutions. This presentation is about solutions—actionable



ideas that any one of us can use in our food radius to help our kids eat better, control our eating at restaurants, to shop like a slim person, and to eat less at home without thinking about it.

Brian Wansink received his Ph.D. in Consumer Behavior in 1990 from Stanford University. Wansink founded the Food and Brand Lab in 1997 at the University of Illinois. In 2005 he moved with his Lab to the Department of Applied Economics and Management at Cornell University in Ithaca, NY. At Cornell he is the John S. Dyson Professor of Marketing, Director of the Cornell Food and Brand Lab (<http://FoodPsychology.cornell.edu>) and Co-Director of the Cornell Center for Behavioral Economics in Child Nutrition Programs (<http://ben.cornell.edu>) and co-founder of the Smarter Lunchrooms Movement (<http://smarterlunchrooms.org>). He is best known for his work on consumer behavior and food and for popularizing terms such as "mindless eating" and "health halos." His research has focused on how micro- environments influence what and how much people eat and how much they enjoy it. He is the author of over 100 academic articles and books, including Marketing Nutrition (2005) and the best-selling book Mindless Eating: Why We Eat More Than We Think (Bantam Dell 2006). He is a 2007 recipient of the humorous Ig Nobel Prize and was named ABC World News Person of the Week on January 4, 2008. Since 2006, Wansink has written a monthly column on food behavior for MSNBC entitled Chew on This. In July 2007 he joined Prevention.com as one of their two nutrition columnists, writing the column Food Think with Wansink. Between 2007 and 2009 Wansink was granted a leave from Cornell to become the Executive Director of the Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion in Washington DC, leading the development of the USDA 2010 Dietary Guidelines. In January of 2009 he returned to his job at Cornell University. He is the President Elect of the Society for Nutrition Education.

PRESIDENTIAL INVITED ADDRESS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM, Westside 3

DIETING IN THE FACE OF PLENTY: WHY APPETITE BEATS SELF-CONTROL

JANET POLIVY (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, CANADA)

The ever-increasing emphasis on dieting to lose weight has occurred alongside increases in food availability and attractiveness, leading to a "toxic environment" with respect to food and eating. Our research on restrained eating over the last 3 decades has demonstrated repeatedly that chronic dieters are more inclined to disinhibition (or losing control) and over-eating than they are to successful inhibition and under-eating. I will discuss the effects of ever-present food cues, and conversely, the absence of food cues, on eating behavior in an effort to understand how to promote healthier eating.



Janet Polivy, PhD. (B.S. Tufts University -1971, Ph.D. Northwestern University -1974), has been a Full Professor of Psychology and Psychiatry at the University of Toronto since 1985. Her research has focused on the difficulties of self-regulation and self-change (the False Hope Syndrome), the influences of restrained eating and caloric restriction on cognition, emotion, and behavior, the influences of personality (in particular restrained eating, or chronic dieting) on eating, the effects of emotion, cognition and socio-cultural factors on eating behavior, and various aspects of body image, media influences and self-esteem. The relevance of these factors to eating disorders, obesity, and women's health, and conceptual models of dieting, eating, and self-change are issues explored in her theoretical papers and talks.

She was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 2006, the same year she was made a Life Fellow of the Obesity Prevention and Treatment Society. She is listed (since 2003) on the ISI Highly Cited list for Psychology researchers as one of the most highly cited psychologists in the world, and was the 2003 Norman L. Munn Distinguished Scholar, at Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia. In 1994, she was first elected to the Council of the College of Psychologists of Ontario, where she served two 3-year terms, and was Chair of the

Registration Committee, Fitness to Practice Committee, Government Relations Committee, a member of the Executive Committee, and Vice-President of the College. More recently, she served for 3 years as the treasurer of the Academy for Psychological Clinical Science, and was elected in 2010 to the executive committee of the Association for Psychological Science. She has served on numerous government panels and advisory committees in Canada and the US. She is author of more than 120 papers in peer-reviewed journals, 75 book chapters and invited papers, 4 books, and 2 edited books, and has given more than 150 paper presentations, posters, and invited addresses internationally. Her book (with Peter Herman) *Breaking the Diet Habit* (Basic Books, 1983) was awarded Honorable Mention in the American Psychological Association Media Awards for 1984.

PRESIDENTIAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM, Westside 3

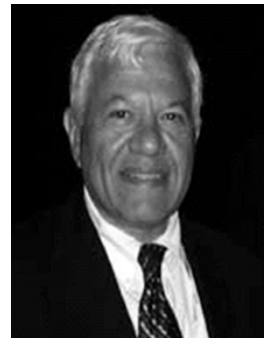
NEW INSIGHTS INTO THE BIOLOGY, ASSOCIATED PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, AND PREVENTION OF OBESITY

Obesity has become a worldwide epidemic and is finally receiving greater attention in various disciplines, including psychology. The etiology and maintenance of obesity is multifactorial including genetic, biological, environmental, and psychological factors. This special Presidential symposium brings together a group of psychologists studying obesity from different perspectives to provide new insights into mechanisms, psychological factors, and prevention strategies. Each speaker will have 25 minutes to speak with 5 min for questions.

STOMACH DISTENSION AND CAPACITY IN OBESITY

ALLAN GELIEBTER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER TOURO COLLEGE)

Obesity has become a worldwide epidemic and is finally receiving greater attention in various disciplines, including psychology. The etiology and maintenance of obesity is multifactorial including genetic, biological, environmental, and psychological factors. This special Presidential symposium brings together a group of psychologists studying obesity from different perspectives to provide new insights into mechanisms, psychological factors, and prevention strategies. Each speaker will have 25 minutes to speak with 5 min for questions.



Allan Geliebter is a research psychologist with an MA in biology and a PhD in psychology from Columbia University. Currently, he is a Senior Research Scientist in the Department of Psychiatry at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons as well as a Professor of Psychology at Touro College. He is a licensed clinical psychologist in New York State. His research interests include: a) regulation of human food intake, b) biological and psychological aspects of Binge Eating Disorder (BED) and the Night Eating Syndrome (NES), b) brain imaging and obesity, food intake, binge eating, and obesity surgery, c) appetite-related gut peptides and food intake, d) environmental approaches for obesity intervention, such as supermarket price discounts on healthy foods. He has several NIH grants to explore these topics. Besides basic research, he has conducted clinical studies and randomized trials supported by pharmaceutical, device, and food companies to test new treatments for obesity and novel methods for enhancing satiety.

NEUROIMAGING AND OBESITY

SUSAN CARNELL (COLUMBIA UNIVERSTIY MEDICAL CENTER)

Susan Carnell is a research associate at the New York Obesity Nutrition Research Center at St. Luke's Hospital, Columbia University. She received her BA in Experimental Psychology from the University of Oxford and completed her PhD on parental feeding style and children's eating behavior at University College London. She was then awarded an ESRC/MRC Interdisciplinary Post-doctoral Research Fellowship, in which she used behavioral and genetic data from a nationwide study of twin children to examine genetic and environmental influences on appetite and obesity. In 2007 she moved to the New



York Obesity Nutrition Research Center where she developed an interest in neuroendocrine influences on eating behavior and weight. She currently holds a K99/R00 Pathway to Independence award from the NIH to investigate fMRI responses to food cues in obese and lean adolescents at high and low familial or genetic risk of obesity. She is also spearheading a project examining brain and gut hormone responses to stress and food cues in obese and lean adults with and without Binge Eating Disorder. Susan enjoys communicating the science of eating behavior to the public and has a blog on the Psychology Today magazine website called Bad Appetite.

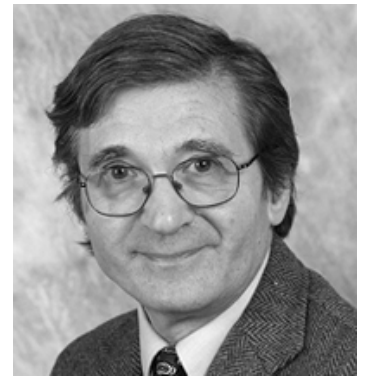
EMOTIONAL EATING, NIGHT EATING, AND BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)
LAURENCE J. NOLAN (WAGNER COLLEGE)

Laurence J. Nolan received his BS in psychology from the University of Southwestern Louisiana and his MA and PhD in psychology and neuroscience from the University of Delaware. After earning his doctorate, he completed a postdoctoral fellowship at the New York Obesity Research Center at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is currently Professor of Psychology at Wagner College in New York City. During his last sabbatical leave, he worked at Glasgow Caledonian University in Scotland. He has written papers on the role of drugs of abuse, emotion, and the pleasantness of food on food consumption. He has served on the communications and program committees of the Society for the Study of Ingestive Behavior.



SELF-MONITORING OF WEIGHT TO PREVENT OBESITY
DAVID LEVITSKY (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

David Levitsky received all his degrees from Rutgers University. He arrived at Cornell in 1968 as a Post-Doctoral Fellow. After two years he became an Assistant Professor and has been a full professor since 1986. Throughout his professional life he has been studying the control of food intake and regulation of body weight. He loves both teaching and research.



Friday, March 1, 2013 5:00pm-6:30pm

Invited Speaker

Westside 1&2

LINDA BARTOSHUK - WHY DO WE LIKE SOME FOODS AND HATE OTHERS? CAN WE DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT?

Friday, March 1, 2013 5:00 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), MERCEDES MCCORMICK (PSI CHI EASTERN REGION VP, PACE UNIVERSITY)

WHY DO WE LIKE SOME FOODS AND HATE OTHERS? CAN WE DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT?

LINDA BARTOSHUK (UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA)

Liking/disliking (affect) for foods is primarily mediated by taste and olfaction, particularly retronasal olfaction (odors produced by foods forced into the nasal cavity by chewing and swallowing). The affect of flavor (taste plus retronasal olfaction) is a combination of the hard-wired affect of taste and the learned affect of retronasal olfaction. Supertaster status influences these interactions; taste modifiers (miracle fruit, gymnema sylvestre) reveal their magnitude. These effects will be demonstrated during the lecture.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Paper

Imperial/Julliard

SOCIAL PAPERS I: RELIGION

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: RICK M. CHEUNG (CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

8:00am - 8:15am

OPPRESSION OR EXPRESSION? EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED MOTIVATIONS FOR WEARING THE FULL FACE VEIL ON PREJUDICE AND SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS

JIM EVERETT, MILES HEWSTONE (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD)

This study examined the differential impact of presentations of the full-face veil as a symbol of oppression and subjugation of women, or a symbol of personal expression, freely chosen. Reading an article presenting the veil as a symbol of oppression led to lower quality of imagined contact and more difficult predicted communication. Implications of these findings and directions for future research are discussed.

8:20am - 8:35am

COMMITMENT TO NON-EXISTENT OBJECTS AS A FUNCTION OF EXPERIMENTER'S RELIGIOSITY

RICK M. CHEUNG (CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Developmental science shows that children have difficulty in making reality/non-reality distinction. This research explored whether adults might also indiscriminate, when affiliated with someone who appears to sanction faith. College-age participants were presented with real and pretend religious stimuli, in two conditions where the experimenter's apparent religiosity was manipulated. Findings show that such minimal affiliation can affect participants' self-reported religious knowledge and observance, with regards to the concepts and rituals that were experimentally created.

8:40am - 8:55am

BEHAVIOR BUT NOT RELIGION INFORMS JUDGMENTS OF MORALITY

DEBBIE VAN CAMP (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

To examine whether a person's religion would impact upon people's judgments of their (im)moral behavior, participants read a brief vignette of a Christian, Muslim or Atheist actor who either did or did not help. Whether the actor helped or not significantly impacted the participant's judgment of their morality and character, but this was not qualified by any significant interactions and there was no main effect of religion. This has positive implications for religious intergroup relations.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Invited Speaker

Wilder

PSI BETA INVITED SPEAKER: PEDAGOGICAL BENEFITS OF A SUBSTANCE ABUSE UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH TEAM EXPERIENCE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: MERCEDES MCCORMICK (PACE UNIVERSITY)

PEDAGOGICAL BENEFITS OF A SUBSTANCE ABUSE UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH TEAM EXPERIENCE

KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

This invited address demonstrates the benefits of mentoring undergraduate students through the research process while using real-world, complex substance abuse/forensic data. These benefits are reviewed across two domains: (1) pedagogical methods of training undergraduates in areas of statistics/research design not typically covered in a required

statistics/research courses, and (2) undergraduate researcher experiences and responses to being mentored through the process. Some current undergraduate team members will share their experiences from the training process.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Symposium

Gotham

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: STEPS TOWARD RIGOROUS (BUT NOT RIGID) QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: BERNARD S GORMAN (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

STEPS TOWARD RIGOROUS (BUT NOT RIGID) QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

The present symposium will show how one can practice rigorous, but not rigid, qualitative research. Each of the presenters will demonstrate how qualitative data can be managed with tools and approaches that while relatively unknown to psychologists have proven to be valuable in allied social science disciplines such as anthropology, cognitive science, linguistics, marketing research, and political science. Among these are text mining tools, multivariate network analysis technology, and the use set-theoretic and formal logic analysis approaches

Presentations

The Viability of Online Qualitative Research and its Advantages Over In-person Methods of Data Collection by Paul Rubinstein (Accelerant Research)

The Use of Qualitative Research in analysis of Presidential Leadership in a Time-Series Design by Sayeed Islam (Farmingdale State College/SUNY)

Getting in at the Ground Floor and Following the Escalator: Adopting a Grounded Theory Approach for Understanding Trainee Progress through an Education Program by Kelly Switzer (Hofstra and St. John's Universities)

Grids, Maps, Nets, and Trees: Individual and Group Representation of Subjectivity by Bernard S. Gorman (Hofstra University and SUNY/Nassau Community College)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Paper

Brecht

PERCEPTION PAPERS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: JOANNA SERAFIN (GRADUATE CENTER CUNY)

8:00am - 8:15am

COMPARATIVE AUDIO-VISUAL RHYTHMIC PROCESSING IN BIRDS AND HUMANS

CARL ERICK HAGMANN (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Rhythms occur in nature in multiple sensory modalities and across variable time scales. To better understand auditory and visual rhythm processing across species, I tested humans, starlings, and pigeons with a tempo discrimination. The vocal learning starlings and humans exhibited many similar behaviors, including sensitivity to beat onset in the auditory modality. The starlings and pigeons, however, similarly processed visual rhythms. Overall results suggest a strong impact of vocal learning ability on crossmodal temporal integration.

8:20am - 8:35am

EXPERTISE IN ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY

JOANNA SERAFIN (GRADUATE CENTER CUNY)

Empirical research on the psychological processes in artistic photography is scarce. We studied expert (versus novice) performance in photography in two novel tasks: assessing technical aspects of expertise by examining participants' ability to identify photographic flaws, and assessing creativity by an open-ended cropping task, where productions were later judged for quality. Experts outperformed novices on both tasks, suggesting photographic expertise is complex, involving both technical skills and creative ability.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Poster

Westside 1&2

UNDERGRADUATE POSTER SESSION I

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

POSTER 1 EXPLORING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AGGRESSION, COPING, SELF-ESTEEM, AND ACTUALIZATION POTENTIAL

CHASSITTY N. WHITMAN, WILLIAM H. GOTTDIENER (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE-CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

A growing pool of research focuses on the potential antecedents and tell-tale signs of aggressive behaviors.

Existing research focuses on relationships between aggression, global self-esteem, and defensive style, but additional variables have been neglected. The present study empirically evaluated relationships between aggression, social self-esteem, actualization potential, and defensive style to fill this gap. Broadened understanding of relationships between personality and aggression may facilitate the identification and prevention of aggressive acts in high risk personalities.

POSTER 2 THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY ON DIETARY INTEREST

KATHARINE L. MEATES, JESSICA RILEE, KAILEE WALDEN, AMANDA-MEGAN LEVIN, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The personality traits of thirty-seven undergraduate participants, based on NEO-FFI scores and healthy versus unhealthy dietary interests, were examined. Contrary to earlier research, there were no significant differences between food choices on the five personality variables, but participants showing agreeableness and conscientiousness trended toward healthy choices while participants showing neuroticism and openness trended toward unhealthy choices. Extraversion showed no relationship. Results suggest that personality attributes do not influence healthy food choices to a significant degree.

POSTER 3 THE EFFECTS OF CHOCOLATE ON MOOD

CORYN N CAMPBELL, BRITTANY GRANQUIST, SHANNON MASSOTT, LAUREN SHUNK, STEVEN J ROBBINS (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Mood effects of chocolate were studied in 20 undergraduates. Participants filled out a baseline Profile of Mood States Survey (POMS), then ate one piece each of dark and white chocolate in balanced order. Mean negative mood on the POMS was lower after the white chocolate compared to the dark. The better mood following white chocolate compared to dark may have reflected a taste effect which overshadowed the chemical properties of the dark chocolate.

POSTER 4 OUTCOME MEASURES FOR BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER

NICOLE ANDERSON (SMITH COLLEGE)

Borderline personality disorder is a severe disorder with symptoms such as unhealthy patterns of instability within relationships, self-image, emotional irregularity and impulsivity problems. Although DBT is the typical therapy used, there are many outcome measures available to diagnose this disease. Through analysis of various measures, I found the BPQ is the most balanced screening measure, and can be used in conjunction with the PSWS, to effectively evaluate client's psychological and social wellbeing.

POSTER 5 EFFECTS OF PARENTAL DIVORCE ON ADULT OFFSPRING'S INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

KIRA LYN BRUCE, JILL NORVILITIS (STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT BUFFALO STATE)

The present study examined how parental divorce affects offspring's adult intimate relationships. Participants were asked to complete a questionnaire as well as a true experiment evaluating attractiveness and parental relationship status. Although no significant differences existed concerning age, residency, and well-being, results demonstrated that individuals are wary of those with divorced parents, and think more highly of their own capabilities within marriage compared to others.

POSTER 6 SEMIOTIC PROCESSING WITHIN SHARED SUBJECTIVE REALITIES: ACQUISITION, ASSESSMENT, AND CONSTRUCTION

KEVIN CARRIERE (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

This paper seeks to examine, establish, and elaborate the mechanism of semiotic processing. Semiotic processing is the mechanism by which we come to understand another person, place, or thing while observing, using, or being embedded within them. Our understanding, assessing, and concluding is processed within the newly established frame of meaning. The goal of this paper is to propose a model of semiotic processing tested within an experimental setting of perceived shared realities, based on a microgenetic analysis of "I-Share" experiments. I will also illustrate and discuss the broader theoretical and social implications of semiotic processing.

POSTER 7 THE INTERACTION OF BODY MASS INDEX ON ANXIETY RESPONSES

WILLIAM ANDREW JACKSON, KENDALL BLIMLINE, ALLISON NORMILE, EMMA SCHLAUCH, JAMES D. REITH, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Thirty-six undergraduates, of varying body mass indices (BMI), participated in a study that examined blood pressure and heart rate in response to the sham prospect of a cardiovascular activity. The stressor significantly increased systolic blood pressure, and trended toward diastolic increase, among overweight individuals. Results suggested that individuals with a higher BMI experience higher levels of stress in the face of a physical activity. Consequently, overweight individuals may be more susceptible to stress induced cardiac events.

POSTER 8 FOOD ILLUSTRATIONS IN ART THERAPY: EVIDENCE FOR A NUTRIENT-SPECIFIC EFFECT ON MOOD

BRIANNE MOSHATY, FRANK MARZULLO, MELISSA MISENHEIMER, GREGORY J. PRIVITERA (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The hypothesis that participants will show more positive emotional responsiveness to drawing pictures of foods that are high fat or taste sweet compared to bitter-tasting foods, e.g., vegetables, was tested. Participants were randomly assigned to draw a picture of a food that varied in fat content or taste

and rated their mood, arousal, and hunger pre-post. Results show that mood was significantly enhanced after drawing pictures of high fat or sweet-tasting foods vs. bitter-tasting foods.

POSTER 9 MODULATION OF GHRELIN INDUCED C-FOS EXPRESSION BY ESTRADIOL

ALEXANDRA R. PETERS (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY),
KIMBERLY S. PLYLER, DEREK DANIELS (UNIVERSITY AT
BUFFALO), PETER C. BUTERA (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Ghrelin is thought to be mediated by the activation of specific nuclei within the hypothalamus, which have been shown to be involved in the regulation of feeding. The current study evaluated the effects of estradiol on the modulation of ghrelin induced c-Fos expression in the hypothalamus. As hypothesized, the ghrelin/EB treated groups had fewer Fos positive cells, but no overall significant effects were found. Although, a trend in the ghrelin treated groups was detected.

POSTER 10 "POP PSYCH" BELIEFS OF PSYCHOLOGY MAJORS

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

Students in their first psychology course learn that quite a few of the commonly-held beliefs about human behavior are not supported by the research. We administered a Psychology Myths Questionnaire to psychology majors and alumni, to determine which "pop psych" beliefs are held by students at the start of their college careers and which beliefs are strong in their senior year and beyond. As hypothesized, group beliefs differed quantitatively and qualitatively.

POSTER 11 ATTITUDES TOWARD SUBSTANCE USE AND ACQUAINTANCE RAPE

BENJAMIN LANE, CHERYL PARADIS (MARYMOUNT
MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Ninety-five participants completed 10-items from the Rape Empathy Scale (Deitz, et al. 1982) and nine questions based on a fictional vignette. Many participants were neutral about or endorsed rape myths and a T-test found that participants expressed significantly more agreement with one question - that the use of cocaine places a woman at greater risk of rape compared with alcohol use. Many were not cognizant of the legal limitations to consent for sexual intercourse.

POSTER 12 EFFECTS OF MUSIC PRIMING ON EXERCISE PERFORMANCE

SELENA M. HENGY, JULIA L. MCLEAN, THOMAS J.
BARNES, BRIAN T. SCHNEIDER, STEVEN J ROBBINS
(ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Our study investigated the effects of music priming on physical performance. Participants listened to either fast or slow music while completing a cognitive task prior to completing three

minutes of step-up exercises. Individuals completed more step-ups following the fast music. Thus, music tempos can influence physical performance even when presented in advance and outside of conscious intention.

POSTER 13 PERCEPTION OF WOMEN'S SEXUAL ORIENTATION BASED ON HAIR LENGTH: A TEST OF "GAYDAR"

VASHANNA FRASER (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined perceptions of women's sexual orientation based upon women's hair length. Participants made judgments of the sexual orientation of self-identified heterosexual women and lesbians; thus this research tested the accuracy of "Gaydar". Results showed that participants were more likely to misidentify the sexual orientation of short-haired heterosexual women and long-haired lesbians than short-haired lesbians and long-haired heterosexual women. Thus, "Gaydar" errors followed a pattern consistent with stereotypes of lesbians' hair length.

POSTER 14 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY SYMPTOMS AND DRINKING BEHAVIORS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

VICTORIA SMOTER, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON
COLLEGE)

Ninety-six college undergraduates participated in a study to assess the relationship between anxiety symptoms and drinking behaviors, as a way to mitigate anxiety symptoms, on a small college campus. The results did not confirm a significant relationship despite strong indication from previous research. A variety of factors may influence drinking behavior among college students. Although anxiety may not be a primary reason for drinking in this college population, it may be a factor for some.

POSTER 15 AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SALIENCY OF SEXUAL WORDS

CARA M. DICLEMENTE, BRITTANY E. KURTZ, JAMES H.
GEER, (FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE)

Sexual words are considered salient without supporting empirical research. Attentional capture, seen as reflecting saliency of stimuli, was assessed in counting tasks. ANOVAs were used to examine response time and counting errors when counting all words and when counting words from four content categories (sex, fear, kitchen, and unrelated neutral). Significantly faster response times, reflecting greater attentional capture and thus saliency, occurred while counting sexual words and sexual words resulted in the most counting errors.

POSTER 16 THE EFFECTS OF ROMANTIC MEDIA ON ATTACHMENT SECURITY.

MACKENZIE YOUNG, JANE OWEN ROBBINS, MAE REDHA
(BELMONT UNIVERSITY), REBECCA JACOBSON

(VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY), ALEX MORGADO, CARA CRAIG, PETER GIORDANO (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of romantic media on attachment security. After priming participants with romantic movie clips, we measured their relationship satisfaction and level of attachment security. We found that there is greater attachment security for participants in relationships than in those who are single. However, the romantic priming did not affect attachment security for either relationship status.

POSTER 17 TRENDS AND DEBATE IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND PREVALENCE OF AUTISM

JORDAN ELISE FINNEGAN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine: (1) whether professionals knowledgeable of Autism believe the current increase in Autistic Disorder diagnosis is due to an actual increase in incidence or if the diagnosis of this disorder is on the rise; and (2) whether or not a clear distinction between Autistic Disorder and Asperger's Disorder exists. Fifty-five professionals responded to an online survey. Results suggest a variety of factors have influenced the increase in Autism diagnosis, but most frequent responses were broadened diagnostic criteria (43% of sample) followed by increased awareness (32% of sample). Further, the majority (67%) of the sample surveyed suggested having these two disorders as part of a continuum versus two separate labels. Results ultimately support the DSM-V proposed diagnostic revisions.

POSTER 18 THE EFFECT OF ACUTE PAIN ON VERBAL MEMORY FUNCTIONING

LISA FEDEROWICZ, BRITTANY KRUEGER, KELSEY MILLS, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This experiment examined the effect of a mild level of acute pain on memory recall. Sixty college-aged students completed one learning trial of the Hopkins Verbal Learning Test-Revised in either a pain condition (arm submerged in ice water) or non-pain condition (arm submerged in room-temperature water). Results showed that those in the pain condition recalled fewer words than those in the non-pain condition. Findings are applied to how pain could impact learning in academic settings.

POSTER 19 THE EFFECT OF DIGITAL MEDIA ON CHILDREN'S READING

EMMA PELOSI, REBECCA L. JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Research on how digital media affect pre-literacy skills has been consistently divided. Using eye-tracking analyses, we determined how much young children looked at the text and illustrations of a storybook on an iPad and a printed book. Children looked at text more when words were highlighted on the iPad and visually attended to the story less when reading from a printed book. This suggests that the iPad is a valuable tool in encouraging pre-literacy skills.

POSTER 20 PREVALENCE AND CORRELATES OF PURGING AND DIET PILL USE IN AMERICAN ADOLESCENTS

ERIC STEPHEN, RUTH STRIEGEL, JENNIFER ROSE, LINDSAY KENNEY (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the prevalence, correlates, and age trends of unhealthy weight control behaviors (UWCBs), specifically purging and diet pill use, in 3 waves of AddHealth. Consistent with prior studies, girls were consistently more likely to report UWCBs. UWCBs were significantly associated with clinical correlates. Prevalence of purging remained relatively constant, but diet pill use became more common over time. Findings underscore that UWCBs are common among U.S. youth and may correlate with psychological distress.

POSTER 21 FADING AFFECT BIAS IN DEATH EVENTS WITH PREDICTIVE RELIGIOUS AND COPING VARIABLES

ASHLEY FEHR, JANET BRANTLEY, KALLI WILSON, EMILY DARUGAR, TARYN LEWIS (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Previous research found a tendency for emotions associated with unpleasant events to fade more than emotions associated with pleasant events, or the Fading Affect Bias (FAB). Researchers assessed FAB for significant events, which involve an unpleasant death, and for regular events. Results suggest death does not necessitate prolonged unpleasant affect, as FAB was not higher for death events than for regular unpleasant events. Negative religious coping also most strongly predicted FAB for regular unpleasant events.

POSTER 22 SOCIETY: A CAUSE FOR CONCERN: RACIAL PREFERENCES AMONG COLLEGIATE STUDENTS

JOHNATHAN H. FOSTER (BETHANY COLLEGE)

A modern replication of the Clark (1939) study was conducted, using computer transformed photos as targets. A general preference for Caucasians was predicted, with the effect being strongest for African-Americans. 116 individuals rated their willingness to interact with African-American and Caucasian targets. Although there was no evidence supporting the hypothesis, interesting effects between participant gender, participant race, and participants' racial identity development emerged. Results are discussed in terms of societal racism and media influences.

POSTER 23 INFANTS' ATTENTION TO A SPEAKER'S MOUTH RELATES TO MOTHER'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

JOSHUA LIEMER, THEODORE ALHANTI, BRIANA FARINGER, NANCY RADER (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Maternal education has been linked to children's language development. We recorded eye-gaze to a speaker's face as infants watched a video showing a speaker using infant-directed speech, finding a significant correlation between the mother's level of education and the percentage of time spent

looking at the speaker's mouth. If attention to the mouth is important for learning about phonemes, this correlation suggests that behaviors linked to maternal education have an impact on early language learning.

POSTER 24 NEGATIVE EMOTIONS AND CONFLICT CONCERNS IN NARRATIVES ABOUT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS FROM WOMEN WHO STAYED TOGETHER OR BROKE UP

ERICA JULIA KESELMAN, CANDICE FEIRING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined how narratives about past romantic conflicts were different for individuals who stayed together or broke up. Fifty young women were interviewed initially when they were together with their partners and again after 30% had broken up. Initially, women who would break up showed more sadness and general negative emotions than those who would stay together. At both interviews, being neglected or ignored by partners was a theme that characterized narratives about conflict.

POSTER 25 RELATIONSHIP PERCEPTIONS AND THE DARK TRIAD

MICHAEL J. KNIGHT, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The present study explored relationship uncertainty perceptions in relation to the Dark Triad (subclinical narcissism, Machiavellianism, and subclinical psychopathy; Paulhus & Williams, 2002). College students (N = 113) from a northeastern university were asked about their relationship perceptions and assessed on the Dark Triad. Psychopathy scores were associated with less relationship uncertainty and trended toward a negative association with relationship length. Machiavellianism scores were associated with lower perceived partner uncertainty and shorter relationship length.

POSTER 26 THE EFFECTS OF PRESENTATION SPEED/DURATION AND WORD CHOICE ON FALSE MEMORY

GRANT C. GLATFELTER (YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA)

False memories of an ambiguous car theft were measured in terms of stereotype activation and various video durations. Participants (n=71) watched an ambiguous video depicting a car theft and completed a questionnaire in response. Conditions varied between presentation duration/speed (normal vs. half) and word choice used to describe the video (congruent vs incongruent). Results indicate that neither presentation duration or word choice exhibited any significant effects on number of false memories.

POSTER 27 WHEN PRIVATE BECOMES PUBLIC: ATTITUDES TOWARD PUBLIC DISPLAYS OF AFFECTION

BRIANNA STRUNK, ERICA BURKE, LORI ROSENTHAL

(LASELL COLLEGE)

People today are inundated with public displays of affection. Media portrayals of PDA abound and it has come to the point where a person cannot step into the world without seeing some kind of display of intimacy. The present study examines public perceptions of PDA. Significant differences in social acceptability were found based on the level of intimacy displayed, the sexual orientation of the couple as well as the culture and age of the perceiver.

POSTER 28 SOCIOCOGNITIVE PREDICTORS OF BREASTFEEDING MAINTENANCE AMONG FIRST TIME MOTHERS

EVE LILY SUSSMAN (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

We investigated whether new mothers' breastfeeding and parenting beliefs post-delivery predict breastfeeding maintenance at six weeks postpartum. 86 adult first-time mothers were recruited from the postpartum unit at a private, non-profit Ohio hospital. Reasons for reducing or stopping breastfeeding at six weeks postpartum were also included. Results showed positive correlations between partner support of breastfeeding and breastfeeding class attendance, and also between breastfeeding efficacy and intention to keep breastfeeding after six weeks postpartum.

POSTER 29 THE IMPACT OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' INTERNAL BELIEFS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTIONS ON THEIR EXERCISE AND NUTRITION HABITS

RACHAEL BEVILACQUA (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the relations between students' nutrition and exercise beliefs, perceptions, and habits, and their parents' eating and exercise habits. The study also investigated the relation between student's beliefs and perceptions of food and exercise and their actual habits. Students with overweight mothers are more likely to be overweight themselves. Also, students with more positive beliefs about eating and exercise are more likely to maintain a healthy diet and exercise routine.

POSTER 30 CHANGE BLINDNESS AMONGST CONCUSSED STUDENTS: EVIDENCE FOR REDUCED AWARENESS AFTER A TBI?

LAURA RISELL, GEORGE SPILICH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The hypotheses proposed in this study were that those who have had at least one concussion would take longer to detect a change and display a less organized way of observing a change blindness task. The hypothesis was conclusive in that the concussed group took significantly longer to detect the change compared to those who have had none. The hypothesis was subjectively inconclusive in that those who have had a concussion did not observe the images different than the non-concussed individuals.

POSTER 31 TECHNOLOGY AND PSYCHOTHERAPY: A STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGISTS' PRACTICES

NICOLE NORCROSS (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), BARRY A. FARBER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

401 practicing psychologists (43% response) related their use of technology as part of conducting psychotherapy. Only 9% of clients participated in scheduled phone sessions and only 2% in scheduled video sessions. The prevalence of client cell phone use during psychotherapy was also minimal: 9% of clients answered a call in session and 10% showed a picture or website. By contrast, about a quarter of clients had their psychologist's cell phone number.

POSTER 32 UNCOVERING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION USING CONJOINT ANALYSIS

CHESKIE ROSENZWEIG, LEIB LITMAN (LANDER COLLEGE)

We demonstrate the application of conjoint analysis to the measurement of racial discrimination. Racial discrimination was measured among Republican participants both with conjoint analysis (CA) and a standard survey. Participants were asked to rate the importance of different attributes for forming potential friendships. Comparisons of participants' CA and standard survey responses revealed that CA more sensitively measures racial preferences. The advantages of conjoint analysis methodology over classic survey techniques are discussed.

POSTER 33 EFFECTS OF PROMPTED SELF-EXPLANATION OF TEXT ON COMPREHENSION AND MEMORY

BROOKE WIDDER, AIMME CALLENDER (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Under analysis is how people self-explain text, and whether this skill helps with their retention of the information being read. We examined whether the student needs to have an in depth teaching on how to self-explain, so that they can excel at it. In order to test this we used three different conditions: self-explanation embedded questions (SEEQ), self-explanation embedded questions and comprehension monitoring (SEEQ Plus), and a control group. For each group there was an immediate condition and a delayed condition.

POSTER 34 FACE-TO-FACE VS. FACEBOOK: A STUDY OF ATTACHMENT AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

HANNAH WEISS, LINDSAY ROBESON, KRISTIN HESTER, TAYLA HALMON, TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study examined the influence of attachment on the social interaction habits of college undergraduates. Ninety-one students reported their attachment, average time spent actively using Facebook, and usual social interaction. Results indicated that securely attached participants spent more time building

relationships on Facebook than avoidantly attached participants. Additionally, secure undergraduates' scores were higher than avoidant undergraduates' scores on three social interaction scales, illustrating higher levels of social preference and interaction.

POSTER 35 DEVELOPING CULTURAL COMPETENCE THROUGH SERVICE LEARNING COURSES

BRITTANY RAFTIS, ABIGAIL FINK, ABIGAIL DIXON (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This study examines the effects of a service-learning course on students' level of cultural competence. Cultural competence includes knowledge of and skills related to diversity issues, and awareness of ones' own biases and level of comfort with cross-cultural encounters. Students completed a pre- and post-questionnaire assessing their general levels of cultural competence before and after the course. Results show that all dimensions of cultural competence, with the exception of cultural related skills, improved significantly.

POSTER 36 DR. WHO? FACTORS RELATED TO THE SELECTION OF THE PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIAN

ALAIN EMIL SHERMAN (ROSLYN HIGH SCHOOL)

Laypeople and healthcare providers (HCPs) viewed a physician profile that varied medical school attended and patient comments about interpersonal skill. Laypeople rated doctors from Yale as more competent than doctors from St. George's, but HCPs were unaffected by school. While both groups gave higher ratings to doctors with better interpersonal skills, the difference was more pronounced among laypeople. A follow-up survey of healthcare experts indicated that interpersonal skill and competence should far outweigh medical school.

POSTER 37 THE EFFECT OF AROUSAL AND MISINFORMATION ON EYE WITNESS TESTIMONY

ALEXIS LYNNE WYATT (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

The current study examined the combined effect of arousal and misinformation on memory recall in eye witness testimony. Participants watched a crime video during which some participants received an ice bath for their arm. Participants completed a structured interview of questions; some questions contained misleading information. Participants returned a week later to fill out another structured questionnaire. Results indicated that the combination of arousal and misinformation significantly affected the level of confidence of participant's answers.

POSTER 38 THE ROLE OF HIGH SCHOOL GUIDANCE COUNSELORS IN ADOLESCENTS CAREER PLANNING.

KATHERINE REYNOLDS (RAMAPO COLLEGE)

Many high school students apply to college to achieve the main goal of adolescence: to choose a career. Guidance

counselors are the standardized team that helps them apply. The researcher examined their efficacy with both interviews and questionnaires from fifteen counselors. Preliminary results suggest that students experience tremendous pressure to conform by going to college, the process leaves very little room for identity exploration, and there are few alternatives to college in some communities.

POSTER 39 TESTING BRAIN GYM'S PSEUDOSCIENCE

CECELIA PALOW (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT FARMINGTON)

The current study compared the short-term effects of stretching, cardiovascular exercise, and a popular exercise program, Brain Gym, on reading comprehension using subsections of a PRAXIS practice test to test claims made by Brain Gym. Results were analyzed in a 5x2, mixed design analysis of variance, 5 exercise groups and 2 repeated administrations of the PRAXIS practice test. No short-term benefits were found for reading comprehension from any of the exercises tested.

POSTER 40 THE INFLUENCE OF OTHERS ON ONE'S OWN PERCEPTION OF A PERSON'S PERFORMANCE

KRISTEN (MERCYHURST UNIVERSITY)

This study assessed the role of gender in job candidate evaluation. The hypotheses were that all male groups would be more critical of females in masculine jobs than mix-gendered or female groups, and that female groups would be more critical of males in feminine jobs than male or mix gendered groups. The results did not support the hypotheses; we did not find evidence that gender influenced the perceptions of the job candidates.

POSTER 41 PERSONAL WEAKNESS AS THE PERCEIVED CAUSE OF MENTAL ILLNESS: PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS AND MENTAL HEALTH LITERACY

SIENA TUGENDRAJCH, CASEY SCHOFIELD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

The goal of the current study was to characterize public perceptions of the etiology of anxiety disorders and depression. Participants were 255 adults who completed an internet survey evaluating perceptions of mental illness, including perceived etiology of symptoms. Results indicated that personal weakness was identified as the most likely cause of psychiatric distress at notable rates (i.e., up to 23% of the sample). Further analyses and directions for future work will be presented.

POSTER 42 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, NEUROTICISM, AND COLLEGE STUDENTS' NEGATIVE PARENTAL INTERACTIONS

LINDSAY LOUISE ROBESON, TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study examined the relationships between self-reported conscientiousness, neuroticism, and negative interactions with parents (conflict, antagonism, criticism) in college students. Results indicated that greater conscientiousness and lower neuroticism were associated with less conflict, antagonism, and criticism with parents. This implies that individuals who are more conscientious and less neurotic may have greater self-control, leading them to engage in less negative interactions with their parents.

POSTER 43 PSYCHOSTIMULANT USE: PRESCRIPTION, RECREATIONAL, AND PATTERNS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

ALEXANDER MOIN, SOPHIA TERAZAWA, HUGH STEPHENSON (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The current study analyzes the relationship between psychostimulant medications, mood, and drug seeking behavior. Psychostimulant medications are compared to anti-depressant medications. The relationships between recreational drug use, prescription history, and scores on the Zung anxiety and depression inventories were explored. Results suggested that patterns of recreational drug use differ between those prescribed psychostimulants and those who use psychostimulants for recreational purposes. Depression and anxiety scores were similar between those with psychostimulant and anti-depressant medication history.

POSTER 44 THE EFFECTS OF BINAURAL BEATS ON MOOD, ATTENTION, AND AROUSAL

RENEE CLOUTIER, THOMAS J. GERSTENBERGER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT POTSDAM)

Commercial products are available based on the assumption that binaural beats (BB) may produce brainwave entrainment that induces brain states associated with drug use. Despite the popular use of BB, there has been limited research on its efficacy. We examined the effects of BB exposure on mood, attention, and physiological arousal measured through skin conductance. We were able to find a significant effect on mood, but not in the other areas.

POSTER 45 THE INFLUENCE OF DRINKING INTENTIONALITY, RESISTANCE TYPE, AND ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES ON SEXUAL ASSAULT ATTRIBUTIONS

DANIELLE SMITH, D.J. ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), DAMON MITCHELL (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT UNIVERSITY)

The goal of the present study was to examine observers' attributions of blame/responsibility to sexual assault victims and perpetrators as affected by victim resistance and intentionality of victim alcohol use. Participants were 146 undergraduate students (mean age = 19.2) who read a brief crime report and completed a series of questionnaires. Intentionality of alcohol use, victim resistance type, participant gender, aggression and tension reduction alcohol expectancies were related to victim and perpetrator blame/responsibility.

POSTER 46 AN EXPLORATION OF FAMILY RESEMBLANCES AND IDENTITY FORMATION IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

AMANDA LAZZERONI, KELLY A. MARIN, MARIA ALOE, DEVAN CHARD, FRANCESCA FALZARANO (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Research suggests that there are different ways in which family resemblances are realized and enter the self-concept. These ways vary in terms of complexity in exploration, which is an aspect of the identity formation process. Therefore, the study examined the relation between the identity formation process and the process by which family resemblances are realized. Results suggest that individuals high on identity formation were those who identified a complex process of discovering family resemblances.

POSTER 47 INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS IN MEN: THE ROLE OF GENDER ROLE CONFLICT AND HYPERMASCULINITY

ADAM M. STRYJEWSKI, JASON F. SIKORSKI, JULIAN FINNEGAN, CHRISTOPHER BROWN, KATHERINE CHESANEK (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Men experiencing gender role conflict (GRC) and displaying high levels of hypermasculinity tend to display symptoms of anxiety. A relationship between GRC and depression has also been documented. This study examined both hypermasculinity and GRC and their relative effects on anxiety and depression in a sample of 265 men. Men low in GRC, but high in hypermasculinity, displayed elevated anxiety levels. To improve men's health, examining the predictive power of hypermasculinity and GRC is warranted.

POSTER 48 RISKY BUSINESS: RISK TAKING BEHAVIORS AND MATE SELECTION

ABIGAIL MARCHIEL SCHEELE, DANA WILFAHRT, JOSEPH BETANCOURT, JACQUELINE COHEN, KATIABLUE STEVENSON, ELAINA STRAMPACH, CHARLES TRIMBACH (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

This study is designed to examine the differences in risk taking behaviors in the presence of an ideal mate. We hypothesize that when in the presence of an ideal mate, individuals are more likely to participate in higher risk behaviors than when in the presence of a good friend. For this study, we will have 100 participants who will be student volunteers recruited from Psychology and CORE courses offered at Roger Williams University.

POSTER 49 PARENT-CHILD CONVERSATIONAL INTERACTIONS' EFFECT ON CHILDREN'S EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOR AND SUBSEQUENT NARRATIVE

KATHERINE WORTHINGTON COSNER, JESSICA BESWICK, LAUREN GARGANIO, BRYANNA BONNER, GABRIELLE PINHO, MEGAN GIROUX, GABRIELLE

PRINCIPE (URSINUS COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effects of naturally-occurring parent-child conversations during an outdoor event on children's exploratory behavior and their subsequent remembering. Children aged 4 to 7 explored a novel environment and then were interviewed after the event for accuracy and narrative detail, and shown a "lineup" of items present and absent from the environment. The results have implications for education, memory and narrative development, and the testimony of young children.

POSTER 50 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND SOCIAL NORMS AS PREDICTORS OF COLLEGE STUDENT ALCOHOL USE

ASHLEY ARBO, JASON F. SIKORSKI, SANDY JOLON, JENNIFER STANGER (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

927 undergraduate students from a Northeastern university participated. The CORE Alcohol and Drug Survey (Presley, Meilman & Lyerla, 1994) was utilized to gather information about students' alcohol and drug use. Participants who lived in residence halls on campus and reported drinking more alcohol than their peers displayed the highest rates of alcohol use and experienced a particularly high number of serious negative consequences linked to their alcohol use.

POSTER 51 RACE AND HELPING BEHAVIOR IN THE 21ST CENTURY

JASMINE A. LEWIS, MINDY KOROL (MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

Racial bias was examined in helping behavior that was measured by the target person giving money to a black or white female. It was hypothesized that people will be more willing to provide help to someone of their own racial identity and more help would be given in rural areas versus urban areas. The hypothesis was mostly confirmed, as blacks were more likely to help the black confederate while whites showed no differences.

POSTER 52 MUSIC WHILE STUDYING: HELP OR HINDRANCE?

CASEY QUINN, CLAY COOPER, ALLISON ST. GEORGE, MICHAEL SMITH, CHRISTOPHER ADY, MELISA BARDEN (WALSH UNIVERSITY)

It has become increasingly common for college students to listen to music while studying. In the current study, participants listened to preferred, non-preferred, or no music while reading a passage and were then asked a series of questions about the passage. Participants performed significantly better in the no music condition compared to the preferred music condition. Participants in the non-preferred condition did not significantly differ compared to the no music or preferred music conditions.

POSTER 53 AGE DIFFERENCES IN PERCEIVED

COGNITIVE AND SOCIAL BENEFITS OF CASUAL VIDEOGAME PLAY

STACY RENEE ELLENBERG, KYOKO AKIMOTO, SUSAN KRAUSS WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

This study provides the first empirical data on age differences in videogame play. Over 10,000 adults 18-80 provided reasons for playing casual videogames (CVGs) in an online survey. We hypothesized that older adults would play CVGs for cognitive and younger adults for social reasons. However, young adults were more likely to cite cognitive and social reasons. Follow-up analyses suggested that younger and older adults perceived differing specific cognitive benefits such as attentional vs. self-efficacy benefits.

POSTER 54 EFFECTS OF AGE AND GENDER ON CHILDREN'S EMOTION ATTRIBUTIONS TO STORY CHARACTERS EXPERIENCING JEALOUSY AND ENVY

NORMA MATOS-JACKSON, (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), NAOMI J. ALDRICH, PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND & THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The present study examined individual differences in children's emotion attributions to characters' experiences of jealousy (i.e., sibling rivalry, friendship rivalry) and envy (i.e., possession envy, personal attribute envy). Our findings provide evidence of considerable overlap in the feeling states children associate with jealousy and envy, and suggest that girls and boys may perceive the emotional effects of friendship rivalry differently, which may have important implications for strategies in dealing with childhood aggression towards peers.

POSTER 55 THE PERSONAL AND SITUATIONAL DETERMINANTS OF LYING

CAITLIN WEIGER (MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

This study attempted to compare personality and situation to determine which accounted for the greatest amount of variability in the rate of lying. Statistical analysis showed no significant difference between the competitive and neutral groups in terms of lying. The only personality trait that correlated significantly with rate of lying in both the neutral and control conditions was agreeableness. I conclude that, at least in this experimental situation, personality played a larger role than situational determinants.

POSTER 56 PERSONALITY AND RELATIONSHIPS

CHELSEA HUTTNER, LAWRENCE JOSEPHS (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

The focus of the present study is to investigate the extent to which individuals with traits of Borderline Personality Disorder cope with fears of abandonment by activating the defense mechanism of splitting. Participants in the present study were

asked to complete questionnaires. It is predicted that individuals with high levels of borderline features, low levels of attachment security, and/or exposed to the abandonment prime will show elevated signs of splitting.

POSTER 57 A FOUR-PART CURRICULAR INTERVENTION TO ENHANCE THE SENSITIVITY OF TYPICAL CHILDREN TOWARDS CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

SENADA ARUCEVIC, NAVA SILTON, REBECCA RUCHLIN, (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Researchers administered the Shared Activities Questionnaire (SAQ) and the Adjective Checklist (ACL) both before and following a four-part curricular intervention to enhance the behavioral intentions and cognitive attitudes of fifty-four typical fifth and sixth graders to hypothetical peers with autism, cerebral palsy, blindness and deafness. The four sixty-minute curricular sessions included a video series, a disability simulation museum, a moral dilemma discussion, and an invention session. Younger children showed more sensitivity than their older counterparts.

POSTER 58 THE EFFECT OF SELF-SELECTED MUSIC VS. EXPERIMENTER-SELECTED MUSIC ON TASK PERFORMANCE, PERSISTENCE, AND MOOD

MICHAEL KNAPP, DONALD U. ROBERTSON (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The study examined self-selected vs. experimenter-selected music's effect on participants' ability to complete three tasks: letter cancellation, reading comprehension, and line judgment. Music was hypothesized to induce positive affect, improved performance, and greater persistence with strong effects for self-selected music. Consistent with previous research, listening to music during a task does not hinder nor improve performance, however mood was affected. Specifically, small effects on tension/anxiety were found for self-selected condition compared to other conditions.

POSTER 59 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NARCISSISM AND FORGIVENESS IN DATING COUPLES

AMANDA N. WATSULA, SUSAN BEERY, GENE SPRECHINI, KATHRYN M. RYAN, (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

The current study examined the relationship between Narcissism (covert and overt) and forgiveness. Data were collected from 69 couples at a small private liberal arts college in Pennsylvania who were involved in a self-described serious relationship. Participants responded to a series of questionnaires assessing narcissism and their responses to their 'biggest disagreement or fight.' In males, Overt and Covert Narcissism were positively correlated, and higher levels of Overt Narcissism predicted higher levels of Avoidance following a conflict. For females, Overt Narcissism predicted lower levels of Benevolence towards one's partner following a conflict.

POSTER 60 INTERPRETING AT THE NYS PSYCHIATRIC

INSTITUTE AND ITS IMPACT ON LEARNING

ALEXMI Y. POLANCO, NICOLE F. RODRIGUEZ (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

Hispanics live under conditions of psychological and environmental stress that predispose them to the development of mental health problems (Acosta, 1979), yet they underutilize mental health services because of an inability to communicate through a language they have not mastered. This poster highlights the experiences of two student interpreters, emphasizing the critical role of interpretation for Spanish-speaking patients on an acute inpatient unit. The authors identify important links between experiential learning and didactic classroom experience.

POSTER 61 ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS' ALCOHOL-RELATED SECRECY AND DISCLOSURE WITH ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

AMANDA HANRAHAN, ELIZABETH A. YALE (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Youth alcohol consumption is associated with negative developmental outcomes (Comasco et al., 2010). Research found parents' knowledge of adolescent behavior is protective (Fletcher et al., 2004). Predictors of parents' knowledge include adolescent disclosure and secrecy (Frijns et al., 2010). This study isolated adolescents who have consumed alcohol and found secrecy about alcohol behaviors predicted increased alcohol consumption for boys, not girls. Increased parent rules and solicitation about alcohol behaviors is associated with increased alcohol consumption.

POSTER 62 PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE ROYAL PRINCE ALFRED PROSPECTIVE MEMORY TASK IN A DIVERSE SAMPLE OF OLDER ADULTS

SARAH KANN, LAURA RABIN, AVNER ARONOV, ASHU KAPOOR (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The Royal Prince Alfred (Radford et al., 2011) is a novel measure of prospective memory that incorporates both lab-based short-term memory tasks and out of lab long-term tasks, which are considered to be more ecologically valid. The current study will be the first to use this measure in older adults (ages 70+), with the goal of establishing normative data, which can be used in the screening process of degenerative diseases such as mild cognitive impairment.

POSTER 63 AN EXAMINATION OF THE SELF-EXPANSION MODEL AS IT RELATES TO BEST FRIENDSHIPS

REBECCA MCCABE, BRITTANY MCDONNELL, GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI JR. (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine the self-expansion model, previously applied to romantic relationships, as it relates to best friendships. Across two studies, researchers surveyed 195 total participants regarding: best friend concept

clarity, inclusion of other in the self, relationship interdependent self-construal, satisfaction, investment, commitment, quality of alternatives, and self-disclosure. Self-expansion was significantly positively correlated with best friend concept clarity, relationship interdependent self-construal, satisfaction, commitment, and self-disclosure. We also examine possible mediators.

POSTER 64 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENT MALTREATMENT AND SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION AND PTSD

ILANA HUZ, SAMANTHA A. BARRY, ALISON J. RIVERS, ARI N. RABKIN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), CHRISTY L. OLEZESKI (WESTCHESTER JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES, CENTRAL YONKERS CLINIC), ELANA B. GORDIS (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Exposure to harsh parenting and interparental aggression during youth are associated with deleterious outcomes, with compounded effects from multiple stressors. Participants completed self-report measures of harsh parenting and interparental aggression experienced during childhood and adolescence and depression symptoms and posttraumatic stress in adulthood. Results demonstrate that high levels of harsh parenting during childhood exacerbate effects of interparental aggression on posttraumatic stress in females, but found the opposite effect on depression symptoms in males.

POSTER 65 THE INHIBITORY EFFECT OF SIMULTANEOUSLY PRESENTED INCONSISTENT AUDITORY STIMULI ON VISUAL SEARCH.

LYLE ZANCA, BONNIE L ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has investigated the role of semantic congruency in object perception. However, there is little consideration of semantic relationships with simultaneously presented auditory and visual stimuli. Participants searched for a target presented with a matched sound, mismatched sound or no sound. Accuracy, but not reaction time performance in the mismatch condition showed a significant decrease in observer's ability to correctly identify target objects, while the match condition and no sound condition were equal.

POSTER 66 DO STEREOTYPICALLY MALE/FEMALE JOBS ALTER PERCEPTIONS ON ATTRACTIVENESS?

SHERRY L. STAUFFER, LORA J. KASSELMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Do Stereotypically Male/Female Jobs Alter Perceptions on Attractiveness? This study evaluated perceptions of attractiveness for people who hold jobs that are in opposition to what is typical for their gender. Utilizing a survey with three variations (photos with no job descriptions, photos with typical job descriptions, and photos with atypical job descriptions) levels of attractiveness were found to show no significant

differences with regards to job type. Significant differences were noted for levels of attractiveness between attractive photos and the average photos, and in how men and women rated the photos.

POSTER 67 WHAT'S EATING YOU?: HOW COMMUNAL EATING AFFECTS COLLEGE RELATIONSHIPS.

CHELSEA NICOLE SMITH, LARENCE BECKER, JESSICA ESCOBAR (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Our research looked at the relationship between communal eating situations and the development of friendship, comradery and psychological well-being. Two surveys were administered: one asked about eating arrangements with roommates, the other asked about eating arrangements with teammates. Roommates who ate together got along better and had fewer disagreements. Teammates who ate together felt greater loyalty to each other and thought their performance was better. The more people ate with others, the happier they were.

POSTER 68 EFFECTS OF GENDER AND ATTACHMENT STYLES ON RELIGIOSITY

VERONICA CHRISTINE VAY, TRACY PROUT (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

Research has shown that females practice their religious faith more consistently, and engage in religious behaviors more frequently. This paper reviews literature and presents new findings about the impact of attachment style on gender differences in religiosity. Results (N=99) indicated that insecure attachment style accounts for a significant amount of the variability in religiosity. Attachment style was a more robust variable than gender for explaining individual differences in religiosity.

POSTER 69 THE EFFECT OF TELEVISION VIOLENCE ON MEMORY FOR COMMERCIALS

VICTORIA DESCHENE (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the effect of television violence on memory for commercials. Thirty-six college students were randomly assigned to watch a television program clip which contained violence or did not. Three television commercials were shown during the clips. The dependent variables were the number of commercials remembered and positive and negative affect. Results failed to find statistically significant effects of viewing violent TV. Further research should examine other variables that could affect memory for commercials.

POSTER 70 THE ALLOCATION OF PREFERRED AND NONPREFERRED REWARDS AMONG COLLABORATING CHILDREN

MELISSA HORGER, KARENA RUSH (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of personal preference on the way children allocate resources

after performing a cooperation task. A forced choice preference assessment was used to match pairs of children on the basis of opposite highly preferred toys. One child was given the opportunity to monopolize the division of reward after the task. It was hypothesized that this child may choose to split it numerically, but not qualitatively.

POSTER 71 COPING BEHAVIORS AND SCHIZOTYPY: RELATIONSHIP TO STRESS AND SLEEP QUALITY

JEFFREY LUERY, JESSICA CAVALLARO, HANNA KRAWCZYK, TOM DINZEO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The current study examines the relationship between sleep quality and coping behaviors involved with schizotypy in 370 Rowan University undergraduates. Significant relationships were found between levels of schizotypy and sleep quality ($p < .001$), as well as both emotion-focused and problem-focused forms of coping. Additionally, individuals with high levels of schizotypy had significantly lower sleep quality ($p < .001$) and used significantly less emotion-focused coping strategies when dealing with daily stress ($p < .05$) than those with low levels of schizotypy.

POSTER 72 THE EFFECT OF PERSONALITY ON SPORTS INJURY RECOVERY TIME

NATHANIEL T. MCLAUGHLAN, UMAR A. CASH, BRIANNA S. SOARS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

The Effect of Personality Traits on Sports Injury Recovery Time
This study explored relationships between Five Factor Model personality traits and athletic injury. 79 participants (mean age 20) answered questions regarding injury recovery and completed a personality assessment. Athletes were oversampled. Participants with higher Neuroticism were less likely to return to play following injury. Return was also associated with shorter recovery time. Higher Extroversion was associated with increased frequency of athletic injury. Personality may be a key individual difference related to injury recovery.

POSTER 73 CHANGING TO THICKER FONT RELEASES PROACTIVE INTERFERENCE IN THE BROWN PETERSON TASK

SUSANE SYMONS, KAITLYN KNIGHT, KEAH KRAUS, LOGAN KIENHOLZ, MICHAEL SKELLY (EDINBORO UNIVERSITY)

Our laboratory has reported a release of proactive interference (RPI) by highlighting, but not underlining, within category items in the Brown-Peterson Task. The present study confirms a RPI for within category items changed to bold font. This finding is interpreted as support that the RPI for highlighted items is due to the colored highlight removing the bordering opponent colors of black text on a white background, which perceptually causes thicker font.

POSTER 74 EFFECTS OF GENRE, INTEREST, AND DIFFICULTY ON MIND-WANDERING DURING READING

JESSIE BRIGGS, RACHEL SCHEY, MATTHEW SCHWEIGER, HANNAH LAPP (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), KERIN SCHMID (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO), MATTHEW SHAKE (WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY)

Mind-wandering while reading was measured according to text genre, difficulty and interest. A higher frequency of mind-wandering during the expository than the narrative text was linked to poorer comprehension. Of the three types of mind-wandering, "space-outs" were the least likely regardless of genre but were also the most predictive of poor comprehension. The frequency of mind-wandering was negatively correlated with interest but the relationship with perceived difficulty was not significant.

POSTER 75 THE EFFECTS OF COGNITIVE LOAD ON MEMORY

JONATHAN D. SANTIAGO (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has implicated that cognitive load has disruptive effects on memory. It was hypothesized that higher cognitive load would produce more false memory responses, lower serial recall ability, and overall word recall ability. Subjects were told to memorize the words in any order, in serial order, or in serial order plus an additional task to manipulate cognitive load. There was no effect of cognitive load on any of the memory related criteria.

POSTER 76 THE WEARY AND THE WIRED: EXAMINING ADOLESCENT COFFEE AND ENERGY DRINK USE

NATHAN GUEVREMONT, ALISON BRYANT LUDDEN (COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS)

Caffeinated beverages are widely available and consumed during adolescence. However, there is a paucity of research on the reasons behind adolescents' use. The present study investigated how predictors are related differently to coffee and energy drink use. Results indicated that adolescents who endorsed "get through the day" for use consumed more coffee and energy drinks, whereas those expecting improved performance only had increased energy drink consumption. Gender differences were also uncovered.

POSTER 77 MATERNAL DEPRESSION AND THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR EIGHTEEN-MONTH-OLDS' CHARACTERISTICS AND MENTAL CAPACITIES

ASHLEY RING, JANAE WINDER, EMILY NEWTON (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), MIRANDA GOODMAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC), ROSS A. THOMPSON (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA DAVIS)

In the present study we examined the associations between maternal depressive symptoms and maternal perceptions of their 18-month-old infants. Data on depression, maternal mind-mindedness, and maternal perceptions of infant temperament were gathered from mothers using interview and questionnaire

measures. Mothers with more depressive symptoms were less mind-minded and perceived their infants as more temperamentally negative. Possible explanations for these associations are discussed.

POSTER 78 ONE LAST CALL FOR ALCOHOL

MEGAN SOVICH (PENN STATE BEAVER)

The research examines the effect drinking and smoking have with age, gender, or time in a romantic relationship. The findings were that when age went up, the number of drinks went down. The more a person smoked, the more they drank; and they drank more if they were not in a relationship. This data is important for seeing what factors effect if someone drinks more and later could develop alcoholism.

POSTER 79 PARENTAL ATTACHMENT AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH ADULT CHILDREN'S ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

CAGNEY HOULIHAN (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The purpose of the current study was to examine how parent-child attachment relates to attachment, fear of intimacy, and trust in the adult children's romantic relationships. Forty four undergraduate students were asked to answer a number of questionnaires which measured their parents' marital status, attachment to parents, trust, intimacy, and romantic relationship attachment. Results showed that adult children's attachment to their mother was significantly correlated to the level of attachment in their current romantic relationship.

POSTER 80 PRIMACY AND REGENCY EFFECTS WITH DISTRACTER ACTIVITIES

CHYNNA ALYSE NOLL (YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The serial position effect was examined through that comparison of taboo and neutral words. There were a total of 174 participants, 119 were female and 54 we male, all undergraduate students of York College of Pennsylvania. Multiplication problems were used between study and test as a distractor. The findings were taboo words were better remembered than the neutral words. Also found was the serial position effect, with primacy being higher than recency and middle, but recency being higher than middle. Distraction in this study has not been found to have a difference in memory performance. Distinctiveness of the words could have been why taboo is better remembered. For further research, a mixture of taboo and neutral words should be used together in the same word list, and a longer distraction period. Keywords: Taboo, Serial Position Effect, Distinctiveness, Distraction

POSTER 81 WORKBOOK EFFICACY AND EVALUATION

BREANNE VANDERBILT, JYH-HANN CHANG, KAITYLN STEINER, JOSEPH FRESCO, MARLENT COTTO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

In this study, researchers will determine the efficacy of a General and Lifespan Developmental Psychology workbook. The workbooks were designed as an additional pedagogical tool for both classes. Students designed the workbooks from videos available from the Internet. Brief survey at the end of the semester has determined the positive contribution in learning in these two classes. Mixed results were obtained after initial analysis of the survey.

POSTER 82 RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTAL DEPRESSION TO A PARTICULAR COMPONENT OF CHILDREN'S DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

EMMA SCHMITT (VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND STATE UNIVERSITY (VIRGINIA TECH)), BROOKS B. GUMP (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Identifying which depressive symptoms in children are most strongly predicted by parental depression, thereby providing a sense of how depression is transmitted from parent to child. Participants (N= 100) were recruited as part of an ongoing study (Gump et al., 2010) and were administered the Children's Depression Inventory (CDI) and the Centers for Epidemiological Studies-Depression (CES-D). Anhedonia was most strongly predicted by parental depression. Further research could help determine if this component might precede the development of clinical depression in children.

POSTER 83 INFIDELITY, RELATIONSHIP LENGTH, AND RELATIONSHIP SECURITY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

SARAH MICHELLE CONNERY, MEGAN BRANTLEY, JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

College-aged participants read one of four scenarios that manipulated infidelity type (emotional or sexual) and relationship length (one or ten years) in a between-groups design. Then, participants' beliefs about the level of relationship security that would be experienced were measured. A 2X2 ANOVA was conducted that indicated that relationship security was lower after sexual infidelity than after emotional infidelity regardless of relationship length. Relationship length had no effect on anticipated relationship security.

POSTER 84 ANALGESIC EFFECTS OF COMPONENTS IN CHOCOLATE

ALYSSA KLINITSKI, EDWARD SCHICATANO (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine whether chocolate would decrease pain sensitivity of participants in the cold pressor test. Twenty-nine participants were randomly assigned to either drink regular milk or chocolate milk and then tested. Results showed that participants who consumed the chocolate milk experienced significantly lower pain sensitivity than participants who consumed regular milk. This data suggest that the chemical components in chocolate may produce analgesia.

POSTER 85 EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED PARENTAL

INTERACTION ON EXPERIENCE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

MORGAN VAN DOREN, EILEEN CALLAHAN, KAITLIN GASS, ALLISON PALMER, GRETCHEN S. LOVAS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

The current study explored the relationship between perceived parental marital quality and participants' relationship quality, using measures that examined both conflictual and positive relational behavior. Participants were 101 undergraduate students (84 female, 17 male), ranging in age from 18 to 22. Results indicated that higher levels of conflict in parental relationships were associated with dysfunctional behavior during current or past romantic conflict. Positive parental behavior was associated with compromise, relationship satisfaction, and idealized romantic constructs.

POSTER 86 PERCEPTUAL CORRELATES OF SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY.

NICHOLAS DENNIS (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This experiment explores whether those with Schizotypal Personality are more sensitive to patterns. Pattern recognition skill is determined using a picture identification task. Schizotypy is assessed using the Inventory of Feelings and Experiences (IFE) where high scores indicate schizotypy. A positive correlation between false alarm rate and IFE scores ($r=0.286$, $p=.204$) with a larger sample could suggest that schizotypal individuals made more mistakes because they are more prone to see illusory patterns.

POSTER 87 THE INTERGROUP EFFECT: WHY RESPECT MATTERS IN THE WORKPLACE

AMIE BLOCKER (BARNARD COLLEGE)

Much research has been conducted on respectful treatment and job satisfaction, but few procedural justice studies focus on the mediating factors between intergroup relations and the value of respectful treatment in organizational settings. In Study 1, preliminary results indicate a main effect of respect on procedural fairness. By extension, regardless of ingroup versus outgroup interaction manipulations, all subjects deemed respectful treatment a factor in determining job satisfaction at the workplace.

POSTER 88 ATTACHMENT THEORY AND ITS EFFECTS ON MORAL DECISION-MAKING

KELLY LEACOCK, SHANA GELIN (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

Beginning with Bowlby, attachment has been studied with a focus on its effects on a child's long-term development. The current study explored the relationship between an individual's early attachment to their family and moral decision-making. Six moral dilemmas varying in character relationship (e.g., family member or not) and number of people (i.e., save 1 or 3) were presented. Decisions made on moral dilemmas were

correlated with self-reported levels of attachment to family members.

POSTER 89 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN EMPATHIC CONCERN IN 18-MONTH-OLDS: THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL DEMANDS

LEAH CORNETT, TIFFANY DRINNON, EMILY K. NEWTON (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY), MIRANDA GOODMAN (UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC), ROSS A. THOMPSON (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS)

In the present study we observed male and female infants' concern in four different emotionally demanding tasks. Both genders showed less concern in tasks with higher emotional demands. However, boys showed significantly less concern than girls in those tasks. There were no differences between genders in tasks with lower emotional demands. Further research is needed to explain the gender differences in infants' concern in emotionally demanding tasks.

POSTER 90 ADD NARCISSUS AS A FRIEND? AN ANALYSIS OF LIKEABILITY AND PERCEIVED NARCISSISM ON SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES

SAIGE M. TWOMBLY, CHARLOTTE FARRELL (CASTLETON STATE COLLEGE)

The current study evaluated how narcissistic traits presented on Facebook and Twitter affects the likability of the individual. Ten of the most recent Facebook statuses and Tweets were collected from 34 undergraduate students and were then reviewed by a group of 40 raters who judged the likability and narcissism of the user. Findings revealed that participants high in narcissism were more liked than participants low in narcissism.

POSTER 91 THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTION ON RECOGNITION DECISION PROCESSING TIMES.

KATIE STRAKA, JESSICA BLAKE, MARY KATE FAIN, KALIE MACKENNA, BRANDY BESSETTE-SYMONS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

In a study of recognition memory, reaction times for recognition decisions were compared across emotional and neutral images. Results revealed subjects responded faster to neutral than emotional images when endorsing misses and correct rejections decisions. However, negative hits were endorsed faster than positive and neutral. There were no differences in false alarms decision speed. The results suggest that emotion influences processing fluency in recognition memory decisions.

POSTER 92 BIG FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS ASSOCIATED WITH YOUNG ADULTS' PROMISCUITY

ALLISON LINDT, FREDERICK FOSTER-CLARK (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This research investigates the relationship between young adults' personality traits and promiscuity. Personality included

the Big Five personality traits, and promiscuity was defined as people's willingness to engage in uncommitted sexual relationships, measured by the SOIR. Participants, 149 undergraduates at Millersville University, completed a demographic questionnaire, the SOIR, and the BFI. The results indicated that high extraversion was positively correlated to promiscuity, conscientiousness was negatively correlated to promiscuity, and neuroticism was negatively correlated to promiscuity.

POSTER 93 THE KIDS DON'T MATTER: THE EFFECTS OF AGE MANIPULATION ON REJECTION REACTIONS IN ADULTS

JESSICA GABRIELLA DASHEVSKY (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

In the following experiment we tried to see whether group affiliations manipulate rejection in adults. We surveyed 157 individuals, putting them through four different conditions; two inclusion conditions and two exclusion conditions. Both condition pairs involved a young girl as a rejecter/includer or an old woman. Results showed that rejection by an old woman hurts, while rejection by a child resulted in no difference from inclusion. This suggests that age does affect rejection and shows a possible link to affiliation being a key factor in responses to rejection and inclusion.

POSTER 94 THE INFLUENCE OF SELF-EXPANSION EMBODIMENT AND SELF-AWARENESS ON BODY IMAGE SATISFACTION

JULIANNE NESTOR (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the influence of self-expansion and self-awareness on body image satisfaction. Participants were asked to think of their self of sense, asked to imagine that the Hoberman sphere represented their sense of self, expanded or contracted the sphere, and completed a questionnaire on body image satisfaction either in front of a mirror or with the mirror turned around. There was no significance difference for self-expansion, $F=.054$, $p=.816$, self-awareness $F=.479$, $p=.491$, or the interaction effect, $F=1.211$, $p=.274$.

POSTER 95 THE EFFECTS OF LAPTOP USE IN THE CLASSROOM

BRANDON JON WILLIAMS (LEHIGH CARBON COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

People have very different opinions about laptop usage within the classroom. The purpose of the following study was to determine whether laptops are distracting or helpful to students while learning. Participants in this study were 61 students from Lehigh Carbon Community College. Students listened to a lecture, completed a survey and took a quiz. Each component was used to determine student distraction level. Distraction levels were not significantly different and test performance did not differ

POSTER 96 PERFORMANCE ON TWO TYPES OF THE

WASON BY MANIPULATIVE PERSONALITY TYPES.

STEVEN YURKONIS, MICHAEL F. SMITH, ROBERT L. HALE
(SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

In an on-line study we examined the extent to which individuals with personality types involving manipulative tendencies know the rules of "fair" social exchange. Participants completed both the logic and social exchange forms of the Wason. Most intriguing was our finding that higher scorers on Anti-social Personality failed to improve their performance in the Social Exchange condition, $F(1,58)=4.43$, $P=.04$, suggesting that when manipulating others, they are not aware of rules of "fairness".

POSTER 97 NOT JUST A TEXTBOOK DEFINITION: EXPLORING THE PERSONAL MEANINGS OF FEMINISM

ASHLEY WALSH, JILL SWIRSKY, DJ ANGELONE, ALLISON SMITH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Although there have been major gains in gender equality as a result of the feminist movement, there continues to be gender discrimination in our society. The present study qualitatively examined the subjective meaning of feminism for women. The majority of the sample reported that feminism meant equality or simply a part of their identity. These data suggest that in order for the movement to avoid stagnation, women must find personal meaning with feminism.

POSTER 98 PHYSICAL APPEARANCE AND JUST WORLD BELIEF AS INFLUENCES OF HELPING BEHAVIOR

KEVIN O. DOLE, JASMINE L. JARUPAT, MONICA G. ROUFAEL, SHELBY M. WALL, DEVON J. WATTS, SERAPHINE SHEN-MILLER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The role of physical appearance and Belief in a Just World (BJW) on helping behavior was examined. Findings showed that the effect of the appearance of the person in need depended on the helper's BJW. Specifically, those with high BJW demonstrated higher level of helping than those with low BJW towards the nicely dressed; whereas those with low BJW exhibited higher level of helping than those with a high BJW towards the poorly dressed.

POSTER 99 THE EFFECTS OF FITNESS PRIMING ON IMPRESSION FORMATION

SARAH LOMBARDI, SARAH LOMBARDI, SARA MOLLE, SARAH ZAN, MICHELE THORN, KRISTEN GEEVERS, CATRINEL HAUGHT (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

The experiment reported here explored whether priming people with fitness would affect their impressions of a third person, namely a job candidate. The findings show: a) a significant main effect of priming: the participants primed with fitness were more likely to rate the candidates as fit; and b) two interactions of priming and gender for ratings of attractiveness and exercise habits: the fitness prime had the strongest impact on the perceptions of the female candidate.

POSTER 100 PLAYMATES THROUGH THE AGES: A STUDY OF ATTRACTION DURING THE MEDIA AGE

MICHAEL BROCKETT, CAITLIN ALYSSA YOUNG
(QUINEBAUG VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Our study is an attempt to observe and analyze changing perceptions of physical attractiveness throughout the mid-to-late 20th century, as well as gender differences in perception of female models. First, we found that body types haven't changed statistically in over fifty years by comparing the measurements of Playboy models. Second, we found that men and women's perceptions of models were very similar with minute differences. Further research will answer how this information affects society as a whole, and possibly as to how these shifts occurred in society attitudes.

POSTER 101 CATEGORIZING PICTURES AND WORDS THAT VARY ON THEIR SEMANTIC AND VISUAL RELATEDNESS

AMBRE HRISO, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Job, Rumiati & Lotto (1992) found that semantic categorization was slower for items that were visually and semantically related. The current experiment attempted to clarify these findings by having participants categorize semantically related and unrelated items according to visual color categories. It was found that it took participants longer to determine the color categories of black and white pictures than it did for the pictures corresponding word. No effect was found for semantic relatedness.

POSTER 102 ARCHIVAL ANALYSES OF NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL DATA REVEAL DISCRIMINABILITY AMONG DIAGNOSES

MAEVE GREENLEE NIELSEN, MAEVE GREENLEE NIELSEN, STEPHANIE GOLSKI (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined archival neuropsychological data collected by a licensed neuropsychologist at a local rehabilitation facility. Participants were sorted into 5 primary diagnoses groups: dementia, TBI, stroke, mental illness, other. When subjected to statistical analysis, some tasks did not discriminate at all between diagnoses groups; while other tasks discriminated well between dementia and TBI, but not the other diagnoses. Only the Visual Reproduction %retained score of the WMS-III discriminated well across all diagnoses ($F(4,185)=10.64$, $p<.001$, $\eta^2=18.70\%$).

POSTER 103 I LOVE IT BECAUSE IT'S MINE: THE MERE OWNERSHIP EFFECT IN RELATIONSHIPS

JEFFREY M. VIAUD, VERONICA OZOG, GARY LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

When something belongs to a person, by merely becoming the "owner" of said object, the person will evaluate the object more favorably (Beggan, 1992). The present study investigates the

role of the mere ownership effect, the tendency to illogically and irrationally overvalue something due to the fact that it belongs to you, in the context of romantic relationships. Results yielded a trend toward significance for gender of the participant and their decision to exchange partners.

POSTER 104 EFFECTS OF PRENATAL EXPOSURE TO CLASSICAL MUSIC ON DEPRESSION IN ADOLESCENT RATS

MICHAEL JUDD, ROBERT W. FLINT, JR. (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The effects of prenatal exposure to music on the brain and subsequent behavior are relatively unknown despite the beneficial claims by the general media. Pregnant dams were exposed to classical music or white noise during gestation. At 34 days old, adolescent animals were administered the forced swim test (FST) of depression. Prenatal music exposure resulted in significantly less depressive-like symptoms in comparison to controls, as indicated by the FST.

POSTER 105 DURATION BETWEEN EYE BLINKS (DBEB), VOCAL TONE, AND ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY (EEG) AS INDICATORS OF PHYSICAL AND COGNITIVE STRESS

JAMES CLARK, JOSEPH SATTLER, ANDREW LOPEZ, NICHOLAS SNOAD, SHARRON GIANESSI, SARAH PENDERGRAFT (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

Future combat equipment is expected to have the capability to monitor physiological indicators of stress. We sought to discover physiological indicators of physical and cognitive stress. In this study, participants underwent iterations of simulated scenarios under varying conditions of physical load and cognitive complexity. Results showed when carrying heavier weights participants showed increases in vocal pitch. When under higher cognitive loads the participants demonstrated increases in durations between eye blinks. EEG data was inclusive.

POSTER 106 SOCIOSEXUALITY AND AGGRESSIVE HUMOR STYLES

REBECCA PATENAUDE, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN, JACOB A. BENFIELD (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

This research examines sociosexuality (SOI) humor styles. High SOI individuals are interested in short-term mating and may engage in behaviors aimed at showing dominance or control to attract mates. Aggressive humor, in particular, may achieve this goal. We hypothesized and found that high SOI individuals would use more Aggressive Humor than low SOI individuals because aggression can be used as a means of establishing control and dominance, traits associated with stronger short-term mating partners.

POSTER 107 E-SHROOMS AND READING COMPREHENSION

NOR THERESA P. GALANG, FREDERICK BONATO,

ANDREA BUBKA (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Reading comprehension was examined in non-moving and moving conditions altered by virtual reality graphics, called E-Shrooms. Participants were presented one condition with an article in the foreground. Afterwards, they completed a multiple-choice questionnaire about the article. The E-Shrooms condition produced lower scores than the non-moving condition. The findings suggest that visual distractors present while reading impact the processing of information and reading comprehension. Implications for online reading where distracting advertisements abound will be discussed.

POSTER 108 AUDITORY TRANSLATION EXPOSURE ON WORD AND IMAGE PROCESSING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

MARIA SARMIENTO, MARYELLE HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Abstract The current experiment examined the effect that modality of translation (either oral or written) would have on foreign language learning with pictures and words. Participants learned Swedish words by studying with either pictures or English word cues and oral or written Swedish translations. Performance on a cued recall translation test showed a benefit for studying with pictures over words but no effect of modality. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 109 BIOLOGICAL MOTION AND GENDER RECOGNITION: VISUAL FIXATIONS ON THE INVERSION EFFECT

ANDREY P. BORISYUK, RACHEL J. GARLAND, ALYSSE M. FELDMAN, ABIGAIL R. MARCHESE (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Gender recognition of point-light animations replicated an inversion effect. Participants identified the gender of thirty-two (half upright and half inverted, half male and half female) moving point-light human figures. Male figures were more accurately recognized in upright animations whereas female figures were more accurately recognized in inverted animations. Eye gaze of both genders was identical in both the upright animations (predominantly waist and shoulders) and inverted animations (predominantly waist but more distributed across body parts).

POSTER 110 A PRIMING VIEW ON ENTITY AND INCREMENTAL LEARNING

KRISTINA MANGIE (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, BEAVER CAMPUS)

This study included 91 total participants, 36 males and 55 females. Data analysis is still in progress; however, there seems to be a difference in the way that college students rate the different ideas (personality, abilities, and skills). Compared to abilities ($M = 2.20$, $SD = .04$) and personality ($M = 2.28$, $SD = .06$), participants seem to agree that one's interests are more of a fixed trait.

POSTER 111 INVESTIGATING THE CRITERION VALIDITY OF A SELF-REPORT SCALE OF EMPATHY

AMANDA DARLING, STEPHEN BROWN, ROBERT HILDEBRAND (US MILITARY ACADEMY, US ARMY)

The validity of self-report scales of empathy for important behavioral criterion remains unclear. Here, participants took a self-report scale of empathy and participated in a counseling task. They also participated an activity indirectly affording them the opportunity to consider the perspective of another person (Hass, 1979). Those higher in self-reported empathy selected more empathetic phrases during the counseling, but were not more likely to consider the perspective of another person during the indirect task.

POSTER 112 THE IMPACT OF RACIAL STIMULI ON EXECUTIVE FUNCTION

AARON RADDEN, AARON RADDEN, MARISA MEALY, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of interracial interactions on executive function. To assess changes in executive function participants performed a color Stroop Task before and after exposure to comedy skits. White participants, who indicated a high preference for Whites on the IAT, showed increased Stroop interference after watching White comedians make fun of White targets and exposure to a Black male experimenter.

POSTER 113 PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

RACHEL MILLER (BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY), VANESSA ROCHA (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), CHARLA MCKINZIE BISHOP (BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER BISHOP (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

Many factors are believed to contribute to juvenile delinquency, and this study explores the psychosocial risk factors associated with juvenile delinquent crime severity. The sample is comprised of 526 adolescents who were given a comprehensive psychological evaluation prior to adjudication. Regression analysis revealed that crime severity was predicted by school suspension, truancy, peer insecurity, substance abuse scores, and low math skills. Future juvenile delinquency studies should focus on school behavioral patterns and education ability.

POSTER 114 PRIVACY PREFERENCE AND TERRITORIALITY AS A PREDICTOR FOR AGGRESSIVE DRIVING

RANDALL GILLICK, JAKE BENFIELD, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Aggressive driving affects thousands of people annually and is caused by many factors. Driving vengeance aggression occurs following provocation or the perceived wrong doing by other

drivers. Other explanations have suggested that territorial drivers respond more readily to provocation on the road. This study examines the connection between the two.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Paper

Ziegfeld

LEARNING PAPERS I: DISCRIMINATION/CONFIGURATION

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: DANIEL GOTTLIEB (SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE)

8:00am - 8:10am

ON THE RELATIVE SALIENCE OF TEMPORAL AND VISUAL CUES IN PAVLOVIAN SIMPLE AND CONDITIONAL DISCRIMINATIONS

RIFKA C. DERMAN, ANDREW R. DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY)

Rats trained in a simple discrimination task learned at comparable rates whether trained with temporal or visual discriminative cues. In another experiment, rats trained on a Pavlovian conditional discrimination task where the ambiguous features were temporal, failed to acquire discriminative responding to the target stimuli. In contrast, rats trained using visual cues as the ambiguous feature successfully learned this task. These data argue against the centrality of time as a fundamental determinant of learning.

8:15am - 8:25am

THE EFFECTS OF THE DISRUPTION AND INVERSION OF CONFIGURAL INFORMATION ON RAT'S PERFORMANCE IN A NAVIGATION TASK: AN ANALOGY WITH THE FACE INVERSION EFFECT?

CIRO CIVILE (UNIVERSITY OF EXETER), V.D. CHAMIZO (UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA), I.P.L. MCLAREN (UNIVERSITY OF EXETER)

Diamond and Carey (1986) suggested that it is expertise for configural information that leads to the face inversion effect (FIE). Following this hypothesis, McLaren and Civile (2011) provided a close analogue of the FIE by using a perceptual learning design based on familiarization with a category of patterns to generate an inversion effect with those patterns. Here, we investigated the effect that disruption and inversion of a configuration of landmarks have on rats in a swimming pool navigation paradigm. Experiment 1 showed that rat's performance in finding the platform was significantly disrupted by different types of configural manipulations. Experiment 2 provided evidence that a type of inversion effect could be obtained with this paradigm, providing another analogue to the

FIE, this time in infra-humans.

8:30am - 8:40am

USING SAMPLING CAPACITY TO UNDERSTAND VARIATION IN ABILITY TO LEARN NON-LINEAR TASKS

NICOLA BYROM, ROBIN MURPHY (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD)

In two human learning experiments, global processing was found to be associated with ability to solve a negative patterning discrimination. The results demonstrate individual difference in capacity to engage in non-linear discrimination learning and suggest that tendency toward global processing may be one factor explaining variability. A new approach to modelling flexibility in non-linear learning, based upon differences in sampling capacity, is presented.

8:45am - 8:55am

COMPARING NEGATIVE PATTERNING AND BICONDITIONAL DISCRIMINATION IN A SIMULATED FORAGING TASK

PHILLIP A. LOATMAN, J.W. WHITLOW (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Prior research on humans and non-human animals has found mixed results regarding whether biconditional discriminations are more difficult to learn than negative patterning discriminations. Two studies compare these discriminations using a simulated foraging task in which the participant's health serves as reinforcement. The results indicated that negative patterning was more difficult to learn than the biconditional discrimination, consistent with theories that invoke configural cues for learning complex discriminations.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Paper

O'Neill

COGNITIVE PAPERS I: COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: JUSTIN STORBECK (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY)

8:00am - 8:15am

THE REGULATORY COSTS OF EMOTION AND COGNITIVE CONTROL INTERACTIONS

JUSTIN STORBECK (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY)

We investigated whether emotions automatically and

selectively regulate aspects of cognitive control. We found that emotions automatically tune specific kinds of cognitive control, which serve to conserve mental resources increasing behavioral control. I will present a model arguing that emotion and cognitive control processes that are hemispherically aligned within the prefrontal cortex are mutually activated conserving self-control resources and enhance high-level cognition.

8:20am - 8:35am

CONFLICT RESOLUTION: A CAUSAL ROLE FOR THE ACC DURING THE MULTI-SOURCE INTERFERENCE TASK

STARLA M. WEAVER, JACLYN N. PORTELLI (KESSLER FOUNDATION), AILEEN CHAU, IRENE CRISTOFORI, JORDAN GRAFMAN (BRAIN INJURY RESEARCH REHABILITATION INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO)

The anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) has been implicated in managing conflict, due to its activation during high-conflict tasks, such as the multi-source interference task (MSIT). The current study assessed the causal role of the ACC in conflict management by comparing MSIT performance for persons with and without lesions to the ACC. Persons with ACC lesions showed reduced accuracy on high conflict trials compared to healthy controls. The results confirm the ACC's necessity in overcoming conflict.

8:40am - 8:55am

LATERAL POSTERIOR PARIETAL CORTEX (PPC) CONTRIBUTIONS TO EPISODIC RETRIEVAL REFLECTS ACCUMULATION OF EVIDENCE

DENISE PERGOLIZZI (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CUNY)

We showed a direct role of parietal cortex in memory retrieval using transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS). Subjects received active (2 mA for 10 min; n=26) or sham (n=26) anodal tDCS to the parietal cortex during a recognition test following the Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) paradigm. Consistent with the hypothesis that the parietal cortex acts as a mnemonic accumulator, false alarm rates for critical lures were significantly greater for active (71%) compared to sham (54%) stimulation, p<.05.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Paper

Odets

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS I: EARLY CAREER RESEARCHERS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: REGINA SULLIVAN (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

8:00am - 8:10am

DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJECTORIES OF EEG ACTIVITY AND FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY IN LATE PRETERM INFANTS

NINA BURTCHEN, MICHAEL M. MYERS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), EVAN K. TAMURA (ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE), PARISA PARSAFAR, PHILIP G. GRIEVE, WILLIAM P. FIFER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Late preterm infants (LPT) are at risk for suboptimal long-term development. Specific electroencephalogram (EEG) patterns have been associated with adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes. We investigated if LPT show significantly different EEG patterns, as compared to full term babies. 128-lead EEG data were obtained during sleep at birth and one month after delivery. LPT infants showed distinct developmental trajectories for all EEG measures. Future studies need to determine if these differences are predictive of specific neurodevelopmental outcomes.

8:15am - 8:25am

OCULOMOTOR ACTIVITY IN YOUNG INFANTS VIEWING PICTURES OF POSSIBLE AND IMPOSSIBLE OBJECTS

SARAH SHUWAIRI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), SCOTT JOHNSON (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES)

We previously demonstrated that 4-month-old infants responded with increased looking and oculomotor activity toward pictures of impossible cubes relative to possible ones. Here, we assessed whether that pattern of results would generalize to novel pairs of possible and impossible objects varying in specific geometric contours (e.g., curvy vs. straight lines). Results show that some of the mechanisms for selectively analyzing local depth relations and ascertaining information about global 3D shape develop rapidly in early infancy.

8:30am - 8:40am

FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING THE CONTENT AND RESPONSE PROCESS VALIDITY OF DEVELOPMENTAL MEASURES

KATHERINE BARGHAUS (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study developed a framework of research-based indicators for assessing the content and response process validity of early childhood assessments. To provide an example of the application of these indicators, they were applied to Preschool Child Observation Record (COR-2; HighScope, 2003). The results revealed that information is unavailable for important indicators of content and response process validity. Recommendations are made to guide assessment development and reporting for the COR-2 specifically and early childhood measures generally.

8:45am - 8:55am

JUVENILE AUDITORY SKILLS DO NOT RELIABLY PREDICT ADULT PERFORMANCE

EMMA CHRISTINE SARRO (NKI NYU SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), DAN H. SANES (NYU CENTER FOR NEURAL SCIENCE)

We tested a prediction of human mental development suggesting that behavioral skills displayed during early life can serve as predictors of subsequent cognitive performance. Within-subject measures of learning and perception were obtained from an animal model across a lifespan. Surprisingly, learning metrics and most perceptual metrics displayed no long-term correlations. Our results suggest that sensory and cognitive measures obtained during development do not reliably predict an animal's performance in adulthood.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Paper Broadhurst/Belasco

CLINICAL PAPERS I

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: ERIN J HENSHAW (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

8:00am - 8:15am

MATERNAL EXPECTATIONS AND POSTPARTUM EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT IN FIRST TIME MOTHERS

ERIN J HENSHAW, EMILY E. SISKIND (DENISON UNIVERSITY)

We evaluated whether maternal expectations predict 6-week postpartum mental health outcomes. New mothers (n = 295) completed measures of maternal expectations and depressive symptoms (EPDS) at Time 1 (2 days postpartum) and EPDS and emotional adjustment (BaM-13) at Time 2 (6 weeks postpartum). A conditional relationship between expecting that infant behavior reflects the quality of maternal care and Time 2 outcomes was found. Time 2 BaM-13 scores were also negatively predicted by expectations of self-sacrifice.

8:20am - 8:35am

APPROACH MOTIVATION: PERSONALITY TRAIT AND DETERMINANT OF PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSIVENESS TO EMOTIONAL STIMULI

HOLLY WEISBERG, RICHARD J. CONTRADA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Behavioral approach (BAS) and inhibition systems (BIS) reflect appetitive motivation and punishment avoidance, respectively. BAS hypoactivity is associated with depression, and BAS hyperactivity with aggression. BAS, depression, and aggression evoke cardiovascular reactivity (CVR) reflecting emotion and motivation. We investigated BIS and BAS as determinants of CVR to sadness and anger. The BAS subscale, Drive, predicted CVR: Subjects high in Drive showed exaggerated CVR to anger, and those low in Drive did so to sadness.

8:40am - 8:55am

THE FAMILY DYNAMIC: FACING THE MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS IN CHILDREN

TONY D. CRESPI, TARA DELUCO, MACKENZIE L. MCNAMARA (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Children and families are coping with an extraordinary range of mental health needs. Adolescent aggression, depression, drug and alcohol addictions, and family dysfunction represent a sampling of problems. While the widespread nature of psychopathology in children is becoming better understood, the interaction with family factors is lesser known. This article reviews key issues impacting children's mental health and considers the implications of family development.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Symposium Hart

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: TRANSFORMING VIOLENCE GLOBALLY

Saturday, March 2, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: ANI KALAYJIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

HAPPINESS, RESILIENCE, AND MEANING: TRANSFORMING VIOLENCE GLOBALLY

The Association for Trauma Outreach and Prevention (ATOP) MeaningfulWorld has responded to two decades of global and local disasters, helping transform tragedy and trauma into healing and meaning-making through posttraumatic growth, emotional intelligence, and mind-body-eco-spirit health. This symposium addresses current local and global epidemics and offers insight into the development of remedies focused on collective and individual needs that promote health, unity, and peace through mind, body, and spirit integration.

Presentations

Post-traumatic Growth and Mindful healing in Palestine, DR Congo, and Kenya by Mileka Ackie, Nira Shah, Leysa Cerswell (MeaningfulWorld)

Faith-Based Organizations and the Psychosocial Well-Being of Iraqi Widow Refugees in Jordan by Maryam Zoma (Lebanese American University)

United Nations International Day of Happiness by Jessica Harlow (MeaningfulWorld)

Discussant(s): Ani Kalayjian (Fordham University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Symposium O'Neill

INVITED COGNITIVE SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF GEORGE A. MILLER: MEMORY AND METAPHOR

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: NANCY KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

On April 5, 1955, George Miller (1920-2012) read a groundbreaking paper on working memory capacity ("The Magical Number Seven, Plus or Minus Two") at the annual Eastern Psychological Association meeting. In this special invited symposium, noted scientists Andrew Conway, Lawrence Marks, and William Hirst return to EPA to present their own cutting-edge research on working memory capacity, sensory metaphor, and the communicative function of memory, respectively, and to reflect upon Miller's work and legacy.

Presentations

Working memory capacity: 7, 4, 1, or none of the above? by Andrew Conway (Princeton University)

When "colorless green ideas sleep furiously": Sensory metaphor in language and perception by Lawrence Marks (Yale University)

Remembering as communicating: A talk in memory of George A. Miller by William Hirst (New School for Social Research)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Poster Westside 1&2

APPLIED, TEACHING, EPAGS, PSI CHI/ PSI BETA, INTERNATIONAL POSTERS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

POSTER 1 STRENGTHENING SCIENCE VOCABULARY THROUGH THE USE OF IMAGERY INTERVENTIONS WITH COLLEGE STUDENTS

MARISA TAMAR COHEN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

This study was an extension of work examining the effect of imagery on science vocabulary learning. One hundred students were randomly assigned to four interventions: Word Only, Picture Presentation, Image Creation- No Picture, and Image Creation- Picture. Results demonstrated that students in the imagery creation groups scored higher and that the deeper the students processed the words, the more they were able to acquire and retain. This work highlights the benefits of vocabulary instruction using imagery.

POSTER 2 FACTORS AFFECTING UNDERGRADUATE HELP SEEKING BEHAVIOR

ANNE EG HEAD, NICOLE CAPPIELLO, JESSICA SCHUTTE (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY)

The effects of demographic variables, personal stigma, and type of problem on undergraduate student's willingness to seek help were examined. Forty two females and twenty two males completed an online survey composed of vignettes and corresponding questions. Analyses revealed students were significantly less likely to seek help for interpersonal problems than medical, academic or mental health problems. Exploratory analysis revealed significant differences in students' opinions of people with mental health problems.

POSTER 3 TEACHING ACTIVITIES TO DEMONSTRATE HUMAN CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS: INFORMATIVE, INTERACTIVE, LIVELY, FUN!!!

RONALD G. SHAPIRO

Highly effective activities suitable for individual use or for use in an integrated program for high school and college psychology classes, psychology club meetings, general science classes and a variety of professional, business, industrial, community and youth group programs will be shared. Activities include: Multitasking: Reciting and Balancing; Details and Eye Witness Accuracy; Details and Answering Questions; Assumptions and Object Localization; Perceptually Inverted Navigation (PIN): Drawing and Directing; and Recalling Who is on Stage.

POSTER 4 IS THERE CONSISTENCY ACROSS TOPICS AND REFERENCES AMONG DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY TEXTBOOKS?

MARTA LOSONCZY-MARSHALL, GEORGE I. WHITEHEAD III (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE H. SMITH (INDIANA UNIVERSITY NORTHWEST)

Six best-selling developmental textbooks were examined for their consistency across topics and references in a chapter concerning social and emotional development in middle

childhood. Of the 61 topics, only 7 (11.5%) were in common across the six textbooks. None of the reference citations appeared in all six or even five textbooks; the vast majority of citations were specific to one textbook. This has implications for both students and educators.

POSTER 5 ARE COLLEGE PROFESSORS PRESENT DURING THEIR OFFICE HOURS?

RORY A. PFUND, JESSICA D. ROGAN, BRYAN R. BURNHAM, JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Two studies were conducted on the availability of full-time faculty during their posted office hours. In the first, students (N = 380) and faculty (N = 176) at a single university estimated that 77% and 83% of faculty, respectively, were present during office hours. In the second study, we observed the physical presence of 221 faculty during office hours; 76% were present. The discussion centers on faculty and students' disparate perceptions and future research directions.

POSTER 6 INSTRUCTOR CHARACTERISTICS CONDUCTIVE TO SUCCESSFUL TEACHING OF ADULT STUDENTS

LINDSAY A. PHILLIPS, LISA FILOON, CAROLYN CZERNIAK (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined adult students' perspectives on what characteristics make for successful teaching and learning environments in the adult student classroom. Fifty adult students participated in an online mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative) survey. Clear communication, fairness, experience, knowledge, and respect were seen as the most important instructor characteristics. Arrogance and limited applied experience were seen as the most problematic characteristics. This poster will address implications, limitations, and future research.

POSTER 7 BOTH ADULT AND TRADITIONAL STUDENTS FIND MENTORING IMPORTANT IN COLLEGE

CYNTHIA WHITLEY, LINDSAY A. PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study looked at mentoring in adult and traditional college students. One hundred eight participants ranging in age from 18 to 61 years old were surveyed on mentoring. All participants were enrolled in college at the time of the study. Research found that both adult students and traditional students used mentoring similarly. Most participants saw parents as their primary mentor (especially traditional students), with a peer closely following as a primary mentor.

POSTER 8 STUDENTS ANTICIPATE INSTRUCTOR DISPLEASURE WHEN THEY REQUEST THEIR HELP

TARA GARIE (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

People often avoid asking for help because they misbelieve

that asking will be seen as an imposition. We examined student beliefs about instructor responses to requests for help related to their academic work. We analyze how often student decisions to ask for help were influenced by anticipated instructor displeasure. Students reported that they often believed that instructors would be upset by requests for help and that those beliefs made them hesitant to ask.

POSTER 9 RATING BIPOLAR DISORDER: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN RATERS MAY IMPACT ACCURACY

FRANCES ALCANTARA, PAUL MICHAEL RAMIREZ (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Authors culled certification training data from a multi-national certification program for symptom rating on the MADRS and YMRS from 173 potential raters. The results of the review indicate that while overall, trainees' ratings of the MARDS and YMRS were moderately correlated with the GS, there is some variation in the degree of agreement with GS ratings. These data suggest that some individual differences between raters may impact the accuracy of their scores on rating scale assessments.

POSTER 10 INTRODUCING FIRST-YEAR UNDERGRADUATES TO GOODWORK™ THROUGH SUMMER READING ASSIGNMENT AND FRESHMAN ORIENTATION

MARY KATHERINE WAIBEL DUNCAN, JENNIFER JOHNSON, JOAN MILLER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Gardner, Damon, and Csikszentmihalyi (2001) defined GoodWork™ as excellent (highest quality), ethical (socially responsible), and engaged (meaningful). The community of scholars at Bloomsburg University welcomed the Class of 2016 to the culture of higher education through a GoodWork™-inspired Summer Reading Assignment and Freshman Orientation. This presentation offers detailed descriptions of these activities including students' responses to and feedback about these opportunities to reflect upon what it means to do academic GoodWork™.

POSTER 11 PRIDE AND PERSEVERANCE ARE ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFERENT PSYCHOLOGY ASSIGNMENTS

HARVEY PINES (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

We show that assignments vary in likelihood of generating students' experience of pride in their academic work and describe three variables associated with this variation. Feeling of pride in completing an assignment was associated with amount of effort expended. Faculty may be able to use the likelihood of an assignment's producing a pride experience as one means of selecting assignments that will increase students' perseverance in completing their work and thereby enhance their academic performance.

POSTER 12 A TOOLKIT FOR DISCUSSING SEXUAL

ASSAULT AND COERCION

ANDREW PECK, JORDANNA LEMBO, KRISTIN KARG, CELIA PAGANO (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Sexual assault and coercion are serious societal problems. Because the topic is relevant to students' lives, educators might cover related topics in class. We will describe an online toolkit to support discussions on sexual assault and coercion. The toolkit contains a wide-variety of resources, including classroom activities. We will also present data we've collected using one of the activities in the toolkit so instructors can see how these tools might be used.

POSTER 13 COMBINED PRE-LESSON AND POST-LESSON QUESTION ANSWERING IMPROVES EXAM PERFORMANCE

ARNOLD LEWIS GLASS, NEHA SINHA, MARGARET INGATE, SAGAL AHMED, JESSICA ELLIOTT, DOMINIQUE MAGNAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The effect of distributed question-answering online and in-class on exam performance was tested by a counterbalanced within-student, within-question design embedded in multiple-section academic courses. Multiple-choice questions were presented in class on Power Point slides and answered through the use of personal response-devices (clickers). Increases in exam scores were observed in both college courses and middle school earth science courses. Distributed question-answering is an inexpensive and easily-implemented instructional methodology that produces meaningful increases in exam performance.

POSTER 14 TEACHING PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS HOW TO CREATE CLINICAL TREATMENT PLANS VIA ROLE-PLAY

JOHN L. THEODORE (IONA COLLEGE)

Role-play exercises in the classroom can help graduate psychology students make decisions regarding which treatment plan goals need to be modified based upon psychotherapy progress. During this experiential learning activity, the course instructor role-played a client in psychological distress while student teams conducted ongoing psychotherapy sessions on the instructor. Student teams then modified treatment plans based upon occurrences that happened in the mock therapy sessions. Grading systems were detailed, and student experiences were qualitatively examined.

POSTER 15 A PROGRAM FOR HISTORICALLY-UNDERREPRESENTED UNDERGRADUATES TO DISCUSS ACADEMIC GOODWORK AND ITS IMPORTANCE

JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON, MARY KATHERINE DUNCAN, JOAN MILLER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Good Work has been defined as work that is excellent, ethical, and engaged. As part of an on-going initiative, the Bloomsburg University Good Work team sought to increase undergraduate students' understanding of what it means to perform academic Good Work. A group of 100 historically-underrepresented students participated in the program consisting of a series of three small discussion groups with faculty/staff facilitators. We will discuss the program goals, how we implemented the program, and program outcomes.

POSTER 16 IN-CLASS VS. ONLINE TEST GRADES IN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

REBECCA REGETH (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

There have been enormous advances in computer applications in recent years. Teachers now have the ability to test students online. Tests in a traditional lecture-based general psychology classes were given either online or in-class. The initial concern was that online testing would result in significantly higher grades than the traditional in-class exam, showing that online test takers have an unfair advantage. However, no significant differences were found in test performance. Implications and cautions are discussed.

POSTER 17 APPLYING UNIVERSAL DESIGN OF LEARNING & INSTRUCTION TO ONLINE COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY COURSE

BETH LEWIS (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Thirty undergraduate students were told that they would be creating an online community psychology course based on the principles of universal design of learning and universal instructional design. In keeping with UID and UDL, online components involved multiple forms of representation, multiple means of action and expression and multiple means of engagement. Results suggest use of meta cognitive skills and preferences with regard to presentation of course content.

POSTER 18 FLEXING OUR MUSCLES: STRENGTH TRAINING IN 'ALL-WOMEN'S' AND 'CO-ED GYMS'

ASHLEY S. KORN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KATRINA OBLEADA (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), ANDREA E. MERCURIO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), BRANDI RIMA (BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE), DOMINIQUE H. CHEUNG (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Little research has explored how the role of the gym environment may impact women's exercise attitudes and habits. In the current study, we sought to determine differences in attitudes toward strength training and strength training frequency between 'all-women's' and 'coed' gym members in a community sample of women exercisers. Our results suggest that characteristics of the gym environment may play an important role in women's exercise habits, especially for younger women.

POSTER 19 EXPANDING PSYCHOLOGY'S FOOD

STUDIES: A MODEL FOR TEACHING THE UNDERGRADUATE FOOD SEMINAR

DEBRA SWOBODA (YORK COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

To expand psychological interest in teaching 'food' and to suggest best practices for teaching psychology courses in food studies, this poster describes the development and teaching of a team-taught interdisciplinary honors course on food. Course objectives and curriculum focusing on the corporeal, cultural, and political dimensions of food are described. Quantitative and qualitative findings from an evaluation of student learning are reported. Recommendations are made to psychology educators interested in teaching an undergraduate food course.

POSTER 20 THE EFFECTS OF LABELING ON PERCEPTIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY IN ETHICAL DILEMMAS

LAUREN BRYANT (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The effect of labels was investigated by asking students to read stories about negatives experiences in experiments in which fictional participants were called "subjects," "participants," or "people," depending on the condition. Participants rated the degree to which fictional participants and researchers were responsible for each incident. Contrary to the prediction that "subjects" would elicit more negative responses, students responded significantly more favorably to the "subjects" label than other labels.

POSTER 21 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND INTERPRETATION OF ANXIETY BEFORE AND AFTER COMPETITION

RILEY NICKOLS, FRAN C. BLUMBERG (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between participants' levels of self-efficacy and interpretation of anxiety was examined before and after a running or triathlon race. Data was collected one month before, one day before, and one week after competition. Self-efficacy was found to significantly impact, and was the strongest predictor of, participants' interpretation of cognitive anxiety, somatic anxiety, and self-efficacy across the three data collection periods. Participants who reported greater levels of self-efficacy also reported greater performance satisfaction.

POSTER 22 PERCEPTIONS OF GLOBALIZATION AND HOW GLOBALIZATION MAY IMPACT DEPRESSION

DEBORA GANZ, AMINA BENKHOUKHA, SONIA SUCHDAY (FERKAUF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY, YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

India is a rapidly globalizing country. The present study examined self-reports from 243 college students in Mumbai, India in 2011, which measured reactions to globalization (The

Impact of Globalization Scale, IGS) and psychosocial factors such as depression (Beck Depression Inventory, BDI). Regression analyses were conducted to examine how globalization impacts the presence and severity of depression. Results indicate that globalization, specifically the challenging of traditional beliefs, predicted an increase in depressive symptoms ($\beta=.19, p<.01$).

POSTER 23 CAREERS COURSES IN PSYCHOLOGY: PREVALENCE AND CONTENT

J. CRAIG CLARKE, THOMAS TOMCHO, KELLY MCINTYRE, BRYAN CURTIN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Research on careers courses in psychology suggests that such courses are one way the APA learning goal of career planning/development is approached. With a stratified (by Carnegie Foundation classifications) random sample of 604 psychology departments, we found that careers courses are scarce (only 13 %), traditionally-graded, lower-level, one-credit, elective courses without prerequisites that focus primarily on career issues and further education. The paucity of careers courses indicates that they are not a primary vehicle for meeting the learning goal.

POSTER 24 GETTING THE GIST OF MEMORY: TEACHING EFFECTIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES IN INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY

JENNIFER A. MCCABE, EMILY K. COLLINS, BRANDON M. MEYERS-ORR, MARLEY B. WITHAM (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Introductory Psychology students learned the acronym "GIST" for four desirably difficult learning strategies: Generation, Imagery, Spacing, Testing. Students reported low use of these strategies prior to learning "GIST." There was high performance on an unannounced post-lecture "GIST" quiz, and strategies tended to be listed in "GIST" order with or without a hint to do so. Self-reports of planned use for Introductory Psychology suggested endorsement for all strategies, but higher ratings for Generation over Imagery.

POSTER 25 DOES DELAYED REGISTRATION FOR PSYCHOLOGY COURSES PREDICT ACADEMIC OUTCOMES?

CARRIE ROSENGART (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Students either self-enrolled in Descriptive Statistics during "early registration" in April 2012 or were placed into a "needs list" section to accommodate late registrations. The midterm grades in the early registration class were significantly greater than the midterm grades in the needs list section. This difference may be due to academic abilities, year in school or self regulatory behavior on the part of the students. Extra resources for late-registration sections may enhance academic success.

POSTER 26 REDUCING UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH

AVERSION THROUGH APA'S PSYCHOLOGY NEWSWIRE

CHERYL NEWBURG (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This poster will present an approach to reducing research aversion by having students read articles in APA's Psychology Newswire. Many undergraduates seem to find journal articles to be overwhelming. The Psychology Newswire articles are written for the general public on attention-grabbing research studies, and students are found to understand and enjoy them. Suggestions are made on assignment options for beginning-level and advanced students that include article summaries and methodological critiques.

POSTER 27 THE IMPACT OF A CAREERS IN PSYCHOLOGY COURSE ON CAREER DECISION SELF-EFFICACY AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE FIELD

LORI D. LINDLEY (GANNON UNIVERSITY)

Psychology graduates have a variety of career options, and it is important that the undergraduate curriculum prepare them adequately for the path they select. This study evaluated the effectiveness of a Careers in Psychology course, as measured by change in career decision self-efficacy and knowledge of the field of psychology. Results indicated a significant pre-post change in both variables. Implications for teaching and curriculum development, and directions for future research are discussed.

POSTER 28 (RE)ORGANIZATION OF PEDAGOGICAL REFLECTIONS: UNDERSTANDING COMPLEXITY IN SCIENCE TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

JOANNA K. GARNER (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), THOMAS RICHARDSON (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

We administered a pedagogical reflection questionnaire to 21 science teachers who participated in an 8-day PD program in order to capture dynamic and contextual fluctuations in the meaning of target PD constructs. Whereas reliability and factor analyses suggested stable structures, multidimensional scaling (MDS) analyses revealed changes in emphasis and meaning of constructs over time. MDS findings also supported the role of daily PD activities in participants' daily and longitudinal construction of the target PD constructs.

POSTER 29 SCHOOL VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIA: A PROPOSED SOCIAL-CULTURAL LEARNING MODEL

ADAM M. VOLUNGIS, DEBBIE TRUONG, JENNIFER ANGELONE, SUYI LIU, DENA WHITTLE (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

Public awareness of school violence has continued to significantly increase following the high profile shootings in the late 1990s due to extensive and sensationalistic media coverage. We will propose a theoretical social-cultural learning model that links the media's sensationalistic response to

violent school violence through distorting public perceptions (i.e., thoughts) and reactions (i.e., behaviors). We will also discuss alternative options on how to respond to this current phenomenon on both the individual and systemic-social level.

POSTER 30 DOES A NURTURING MINDSET PLAY A ROLE IN ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION MAKING?

TIFFANI NG, RACHEL JESPERSEN, MINDY ENGLE-FRIEDMAN (BARUCH COLLEGE)

A nurturing prime was evaluated for its effect on environmental decision making. Seventy-five percent of all participants selected the sustainable option. The nurturing prime did not increase the selection of the sustainable option; however, those with stronger nurturing feelings were more likely to select it and cited "comfort" not "environmental sustainability" as the deciding factor. Participants who picked the neutral option were more likely to report "inconvenience" and "construction time" as their motive.

POSTER 31 MAKE YOURSELF AT HOME: THE EFFECTS OF FENG SHUI ON MOOD IN A GATHERING SPACE

ANN ELAINE MCKIM, ABBY LITOVSKY, MARLEY WITHAM, LEAH GOLDGAR, ERICA HENDRICKSON, EMILY CABALLERO, JEFFREY SHAYNE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Positive psychology and feng shui emphasize factors that promote effective functioning and well-being. The goal of the present study was to investigate the impact of applying key feng shui principles in transforming a disorganized gathering space. We investigated whether mood, relaxation, productivity, and appeal can be enhanced through feng shui. Mood, appeal, and productivity increased, and anxiety decreased after feng shui. Applying feng shui generates a more positive, productive, and comfortable atmosphere.

POSTER 32 DOES FRACTION MAGNITUDE KNOWLEDGE RELATE TO ARITHMETIC WITH FRACTIONS, DECIMALS, AND PERCENTS?

CHRISTINA BARBIERI, JULIE BOOTH (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Whole number magnitude has been found to contribute to arithmetic knowledge. Contributions of fraction magnitude have not been thoroughly investigated. The current study explores this relation and whether fraction magnitude is equally predictive for high and low achievers. Sixth graders completed magnitude and arithmetic tasks. Fraction magnitude predicted arithmetic performance for low achievers, but not for high achievers. Reaching a certain level of proficiency in fraction magnitude may be adequate for high performance in arithmetic.

POSTER 33 FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING OF IRAQI WIDOW REFUGEES IN JORDAN

MARYAM ZOMA (U.S. FULBRIGHT STUDENT PROGRAM)

This qualitative research study analyzes the effectiveness of faith-based organizations (FBOs) in improving the psychosocial well-being of Iraqi widow refugees. Seven women and six organizations participated in this research from January to September 2011. Information was gathered through interviews with the widows and FBO personnel, and widows were observed during their participation in FBO programs. My findings suggested that involvement in FBO programs had a positive effect on the psychosocial well-being of Iraqi widow refugees.

POSTER 34 INVESTIGATING THE IMPACTS OF TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH CHANGE IN PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY

STEPHANIE HATHCOCK, JOANNA K. GARNER (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), AVI KAPLAN, YONA DAVIDSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

This paper examines the impact of teacher professional development (PD) through changes in professional identity. We conceptualize that PD provides a context for professional identity meaning-making and change which influence motivation for changed practices. To illustrate, we draw from a cohort data set and present a single, longitudinal case study of one teacher's experiences. Data highlight contextualized, dynamic changes among identity components. Findings are supportive of theoretical alignment between PD design, evaluation, and participant experience.

POSTER 35 DIVERSITY AND ACHIEVEMENT IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS

DANA A MILLER-COTTO, JAMES P. BYRNES (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Supreme Court rulings have barred use of diversity standards in school placements though rulings were based on scant evidence from few school districts and a narrow conception of diversity. In this study, we conducted a secondary analysis of the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study- Kindergarten sample database to determine whether math/reading achievement in 3rd and 8th grades were associated with various combinations of race/ethnicity and majority status. Children appeared to perform better in more diverse environments.

POSTER 36 GIVING BACK: THE HIDDEN BENEFITS OF PARTICIPATING IN A HUMAN SUBJECT POOL

FRANCES BARTH (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

The results of two studies indicated positive attitudes toward subject pool research participation. Study 1 participants responded to the Reactions to Research Participation Questionnaire that was included in a survey packet assembled for another purpose. Study 2 participants completed the same instrument separately after receiving either the standard written debriefing or the same information delivered individually and verbally. Both groups reported that their research experience was worthwhile. Those who received personal attention responded more favorably.

**POSTER 37 STUDENTS PLAYING SMARTER:
ENHANCING EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS IN THE
CLASSROOM WITH POPULAR VIDEO GAMES**

IRA RANDY KULMAN, BAYLEE FLYNN, GARY STONER,
JENNIFER SLATER, KYLE FAUST, MONICA MABE
(UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Playing Smarter is a program that uses video games as tools for teaching, practicing, and generalizing executive-functioning skills. A pilot study consisting of two six-session Playing Smarter groups is described. The process for each session is presented along with challenges and limitations that were experienced. Pre/post neuropsychological and behavioral-rating assessments were collected. Quantitative and qualitative data indicate improved understanding of executive-functioning skills amongst participants.

**POSTER 38 WORKBOOK EFFICACY: STUDENT DESIGN
WORKBOOK FROM THE INTERNET**

BREANNE VANDERBILT, JYH-HANN CHANG, KAITLYN
STEINER, JOESPH FRESCO, MARLENE COTTO (EAST
STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

In this study, researchers will determine the efficacy of a General and Lifespan Developmental Psychology workbook. The workbooks were designed as an additional pedagogical tool for both classes. Students designed the workbooks from videos available from the Internet. Brief survey at the end of the semester has determined the positive contribution in learning in these two classes. Mixed results were obtained after initial analysis of the survey.

**POSTER 39 EMULATING INDIVIDUAL LEVEL DATA FROM
SUMMARY STATISTICS USING R AND MORSEGEN**

BRENDAN MORSE (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Incorporating realistic data and research examples rather than generic exercises into quantitative psychology courses has been widely recommended for enhancing engagement and comprehension. One way to accomplish this goal is by emulating the data in a published research article using a data generator and creating a hands-on data analysis activity. This study describes the development of MorseGen, a free data generator that creates realistic, individual-level data based on user-specified summary statistics using R.

**POSTER 40 COMBINING ORGANIZATION PSYCHOLOGY
AND RESEARCH METHODS IN A SERVICE-LEARNING
PROJECT**

HELEN MELDRUM (BENTLEY UNIVERSITY)

This poster session shares an approach that provides students with a background in organizational development methods as well as an opportunity to undertake a research project for a health care organization or patient advocacy group. Students are required share their findings with the client organization, distinguished health care professionals and a wider

community. This means that the level of professionalism must be elevated. A wide sampling of projects completed by student teams will be featured.

POSTER 41 THE POWERPOINT PROJECT

TREVER AURANDT-DANGEL (PENNSYLVANIA STATE
UNIVERSITY, ALTOONA CAMPUS)

The present study investigated citation usage in PowerPoint presentations in the classroom. Three undergraduate researchers collected PowerPoint presentations from various disciplines across campus. 11,926 slides were collected. Slides were coded based on the number of facts, figures, and concepts, and were further coded regarding whether there were citations associated with them. Figures were cited 54% of the time, facts 8%, and concepts 6%. Implications on student learning and PowerPoint as an academic document are discussed.

**POSTER 42 PREVALENCE OF BELIEF IN THE 50
GREATEST MYTHS OF POPULAR PSYCHOLOGY**

KENDRA STANSAK, MARK RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT
COLLEGE)

Lilienfield, Lynn, Ruscio and Byerstein present evidence to refute the "50 Greatest Myths of Psychology," but data on prevalence is lacking. Among undergraduates, Psychology majors were significantly more likely to refute 19 of the myths, and non-psychology majors were more likely to refute 3. Mean belief was correlated with number of psychology courses taken, but not with GPA.

**POSTER 43 EFFECTS OF A HYBRID FORMAT IN AN
INTRODUCTORY PSYCHOLOGY COURSE**

KASEY L. POWERS, NAOMI J. ALDRICH, MAGDALENA
GALAZYN (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY
OF NEW YORK), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (THE COLLEGE OF
STATEN ISLAND AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Hybrid course offerings have grown over the past two decades as increased enrollment and fixed classroom space require creative solutions for meeting students' needs. In response to a university-wide hybrid initiative, multiple sections of Introductory Psychology were converted to hybrid format and directly compared to traditional sections following a similar syllabus, but without an online component. Despite the 30% reduction of face-to-face time in hybrid sections, students showed similar outcomes to those in traditional sections.

**POSTER 44 RE-CONCEPTUALIZING THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN SEX AND TEMPERAMENT: SUPPORT FOR
FCB-TI-AM SEX-BASED NORMS.**

DAVID B. FRUEHSTORFER (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY),
LINDA VERONIE (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY),
BENJAMIN H. NEWBERRY (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The Formal Characteristics of Behavior – Temperament Inventory (FCB-TI; Strelau and Zawadzki, 1993, 1995) evolved from the Pavlovian CNS typology. It consists of six scales: Briskness, Endurance, Sensory Sensitivity, Perseveration, Activity, and Emotional Reactivity. Previous research (Fruehstorfer, 2005; Fruehstorfer, Veronie, Cremeans-Smith and Newberry, 2012) points to sex differences in FCB-TI reporting. The present study proposes that we reconsider the norms for the FCB-TI-Am trait scales based on sex difference.

POSTER 45 ACCESSIBILITY OF INTERNET REFERENCES IN APA PSYCHOLOGY JOURNALS

LESLIE GUADALUPE SANCHEZ (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY- STATEN ISLAND CAMPUS), MIGUEL M. ROIG (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Abstract In following up research previously introduced by Sheikh and Roig, I reviewed the article references of twenty APA journals published in 2011 with the objective of checking, and locating internet references to note their accessibility. Of the 1,643 journal articles examined there were a total of 88,403 references recorded, 1,324 of which were internet based. Among the internet based references 475 URLs did not lead to the referenced document or simply did not work.

POSTER 46 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT AND PATTERNS OF AGGRESSION

MIRIAM M WITMER, BRADLEY BERGEY, AVI KALPAN, MELISA KARAKUS, TING DAI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Aggression in schools is a serious problem that interferes with the learning and social lives of students. This study uses achievement goal theory (Ames, 1992) to investigate the role of academic emphases in the classroom and patterns of students' aggression, taking into account the classroom social environment and students' emotional experiences and personal attributes. We used Latent Class Analysis to identify different profiles of student aggression among a sample of Junior High School students.

POSTER 47 HYBRID LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION CLASSROOMS

KIM ROSELLI, BRADLEY MARK, JYH-HANN CHANG, MARLENE COTTO, BREANNE VANDERBILT (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this poster is to describe the theoretical perspectives of hybrid learning in the higher education classroom with attention focused on several theories, specifically Bloom's Taxonomy, Dual Coding Theory, and Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge Theory (TPCK). With the accessibility of the internet, knowledge is easy to discover. 21st Century learners must understand how to take new knowledge and apply it to real world situations. Education is changing to fit these new needs.

POSTER 48 PEER TO PEER TUTORING WITHIN A

COLLEGE POPULATION

KATELYN STEINER, JYH-HANN CHANG, MARLENE COTTO, BRADLEY MARK, JOSEPH FRESCO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Subjects were chosen for the role of the tutor based upon a high demonstration of subject material knowledge, high class grades, and willingness of participation. The tutee was selected based upon an interest and need in receiving tutoring and a willingness of participation. Post semester grades were analyzed. Three groups were created and compared: Tutor, tutee and nonparticipation group. Results indicated significant improvements in chapter grades for tutor and tutee groups.

POSTER 49 READING-RELATED SKILLS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS AND HYPERLEXIA.

IAN B. KUNKES (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, MARYLAND), VINCENT P. CULOTTA (NEUROBEHAVIORAL ASSOCIATES)

This study looks at differences in reading-related skills between elementary school-aged children and adolescents, both with Autism Spectrum Disorders and Hyperlexia. Researchers found that the elementary school-age children outperformed the adolescent group on almost all measures of reading ability. These findings demonstrate that, despite evidencing early strengths in reading-related skills, they do not appear to be maintained in individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorders and Hyperlexia as they progress into high school.

POSTER 50 WOMEN'S PAP SMEAR KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEIVED SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CERVICAL CANCER AND HPV

JESSICA BARNACK-TAVLARIS, JESSICA SERPICO, JENNA KRIZAN, NOELLE SKROBOLA, SARAH HYMAN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), KATIE PORTS, (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY), MAGGIE SYME (SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH KLONOFF (SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY/UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO)

We examined 210 college women's knowledge and receipt of pap smears, STI testing, and perceived susceptibility to HPV and cervical cancer. About 59% had a pap smear and 44% had received STI testing. Most (83.7%) knew a pap smear detects cervical cancer, but 75.6% thought the pap smear detects STIs. Women perceived more susceptibility to cervical cancer (M=2.07) than HPV (M=1.78), $t(203) = -5.16, p < .01$. Future research should examine women's understanding of annual "well-women" visits.

POSTER 51 GERMAN AND AMERICAN STUDENT PERSPECTIVES ON DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN THE UNIVERSITY CLASSROOM

AUDREY MARIE CROCKETT, JASON EDWARDS (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY), RAINER

MEISTERJAHN (CARDINAL STRITCH UNIVERSITY)

German and American university students' perspectives were compared regarding what classroom behaviors were disruptive, how often they had witnessed and participated in disruptive behaviors, and which faculty prevention and intervention strategies were useful. Overall, more similarities in German and American students' perspectives on disruptive behavior were found. Students from both countries indicated that keeping class interesting was the best prevention strategy and warning a student as the best treatment for these behaviors.

POSTER 52 PREDICTORS OF EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AT A LEAN MANUFACTURER

BRIAN J. HIRSCHFELD (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY)

This research measured the engagement of 194 employees at a lean US manufacturer with a shortened version of the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale and also examined predictors of employee engagement. Results of multiple regression analysis indicated that employee engagement is predicted by the employee's perception of the organizational climate of continuous improvement and the perceived behavioral integrity of their manager. Employee engagement and predictors of engagement are discussed for organizations planning to implement lean manufacturing.

POSTER 53 HOSTILE AND BENEVOLENT SEXISM IN ECUADOR, COSTA RICA, AND THE UNITED STATES

JOANNA WANKE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), GLORIANA RODRIGUEZ ARAUZ (UNIVERSITY OF COSTA RICA), MARISA MEALY (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study measures levels of hostile and benevolent sexism in three national cultures. As expected, levels of both hostile and benevolent sexism were higher in the masculine cultures (Ecuador and the United States) than in the feminine culture (Costa Rica). Across all cultures, men reported higher levels of hostile sexism. Both genders reported similar levels of benevolent sexism. Implications for these findings are discussed.

POSTER 54 HOW A VIDEO GAME INFLUENCED MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' WRITING

PHILIP KRENISKE (THE GRADUATE CENTER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK))

Youth today are immersed in digital environments, and it is imperative to study how these contexts influence their cognitive development. How did interacting with an educational video game change what 26 middle school participants wrote and thought and what factors influenced this change? A binary logistic regression analysis indicated grade level and use of simulation vocabulary were significant predictors for whether the participants' would incorporate concepts from the game into their writing.

POSTER 55 COMPREHENSION DURING READING SCIENTIFIC TEXTS: EFFECTS OF PRIOR KNOWLEDGE AND TEXT STRUCTURE

YU-CHU LIN, BONNIE J. F. MEYER (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated how undergraduates with and without misconceptions about Newtonian concepts comprehended texts organized with comparison, refutation, or non-refutation text structures as a replication and an extension of a study by Kendeou and van den Broek (2007). Measures of comprehending and processing these texts included reading time of target sentences during reading and recall and knowledge questions after reading. Results indicated misconception group read first Newtonian law statement slower than non-misconception group.

POSTER 56 ADVENTURES IN FOOD TASTING: ARE YOU WILLING TO EAT THAT?

LINDA J. WELDON (CCBC ESSEX), ALVA T. HUGHES (RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE)

An activity was developed to encourage students to try an unusual food outside of their usual diet. Students were directed to choose an unfamiliar food from another culture that they did not consider to be a food or did not eat. While some students confirmed their predetermined assumptions that they wouldn't like the food, others had a neutral reaction, and some reported surprise that they liked the food and were planning to have it again.

POSTER 57 THE USE OF THERAPY DOGS WITH COLLEGE STUDENTS

ROBERT BUTLER, PAUL KANKIEWICZ, SARAH CALVERISI, MEGAN YAKOSKI, JESSICA PALERMO, CHRISTOPHER KLEVA, THERESA GAGLIARDI, VICTORIA ORTOLANI (KING'S COLLEGE)

The use of therapy dogs has been found to be beneficial in numerous settings and with various age groups (Friesen, 2010; Williams & Jenkins, 2008). This study assessed the use of therapy dogs in decreasing college students' rates of depression, anxiety, stress, and homesickness. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Results suggest that students found their experience with therapy dogs to be beneficial. Further results, implications, and limitations are discussed.

POSTER 58 VARIABLES RELATED TO MORE SUCCESSFUL OUTCOMES IN THE ACQUISITION OF COURSE SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE

NEVA E. J. SANDERS-DEWEY, RYAN M. MCADOO (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

Institutions of higher education are increasingly being required to provide evidence that their students are being educated. Many schools analyze post-hoc achievement (e.g. GPA,

matriculation) in order to assess this issue. However, other techniques must be used in order to determine the specific knowledge students acquire through their undergraduate education. The purpose of the present study was to determine acquisition of this specific knowledge and what factors, if any, contributed to greater acquisition of said knowledge.

POSTER 59 POST-CONCUSSION RECOVERY TIME IN COLLEGE ATHLETES: SELF-REPORTED “FOGGINESS” PREDICTIVE OF SLOWED RECOVERY

LISA ZHAO (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY), ALEX M. TORSTRICK, ROBIN WELLINGTON, KRISTIN SCHMERMUND, KEENAN WALKER (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

In a large group of collegiate athletes, we compared baseline and post-injury ImPACT scores of concussed individuals reporting cognitive slowing to those who were concussed, but did not report this pattern of symptoms. We hypothesized athletes who reported cognitive slowing would require a longer period of time to return to their baseline levels of performance on relevant neuropsychological tests (i.e. reaction time) and that this effect would remain significant after accounting for neuropsychological performance variables.

POSTER 60 ACADEMIC BARRIERS AND LEARNING STYLE DIFFERENCES IN MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS

VIRGINIA N. IANNONE, JENNIFER MAY BATES (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

We investigated academic barriers and learning style differences in a matched sample of 58 male and female college students at a small, private university in Central Maryland. Male and female participants were matched on GPA, age, race, and academic discipline. Results showed significant gender differences in technology proficiency and financial obstacles, but no significant differences in learning style. These results provide useful information to guide the development and implementation of support programs for at-risk students.

POSTER 61 MINDFULNESS MEDITATION AND POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS WITHIN YOGA PRACTICE

BAILEY C. ZEMBOWER (CHATHAM UNIVERSITY)

The branch of positive psychology is still developing, and rapidly at that. Also, a connection between the mind and the body is a growing interest in psychological, medical, and holistic fields. This study included 28 female college students from one control yoga class, one yoga class that practiced meditation, and one other wellness class. Four surveys were used measuring happiness, coping, gratitude, and optimism. Results showed only four significant variables, encouraging further research.

POSTER 62 COMMERCIAL LITERACY EDUCATION

EFFECTS ON YOUTH ADVERTISING LITERACY AND BODY IDEALS.

KNEIA OCTAVIA DACOSTA (URSINUS COLLEGE), JEREMY GRECO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), KAITLYN VANDERLAAN, JEANNIE WEAVER, JENNIFER WOLF (URSINUS COLLEGE)

To test effects of a food and fashion marketing literacy intervention, we hypothesized the following: increased advertising literacy, increased advertising skepticism and decreased internalization of media body ideals. Within a pre-test/post-test design, thirty-six 8th graders across three schools participated in the program and completed surveys measuring these outcomes. Non-parametric tests revealed significant post-test differences: higher proportion of correct responses in advertising literacy, lower numbers of endorsed brands, and lower SATAQ-3 scores (i.e. media ideals).

POSTER 63 PERSONALITY, BMI, AND EXERCISE BEHAVIOR IN AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN

ALANA F. MOHAMMED, CAMARA JULES P. HARRELL, TELETIA R. TAYLOR (HOWARD UNIVERSITY CANCER CENTER)

INTRODUCTION: This study investigated personality and BMI as predictors of exercise behavior in African American men. **METHOD:** A survey was administered to 150 male African American participants, ages 30 – 70, who were physically able to exercise. **RESULTS:** The personality domain, Agreeableness, predicted moderate physical activity in men with low to mid BMI's, but not in men with high BMI's. **DISCUSSION:** Agreeableness and BMI may impact African American men's participation in moderate exercise in complex ways.

POSTER 64 COLLEGE STUDENTS' REACTIONS TO TOBACCO WARNING LABELS

JANE OWEN ROBBINS, JESSIE AUSTIN, ALEX MORGADO, LINDA JONES (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated the level of persuasion the new pictorial tobacco warning labels had on attitudes and behaviors of college aged smokers and non-smokers. As predicted, pictorial warning labels were rated as more persuasive than text only warning labels in educating the public on health concerns related to smoking. Future research should assess overall attitudes towards the graphic labels being implemented.

POSTER 65 IDENTIFYING THE PREFERRED SOURCES AND OPTIONS OF HELP-SEEKING

PHILIP M REEVES, RAYNE A SPERLING (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Students in modern higher education classes have the choice of several help seeking sources to choose from, as well a choice of several different options to seek help with. Providing the least threatening sources and options of help to students should increase help seeking behavior and subsequent

achievement levels. This study examines how help seeking threat and adaptive and avoidant help seeking tendencies relate to a self-reported preference for utilizing different help sources and options.

POSTER 66 THE EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS TRAINING ON CHRONIC PAIN IN OLDER ADULTS

JENNIFER DAKS (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This study implemented a meditation treatment for older adults with chronic pain. Participants were randomly assigned to an education control condition or a three day mindfulness intervention condition. Analyses measured changes in pain intensity, psychological distress, and pain catastrophizing prior to and following the intervention. Results showed significant reductions in distress and pain catastrophizing for those in the meditation intervention, but no significant differences in pain intensity across the two groups.

POSTER 67 SLEEP FACTORS AND DAILY ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO GPA AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

ASHLEE J. STEVENS, MARK G. RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Relationships between sleep quality, sleep chronotype (morning-evening type), daily activities, technology use, and self-reported GPA were examined among 283 undergraduates at a small, Catholic, liberal arts college. Significant regression equations were found for GPA (predictors: major, gender, studiousness), sleep quality (predictor: chronotype), and chronotype (predictor: gender). GPA was higher for morning chronotypes than intermediate chronotypes. Chronotypes varied by school of study. A self-created technology use scale was developed during this study.

POSTER 68 RUMINATION, COGNITIVE INFLEXIBILITY AND SELF-HARM BEHAVIOR IN EMERGING ADULTS

LILLIAN POLANCO-ROMAN (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), JUSTYNA JURSKA, VICTORIA QUINONES, REGINA MIRANDA (HUNTER COLLEGE, CUNY)

Given the prevalence of self-harm behaviors – non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) and suicide attempts – during emerging adulthood, the present study examined the association between cognitive response styles (i.e., brooding rumination, reflective rumination, and distraction), cognitive inflexibility, and type of self-harm among emerging adults. Cognitive responses styles differentially predicted type of self-harm history. Moreover, cognitive inflexibility partially moderated this relation. A better understanding of the cognitive vulnerabilities associated with self-harm behaviors in emerging adults is further warranted.

POSTER 69 CROSS-CULTURAL MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE OF THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL BODY-SELF RELATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

BRENDAN MORSE, TERESA KING (BRIDGEWATER STATE

UNIVERSITY)

Culture is an important influence on body image. Unfortunately, most body image assessments have been validated with only Western populations and the appropriateness of using these assessments in non-Western populations is in question. We conducted a cross-cultural measurement invariance study of the Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire with American and Jordanian women. Our results suggest that Jordanian women conceptualize body image differently, and the use of extant body image assessments may be invalid in non-Western cultures.

POSTER 70 PSYCHOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE INTERAMERICAN SOCIETY OF PSYCHOLOGY

ANDRES CONSOLI (SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY), MELISSA MORGAN CONSOLI (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SANTA BARBARA)

US psychology has historically been markedly influenced by contributions from Europe. In more recent decades, a growing influence from Asia can be noted. As such, the exchanges of scientific and professional knowledge in psychology have traversed an East-West corridor. This paper presentation seeks to emphasize the need for a complementary exchange that traverses a North-Central-South corridor, specifically as it relates to the Americas by highlighting psychology in Latin America and the Interamerican Society of Psychology.

POSTER 71 FACEBOOK...A KILLER APP?: A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF FACEBOOK, SMART PHONES AND GRADE

MOLLY STRATTON (CASTLETON STATE COLLEGE)

Today, Facebook is ubiquitous among college students whether it is on a computer, tablet, smart phone or other hand-held device. This study examined the effect that Facebook use can have on grades, and how often students are accessing Facebook from a smart phone or other device. A factorial ANOVA was conducted and post hoc analyses revealed that high Facebook use leads to poor academic performance.

POSTER 72 WHO'S TEXTING IN CLASS? A LOOK AT BEHAVIORAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PREDICTORS

NICOLE M. OLMSTED, CHRISTOPHER P. TERRY (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

Research has shown that texting behavior among college students often carries over into the classroom. This study examined several behavioral and psychological predictors of texting in class. Multiple regression analysis indicated that age, size of texting network, cell phone related thoughts, and frequency of texting in other contexts, such as while studying or driving, predicted texting in class. However, mindfulness, polychronicity, and total texts per day did not.

POSTER 73 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

ELENA JU. CHEBOTAREVA (PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA)

Intensification of the international contacts in the world set the task of subjective well-being investigation in the context of intercultural communication. We discovered, that subjective well-being is positively related to ethnic identity, and ambiguously – to communicative tolerance. Most positive role in intercultural communication plays satisfaction with social support; it is inversely related to many forms of intolerance. Satisfaction with everyday activities, positive health self-concept and mood stability are directly related to some forms of intolerance.

POSTER 74 PHYSICAL DISCIPLINE AND CHILD AGGRESSION:ETHNIC FAMILY ENVIRONMENTS AS MODERATORS

YOONA LEE, MALCOLM W. WATSON (BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

This study assessed whether ethnic family environments would act as moderators on the association between maternal physical discipline and child aggression across major ethnicities. From total 729 children, multilevel and fixed effects models supported that physically disciplined children were more aggressive when there was a lower level of family cohesion (i.e., Hispanic < Black < White < Korean < Chinese) and also in larger families (i.e., Hispanic > White > Black > Korean > Chinese).

POSTER 75 RELATES OF CROSS-CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE WITH ETHNIC IDENTITY.

KSENIA SHKVARILO (PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA, MOSCOW), LIUBOV NIKOLOTOVA (INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT, MOSCOW, RUSSIA)

Relations between cultural intelligence and three types of ethnic identity were studied. Altogether, 180 people from different groups (citizenships, residents of the towns, Russian migrants and Europeans) participated in the study. As was hypothesized, cultural intelligence has direct correlation with positive ethnic identity and inverse correlations with kinds of hypoidentity. There are particular qualities in the correlations of the cultural intelligence and ethnic identity depended on groups of participants.

POSTER 76 EUROPEAN AND UNITED STATES PSYCHOLOGISTS' VIEWS OF INTERNATIONALIZING THE CURRICULUM: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

RICHARD VELAYO (PACE UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, NY), GLORIA GRENWALD (WEBSTER UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS, MO), THOMAS OBERLECHNER (WEBSTER UNIVERSITY, VIENNA)

An internet survey was designed to learn how psychologists view the importance of international perspectives in the psychology curriculum. It was sent to psychologists from

Europe and the United States. The survey asked about specific international content and methods of curricular inclusion. Of particular interest are the similarities and differences in how psychologists differ in their views and in how international elements are incorporated in course content based on their country of origin.

POSTER 77 TEXTING BEHIND THE WHEEL: MINDFULNESS PREDICTS PERCEIVED ACCIDENT RISK

SEAN W. BROUTY, CAITLIN PALMER, REBECCA PIEL, CHRISTOPHER P. TERRY (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

Cell phone-induced driver distraction has become a major public health concern, especially among younger drivers. This study examined college students' perceptions of accident risk related to texting while driving. Results indicated that students generally perceived texting while driving as a significant risk to driver safety. However, perceived risk was related to one's frequency of texting while driving, as well as one's scores on three dimensions of mindfulness, including observing, acting with awareness, and non-reactivity.

POSTER 78 ETHNICITY AND HUMAN ORGAN DONATION

VIANY OROZCO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

How can psychologists help reduce the world-wide shortage of human organs for life-saving transplantations? In this experiment, 154 Hispanic New Yorkers completed a pre/post survey before/after seeing a new 8-minute English-language DVD on 10 common beliefs that inhibit organ donation. As expected, on a 40-point scale, we found their belief scores significantly increased 5.8 points on a 40-point scale, from 22.7 up to 28.4. The next step is to produce a Spanish-language DVD to see if this further increases the accuracy of belief of Hispanic respondents.

POSTER 79 ACTING WITHOUT AWARENESS: MINDFULNESS PREDICTS NEAR ACCIDENTS RELATED TO CELL PHONE USE

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

This study identified psychological predictors of near accidents related to cell phone use among college student drivers. Students who reported talking or texting more frequently while driving reported a higher incidence of near accidents. However, multiple regression analysis indicated that those who reported experiencing more cell phone related thoughts also experienced more near accidents. Furthermore, two facets of mindfulness—acting with awareness and non-judging of inner experience—were negatively associated with near accidents.

POSTER 80 STEREOTYPING AS THE RESULT OF COGNITIVE STYLES FUNCTIONING

BELOVOL ELENA VLADIMIROVNA (PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA)

In the study the influence of person's cognitive styles on stereotyping and on stereotype itself has been examined. It is shown that the images of perceiving objects or its representations in man's mind are different for persons with different cognitive styles combinations. For example, stereotypes of field – independent person with narrow equivalence range are significantly more rigid than for field – dependent person with broad equivalence range. Experimental technique was elaborated for perception asymmetry study.

POSTER 81 PERSONALITY & BURNOUT: GENERAL HURRY AS MODERATOR OF THE STRESSORS-STRAINS RELATIONSHIP

BENJAMIN QUINN MARTIN, REBECCA GAYDOS, LEAH SHELLENBERGER, VIRGINIA PITTS (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of our study was to extend existing research on workplace stress by examining general hurry (a subcomponent of time urgency) as a moderator of the relationships between challenge and hindrance stressors, and the strain of burnout. Participants were 85 employees who completed two surveys. Data were analyzed using simple and moderated multiple regressions. Challenge stressors significantly predicted burnout but all other relationships were insignificant, possibly due to a low statistical power.

POSTER 83 "BALANCE MATTERS": A CASE STUDY ON KOREANS' CONCEPTIONS OF "A MORAL PERSON."

SUNGHUN KIM (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Cross-cultural psychological understanding of South Korean's morality has been pursued in the context of applying a theory developed based on Western cultures to South Korean people. Although we cannot say that the findings through those studies were meaningless, better and fuller understanding of Korean's morality may require indigenous approach. Using a case study with two South Korean male adults, the study finds that the "balance" among all areas of their daily life morally matters.

POSTER 84 ADAPTABILITY IN COPING WITH STRESS: ARE LOCUS OF CONTROL AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION FACTORS?

STEPHANY J. YODER (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Adaptability in Coping with Stress: Are Locus of Control and Level of Education Factors? Abstract This study evaluated locus of control and level of education as factors that impact adaptability to coping with stress. Utilizing an adaptation of Rotter's Locus of Control Scale (Wildermot, 2006), The Personal Functioning Inventory (Kohn, O'Brien-Wood, Pickering, & Decicco, 2033), and level of education data, internal locus of control was found to significantly increase adaptability to coping with stress. An interesting interaction emerged suggesting level of education mediates external locus of control in coping adaptability.

POSTER 85 THE IMPACT OF STRESS ON RADICAL

BELIEFS

LAUREN HAGEMANN, GEN NAKAO, SONIA SUCHDAY (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

Introduction: Modern terrorism is a worldwide concern. The participation in a terrorist act is influenced by many factors, including one's radical beliefs. Methods: Twenty-one participants completed a radical beliefs questionnaire, before and after exposure to two distressing recall conditions. Results: The endorsement of radical beliefs was reduced on average by seventeen points. Modalities of stress including depression and anxiety were also found to influence scores. Discussion: Stress appears to influence one's endorsement of radical beliefs.

POSTER 86 COMPASSION FATIGUE & THE ROLE OF EMPATHY IN CRISIS LINE VOLUNTEERS

DANIELLE ELIZABETH FORTE, LORETTA BRADY (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Empathy (IRI), vicarious trauma (TABS) and the development of burnout (ProQOL) were assessed within a sample domestic violence and sexual assault (DV/SA) crisis line volunteers. Thirty-one individuals from six different crisis centers were recruited. We predicted that those participants with higher empathy scores would also score higher on the measures of compassion fatigue utilized in this study. Results confirm our hypotheses, as scores on the Interpersonal Reactivity Index was found to be significantly correlated with both the ProQOL ($r=.450$; $r=-.526$) as well as with the TABS ($r=.404$; $r=.369$) total score.

POSTER 87 PERSONALITY TRAITS AND EATING BEHAVIOR IN ADULTS WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME AND DIABETES

CATHERINE WALSH (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Factors contributing to obesity and Metabolic Syndrome (MetS) are of broad interest due to increased prevalence of obesity and related health issues. Adults with MetS and Type 2 Diabetes scored lower on the NEO-FFI personality domains of Agreeableness and Openness and scored higher on Disinhibition and Susceptibility to Hunger, two behavioral eating factors of the TFEQ. Better understanding of personality factors in obesity may aid in development of directed interventions for this at risk group.

POSTER 88 PERSONALITY TRAITS AS A MEASUREMENT OF ACADEMIC SUCCESS

JOSEPH LIGATO, PATRICK CONLEY, AUDRA GLOVER, MELISSA PATTERSON, ERIC YOUNG (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated several personality variables along with different measures of academic performance (SAT, ACT and GPA). While Conscientiousness, love of learning, intellectual openness, and creativity all correlated with each

other ($p < .001$), only conscientiousness correlated with GPA. The implications for an educational system whose popular measures of success failed to correlate with such variables as love of learning, intellectual openness, and creativity will be discussed.

POSTER 89 EMOTION REGULATION IN OLDER AND YOUNGER ADULTS

ANDREW SILLETTI JR. (FRAMINGHAM STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to explore the effects of predispositional tendencies towards suppression and reappraisal on mood, as well as explore age differences in emotion regulatory success within and across different age groups. While reappraisal resulted in significantly better mood outcomes for both groups, older adults were significantly more successful than younger adults. Overall, predispositional tendencies towards suppression had a significant effect on mood when participants did not reappraise stimuli.

POSTER 90 METHODOLOGY FOR TESTING THE ILLUSION OF TRANSPARENCY IN CHILDREN

DANIELLE NESI, RONA CARMEL, JASON MANDELBAUM, DAISY SEGOVIA, NICOLE GORDON, ANGELA CROSSMAN (CUNY JOHN JAY COLLEGE)

The current study developed a method for testing the illusion of transparency in children. Results provide some evidence for age-related changes in the illusion. Overall, younger children predicted that adults would believe them when they were telling the truth and disbelieve them when lying - which was correct. They were transparent. However, older children accurately predicted that their lies would be increasingly credible with age, reflecting less transparency overall.

POSTER 91 MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IN COLLEGE SUCCESS IN ATHLETES AND NON-ATHLETES

SAMUEL RAMATOWSKI, JOSEPH MILLER, JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

Athletes and Non-athletes were surveyed to determine what motivates them to do well in college. Participants rated how important maintaining sports eligibility, getting good grades, and graduating were in motivating success in college. Repeated-measures t tests indicated that, to athletes, graduating was more important than maintaining athletic eligibility. For non-athletes, graduating was more important than getting good grades, and both were more important than maintaining athletic eligibility.

POSTER 92 COLLEGE STUDENTS' SELF-REPORTED AND ACTUAL HEALTH STATUS

JASON H. EDWARDS, AUDREY CROCKETT, MARGARET EDWARDS, JULIA MILLER, MARY TOLA (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

There has been a paucity of research on self-reported health and actual health status for 18-24 year old college students. The purpose of this study was to evaluate whether students ($N = 543$) were knowledgeable about their actual health status. Overall, healthy college students compared to those in the clinical range on a biomedical measure were more likely to accurately know their health status with regard to body weight, diabetes, total cholesterol, and blood pressure.

POSTER 93 THINKING STYLES OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS

BRITTA ANDERSON (AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS)

This study assessed the thinking style of obstetricians and gynecologists (ob-gyns) using the Rational-Experiential Inventory (REI), a questionnaire designed to measure preferences for processing information. The REI-10 was administered to 200 ob-gyns. Males scored significantly higher on the Rational scale than the Experiential scale, while females scored high on both scales. Ob-gyns scored higher on the experiential scale than previous studies with other medical specialties. Further research about how thinking styles are associated with practice patterns may be informative.

POSTER 94 A TWIST OF LYME: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR ABOUT LYME DISEASE

EMILY F. PLACKOWSKI (ALMA COLLEGE), DEBRA B. HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), JOHN H. HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Lyme disease (LD) is a growing problem in the United States, with little research into its socio-psychological impact. We surveyed LD-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors in 362 college students, and found that all three scores significantly correlated. Also, among other findings, students who knew someone with LD had more positive attitudes and behaviors toward Lyme patients in general. Based on our results, LD education may be useful in increasing prevention and improving patients' lives.

POSTER 95 PERSONALITY AND WORKPLACE INCIVILITY: AN OCEAN OF POSSIBILITIES

VALERIE LANE, THOMAS GUIDOTTI, BRIDGET MCGRORY, SHELBY KRUPKA, BENJAMIN BOCK, JENNIFER BUNK (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

We explored intraindividual patterns of personality traits and determined how these patterns related to the acting and experiencing of workplace incivility. Our results revealed the importance of exploring profiles of personalities as opposed to individual traits. For example, our sample contained some introverts who were more likely to report experiencing and engaging in incivility as compared to other introverts. We also found that individuals with certain patterns of personality respond POSITIVELY to experiencing workplace incivility.

POSTER 96 THE CHALLENGE OF SYSTEM

JUSTIFICATION FOR ACKNOWLEDGING AND RESPONDING TO ENVIRONMENTAL DILEMMAS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

IRINA FEYGINA, JOHN T. JOST (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Failure to address environmental challenges is driven by a motivational tendency to defend and justify the societal status quo against the threat posed by ecological problems. System justification underlies the effects of political conservatism, national identification, gender, and education on environmentalism. Reframing pro-environmental change as patriotic and system-sanctioned alleviates the conflict between protecting the social and ecological systems.

POSTER 97 FORCED HELP AND FEELINGS OF CONTROL IN REAL LIFE AND LABORATORY SITUATIONS

TERESA M. LYONS, VINCENT NG, KEVIN LOUGHLIN, GRETCHEN ZIMMERMAN (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY)

Helping is usually considered a positive activity, but there may be times when helping is not beneficial. Having choice over whether one receives help or not was the strongest predictor of feeling control in two research situations. However, receiving forced help led to more correct responses in the laboratory situation. An important question is whether the positive effects of control will ultimately outweigh the immediate benefits of forced help on productivity and performance.

POSTER 98 DEFICITS IN MINDFULNESS MODERATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEGATIVE AFFECT AND HARMFUL ALCOHOL USE

MONIQUE DINAPOLI, PEGGILEE WUPPERMAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

The study investigated whether deficits in mindfulness (being aware and accepting the present moment), and anxiety sensitivity (fear of anxiety related sensations) mediated the relationship between negative affect and harmful alcohol use. Contrary to our hypothesis, anxiety sensitivity was not significantly related to harmful alcohol use, although mindfulness was significantly negatively correlated with both negative affect and harmful alcohol use. Additionally, it was found that mindfulness completely mediated the relationship between anxiety and substance use.

POSTER 99 THE FINANCIAL REACTION INVENTORY(FRI): DEVELOPING A SCALE TO ASSESS FINANCIAL ANXIETY

MATTHEW ALHONTE (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Anxiety affects judgment and decision-making, which implies importance in financial situations. Laboratory experiments show effects such as impaired accuracy and heightened response time. There is no personality scale for measuring anxiety in financial situations. The study introduces and explores two scales, one measuring the severity of financial anxiety and another measuring the frequency of financial

thoughts. Hypotheses include greater vigilance but decreased performance in financial scenarios.

POSTER 100 EFFECTS OF CINNAMON SCENT ADMINISTRATION ON ENHANCING A MULTI-SESSION PHYSICAL THERAPY PROGRAM

SIERRA NICOLE MOORE, JESSICA FLORIAN, KRISTIN JOHNSON, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, ALLISON BURKE (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants completed a four-session physical therapy regimen in either a control room or a room infused with cinnamon scent. Range of motion, mood (POMS), anxiety (STAI) and workload (NASA-TLX) were assessed. Participants in the cinnamon scent condition rated their perceived effort exertion as being lower than participants in the control condition. Decreased perceived effort may cause patients to feel more comfortable while completing their exercises, thus increasing the likelihood of adherence to the program.

POSTER 101 TOWARD A DEFINITION OF "HOBBY"

LARRY Z. DAILY (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

Hobbies have long been promoted as beneficial, but assessing this claim is difficult as there is no commonly-used definition of the word "hobby." A test of the definition proposed by Gelber (1999) showed that the more closely an activity matched the definition, the more likely participants were to agree that the activity was a hobby. Reexamination of the extant hobby literature suggests that little of it actually involves activities that can accurately be called hobbies.

POSTER 102 THE COUPON CRAZE: AN EXPLORATORY INVESTIGATION OF COUPON USE

JENNIFER GONDER, ALI DADDIO, KATELYNN MCCARROLL (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE)

Popular media and couponing websites have created a "coupon craze". The present survey-based investigation assessed perceptions of coupon use and prevalence of use among demographic groups. The majority of respondents used coupons, mainly through store rewards programs. Results identified gender, age, family size, financial responsibility, and perceptions of use as significant predictors of couponing. Males attributed more negative emotions to couponing than females. Findings are significant for consumer psychology and coupon distribution strategies.

POSTER 103 ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIORS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE SENTENCING STAGE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

MELISSA ANN BARTOLOMEO, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present research explored the effects of biomechanism (biological factors that contribute to psychological disorders) on sentencing in criminal cases. A between-subjects design was

used to compare suggested sentence, likelihood of rehabilitation, and likelihood of recidivism for case studies that were presented with and without biomechanism information. There was a trend such that with biomechanism information, participants rated that the likelihood of rehabilitation was lower and the likelihood of recidivism was higher.

POSTER 104 IMPACT OF SELF-COMPASSION AND POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH ON MARITAL SATISFACTION IN POLICE MARRIAGES

ALEXANDRIA BOUCHARD, LORETTA BRADY (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Thirty-five male police officers from a medium-sized city were assessed for self-compassion (SC) and posttraumatic growth (PTG) as a predictor of marital satisfaction (MS). A series of partial correlations found a correlation between scores of self-compassion, posttraumatic growth, and marital satisfaction (SC + MS: $r = .323$; PTG + MS: $r = .379$; $p < .05$). A multiple regression analysis was able to predict marital satisfaction scores from the independent variables ($R^2 = .176$, $F(2, 32) = 3.414$, $p < .05$).

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Paper

Odets

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS II: PARENTING AND DEVELOPMENTAL TRAJECTORIES

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: AVIDAN MIEVSKY (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

9:00am - 9:15am

FATHERHOOD, POST DIVORCE: REVIEW OF COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH IN THE PAST 100 YEARS

TODD BOTTOM, JOSEPH R FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Some research exists on the impact of divorce on families, and on children in particular. Scholars also explore the impact on mothers, although assessing divorced fathers is rarely included in research. We investigated studies on fathers' post-divorce well-being, specifically assessing whether values of participatory action research existed in studies regarding divorced fathers. Two systematic literature reviews were conducted. Results of these reviews are presented, and implications for research regarding divorced fathers are discussed.

9:20am - 9:35am

INSTITUTIONALIZED CONSUMPTION OF HEGEMONIC NARRATIVES ON FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES: A CASE FOR CRITICAL RESEARCH

PRIYA LALVANI (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), LAUREN POLVERE (DOUGLAS MENTAL HEALTH UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE)

In this paper, we problematize the medicalization of disability and the resulting cultural and institutional "consumption" of medical model based research concerning families of children with disabilities. Challenging hegemonic beliefs on the inevitability of negative outcomes and pathological functioning among this group of families, we propose the use of narrative inquiry, theoretically grounded in Vygotskian sociocultural perspectives, as a critical research methodology for situating the lives of these families in cultural and sociopolitical contexts.

9:40am - 9:55am

SELF-EFFICACY AND PROCRASTINATION AS MODERATORS OF THE INFLUENCE OF ATTACHMENT ON ACADEMIC SUCCESS

ROBERT KURLAND, HAROLD I. SIEGEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

This study examined 161 college students enrolled in an Introductory Psychology class. Measurements of attachment, self-efficacy, and procrastination were obtained. Students with higher levels of attachment avoidance had lower grades within the class and a lower overall GPA. Regression analysis was used to determine that self-efficacy moderated the relationship between self-efficacy and class grade as well as GPA. Procrastination also moderated the relationship between both attachment anxiety and GPA and attachment avoidance and GPA.

10:00am - 10:15am

PSYCHOPHYSICAL TRAINING REPAIRS AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

EUGENE GALANTER (PSYCHOPHYSICS LABORATORY), PATRICIA HANNAN (PLAYWISELY INC.)

18 Children displaying ASD were given weekly 45 minute psychosensory and psychomotor training. These children were medically diagnosed with ASD from mild to severe by independent pediatric neurologists. This specialized training of cognitive and physical development demonstrated high levels of coordinated psychomotor improvement when presented with complex psychosensory tasks. Extra benefit; twins with visual hypoplasia with prognosis of blindness were cured of this deadly neurodevelopmental failure by the same protocols.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Paper

Brecht

9:00am - 9:15am

HISTORY PAPERS I: PERSPECTIVES IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: INGRID FARRERAS (HOOD COLLEGE)

9:00am - 9:15am

BINET TESTERS, PSYCHOCLINICISTS, AND PSYCHIATRISTS: TRAINING AND BOUNDARY ISSUES IN THE 1910S

INGRID G. FARRERAS (HOOD COLLEGE)

This paper will describe the first training models for clinical psychology, proposed during the 1910s by John Edward Wallace Wallin. Advocating for formal training and greater professional standards for clinical psychologists led to mounting tensions with the psychiatric profession, which viewed psychologists' increasing dominion over the mental testing industry as well as their increased status as "court experts" in the eugenic institutionalization of feeble-minded individuals during the late 1910s, as an encroachment on their field.

9:20am - 9:35am

FETAL PSYCHOLOGY IN PSYCHOHISTORY: WHERE IT CAME FROM, WHERE IT WENT

JEAN MERCER (RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE)

In the 1970s, a psychohistorian, Lloyd DeMause, offered a theory of Fetal Psychology. This theory posited uncomfortable and frightening events during prenatal life and at the time of birth and associated them with repetition compulsions causing later irrational and destructive behavior. Fetal Psychology appears to have been derived from work on dreams and LSD experiences. Following criticism, Fetal Psychology disappeared from discussion by psychohistorians, but continues to be cited by proponents of regressive psychotherapies.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Paper

Imperial/Julliard

SOCIAL PAPERS II: CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: JULIE LONGUA PETERSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

THE TRUTH ABOUT HONESTY: AUTHENTICITY AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION

MATTHEW-DONALD D. SANGSTER, GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI JR. (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The present study sought to examine the role of significant-other-concept clarity and negative maintenance behaviors. A survey of 96 undergraduates involved in romantic relationships found that those with high levels of authenticity were more likely to report higher levels of significant-other-concept clarity and relationship satisfaction, along with lower reported use of negative maintenance behaviors. The results suggest that authenticity is an integral concept for relationship satisfaction through its association with significant-other-concept clarity.

9:20am - 9:35am

YOU LOVE ME, I (IMPLICITLY) DOUBT ME: WHEN SECURITY TURNS THREATENING

JULIE LONGUA PETERSON (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

This research suggests that people high in attachment-related anxiety experience decreased implicit feelings of self-worth when thoughts of relationship security are activated. Study 1 revealed high anxiety participants report more negative implicit self-evaluations in the security (vs. control) condition. Study 2 extended these findings by exploring whether caregiving also decreased implicit self-evaluations. Study 2 revealed that high anxiety participants reported more negative implicit self-evaluations in the security condition, but not the control or caregiving conditions.

9:40am - 9:55am

NO LONGER A COUPLE'S WORLD: THE DECREASING STIGMA OF BEING SINGLE

HILDA SPEICHER, KRISTINA BECKERT, NATALIE HUGHES (ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE), XAVIER F. AMADOR (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Gender and marital status of fictional Lee were manipulated in questionnaires distributed in 1997 (n=143) and again over a decade later (n=64) to determine attitudes toward single adults. In 1997 single Lee was evaluated as less moral and socially competent, while current data show no differences. When asked about Lee's marriage prospects the 1997 was more pessimistic than the current sample. Lee's gender effects for each sample will also be discussed.

10:00am - 10:15am

JUDGMENTS OF BEHAVIORS IN CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS AS MORAL VIOLATIONS

DYLAN FAULKNER SELTERMAN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), SENA KOLEVA (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA)

Two studies probed the “wrongness” of morally ambiguous relational behaviors, including emotional threats (e.g., keeping romantic memorabilia), friendship boundaries (e.g., dating a best friend’s ex-partner), sexual threats (e.g., non-exclusivity), and privacy violations (e.g., looking through partner’s belongings). Attachment-related avoidance was associated with greater permissiveness toward emotional threats and friendship boundaries but harsher judgments for privacy violations, whereas attachment anxiety was associated with the opposite judgment pattern. Female participants judged all behaviors more harshly than males.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Invited Speaker

Westside 3

**RICHARD L. SOLOMON DISTINGUISHED LECTURE:
STEVE MAIER**

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

THE ROLE OF THE VENTRAL MEDIAL PREFRONTAL CORTEX IN DETERMINING RESISTANCE AND VULNERABILITY TO ADVERSE EVENTS

STEVE MAIER (UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO)

Exposure to adverse events has a broad range of effects on brain and behavior. It has been known for many years that the ability to exert behavioral control over such events both blunts the impact of those events, and also blunts the impact of subsequent adverse events over which the individual has no control. However, the mechanisms that mediate the protective effects of control have remained obscure. Evidence will be presented which indicates that control a) activates top-down inhibitory control by neurons within the ventral medial prefrontal cortex over stress-responsive limbic and subcortical structures, thereby blunting the impact of the adverse events, and b) induces plasticity in these neurons such that later uncontrollable events now activate them, thereby blunting the impact of subsequent adverse events.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: INFLUENCES UNDERLYING MOOD & ANXIETY DISORDERS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: DEBORAH WALDER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE/CUNY)

GENETIC, NEUROCOGNITIVE AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES UNDERLYING MOOD & ANXIETY DISORDERS

This symposium will focus on genetic, neurocognitive and early environmental influences such as stress in mood and anxiety disorders. The focus will be on depression, bipolar disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder.

Presentations

Child Abuse, Depression, and Methylation of Genes Involved in Stress Reactivity, Synaptic Plasticity, and Neural Circuitry by Joan Kaufman (Yale University School of Medicine)

Neurocognitive heterogeneity in bipolar disorder: predictors of impairment and treatment implications by Katherine Burdick (Mount Sinai School of Medicine)

Early life stress and risk for PTSD by Janine D. Flory (Mount Sinai School of Medicine)

Discussant(s): Deborah Walder (Brooklyn College/CUNY)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Symposium

Gotham

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: HELPING STUDENTS WRITE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: DANA S. DUNN (MORAVIAN COLLEGE), SUZANNE C. BAKER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

DID YOU REALLY MEAN TO SAY THAT? HELPING STUDENTS WRITE

Student writing is a perpetual issue of concern for faculty because of the number of students will poorly developed writing skills and because even strong writers can struggle to master the skills needed for presenting complex ideas and technical information. In this symposium, we will present a variety of approaches to fostering good writing, including strategies designed to alert students to the process of writing and ways that faculty can develop engaging writing assignments.

Presentations

Overcoming Students Resistance to Using (New) Writing Strategies by Dana S. Dunn (Moravian College)

Writing About Research: Is It Really Research Without Numbers? by Bernard C. Beins (Ithaca College)

Less Pain, Same Gain: Strategies for Designing More Enjoyable Writing Assignments by Suzanne C. Baker (James Madison University)

Discussant(s): Dana S. Dunn (Moravian College) Suzanne C. Baker (James Madison University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Event Wilder

PSI CHI INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER EXCHANGE: FOSTERING LEADERSHIP AND CHAPTER VITALITY

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: MERCEDES A. MCCORMICK (PACE UNIVERSITY)

KATHERINE W. MARSLAND (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), MARTHA ZLOKOVICH (PSI CHI EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR), JASON YOUNG (CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE), MARIA LAVOY (FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY), MERCEDES A. MCCORMICK (PACE UNIVERSITY, NY)

This Psi Chi interactive group will discuss strategies to foster student leadership and strengthen Psi Chi chapter vitality.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Symposium Hudson

SCRA SYMPOSIUM: COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY AND FUTURE OF HEALTH CARE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: CHRIS MICHAEL KIRK (ATLANTIC HEALTH SYSTEM)

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY AND THE FUTURE OF HEALTH CARE

As healthcare systems change in response to the Affordable Care Act, a new dynamic and set of skills will be required for organizational success. Community Psychologists are uniquely

positioned to contribute to these efforts. This symposium will highlight the potential role for community psychologists in the emerging world of healthcare, with examples from a large healthcare system in New Jersey. Specific initiatives in patient empowerment, community collaboration, population health management and preventive action research will be discussed.

Presentations

Community Psychology and the Future of Health Care by Chris Michael Kirk, William Neigher (Atlantic Health System)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Symposium Ziegfeld

APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: COMMUNICATING WITH COMPUTERS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: W. RANDOLPH FORD (HOOD COLLEGE)

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF COMMUNICATING WITH COMPUTERS

Today communicating with computers not only refers to human beings using human language to interact with electronic devices, but it also encompasses using computers to facilitate interaction with other humans. Over the last 20 years, and especially over the last 10 years, we have seen an exponential growth in the population of users of computer-based communication. This symposium covers some of the recent work in the analysis of this area of research.

Presentations

A Linguistic Comparison of Human-Human Online Communication and Human-Chatbot Conversations by Jennifer R. Hill (The George Washington University), W. Randolph Ford, Ingrid G. Farreras (Hood College)

Detecting the Presence of Emotion in Human/Computer Interactions by R. Andrew Broadhurst, Graduate Student in Artificial Intelligence, Ingrid Farreras, W. Randolph Ford (Hood College)

A Comparison of Linguistic Measures between Short and Long Chatbot Conversations by W. Randolph Ford, Ingrid Farreras, (Hood College)

The Changing Nature of Keyboard Communication by Steven R. Stolarski, W. Randolph Ford, Ingrid Farreras (Hood College)

Discussant(s): W. Randolph Ford (Hood College)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Symposium

Chelsea

EPAGS SYMPOSIUM: POP CULTURE IN PSYCHOLOGY

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: JILL SWIRSKY (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

POP CULTURE IN PSYCHOLOGY

This event is a roundtable discussion on popular movies/series such as Twilight, Harry Potter, and the Hunger Games, facilitated by faculty who are knowledgeable in these areas. The goal for this event is to have a fun and educational discussion about topics that a lot of people can relate to, while examining from a psychological perspective what makes these series so popular. Panelists: Jill Cermele, Drew University Michele Yurecko, Saint Elizabeth's College Jessica Lakin, Drew University Jonas Prida, College of St. Joseph's

Discussant(s): Jill Swirsky (Rowan University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Symposium

Odets

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: NEUROBIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS AND BIOMARKERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BEHAVIOR

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: TANIA ROTH (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

NEUROBIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS AND BIOMARKERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BEHAVIOR

This symposium will highlight different biological approaches to study the development of behavior and various disorders in animal models and humans. These presentations are based on multidisciplinary approaches and methodologies to study brain plasticity, gene-environment interactions, and behavior in development and adulthood. Discussion also focuses on biomarkers which may be useful in detecting disturbances in brain function and behavior and that may serve as targets for early detection and novel therapeutics.

Presentations

The influence of early-life caregiving environments on epigenetic regulation of genes across the lifespan by Tania Roth (Department of Psychology, University of

Delaware)

Impact of early life stress across different intermediate phenotypes in healthy Caucasian men by Elif Aysimi Duman (Department of Psychology, Bozaziçi University), Turhan Canli (Department of Psychology and Graduate Program in Genetics, Stony Brook University)

Cortical adaptation and sensory filtering from early development to senescence by Donald Wilson (Emotional Brain Institute, Nathan Kline Institute Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and New York University Langone School of Medicine)

Maternal diet during pregnancy alters offspring brain development and behavior by Teresa Reyes (Department of Pharmacology, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania)

RNA editing alters glutamate receptor function in major depression and suicide by Monsheel Sodhi (Department of Pharmacy Practice, University of Illinois at Chicago)

Discussant(s): Tania Roth (University of Delaware)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Paper

Hudson

CLINICAL PAPERS II

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: BRIAN W.BECKER (LESLEY UNIVERSITY)

10:30am - 10:45am

THE NATURE OF NOSTALGIA: COWBELL OR ROCKWELL?

TYSON C KREIGER, STEVEN M. SPECHT (UTICA COLLEGE)

As research on nostalgia continues to advance, a better understanding of how it connects to the broader contexts of personality and psychopathology is required. Thus, the relationships between personal and historical nostalgia, the "Big Five" personality factors, and psychological symptomatology were examined within college students. Personal nostalgia and Neuroticism were positively correlated. Furthermore, when controlling for Neuroticism, both forms of nostalgia shared unique variance with symptomatology. The implications of these findings will be addressed.

10:45am - 11:00am

INTEGRATIVE NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: A RETURN TO LURIA THROUGH MCADAMS' PERSONALITY MODEL

BRIAN W. BECKER, MAX BULGER, MICHELLE BALLOU, NAIMA COHN, JENNY ESDALE, HEATHER MACDONALD, DAVID GOODMAN (LESLEY UNIVERSITY)

Alexander Luria was concerned about a provincial discourse surrounding neurological deficits. In contrast, he contextualized deficits within idiographic considerations, integrating what he called classical and romantic science. McAdam's personality theory represents a contemporary approach reflecting Luria's sensibility. Appropriating this model for neuropsychological assessment offers the conceptual tools for contextualizing deficits within wider factors influencing phenotypic variability within disease processes. Consequently, person-centered recommendations can be made. Case study examples will be provided.

11:00am - 11:15am

MEASURING 12-STEP GROUP AFFILIATION WITH THE 12-STEP PARTICIPATION QUESTIONNAIRE (TSPQ)

DAMON MITCHELL (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), BRIAN DELAURO, D. J. ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the psychometric properties of the Twelve-Step Participation Questionnaire (TSPQ; Tonigan, Miller, & Connors, 1997), a 14-item scale designed to assess use of 12-step group affiliation among substance abuse clients. Participants for the study were 184 substance dependent individuals consecutively admitted to a sober house. Factor analysis revealed a nine item, two factor scale. Factor 1 reflected active twelve-step identification while Factor 2 reflected passive 12-step group involvement.

11:15am - 11:30am

THE WELL-BEING INTERVIEW

GREGG HENRIQUES, KIMBERLY KLIENMAN, CRAIG ASSELIN (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

The concept of well-being is a central one in both clinical and positive psychology, but virtually all assessment and measurement of the construct has been based on self-report. We developed The Well-Being Interview, a 25 minute structured interview that assesses ten domains of well-being and administered it to 97 college students. Reliability and convergent and discriminant analyses revealed that the measure performed well. Future directions will be discussed.

11:30am - 11:45am

LATENT CLASSES OF TREATMENT READINESS CORRESPOND TO TRANSTHEORETICAL ("STAGES OF CHANGE") MODEL

PAUL TRUMAN HARRELL, MICHEAL SCHERER (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH), REBECCA C. TRENZ (MERCY COLLEGE), SILVIA S. MARTINS (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MAILMAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH), WILLIAM W. LATIMER, (UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA)

We conducted a Latent Class Analysis of a treatment readiness scale (TRS) among 539 cocaine and opioid users. The TRS included items on Intention to Stop Use (ISU) and Problem Recognition (PR). Four classes were found: "Pre-contemplative": low on ISU and PR; "Contemplative": low on ISU, high on PR; "Preparation/Action": high on both; "Maintenance": high on ISU, low on PR. "Pre-contemplative" were more marijuana-positive; "Maintenance" were less opioid-positive. "Preparation/Action" were more in substance abuse treatment.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

INVITED APPLIED/CLINICAL/SCRA SYMPOSIUM: INTEGRATING BEHAVIORAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH, LESSONS LEARNED

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: ASTRID BEIGEL (COUNTRY OF LOS ANGELES, DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH)

INTEGRATING BEHAVIORAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH, LESSONS LEARNED: IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE AND TRAINING

Integrated healthcare has been central in recent years. Steps to achieve the goal have encountered tremendous complications in organization, planning, administration, management, practice, service provision, training, data analysis, etc. Two different approaches to integration, in major urban centers, New York and Philadelphia, are presented. In addition, the need for innovative technology and its importance for improving care are presented. What has been learned, implications for practicing psychologists, and next steps to achieving success in integrating care are outlined.

Presentations

Implications of Integrated Healthcare for Psychological Practice by Arthur C Evans, Jr. (Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual disability Services, City of Philadelphia)

Integrating Health and Mental Health in New York State by Lloyd I Sederer (New York State Office of Mental Health and Columbia/Mailman School of Public Health)

Using Innovative Technology to Support Improved

Behavioral Health Integration by Linda Toche-Manley
(Polaris Health Directions)

**Bringing Behavioral Health and Physical Health Together:
What is Needed for Success** by Astrid Beigel (County of Los
Angeles, Department of Mental Health)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Paper **Gotham**

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPERS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: HOLLY M. CHALK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

10:30am - 10:45am

**EXPANDING LEARNING BEYOND THE CLASSROOM:
ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFITS OF SERVICE
LEARNING**

HOLLY M. CHALK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

This study examines the effectiveness of service learning (SL) for improving academic outcomes, social responsibility, and self-efficacy. Twenty three undergraduates completed SL projects, and 24 served as the control group. As hypothesized, SL participation was associated with higher exam scores and positive attitudes toward social welfare. Students who perceived high benefit from their service opportunity reported higher self-efficacy and meaningfulness of college. Findings suggest that access to SL opportunities may improve student engagement and retention.

10:50am - 11:05am

**A CROSS-SECTIONAL EVALUATION OF STUDENT
ACHIEVEMENT USING STANDARDIZED AND
PERFORMANCE-BASED TESTS**

**ERIC P. CHARLES, BRAD PINTER, ROBERT MATCHOCK,
WILLIAM R. BALCH (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE
UNIVERSITY, ALTOONA)**

Three groups completed the Psychology Major Field Test and a series of short essays: Graduating majors outperformed high-performing intro-psych students, who outperformed intro-psych students intending to major in psychology. The pattern of results was quite similar between measures, suggesting future assessments need not use both. Covariate analysis suggested high-performing non-majors do not represent particularly psychology-savvy students that we are failing to recruit; high-performance is almost entirely explained by pre-existing differences in verbal ability.

11:10am - 11:25am

**DETERMINING THE DEGREE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN
STUDENT SELF-ASSESSMENT AND TEACHER
ASSESSMENT**

JILLIAN FLOOD (IONA COLLEGE)

Student self-assessment is a strategy that enhances learning, increases motivation to learn and facilitates habits of self-directed learning (Kremer, 2003). The aim of the present study was to determine the degree of agreement between student and professor ratings in an upper level school psychology graduate course. Scoring rubrics for three types of psychological reports were analyzed using multivariate and correlational techniques. Data suggest that students overrate their abilities in most domains.

11:30am - 11:45am

**TOOLS FOR ASSESSING CRITICAL THINKING IN
PSYCHOLOGY**

**ANDREW PECK, LISA M. STEVENSON, AMIE SKATTEBO,
DAVID WIMER, JEFF LOVE (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE
UNIVERSITY)**

Critical thinking remains a challenging construct to assess. In addition to the theoretical challenges, practical challenges are numerous. We will discuss two new critical thinking tools, the use of a 10-item version of the Rational-Experiential Inventory (Pacini & Epstein, 1999) and our attempts to validate the Scientific Literacy Scale (Carrier, 2001). Finally, we will discuss the benefits of combining several measures to assess multiple dimensions of critical thinking inexpensively and quickly.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Paper **Empire**

APPLIED PAPERS I: ISSUES IN DIVERSITY

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

**CHAIR: GABRIELA ALICIA MARTORELL (VIRGINIA
WESLEYAN COLLEGE)**

10:30am - 10:45am

**SIMULATION OF LIVING IN POVERTY: CHANGED
ATTITUDES, ATTRIBUTIONS, FEELINGS, BELIEFS, AND
INTENTIONS**

**PERRI B. DRUEN, JENNIFER ENGLER (YORK COLLEGE
OF PENNSYLVANIA)**

We tested the efficacy of a simulation in changing knowledge and attitudes about poverty by comparing three groups (simulation, information-only, and control) on nine dependent measures taken before and after the intervention. Simulation participants changed significantly in the expected direction on knowledge and attributions for poverty, feelings, beliefs, intentions to help; and they changed significantly more than the information-only and control groups, even when controlling for their own socioeconomic status and for social desirability bias.

10:45am - 11:00am

USING CHARACTERISTICS OF EARLY HOMELESS EXPERIENCES TO PREDICT LATER EDUCATIONAL WELL-BEING

BENJAMIN BRUMLEY, JOHN FANTUZZO, WHITNEY LEBOEUF (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), STACI PERLMAN (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Child and family homelessness is a growing, pervasive problem. The purpose of the current study was to account for the variance between children facing multiple risks (e.g. maltreatment, homelessness, birth risks) and variability of homeless episodes (age of onset, frequency) to identify the unique associations between characteristics of homelessness and educational outcomes. The findings demonstrated that characteristics of these early homeless experiences were uniquely associated with later educational well-being.

11:00am - 11:15am

DEFINING AND OPERATIONALIZING PRENATAL MATERNAL STRESS FOR DIVERSE WOMEN

CEYLAN CIZMELI, MARCI LOBEL (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), AUDREY SAFTLAS (UNIVERSITY OF IOWA)

We examined the validity of a theoretically-founded, multivariate model of prenatal maternal stress in a sample of 2,709 pregnant women diverse in education, income, ethnicity, age, gravidity, parity, employment, and pregnancy intendedness. Using structural equation modeling, the model was shown to be invariant across groups and enabled meaningful tests of hypothesized group differences in stress. Stress was significantly higher among non-White, younger, less educated, unemployed women with unintended pregnancies relative to their comparison groups.

11:15am - 11:30am

ETHNICITY CIRCLES: MEASURING ETHNIC IDENTITY IN LATINO SAMPLES WITH VENN DIAGRAMS.

GABRIELA ALICIA MARTORELL (VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLLEGE)

A visual measure of ethnic identity, an important variable in Latino samples, would be useful for samples with low literacy. In the current study, 53 Latino teens were asked to complete a

measure consisting of overlapping identity circles (the EC) as well as two well-known ethnicity measures; the MEIM (Phinney, 1992) and the ARSMA (Cuellar, Arnold & Maldonado, 1995). Results showed that the EC was significantly correlated with identity subscales on both the MEIM and the ARSMA; suggesting it shows promise for use.

11:30am - 11:45am

GETTING REEL WITH LGBT CLIENTS

JAMES RUSSELL GRAY-COUCH (THE SAGE COLLEGES)

Social cognitive theory of learning combined with aspects of Mezirow's transformative learning, become the theoretical basis for discerning how film and television may affect the LGBT individuals' positive development. Participants aged 18-71 were recruited to complete an online survey containing demographic and quantitative and qualitative data on participants' experiences with LGBT representation in television and film. Principle Components Analysis revealed a three factor solution on a 12-item response questionnaire for important films to LGBT individuals.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Symposium

Wilder

PSI CHI SYMPOSIUM: INFLUENCE OF CULTURE AND MEDIA ON FOOD CHOICES

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

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

PSI CHI DISCUSSES THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE AND MEDIA ON FOOD CHOICES

Previous research suggests a relationship among eating habits, culture, and media. Presenters will discuss college students' food choices as influenced by culture and the media. The panel will focus on culture's impact on food consumption and health; and discuss research conducted at Pace University with students who watched healthy, unhealthy commercials or did not watch anything. It was hypothesized that a significant difference in food choices between the experimental groups would be found.

Presentations

The Culture we live in determines our food consumption, health, and socialization by Annie Chai (Pace University)

The Influence of Video Viewing on Food Choices in College Students by Maureen Coyle, Annie Chai, Aura-Maria Garcia, Avalon Henry, Justyna Janusz, Alishia Kiiza (Pace University)

University)

Discussant(s): Deborah Harris-O'Brien (Trinity Washington University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Symposium

Hart

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: APA AND GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: MARISSA A. HARRISON (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY-HARRISBURG)

APA AND THE GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: 15 YEARS LATER

How has international psychology developed in the past 15 years, since APA finally launched its division of international psychology in 1997, and EPA became the first regional to offer an international program in 2002? This symposium brings together several leaders to review the past, present, and likely future of this fast-growing specialty, and how individuals can become more involved.

Presentations

Fifteen years of the International Psychology Bulletin by Grant J.M. Rich (Editor, International Psychology Bulletin)

Publishing Books on International Psychology by George F. Johnson (President, Information Age Publishing) & Uwe P. Gielen (St. Francis College)

The Heritage Project: Probing our History by Neil S. Rubin (Illinois School of Professional Psychology)

Actively Involving students in International Psychology by Laura Reid-Marks (Purdue University) & Joseph C. Giardino (Fordham University)

Discussant(s): Marissa A. Harrison (Penn State University-Harrisburg), Ani Kalayjian (MeaningfulWorld), Tara Pir (IMCES Institute For Multicultural Counseling & Education Services)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Paper

O'Neill

COGNITIVE PAPERS II: MEMORY

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: JEN COANE (COLBY COLLEGE)

10:30am - 10:45am

RETRIEVAL PRACTICE AND MEANINGFUL PROCESSING ENHANCE MEMORY IN YOUNGER AND OLDER ADULTS

JEN COANE (COLBY COLLEGE)

Retrieval practice improves memory in younger adults. To examine whether older adults also benefit from retrieval practice, participants learned word pairs by studying them twice, studying them once and taking a test with feedback, or incidentally encoding them using two different strategies. After 2 days, retrieval practice and deep processing improved retention equally relative to repeated study. Older adults demonstrated a powerful testing effect, confirming the strength of retrieval practice as a mnemonic tool.

10:50am - 11:05am

THE PRODUCTION EFFECT IN ONLINE AND OFFLINE COGNITION

RANDALL K. JAMIESON, JACQUELINE A. SPEAR (UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA)

People remember words that they have read aloud better than words they have not—a result known as the production effect (MacLeod, Gopie, Hourihan, Neary, & Ozubko, 2010). We present two experiments to show that both online (i.e., actual) and offline (i.e., imagined) production benefits performance in tests of both recognition and source memory.

11:10am - 11:25am

CONTEXT EFFECTS IN ASSOCIATIVE RECOGNITION MEMORY

CHI T. NGO, KATHERINE C. MOEN, MARIANNE E. LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

One experiment examined the contribution of familiarity and recollection in context effects, assessed by the associative identification (AI) and the context shift decrement task (CSD), using the response deadline method. The results revealed that items that have the same pairing of objects and backgrounds between study and test yielded the highest recognition for both AI and CSD. Speed had a negative effect on AI and CSD, indicating that both tasks might rely on recollection.

11:30am - 11:45am

DECLARATIVE AND PROCEDURAL WORKING MEMORY IN THE TASK SPAN PARADIGM

KAITLIN REIMAN, CATHERINE ARRINGTON (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

In the voluntary task span paradigm, working memory (WM) and executive control (EC) load were manipulated to determine if sequence choice biases depend on these cognitive processes. WM load was manipulated according to Oberauer's (2009; 2010) dual-component model, while EC was manipulated with a monitoring task. Results indicated that manipulations were successful at changing participants' choice behaviors. Results confirm past research suggesting individual differences in WM and EC ability contribute to volitional planning of action sequences.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Invited Speaker

Westside 3

PRESIDENTIAL INVITED ADDRESS: AESTHETICS OF TEMPORAL SEQUENCE: PAUL ROZIN

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

THE AESTHETICS OF TEMPORAL SEQUENCE, AND, TEN ALMOST CONSECUTIVE PAPER REJECTIONS FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

PAUL ROZIN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This talk will have two parts. First, a discussion of the criteria used for acceptance for publication in major journals, illustrated by 10 rejections of papers on which I have been an author in recent years. Second is a discussion of the aesthetics of temporal sequence: how sequences of events like movements in a piece of music or dishes in a meal can be optimally ordered to have maximum impact on both experience and memory.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Invited Speaker

Imperial/Julliard

SOCIAL KEYNOTE: THE MULTIPLE SELF-ASPECTS FRAMEWORK: SELF-CONCEPT REPRESENTATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS: ALLEN MCCONNELL

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: MICHAEL BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

THE MULTIPLE SELF-ASPECTS FRAMEWORK: SELF-

CONCEPT REPRESENTATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

ALLEN R. MCCONNELL (MIAMI UNIVERSITY)

The Multiple Self-aspects Framework (MSF) views the self-concept as a collection of multiple, context-dependent selves represented in an interrelated memory network. It explains how active self-aspects filter one's experiences, how chronic personality traits are more circumscribed than previously realized, and how self-relevant feedback shapes self-evaluations. The MSF speaks to how the self can be both stable yet variable, how close others become integrated into the self, and how the self-concept governs goal pursuit and self-regulation.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Paper

Brecht

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS I

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: ALEXANDER W JOHNSON (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

10:30am - 10:45am

NEURAL CORRELATES OF APPETITIVE TO AVERSIVE INTERACTIONS.

HELEN M. NASSER, GAVAN P. MCNALLY (UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES)

Whereas much is known about brain mechanisms of appetitive and aversive conditioning, little is known about their interaction. Using appetitive to aversive counterconditioning in rats, we show that counterconditioning was associated with increased activity in midline thalamus, rostral agranular insular cortex, and amygdala, but decreased activity in the periaqueductal gray. Thus, transformation of a reward predictive stimulus into a fear predictive stimulus is linked to heightened activity in a fear prediction error neural circuit.

10:45am - 11:00am

THE ROLE OF THE MELANIN CONCENTRATING HORMONE IN CUE-INDUCED FEEDING

ALEXANDER W JOHNSON (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

To investigate the role of the regulatory hormone MCH in cue-induced feeding, mice received Pavlovian conditioning with a sucrose reinforcer followed by satiety treatment and subsequent sucrose consumption tests in the presence of the sucrose-predicting cue. Deletion or targeted central inactivation

of MCH disrupted, whereas infusion of MCH or exposure to high fat diet augmented cue-induced feeding – pointing to a critical role for MCH in this form of hedonically modulated overeating.

11:00am - 11:15am

PHOTOPERIODIC MODULATION OF VOLUNTARY ETHANOL INTAKE IN INBRED MICE

ALAN M. ROSENWASSER, MICHAEL C. FIXARIS, WALTER D. MCCULLEY III (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE)

In humans, alcohol abuse varies seasonally and exhibits co-morbidity with seasonal affective disorder. In hamsters and rats, exposure to short photoperiods and/or constant darkness increases ethanol intake, but results have been somewhat inconsistent, and only one previous study has employed mice. We now report that long- and short-day photoperiods as well as exposure to both constant darkness and constant light results in strain dependent alterations in ethanol intake in mice.

11:15am - 11:30am

ESTRADIOL ATTENUATES THE EFFECTS OF GHRELIN ON NOCTURNAL AND DIURNAL FOOD INTAKE

PETER C. BUTERA, ALEXANDRIA BUNGO, SHANNON CLOUGH (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Ghrelin is an important physiological signal for the regulation of energy balance, and ghrelin treatment increases eating and body weight in male rodents. This experiment examined the ability of estradiol to modulate the effects of ghrelin in ovariectomized rats. Ghrelin (6.0, 12.0 nmol) significantly increased food intake during nocturnal and diurnal tests in oil-treated but not EB-treated rats. These findings suggest that the inhibitory effects of estradiol on food intake may involve an attenuation of orexigenic signals like ghrelin.

11:30am - 11:45am

THE EFFECT OF AN MGLU7 RECEPTOR ANTAGONIST, MMPIP, ON CONDITIONED TASTE AVERSION

ASHLEY K RAMSEY, STEPHANIE W FOWLER, JENNIFER M WALKER, PETER SERFOZO, AGNES SIMONYI, TODD R SCHACHTMAN (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI)

Metabotropic glutamate receptor (mGluR) agonists and antagonists influence conditioned taste aversion (CTA) learning (Schachtman et al., 2003; Fendt et al., 2008). The current study administered a selective mGluR7 antagonist, MMPIP, prior to conditioning in order to examine the involvement of mGluR7 on CTA in rats. It was shown that MMPIP inhibits CTA acquisition, suggesting a role for mGluR7 in aversive learning and as a potential treatment for chronic pain, anxiety, and epilepsy.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Paper

Ziegfeld

LEARNING PAPERS II: ANIMAL COGNITION

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: DANIEL GOTTLIEB (SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE)
[NOTE: FIRST TALK WILL BE 30 MIN. OTHER TALKS WILL BE 15 MIN. NO BREAKS BETWEEN TALKS.]

10:30am - 10:45am

INVITED FOCUS TALK: DECISION MAKING UNDER RISK IN RODENTS

C.R. GALLISTEL, AARON KHEIFETS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

When responding on concurrent variable interval schedules of reward, rats quickly detect and abruptly adjust to changes in the relative rates of reward (when changes are frequent). When responding in the switch paradigm (Balci, Freestone & Gallistel, 2009), mice quickly detect changes in the relative frequency of short and long trials (hence the relative risk of staying too long at the short hopper or leaving it too soon) and abruptly adjust the distribution of their switch latencies to the approximately optimal location. The adjustments in both cases are steplike, not gradual. The adjustments to changes in the relative frequency of short and long trials often occurs prior to any differential reinforcement. These results imply that rodent brains can explicitly detect (not simply adapt to) changes in the parameters of simple stochastic processes (Poisson and Bernoulli) and compute the risks, and decide on approximately optimal decision criteria.

10:50am - 11:05am

MATCHING WITH MORE THAN TWO ALTERNATIVES: ADDING OPTIONS INCREASES SENSITIVITY TO REWARDS

GREG JENSEN, PETER BALSAM (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Recently, the Generalized Matching Law has been extended to permit the relationship between reinforcement and responses to be characterized for arbitrarily numerous responses. Intuitively, an information processing account would predict that increasing the number of alternatives should result in a decrease in sensitivity to reinforcement ratios. Surprisingly, however, rats displayed the opposite pattern. When presented with either four, six, and eight levers, rats better approximated an optimal response distribution when more alternatives were available.

11:10am - 11:25am

THE ASSOCIATIVE STRUCTURE OF TEMPORALLY INTEGRATED REPRESENTATIONS

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

Two fear conditioning experiments with rats were conducted to identify the associative structure of temporal integration. Integration of two temporal maps sharing a common element (e.g., S2-S1 and S1-US) occurred at test and produced a new association that was independent of associations with the common element (S1). However, the association status of S1 modulated whether the new association with S2 was US specific (stimulus-stimulus) or directly activated a fear response (stimulus-response).

11:30am - 11:45am

IS PIGEON COGNITION QUALITATIVELY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF HUMANS?

SHEILA CHASE (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

An experiment by Smith et al. (2011) suggested that humans, but not pigeons, use rule learning rather than stimulus integration to categorize two-dimensional visual patterns when one dimension is probabilistically associated with two categories and the other irrelevant. Evidence that pigeons optimize the probability of a correct decision suggests that differences in performance on this task reflect verbal coding unavailable to pigeons rather than evidence that pigeon categorization is nonanalytic.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Poster

Westside 1&2

CLINICAL POSTERS I

Saturday, March 2, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

POSTER 1 DEPRESSION AND RELATIONSHIP IMPROVEMENT FOLLOWING FREUDENFREUDE ENHANCEMENT TRAINING

CATHERINE ANNE CHAMBLISS, CARLY CLAYMAN, EMILY FOGEL, EMELIE MCFARLAND, DUNCAN EVANS, NICOLE IOVIERO, MATTHEW BARON, MEGHAN MORLEY, SARAH COGSWELL, DAVID NOLAN, CAITLIN GALLAGHER, JOSHUA SCHNELL, GABRIELLA NAPOLI (URSINUS COLLEGE)

Mildly depressed individuals respond more negatively to peers' success, which may compromise their friendships. Increasing

empathic support following another's success (Freudenfreude) could improve relationships. The effectiveness of a Freudenfreude Enhancement Training (FET) protocol was evaluated in undergraduates. Ratings of relationship quality increased following 2 weeks of FET for both of two designated target relationships. This suggests that FET worked to enhance relationships. Additionally, BDI-II scores decreased following FET, indicating fewer depressive symptoms.

POSTER 2 BODY IMAGE AND ALCOHOL USE AS PREDICTORS OF OBLIGATORY EXERCISE IN UNDERGRADUATES

KARA SCHULTHEIS, PAIGE HALEGANS, HOLLY MCCARTNEY CHALK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

Excessive alcohol consumption has been associated with body dissatisfaction, which may contribute to unhealthy exercise practices. Alcohol use, body image, and obligatory exercise were assessed in 258 undergraduates. Men reported more alcohol use, body image satisfaction, and obligatory exercise. Body satisfaction predicted increased exercise commitment in men. For women, the interaction between body satisfaction and alcohol consumption predicted exercise fixation. Practitioners should consider the potentially harmful combination of these factors, particularly in college women.

POSTER 3 PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA IN CHIMPANZEES RESCUED FROM THE PET TRADE

STACY M. LOPRESTI-GOODMAN, ASHLYNN DUBE, AMANDA CAPERTON (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

The illegal hunting of chimpanzees for their meat in Africa often results in their orphaned infants being sold as pets. Because of maternal deprivation, physical mistreatment, social isolation from chimpanzees, and constant interaction with humans, many pet chimpanzees develop a variety of abnormal behaviors and symptoms of psychological trauma. This poster presents case studies of Poco and Safari, two rescued chimpanzees who engage in abnormal behaviors as a result of being kept as pets.

POSTER 4 A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EXPERIENCE OF POLIO SURVIVORS

KATHRYN G. LOW, NICOLETTE ROBBINS (BATES COLLEGE)

Post-polio syndrome is a condition affecting 640,000 polio survivors in the US. The syndrome is characterized by fatigue and increasing disability later in life. The present study uses qualitative methods to explore the experience of PPS in 10 polio survivors. Themes include childhood trauma from treatment, family support, cognitive reframing as a coping strategy, frustration with the recurrence of symptoms, and determination to manage and minimize disability related to polio.

POSTER 5 SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES AND BODY IMAGE IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS

EVELYN MEIER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

103 middle and high school females were surveyed in a study exploring the relationship between Facebook usage and body image disturbance in adolescent girls. Results found no link between body image and overall time spent on the Internet or Facebook; however, the proportion of each participant's Facebook usage devoted to photo-related activity was positively correlated with drive for thinness, weight dissatisfaction, thin ideal internalization, physical appearance comparison, and self-objectification.

POSTER 6 MOTIVES AND EXPECTANCIES AS MEDIATORS BETWEEN COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERSONALITY AND ALCOHOL USE

LETITIA TRAVAGLINI (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

Research typically focuses on the mediating effects of drinking motives, rather than expectancies, on personality to alcohol use effect. The current study examined mediating effects of expectancies and motives on the personality to alcohol use relation. Undergraduates (N = 275) completed an online questionnaire assessing personality (extraversion, neuroticism), expectancies (positive, negative), motives (enhancement, coping, social), and alcohol use (frequency, intensity). Results found small-to-moderate relations among variables, with limited mediating effects.

POSTER 7 THE MODIFIED STROOP PROCEDURE AS A MEASURE OF DEPRESSION

ROBERT W, MOTTA, TRISHA KENNEDY, MARIA PENCHEVA (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this poster is two-fold. First, we will present data to show that the Beck Depression Inventory II (BDI-II) is far more vulnerable to willful attempts to alter one's responses in favorable or unfavorable directions and that there is a far less vulnerable measure to be found in the Modified Stroop Procedure. Second, cutoff scores on the Modified Stroop Procedure will be presented that are associated with levels of depression such as mild, moderate, and severe.

POSTER 8 IF HELP IS OFFERED, WILL THEY COME? ENGAGING ANXIOUS AND DEPRESSED COLLEGE STUDENTS IN SHORT-TERM INTERVENTION

KATHARIYA MOKRUE (YORK COLLEGE-THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ANILA PERSAUD, LAURALEE PARHAM, DAISY TAN (YORK COLLEGE)

Six hundred forty seven students (73% women; 98% non-Caucasian) were screened for symptoms of depression and anxiety and offered free help if qualified. They also provided information on prior counseling and attitudes toward seeking help (ATSH). A logistic regression analysis determined whether gender, symptoms, prior counseling, and ATSH predicted engagement (N = 83). Results indicated the model was 87.2% successful in the prediction. Depression level was

the only factor that significantly contributed to the model.

POSTER 9 THE EFFECTS OF PARENTAL CONTROL ON SENSATION SEEKING ATTITUDES OF EMERGING ADULTS

CATHERINE PETRICK (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of parenting styles on specific sensation seeking attitudes of emerging adults. One hundred twenty-five college students reported their perceptions of their parents' disciplinary style and attitudes towards drinking and sexual activity. No relationships were found between parenting and attitudes towards heavy drinking; however, findings suggest that subjects who possessed higher sexual sensation seeking (SSS) attitudes reported they were raised by authoritarian-styled parents. Males reported higher SSS attitudes than females.

POSTER 10 THE DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY AND CONSTRUCT VALIDITY OF THE ROTTER INCOMPLETE SENTENCE BLANK

ALEX M. TORSTRICK, WILSON MCDERMUT, TOM BIVONA, NATALIA RAMIREZ, ARLENE GOKBERK (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Our study investigated the psychometric properties and construct validity of Rotter Incomplete Sentence Blank (RISB) scoring system and more specifically its established cutoff scores in detecting the presence of psychopathology. We found that a cutoff score of 140 was able to detect the presence of an Axis I disorder with an overall correct classification rate of 77.8%. In addition, robust correlations were found between RISB raw score and various personality traits including those found on the NEO-PIR.

POSTER 11 PREDICTORS OF STUDENTS' BENEFIT FROM EXTENDED TIME TESTING ACCOMMODATIONS

ANNE L. BIZUB, BENJAMIN J. LOVETT (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

College students with learning disabilities and related disorders are frequently allowed extra time in completing exams. In this study, 26 college students with either a learning disability, ADHD, or both completed a battery of cognitive tasks as well as a reading comprehension test designed to simulate a typical high-stakes test. Working memory scores predicted benefit from extended time accommodations on the reading comprehension test, whereas other cognitive scores (including processing speed) did not.

POSTER 12 GAINING CONTROL OF DANCERS IN THE MIRROR: PREVENTION FOR RECREATIONAL BALLET STUDENTS

JAIME FAITH KAPLAN (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Ballet dancers are considered an at-risk group for the development of eating disorders. Few prevention programs exist for recreational athletes and none are specific to

recreational ballet dancers. The purpose of the current study was to create and implement a prevention program targeting recreational ballet dancers. Results indicate the program had a positive impact on the participants, with scores demonstrating a more positive body image and healthier attitudes towards eating after participating in the program.

POSTER 13 DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP IN ATTENTION MODIFICATION TRAINING FOR SOCIAL ANXIETY

JANINE DOMINGUES, KIMBERLI TREADWELL, MICHELLE GOLDSTEIN, CYNTHIA GUTIERREZ, KATHRYN O'NEIL, CORRINE WINTERS (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study examined the efficacy of varying dosages of attention modification training on anxiety reduction in 82 socially anxious undergraduates immediately post-treatment. Results indicated significant group differences among high (240), medium (160), and low (80) dosages, $F(3, 78), = 2.61, p = .058$. High dose significantly decreased self-reported anxiety. Results indicated a difference in anxiety reduction based on dosage, and that a low dose (80 trials) of AMT was not sufficient in decreasing anxiety.

POSTER 14 BODY IMAGE AND ALCOHOL USE AS PREDICTORS OF OBLIGATORY EXERCISE IN UNDERGRADUATES

KARA SCHULTHEIS, HOLLY MCCARTNEY CHALK, PAIGE HALEGANS (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

Excessive alcohol consumption has been associated with body dissatisfaction, which may contribute to unhealthy exercise practices. Alcohol use, body image, and obligatory exercise were assessed in 258 undergraduates. Men reported more alcohol use, body image satisfaction, and obligatory exercise. Body satisfaction predicted increased exercise commitment in men. For women, the interaction between body satisfaction and alcohol consumption predicted exercise fixation. Practitioners should consider the potentially harmful combination of these factors, particularly in college women.

DEPRECIATION OF THE PAST: DIAGNOSTIC BEHAVIORS HAVE A LONGER-LASTING IMPACT THAN NON-DIAGNOSTIC BEHAVIORS

LAURA BRANDIMARTE, JOACHIM VOSGERAU, ALESSANDRO ACQUISTI (CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY)

Past negative events have a longer lasting impact than positive events. In three experiments, we test whether diagnostic, more than bad behaviors, have a longer lasting impact when judging people. Past diagnostic behaviors (immoral acts, greedy allocations in dictator games, and intelligent behaviors) are shown to have a longer lasting impact on impressions of - and money allocations to - the target person than her past non-diagnostic behaviors (moral acts, generous allocations, and unintelligent behaviors).

POSTER 15 HOPE, SPIRITUALITY/ RELIGIOUSNESS, AND SOCIAL CONNECTION IN WOMEN'S RESILIENCE AND POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH

TWYLA WOLFE, SUKANYA RAY (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

This study explores the role of personal characteristics (hope, self-efficacy, and spirituality/ religiousness) and social characteristics (connection) in young adult women's (N =140) positive adaptation (resilience and posttraumatic growth) patterns following adverse events in intimate partner relationships and social relationships. Results reveal hope and social connection as significant positive predictors of resilience, and spirituality/ religiousness, hope, and social connection as significant positive predictors of posttraumatic growth.

POSTER 16 THERAPIST VOCAL CHARACTERISTICS AND OBTAINING FEEDBACK IN IMAGINAL EXPOSURE FOR SNAKE PHOBIA

TAMAR KAIRY, MITCHELL SCHARE, TIM BREUER, MICHAEL ITZKOWITZ, STEPHEN PULIAFICO (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

Introduction: Previous research suggests that exposure treatment may be affected by therapist vocal qualities and soliciting client feedback. Method: Forty-six individuals received either emotionally expressive or neutral imagery; client feedback was either present or absent. Assessments included behavioral, physiological, and subjective measures. Results: A repeated measures ANOVA indicates that feedback significantly influenced behavior. Subjective ratings also changed over time. Discussion: This study provides support for the importance of examining therapist-client interaction in behavioral therapy.

POSTER 17 THE DARK TRIAD AND SELF-REPORTED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

TIMOTHY M. OSBERG, CHAD NORDIN, AMBER BOYER, NICOLE DUNKELBERGER (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the associations between the Dark Triad traits (Paulhus & Williams, 2002) of Machiavellianism, subclinical narcissism, and subclinical psychopathy in relation to the overall, violent, and instrumental crime histories of college students. We found that scores on all three Dark Triad dimensions were associated with participants' self-reported crime histories. When analyses were conducted separately by gender, a similar pattern was observed for women. However, among men, narcissism scores were unrelated to criminal history.

POSTER 18 EFFORTFUL CONTROL MODERATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION SYSTEM AND SOCIAL ANXIETY

TRAVIS STEWART, CHRYSAL VERGARA-LOPEZ, JOHN. E. ROBERTS (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Cognitive-affective models emphasize the role of motivation and effortful control (EC) in the development of psychopathology, including social anxiety. The present study aimed to investigate the interactive effects of the Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS), which is responsible for inhibiting behavior and EC which refers to executive functions responsible for goal-directive behavior, to predict social anxiety. Our results showed the BIS was more strongly associated with social anxiety among individuals with low compared to high EC.

POSTER 19 COMPARING RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND IMMIGRANT STATUS IN CARIBBEAN AMERICAN YOUTH

KATHARINE BERNSTEIN, SCYATTA WALLACE, WILLIAM CHAPLIN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated possible relationships in Caribbean American youth between nativity and risky sexual behavior (RSB). It also examined the possibility of substance use and hopelessness as potential moderators of the proposed relationship between nativity and RSB. Though no direct effects were found, there were several significant interactive effects on RSB of nativity and hopelessness and nativity and various substance use variables. Implications for RSB intervention programs are discussed.

POSTER 20 REVICTIMIZATION, DISSOCIATION, AND AGGRESSION: EXPLORING COMMUNITY VIOLENCE IN YOUNG ADULTS

JENNIFER BUCKLEY (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN)

The objective of this study was to examine whether dissociation would mediate the relationship between direct community violence revictimization (experiencing victimization more than once) and aggression in a sample of 265 undergraduate students. While mediation was not found, the results suggest a trend between community violence revictimization and dissociation. This implies that revictimized individuals are more likely to dissociate. The study also found that revictimization was more common for "less severe" forms of violence.

POSTER 21 POLY-VICTIMIZATION AND TRAUMATIC SYMPTOMATOLOGY IN INCARCERATED FEMALES

ANN N. ELLIOTT, ISAAC VAN PATTEN, JEFFERY ASPELMEIER, THOMAS W. PIERCE, ROBERT STALLINGS, SAMANTHA LYNN, CRYSTAL LAUDERMILK (RADFORD UNIVERSITY), JOHN BRIERE (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA)

This study examined the relative contribution of six different categories of childhood victimization and poly-victimization in predicting the four factor scores from the Trauma Symptom Inventory-2. Hierarchical regression analyses using data from 56 female inmates from a regional jail showed that poly-victimization added large and statistically significant percentages of variability accounted-for to multiple regression

equations predicting TSI-2 factor scores after the six categories of victimization had already been entered as a first block of predictors.

POSTER 22 SELF-ESTEEM, EXERCISE, AND SPORTS PARTICIPATION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

CASSANDRA COGAN, MEGAN BENHAM (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Previous research has found positive correlations between both exercise and sports participation, and self-esteem. The present study examined these relationships in greater detail. Undergraduate students (N = 332) completed measures of self-esteem and physical activity. Correlational analyses revealed a positive correlation between exercise and self-esteem. Hierarchical regression analyses found sports team participation contributed significantly to Athletic Competence, above and beyond exercise alone. Independent samples t-tests revealed significant differences in Parent Relationships, Creativity, and Athletic Competence.

POSTER 23 DISCRIMINATIVE UTILITY OF THE SEPARATION ANXIETY ASSESSMENT SCALE

MARTA KRAJNIAK, KELLEY ANDERSON, ANDREW R. EISEN (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the discriminative utility of the Separation Anxiety Assessment Scale – Child Version (SAAS-C; Eisen & Schaefer, 2007) and its relationship to childhood anxiety sensitivity in a large sample of anxious youth. As expected, SAAS-C subscales predicted separation anxiety symptoms but not depression. In addition, SAAS-C subscales distinguished separation anxiety symptoms from social anxiety. Finally, SAAS-C subscales were highly predictive of childhood anxiety sensitivity.

POSTER 24 AGE OF DRINKING ONSET AND FAMILY HISTORY AS PREDICTORS OF ALCOHOL ABUSE

JENNIFER STANGER, JASON F. SIKORSKI, SANDY JOLON, ASHLEY ARBO (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

928 college students were grouped on age of drinking onset and number of first-degree relatives with a history of alcohol or drug abuse. Results revealed that those who began drinking alcohol at the age of 13 years or younger consumed significantly more alcohol per week and experienced numerous negative consequences associated with alcohol use. Having a first-degree relative with alcohol problems also predicted experiencing multiple negative consequences associated with alcohol.

POSTER 25 THE ASSESSMENT OF COUNTERTRANSFERANCE IN STUDENT CLINICIANS

ALEXANDRA MATTERN-ROGGELIN (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), CAROLINA SEYBERT

More attention on countertransference in the context of graduate training will not only benefit future clinical practice but may also encourage students' involvement in empirical research of psychoanalytic concepts, such as countertransference. In this pilot study the measurement of the students' countertransference will be assessed through two questionnaires: 'Countertransference Questionnaire' (Betan, Heim, Conklin, & Westen, 2005) and the 'Therapist Appraisal Questionnaire' (TAQ; Fauth, 2006).

POSTER 26 BOREDOM, SYMPTOM SEVERITY AND HALLUCINATION PRONENESS IN PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENTS

BRITTANY BERTANI, CAROLYN KHANIAN, IRIS HOOD
(THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

Boredom, overall symptom severity and hallucination proneness in adult psychiatric inpatients was investigated in the present study. The likelihood to experience boredom was found to be related to overall symptom severity and hallucination proneness. Increased state boredom was found to be associated with less improvement of overall symptom severity at a two-week follow up. The preceding results indicate that boredom should be assessed to allow for improvement and receptivity to treatment in psychiatric patients.

POSTER 27 PROMOTING OPTIMAL COLLABORATION BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGISTS AND NUTRITIONISTS IN THE TREATMENT OF EATING DISORDERS

LEIGHANN D. DEJESSE, DIANE ZELMAN (CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY - ALLIANT INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY)

Multidisciplinary treatment for eating disorders is now standard practice, the psychologist – nutritionist collaboration is a primary partnership. Utilizing critical incident qualitative methodology, 22 professionals with expertise in treatment of eating disorders (12 psychologists and 10 nutritionists) were interviewed about instances of problems in their collaboration in treatment of eating disorders. Findings were used to compile best practices. Results are interpreted with reference to research on health care teams and the need for interprofessional training.

POSTER 28 CHILDHOOD RISK FACTORS FOR PURGING IN FEMALE ADOLESCENTS: FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF ADOLESCENT HEALTH

LINDSAY KENNEY, ERIC STEPHAN, RUTH STRIEGEL, JENNIFER ROSE (WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY)

Objectives. To examine psychosocial risk factors for purging in a nationally representative sample of adolescents. Methods. Using data from the restricted-use data sets of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Waves I-III), two groups were created: new-onset (no prior purging) versus non-purging respondents. Results. In multivariate logistic

regressions, new-onset purging was predicted by low self-esteem and family poverty at Wave II and by childhood sexual abuse and depression at Wave III.

POSTER 29 GENDER AND MENTAL HEALTH STIGMATIZATION: VARIATIONS IN SELF- AND OTHER-STIGMA PERCEPTIONS

SUSSIE ESHUN, MARTYNA KICZEK, MALLORY POPE
(EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate whether gender differences exist in levels of self-stigma and perceptions of other-stigma about mental illness. 238 respondents completed two surveys on mental health stigmatization. Results showed gender differences in self-stigma, with males having higher levels; but no gender difference for other-stigmas. Furthermore regardless of gender, participants reported significantly higher levels of self-stigma than other-stigma. Implications for practice and policymaking are discussed.

POSTER 30 PERCEPTIONS OF E-THERAPY PRACTICE: RELEVANT CONCERNS AND EXCITING OPPORTUNITIES

TIMOTHY BREARLY (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Given the potential implications of the emergence of internet mediated e-therapy, both in terms of the benefits and possible hazards, it is important that clinicians engage in dialogue surrounding these issues. A literature review and three stakeholder interviews pointed to several key areas of ethical concern: technical competence, therapeutic alliance, and legal obligations. Concerns in each problem area will be elucidated, and suggestions which might address each area of difficulty will be proposed.

POSTER 31 A CASE FOR BOREDOM: DEPRESSION AND PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE AMONGST COLLEGE STUDENTS

INGMAR GORMAN, MELANIE ECKHOFF, MCWELLING TODMAN, PATRICK FANNON, TRACEY ROGOVIN (NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

The Internet is an effective communication and education tool, which can also be used to ward off boredom. Focusing on college students, our research suggest that the trait of boredom proneness, even when not accompanied by symptoms of depression, drug abuse, alcohol abuse, and complaints of state boredom may be an important marker for maladjustment in a college setting, particularly for males. Signs of this maladjustment include problematic Internet use and poor academic performance.

POSTER 32 WITNESSING VIOLENCE IN MULTIPLE SPHERES: AVOIDANT COPING AS A MODERATOR IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WITNESSING VIOLENCE AND DEVELOPING DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

CARA SPITALEWITZ (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY - BROOKLYN), SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the present project was to understand how witnessing violence in different spheres of one's life (home, community) impacts symptoms of depression in a young adult sample, and how avoidant coping may affect this relationship. Contrary to predictions, the number of spheres in which violence was witnessed did not significantly impact depression scores, nor was the relationship moderated by avoidant coping.

POSTER 33 MENTAL HEALTH IN PRIMARY CARE: WILL PSYCHOLOGISTS WITH PRESCRIPTIVE PRIVILEGES BE PREPARED TO MEET THE CHALLENGE?

JEAN F. AYERS, JAIME F. KAPLAN (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), KURT K. THOMAS, AUTUMN T. AYERS (BENNINGTON COLLEGE)

Psychiatric complaints are common in rural primary care. Archival review reveals 41% of patients in a randomly chosen week received medical care for at least one psychiatric diagnosis. The majority (92%) of these patients had co-morbid medical diagnoses, and 71% were taking multiple medications (X=4) in addition to psychotropic medications. These findings contribute to the debate over prescriptive privileges for psychologists by questioning whether currently proposed training models are adequate to address medical co-morbidities and polypharmacy.

POSTER 34 IGNORING THE WARNING SIGNS OF ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS

REVANNA STORM HOGAN, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of the present research is to explore how easy it is to overlook the warning signs of abusive relationships. Participants took surveys containing a mixture of control scenarios and scenarios that depicted warning signs. Overall, participants rated some, but not all, of the warning sign scenarios more negatively than the control scenarios. However, ratings for the warning sign scenarios stayed around neutral, indicating that participants did not necessarily perceive them as problematic.

POSTER 35 UTILIZING METAPHORIC PROPS WHEN COUNSELING CHILD CLIENTS

CHRISTINE E. WALAWANDER (D'YOUVILLE COLLEGE)

This study analyzed how counselors utilize props with child clients. A prop was defined as an object that could be transformed into a metaphor. Phenomenological methods and grounded theory approaches were utilized to analyze videotaped child counseling sessions for which themes and subtheme emerged. Through prop manipulation, counselors transformed them into metaphors that related to the child clients' lives. Counselors designed therapeutic interventions that specifically fit the needs of their child clients through prop usage.

POSTER 36 EXPLORING THE EFFECT OF RUMINATION

AND EMOTION REGULATION ON BODY IMAGE DISSATISFACTION

ERIN M. SPARAPANI, JAMES J. GRAY, ANTHONY AHRENS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the relationship between rumination, emotion regulation, and body image dissatisfaction. Participants took self-report measures of rumination, emotion regulation, negative affect, and both state and trait body image dissatisfaction and anxiety. Participants with limited strategies for dealing with distress and rumination tendencies experienced higher body image dissatisfaction and anxiety and negative affect than did individuals who do not. Clinical implications are discussed.

POSTER 37 UNDERSTANDING AND EXCUSING ALCOHOL USE DISORDERS

ERIEENNE R. WEINE, NANCY S. KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

Three-quarters of people with an Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) in the U.S. never receive treatment. Because lay peer networks influence pathways to treatment, we asked whether explanations alter lay judgments of AUD symptoms. A controlled experiment demonstrated that explanations decreased lay judgments of the need for treatment, psychological abnormality, and preferred social distance. Males with AUDs were perceived as more psychologically abnormal than females with identical symptoms. We discuss implications for AUD treatment seeking.

POSTER 38 PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH A HISTORY OF SELF-HARM BEHAVIORS

SUSIE KIM, YEUNJOO CHUNG, ELIZABETH JEGLIC (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is common among non-clinical college students, yet only limited information is available. This study examined NSSI-behavior and suicide attempt history among a diverse sample of college students using self-report measures of self-harm behaviors, depression, hopelessness, and suicidal ideation. Self-harm groups reported more depressive symptoms, feelings of hopelessness, and suicidal ideation than the non-NSSI group. However, people who had self-harmed within the past 12 months did not report significantly higher suicidal ideation than the non-self-harm groups.

POSTER 39 EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING (EF) IN AMNESTIC MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT: EXAMINATION OF SPECIFIC EF DOMAINS IN A DIVERSE SAMPLE OF ELDERLY

ASHU KAPOOR, LAURA RABIN, SUSAN CHI, MILUSHKA CHARCAPE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Impairments in specific domains of executive functioning (EF) in individuals with amnesic mild cognitive impairment (a-MCI), a group highly likely to develop Alzheimer's disease, are potentially important predictors of disease progression. The current study examines sub domains of EF that have been identified as frequently and severely impaired in some, but not all, studies such as inhibitory control, task switching, and judgment, to determine their association with aMCI in a diverse sample of older adults.

POSTER 40 AN INVESTIGATION OF THE PREVALENCE AND MAGNITUDE OF INSOMNIA IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

SHARON HIMMANEN, JAMES SCEPANSKY, MICAH SADIGH (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

Insomnia can impair students' physical and cognitive functioning. We investigated the magnitude and prevalence of insomnia in first-year, female college students, as well as the correlation between insomnia and trait anxiety. Students (N = 102) completed a sleep inventory, as well as the trait scale of Spielberger's STAI. Data revealed a significant prevalence of insomnia in our sample. There was a strong correlation between trait anxiety and insomnia. Implications of the findings will be discussed.

POSTER 41 IMPACT OF TYPE OF VIOLENCE EXPOSURE ON POST TRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOMS, DEPRESSION, AGGRESSION, AND DISSOCIATION IN YOUNG ADULTS.

NEERU MADAN, SARA CHIARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study compared the impact of witnessing family versus community violence on the health of young adults. Participants completed surveys assessing violence exposure, post traumatic stress (PTS), depression, aggression, and dissociation. Individuals witnessing violence in their homes reported greater PTS and self-absorption dissociative symptoms than those who witness community violence.

POSTER 42 CANCER-RELATED SELF-DISCLOSURE AMONG ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT CANCER SURVIVORS

MARIE BARNETT (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER FORD, ELYSE SHUK (MEMORIAL SLOAN-KETTERING CANCER INSTITUTE), FRANCINE CONWAY (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Integration of one's cancer experience is shown to be an important element of psychological growth post-treatment. Self-disclosure is associated with numerous benefits. Minimal research has examined cancer-related disclosure among adolescent and young adult (AYA) survivors. Utilizing semi-structured interviews and inductive thematic content analysis, three major themes and eight related subthemes of cancer-related SD were found. Future directions for examining the relationship between SD with social support and post-traumatic growth are presented.

POSTER 43 COMPARING PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAITS, COPING, SOMATIC SYMPTOMS AND SILENCING THE SELF IN COLLEGE STUDENTS.

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

The purpose of this present study is to understand the relationship between resiliency, social support, coping, silencing the self, stress, and somatic complaints in college students. Results indicated several significant correlations, such as those between perceived stress and somatic symptoms, silencing the self and perceived stress, and resiliency and subscales of the COPE. These findings provide further insight into the factors that may affect college students' psychological well-being and where interventions may be most helpful.

POSTER 44 CAREGIVERS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE: TIME MATTERS

JENNIFER N. WILSON, NICOLE P. CHEUNG, NICHOLE B. VINCENT, BHUMI MEHTA (NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), RACHEL A. MONTANA (PRINCESTON UNIVERSITY), ARI DEUTSCH (NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

The present study furthers existing research on caregiver stress, gauging the relationship between substance use and time spent providing informal care for a family member with a medical illness. Our results indicate a positive correlation between DSM-IV diagnosis of substance abuse and the amount of time spent providing care.

POSTER 45 MENTAL HEALTH LITERACY FOR ANXIETY DISORDERS: PERCEPTIONS OF SEVERITY ACROSS THE SPECTRUM

DANIEL J PAULUS, SHANNON SORENSON, SARAH A. HAYES-SKELTON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON)

We conducted a study on Mental Health Literacy for Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD), Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD), and Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) comparing lay ratings of symptom severity with those of trained assessors. Using vignettes displaying mild, moderate and severe cases for all three disorders, we found that cases of MDD were rated higher than those of the assessors while cases of GAD and SAD were underrated. Implications for treatment-seeking behavior will be discussed.

POSTER 46 FIRST-YEAR COLLEGE WOMEN AND THE ALCOHOL MUNCHIES: AN INTERVENTION ON DECREASING ALCOHOL

DANIELLE L. GUTIERREZ APODACA (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), ELIZABETH E. LLOYD-RICHARDSON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH, BROWN MEDICAL SCHOOL/WEIGHT CONTROL AND DIABETES RESEARCH CENTER)

College life is rife with binge drinking and weight gain, particularly among young women. This study piloted a unique motivational intervention (MI) targeting drinking through calorie education and encouraging smart dietary choices. Female first-years (N=36) identified as "risky drinkers" (AUDIT score>8) were randomized to either a standard MI or MI+calorie information. Both groups decreased drinking over time ($p < 0.03$), with those receiving MI+calorie information also decreasing their body mass index ($p < 0.01$).

POSTER 47 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS IN THE PATIENT-ONCOLOGIST RELATIONSHIP AND QUALITY OF CARE

DANIEL R. SIKAVI (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY)

Breast cancer patients (N = 118) completed a questionnaire about their relationship with their oncologist, their treatment, and their health. While trust was related to several positive outcomes, physician supportiveness was the leading correlate of medication adherence and satisfaction with care, and healthcare access was the leading correlate of general health and willingness to seek a second opinion. The results suggest that the addition of supportiveness and access to trust provides a more complete picture of patients' health outcomes.

POSTER 48 LINKING CHILD MALTREATMENT TO SUICIDALITY: EXPLORING THE ROLES OF ATTACHMENT STYLES AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

DANIELLE RESTREPO (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

To test whether social support and attachment styles mediate and/or moderate the relationship between child abuse and suicidality, undergraduate students completed self-report questionnaires on childhood abuse, suicidal histories, social support, and attachment styles. Results found students' perceived level of social support moderated this association suggesting that individuals with child abuse histories and lower levels of perceived social support are more likely to engage in suicidal behaviors while those with greater social support experience less suicidality.

POSTER 49 BEYOND THE OBVIOUS: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL HISTORY AND HELP-SEEKING ATTITUDES

LORI MAGDA, STEFANIE ULRICH, BENJAMIN FREER (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Within a larger study examining the recognition of and response to depression among college students, data were collected on undergraduates' past use of professional services for a psychological problem and attitudes on psychological help-seeking, as measured by the Inventory of Attitudes Toward Seeking Mental Health Services (IASMHS). Past use of professional help was related to total IASMHS scores and help-seeking propensity. Age and social desirability were predictors for positive help-seeking attitudes and overall attitudes, respectively.

POSTER 50 REPORTS OF "HALLUCINATORY EXPERIENCES" IN BOREDOM INDUCED PARTICIPANTS

CAROLYN KHANIAN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

In the current study, we induced boredom and administered the "White Christmas" task to 20 undergraduate and graduate students in order to examine the direct and immediate impact of boredom on a non-clinical population's tendency toward hallucinatory experiences. Significantly more participants in the boredom induction experimental group reported hearing the song versus the control group. This may imply that boredom is correlated with an increase in hallucinatory experiences in a non-clinical population.

POSTER 51 EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS A PREDICTOR OF LATE LIFE DEPRESSION IN INDEPENDENT ELDERLY

PATRICIA A. INGLESE (WALDEN UNIVERSITY)

A sample of 106 independent community-living older Americans (aged 65 to 90) completed measures for emotional intelligence (EI), medical comorbidity, and late life depression (LLD). Regression analysis indicated significant predictive value of EI on late life depression (LLD) beyond age and medical comorbidity. The Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire accounted for 12% of the sample variance, while the Mayer Salovey Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test (ability EI) accounted for 5% of the sample variance.

POSTER 52 SELF-COMPASSION IN ONLINE SUPPORT GROUPS FOR CAREGIVERS OF CANCER SURVIVORS

CYNTHIA MAGISTRO, ANGELA DEAN (CHATHAM UNIVERSITY)

This study used thematic analysis of online support groups to assess the extent to which participants modeled or encouraged self-compassion as they discussed emotional and pragmatic challenges related to caregiving for cancer survivors. Initial findings suggest that the dimensions of self-compassion most commonly addressed in response to topics initiated by troubled care-givers are universality, non-reactivity, and mindful acceptance of the present moment.

POSTER 53 GROUP MEDICAL VISITS IMPROVE DIABETES SELF-EFFICACY AMONG A LOW-INCOME URBAN COMMUNITY

MICHELLE KAHAN, ANUPAMA KOTAY, JOSEPH GIARDINO, ABIGAIL BATCHELDER (MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER/ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE)

The primary objective for this project was to evaluate patients' self-efficacy who attended a diabetes group medical visit (GMV) at an urban primary care setting serving a low-income community in Bronx, NY. Sixteen patients completed a Diabetes Self-Confidence Scale and demonstrated improved self-efficacy in their diabetes management skills after attending three group medical visits. These results demonstrated that a

GMV in an urban setting can improve patients' confidence to manage their diabetes.

POSTER 54 IMPLICIT-EXPLICIT METHOD INCOMPATIBILITY PREDICTS TREATMENT INFIDELITY IN STRUCTURAL FAMILY THERAPY (SFT) TRAINEES: REJECTING ALTERNATE HYPOTHESES

RICHARD P. CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM J. RYAN (FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS)

Distinct from explicit methods in which therapists can receive formal training, a therapist's implicit therapy method consists of the private assumptions about therapy. Treatment infidelity interventions are those that breach the treatment principles of the explicit method, like psychoanalysis or behavior therapy. Incompatibility involves a conflict between explicit and implicit method. Incompatibility correlates with infidelity. Numerous other factors do not, like theoretical orientation or time (in SFT Training or as a therapist), or prior training/education.

POSTER 55 ANXIETY AND PERCEPTION OF PULMONARY FUNCTION IN PEDIATRIC ASTHMA

NINA EISENBERG (FERKAUF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY OF YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), JONATHAN FELDMAN (FERKAUF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY OF YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the relationship between anxiety and perception of pulmonary function in pediatric asthma, as well as the effect(s) of anxiety and perceptual accuracy on asthma outcome variables. Results indicated that anxiety was sub-clinically elevated and positively related to over-perception and negatively related to under-perception. However, neither anxiety nor perceptual accuracy was related to asthma outcome variables. Therefore, sub-clinical anxiety could have an adaptive component that decreases dangerous symptom under-perception.

POSTER 56 MENTAL HEALTH STIGMA AS IMPACTING PHYSICAL FUNCTIONING/ROLE AND BODILY PAIN

AMY ELIZABETH SICKEL (WALDEN UNIVERSITY), JASON D. SEACAT (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY, WALDEN UNIVERSITY), NINA A. NABORS (WALDEN UNIVERSITY)

Research supports the general relationship between mental and physical health; mental health stigma is currently proposed as one conduit to poorer physical health. Four hundred and twenty three adults' ages 24-45 were surveyed assessing impact of four mental health stigma dimensions on physical functioning, role, and bodily pain. Two dimensions of stigma significantly impacted all physical health indices, providing empirical support for the influence of certain forms of stigmatization on aspects of physical health status.

POSTER 57 EFFECTS OF THERAPIST SEXUALITY AND INTERNALIZED HOMONEGATIVITY ON ALLIANCE WITH

GAY PATIENTS

MORTON ROSENBAUM, LISA WALLNER SAMSTAG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Previous research suggests that gay patients have better outcomes when matched with gay therapists. However, these early studies may reflect outdated cultural norms. Also, matched dyads may face unique challenges depending on patient characteristics, such as internalized homonegativity. In the current study, 96 gay male therapy patients completed online measures of internalized homonegativity, perceptions of therapist's sexual identity, and working alliance. Therapists' perceived sexual identity demonstrated no significant effect on alliance, either directly or as moderated by internalized homonegativity. Internalized homonegativity was a significant negative predictor of alliance. Therapist disclosure emerged as a significant covariate, predicting stronger alliance.

POSTER 58 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD MALTREATMENT

JESSICA MCCURDY, CATHY SPATZ WIDOM (JOHN JAY COLLEGE, AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

This study examines whether gender moderates the long-term consequences of child maltreatment. Using a prospective cohort design, we compared maltreated children and matched controls (N = 1196) followed up into adulthood and assessed on 11 outcomes. There was only one significant interaction: maltreated females were at increased risk for an Alcohol Abuse diagnosis compared to control females, whereas maltreated and control males did not differ. Contrary to assumptions, few gender differences were found.

POSTER 59 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LABORATORY MEASURES OF TOBACCO DEPENDENCE

MALEEHA HAROON, BILL KOWALCZYK (NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE-INTRAMURAL RESEARCH PROGRAM), BETHEA A. KLEYKAMP (HAYES, INC.), MICHELLE LEFF, STEPHEN HEISHMAN (NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE-INTRAMURAL RESEARCH PROGRAM)

In this study, we examined the relationship between three elements of addiction: drug reinforcement, drug-seeking/compulsive behavior, and cue reactivity. Smokers (N=32) completed a forced-choice, an operant response, and a cue reactivity procedure. Main effects were found for all individual tasks in the study. Reinforcement was unrelated to drug-seeking or cue reactivity. Cue-induced craving was correlated with lever pulling for denicotinized cigarettes and craving at baseline was correlated with lever pulling for nicotine cigarettes.

POSTER 60 IMPACTS OF PARENT-CHILD BONDING ON EGO IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT OF ETHNIC MINORITY UNDERGRADUATES

STEPHANIE HUNDT, NICHOLAS PAPOUCHIS (LONG

ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN CAMPUS)

This research examined self-reported ego identity (Ego ID) and parent-child bonding (PB) in 131 ethnic minorities. Hypotheses: PB predicts Ego ID, cultural groups exhibit specific PB, ethnic community enclosure interacts with PB to predict Ego ID. Results: Perceived Parental Care (PPC) predicted higher identity Foreclosure. Ethnic groups did not exhibit uniform or characteristic PB. Parental Over-control contributed only in interaction with PPC or Enclosure. PPC and community are important in examining Ego ID across cultures.

POSTER 61 RECOGNIZING DEPRESSION: ARE WE MISSING IT BASED ON AGE OR GENDER?

JANET L. GRIFFIN, STEFANIE M. KEEN, SAVY CHEA (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA UPSTATE)

It is important to recognize depression regardless of age or gender. Participants were more likely to attribute depressive symptoms as being due to depression or stress in 22-year-olds but due to age in 10-year-olds and due to age in female characters, thus showing a tendency to miss it based on both age and gender. If depression is to be effectively treated, it needs to be recognized as such in this crucial first step.

POSTER 62 TREATING DEPRESSION IN CHILDREN: IS TALKING ABOUT IT ENOUGH?

STEFANIE M. KEEN, JAN GRIFFIN, SAVY CHEA (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA UPSTATE)

Caretakers are the "first line of defense" for recommending effective interventions for children suffering from depression, but will they realize when a problem is serious enough to warrant more than talking to non-professionals? Using a vignette methodology, the present study found that participants were more likely to recommend talking to their spouse or the vignette character than counseling and thought that the problem would more likely recover spontaneously for the 10-versus 22-year-old character.

POSTER 63 NEAR LETHAL VIOLENCE AMONG MEN IN SAME SEX RELATIONSHIPS

JENNIFER LOVELAND (JOHN JAY COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

A primary goal of this study was to explore incidents of near lethal violence in a sample of men in same sex relationships. Additionally, we will examine if men stayed with or left their violent partners following a violent fight. We predict that sexual orientation and preference of participants will be related to the vulnerability and occurrence of near lethal violence. Additional factors, including race and education level, will be examined.

POSTER 64 DEFENSE STYLES IN PEOPLE WITH COMORBID EATING DISORDER AND CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE

WILLIAM HENRY GOTTDIENER, CHALALAI

TAESILAPASATHIT (JOHN JAY COLLEGE)

The current study attempts to determine if people with comorbid eating disorder symptoms (EDS) and a history of childhood sexual abuse (CSA) show a significantly greater use of immature defense mechanisms compared with people without EDS-CSA. We will recruit participants for this study from an online non-clinical population. We hypothesize that people with EDS-CSA will show a significantly greater use of immature defense mechanisms than those without EDS-CSA.

POSTER 65 SCHIZOTYPAL TRAITS AND PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO A POSITIVE MOOD INDUCTION PARADIGM IN A NON-CLINICAL SAMPLE

DEBORAH WALDER, LUZ OSPINA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE/CUNY)

This study aims to examine the relationship of psychophysiological reactivity (skin conductance response) to a positive mood induction paradigm (across neutral, positive-low, positive-moderate and positive-high arousal conditions) in relation to psychotic-like symptoms in a non-clinical sample of late adolescents and young adults. Findings will be discussed with consideration of implications for understanding neurobiological underpinnings of risk for psychosis and sex differences, from a dimensional perspective.

POSTER 66 PREFERENCES FOR MODALITY AND THERAPEUTIC STYLE IN TREATMENT FOR DEPRESSION

ANDREW JAREMA, JIM A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINA KOEPEL (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), TAYLOR WILTSEE, CAITLIN MACALLISTER (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined individual's treatment preferences in the context of depressive symptoms. First, preferences between medication, psychotherapy, "no treatment," and combined treatment were investigated. Additionally, participants were given brief descriptions of specific evidence-based treatments for depressive disorders and asked to rate which they would prefer. Treatment preferences were then considered relative to symptom severity, demographics, and personality variables. Findings suggest that demographic and personality differences are significantly associated with an individual's treatment preferences.

POSTER 67 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXERCISE AND ADHD SYMPTOM EXPRESSION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

JESSICA MARIE MCDANIEL (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests physical exercise may reduce common behavioral symptoms of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), such as restlessness and the inability to focus. The present study surveyed undergraduate students (N=315) using the Adult ADHD Self Report Scale (World Health Organization, 2005) and national exercise recommendations. A two-way

analysis of variance (ANOVA) evaluated the interaction of exercise level, symptom expression, and diagnostic history, with mixed results. Exercise remains an important clinical target for future research into ADHD management.

POSTER 68 SIMULTANEOUS HEALING OF PERSONS, FAMILIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMUNITIES

SHARON DAVIS MASSEY

Multiple systemic levels of social support (persons, families, schools, the workplace, communities) facilitate or impede human wellbeing. These impact one another and co-evolve or jointly suffer. Their successful co-evolution and ongoing capacity to support one another require attention to and communication of their needs and ongoing support at all levels. Fortunately, psychotherapeutic intervention can be designed to positively impact multiple levels. This poster summarizes what facilitates successful multilevel work and cites illustrative examples

POSTER 69 VICARIOUS TRAUMA: EMOTIONAL EMPATHY AND EMOTIONAL OVERIDENTIFICATION IN MID-CAREER TRAUMA CLINICIANS

ALEXANDRA C. ELECTRIS, LISA WALLNER SAMSTAG, KEVIN B. MEEHAN, LINDA S. PENN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The primary purpose of this online study was to examine the role of emotional overidentification on vicarious trauma(VT) in a sample of mid-career clinicians with approximately half of their caseload consisting of survivors of interpersonal trauma. It was hypothesized that emotional empathy would determine the ability to maintain emotional boundaries, and that the degree of emotional overidentification would determine the presence of VT symptoms. A bootstrapping method of mediation analysis confirmed two significant mediation effects.

POSTER 70 DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A NEW SCALE FOR MUSCULARITY

KELLY CLARK (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

A lack of appropriate and well-constructed scales to measure muscularity (a burgeoning area of study in the field of body image) has led to the creation of a new scale, the Contour Drawing Rating Scale for Muscularity (CDRSM), to fill this void. Test-retest reliability, interrater reliability, discriminant validity, and convergent validity were calculated for this scale and it was shown to be a good measure of muscularity overall.

POSTER 71 FAMILY CUTOFF PREVALENCE AND DISTRESS PREDICTORS

WILLIAM J. RYAN (ACCELERATED EXPERIENTIAL DYNAMIC THERAPY INSTITUTE), RICHARD P. CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

567 college students completed a survey about communication cut-offs with immediate family members. Duration of cutoff was

unrelated to the level of distress reported by participants. 16.4% (n = 93) experienced a cut-off from 1 to 60 months, n = 33 reported an ongoing cut-off, N = 59 reported a cut-off which is now repaired, and n = 1 reported the relative died before the cut-off was healed. Family relationship data (ie., mother, sister) in cut-offs and more is reported

POSTER 72 EXPLORATIONS OF SELF-REINFORCEMENT, AFFECTIVE TRAITS, AND REACTIONS TO NEGATIVE EVENTS

JANNAY MORROW (VASSAR COLLEGE)

Four studies examined the relation between trait self-reinforcement (Heiby, 1982) and reactions to stressful situations, well-being, and dysphoria. Self-reinforcement, more so than trait grit, predicted cognitive flexibility, openness, emotional stability, and memory specificity. Grit was a stronger predictor of task-focused attention, non-avoidance, and persistence when threatened. Self-reinforcement may mitigate some of the deleterious effects of rumination and increase resilience by promoting effective affect regulation and problem-solving in the face of obstacles and setbacks.

POSTER 73 STOPPING OVERSHOPPING: A PRELIMINARY TRIAL OF GROUP THERAPY FOR COMPULSIVE BUYING DISORDER

LISA ABRAMS, LISA C. ABRAMS (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), APRIL L. BENSON (STOPPING OVERSHOPPING, LLC), DAVID A. EISENACH (INSTITUTE FOR CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOTHERAPY), CASSIE VAN STOLK-COOKE (BARNARD COLLEGE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Cognitive-behavioral therapy is the only therapy that researchers have tested for effectiveness in treating compulsive buying disorder. The current study tests the efficacy of Stopping Overshopping treatment, a multidimensional therapy paradigm. Researchers observed significant improvements in compulsive buying scores, amount of money and time spent shopping, and the number of compulsive buying episodes after treatment and at six-month follow-up. The Stopping Overshopping model is effective at alleviating the most debilitating symptoms of compulsive buying disorder.

POSTER 74 PERSONALITY TRAITS AND EATING BEHAVIOR IN ADULTS WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME AND DIABETES

CATHERINE WALSH (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Factors contributing to obesity and Metabolic Syndrome (MetS) are of broad interest due to increased prevalence of obesity and related health issues. Adults with MetS and Type 2 Diabetes scored lower on the NEO-FFI personality domains of Agreeableness and Openness and scored higher on Disinhibition and Susceptibility to Hunger, two behavioral eating factors of the TFEQ. Better understanding of personality factors in obesity may aid in development of directed

interventions for this at risk group.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Paper

Brecht

**BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE PAPERS II:
MOTIVATIONAL CIRCUITRY**

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: DANIEL GOTTLIEB (SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE)
[NOTE: FIRST TALK WILL BE 30 MIN. OTHER TALKS WILL
BE 15 MIN. NO BREAKS BETWEEN TALKS.]

12:00pm - 12:15pm

**INVITED FOCUS TALK: OPIOID CODES AND CAUSES OF
INTENSE MOTIVATION IN THE DORSOMEDIAL
NEOSTRIATUM**

ALEX DIFELICEANTONIO (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN),
KENT BERRIDGE (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN)

Neostriatum, even dorsal neostriatum, may contribute to motivation for reward (as well as movement). Here, we investigated endogenous opioid release in dorsal neostriatum during spontaneous eating of a palatable sweet food using microdialysis. We observed a robust increase in extracellular enkephalin, but not dynorphin, at the onset of the palatable meal, which decreased as rats stopped eating. Stimulating dorsal neostriatal mu but not delta opioid receptors led to increased intake of palatable food but not to an increase in measures of 'liking' using a taste reactivity paradigm. Results indicate a role for enkephalin and mu opioid receptors in the generation of motivation to consume sensory rewards.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

**DORSOLATERAL STRIATUM LESIONS IMPAIR
LANDMARK-NAVIGATION BUT FACILITATE COGNITIVE
MAPPING IN THE RAT**

ANTHONY MCGREGOR, STEVEN L. POULTER, JOE M.
AUSTEN, YUTAKA KOSAKI (DURHAM UNIVERSITY, UK)

Rats were trained to find a submerged platform in a water maze using the location of a nearby landmark and using extra-maze cues. Dorsolateral striatum lesions impaired learning with reference to the landmark but facilitated hippocampus-dependent learning based on the extra-maze cues when compared with the performance of sham-operated controls. The results imply that while spatial learning may be under the control of different neural structures, these learning processes are in competition for behavioral output.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

COUNTERCONDITIONING COCAINE CUES

DAVID N. KEARNS, BRENDAN J. TUNSTALL, ANDREY
VERENDEEV (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Rats were first trained to self-administer cocaine during a light cue. In the second phase, the light was paired with footshock in the Counterconditioning group. The Extinction group was treated similarly, except light presentations did not end in footshock. Counterconditioning suppressed cocaine seeking to a greater extent than extinction while the counterconditioning treatment was actively administered. However, the effects of counterconditioning quickly dissipated once the treatment was discontinued.

1:00pm - 1:15pm

**MODULATION OF EXTINCTION BY DOPAMINE D1
RECEPTORS**

K. MATTHEW LATTAL, ANTONY D. ABRAHAM (OREGON
HEALTH & SCIENCE UNIVERSITY)

We will review studies demonstrating that targeting dopamine receptors with SKF 81297 (a dopamine D1/D5 receptor agonist) during extinction of learned fear leads to an enhancement in extinction. These effects also occur in extinction of cocaine-induced conditioned place preference. Additionally, genetically modified mice with a selective deletion of the D1 receptor have deficits in extinction. We will describe different ways of thinking about these results in terms of effects on appetitive-aversive interactions and memory consolidation.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Invited Speaker

Westside 3

**APPLIED KEYNOTE: WHY CONFESSION TRUMPS
INNOCENCE: SAUL KASSIN**

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: JUDITH PLATANIA

WHY CONFESSION TRUMPS INNOCENCE

SAUL KASSIN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL
JUSTICE, WILLIAMS COLLEGE)

Saul Kassin is Distinguished Professor of Psychology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and Massachusetts Professor of Psychology at Williams College. He is an author of Social Psychology (2011, 8th ed; Cengage Learning) and several scholarly books, including: Confessions in the Courtroom, The Psychology of Evidence and Trial Procedure, and The American Jury on Trial. Several years ago, Kassin pioneered the scientific study of false confessions by developing a

taxonomy that is universally accepted and laboratory interrogation paradigms that are used to assess why innocent people confess. He was awarded an APA presidential citation for his research on false confessions and is currently funded by the National Science Foundation. Kassir is Past President of the American Psychology-Law Society (AP-LS) and is senior author of the 2010 AP-LS White Paper entitled "Police-Induced Confessions: Risk Factors and Recommendations." He lectures frequently; has testified in state, federal, and military courts; and has appeared as a media consultant for all major networks.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Paper

Empire

SOCIAL PAPERS III

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: KENT HARBER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY AT NEWARK)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

EMOTIONAL DISCLOSURE AND SOCIAL PERCEPTION

KENT HARBER, PETER PODOLSKI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY AT NEWARK)

Emotions can bias evaluations of others. However, emotional disclosure resolves emotions. This suggests that disclosure promotes equitable social perception. Four experiments confirmed this is so. Studies 1 and 2 showed that disclosing negative feelings reduced hostility towards offenders. Study 3 showed that disclosure moderated ratings of another's distress. Study 4 showed that emotional disclosure reduced victim-blaming. These results suggest that we will see others better by resolving our own emotional states.

12:15pm - 12:30pm

FORMING IMPRESSIONS AND FRIENDSHIP ON FACEBOOK

KEVIN SPECTER, MARIANNE LLOYD, ANDREW SIMON (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

One experiment examined whether the style of photograph and amount of self-disclosure in the "about me" text of a user's Facebook profile impact how willing viewers were to initiate friendship with the profile owner. Participants were shown one of six profiles that varied in photographic style (none, neutral expression, smiling expression) and amount of text self-disclosure (low or high). Results showed that self-disclosure promoted friendship, but photograph style had no effect.

12:30pm - 12:45pm

CONSENSUS AROUND COOLNESS INCREASES WITH LARGER LENSES

J. P. GERBER, WONJI KIM (GORDON COLLEGE)

This paper replicates and extends a social relations model (SRM) analysis of coolness. 24 participants completed a round robin design rating each other on three levels of coolness viewed through three lens: personal, group, and USA. Consensus increased as the lens increased, with 20% consensus for personal ratings, 24% for group level, and 34% for US level. Estimates of coolness appear to be more stable the larger the lens through which we view coolness.

12:45pm - 1:00pm

LONGITUDINAL ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN EARLY ADULT SOCIAL ACTIVITY, AND MIDLIFE ADJUSTMENT.

CHERYL CARMICHAEL (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), HARRY T. REIS (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER)

Measures of social interaction quantity and quality obtained from event-contingent diaries collected during early adulthood (college and approximately age-30) were combined into longitudinal structural models predicting midlife social and emotional adjustment. College interaction quantity, but not quality, was longitudinally associated with enhanced midlife adjustment (social integration, friendship quality, psychological well-being) thirty years later, in midlife. At age-30 the pattern reversed, and interaction quality, but not quantity was associated with better midlife outcomes.

1:00pm - 1:15pm

EVIDENCE FOR THE EVOLUTION OF COOPERATION:TRENCH WARFARE AND HURRICANE SANDY

THOMAS HEINZEN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Tony Ashworth (1980) documented widespread peace-making in the trenches of WW I. This presentation a) summarizes Ashworth's (1980) study of trench warfare; b) documents with photographs why a particular situation – the zig-zag pattern of trenches – promoted cooperation; and c) compares them to the evolution of cooperation during Hurricane Sandy. For students, connecting WW I to a current event pulls many otherwise disparate findings within social psychology into one coherent story.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Symposium

Gotham

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: TECHNOLOGY IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE CLASSROOM

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: RICHARD J. HARNISH (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

TECHNOLOGY IN AND OUTSIDE OF THE CLASSROOM; SOMETHING NEW, BORROWED, AND BLUE

This interactive symposium focuses on how technology is changing the manner in which students learn and faculty teach. We will discuss best practices in the use of synchronous, live video streamed (SLVS) instruction (the new), how to incorporate Web 2.0 technology-in the form of blogs-into the classroom (borrowed from traditional instruction), and the challenges of responding to student email (the blue).

Presentations

Improving Teaching and Learning in Synchronous Live Video Streamed Psychology Courses by Joshua L. Karelitz, Richard J. Harnish (Penn State University)

Blogs in Undergraduate Psychology: Advantages and Applications by K. Robert Bridges (Penn State University)

Say What?: The Challenges of Responding to Student Email by Andrew Peck (Penn State University)

Discussant(s): Richard J. Harnish (Penn State University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Symposium

Hudson

SYMPOSIUM: HOW ADULTS CONSUME HEALTH KNOWLEDGE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: MARK BRENNAN-ING (AIDS COMMUNITY RESEARCH INITIATIVE OF AMERICA)

CHEW ON THIS: HOW ADULTS CONSUME HEALTH KNOWLEDGE IN CONTEXT

More than fifty years ago, the Health Beliefs Model suggested there is more driving the likelihood of healthy behaviors than simply increased knowledge and awareness (Janz & Becker, 1984). Some mediating and moderating influences on the relationship between knowledge and health have been identified. This symposium is organized around the goal of promoting a better understanding of the influence context has on knowledge consumption in adulthood, and the benefits or risks to health outcomes.

Presentations

Health Promotion Behaviors and Well Being among Middle-aged and Older Adults by Valerie K. Blake (West Virginia University), Julie Hicks Patrick (West Virginia University)

Do We Digest Information the Same? Racial/Ethnic Differences in Health Literacy by Allyson S. Graf (West Virginia University)

PSA: Getting the Word Out by Tara E. Karns (West Virginia University), Julie Hicks Patrick (West Virginia University)

Psychological Characteristics Predictive of Mothers' Early Introduction of Complementary Food by Rachel R. Stoiko (West Virginia University), Darcey N. Powell (West Virginia University), and Katherine H. Karraker (West Virginia University)

Disordered Eating and Religion by James Henrie (West Virginia University), Carol Goulet (West Virginia University), and Lynda Szymanski (St. Catherine University)

Discussant(s): Mark Brennan-Ing (AIDS Community Research Initiative of America)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Symposium

Ziegfeld

LEARNING SYMPOSIUM: STIMULUS RELATEDNESS IN EQUIVALENCE CLASSES

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: JAMES MACDONNAL (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

STIMULUS RELATEDNESS IN EQUIVALENCE CLASSES: THEORY, DATA, AND INTEGRATION

By definition, the stimuli in an equivalence class are interchangeable. By implication they should be equally related to each other. We will show that the relatedness of stimuli in an equivalence class can vary and is influenced by the nodal structure of the class and the types of relations that link any two stimuli in the class. These findings are obtained using post-class formation within-class preference tests. The two "apparently" contradictory views (equal and unequal relatedness) can be resolved by assuming that all stimuli are differentially related to each other but are more related to each other than to members of other classes. The expressions of equal and unequal relatedness are controlled by the structure of the trials used in a give test; i.e., trial format is discriminative for the expression of equal or differential relatedness.

Presentations

Variables that define the structure of an equivalence class by Lanny Fields (Queens College/CUNY and the Graduate School of CUNY)

Effects of nodal distance on differential relatedness of stimuli in equivalence classes by Patricia Moss-Lourenco (Westchester Institute of Human Development)

Effect of training directionality on the differential relatedness of stimuli in equivalence classes by Erica Doran (Queens College/CUNY and Saint John's University)

Discussant(s): James MacDonnal (Fordham University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Poster

Westside 1&2

UNDERGRADUATE POSTER SESSION II

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

POSTER 1 EXAMINING BODY SHAME OF COLLEGE WOMEN BY TYPE OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION

AVA THERESA CARCIERI, SUZANNE L. OSMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We examined body shame of 278 college women based on type of sexual victimization experience. Participants completed the Body Shame subscale of the Objectified Body Consciousness Scale (McKinley & Hyde; 1996) and the Sexual Experiences Survey (Koss, Gidycz, & Wisniewski, 1987). Women who indicated rape experience and women who indicated noncompleted victimization had higher shame scores than women who reported no victimization. Women who reported sexual coercion did not differ from women with no victimization.

POSTER 2 CHILDHOOD POLY-VICTIMIZATION AND PERCEIVED FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

STEPHANIE K. GUSLER, ANN N. ELLIOTT, JEFFERY ASPELMEIER, THOMAS W. PIERCE, SARAH CLARK (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relative contribution of six different types of childhood victimization and poly-victimization in predicting the Cohesion and Conflict subscale scores of the Family Environment Scale (FES). Hierarchical regression analyses using data from 330 female college undergraduates showed that a predictor variable assessing poly-victimization contributed significantly to the predictive power of a regression equation already employing individual types of victimization as predictors.

POSTER 3 EFFECTS OF PEPPERMINT SCENT

ADMINISTRATION ON AUGMENTING COGNITIVE AND CREATIVE PERFORMANCE

LUCAS WARNER LEMASTERS, AUGUST CAPIOLA, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, SIERRA MOORE (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed the effects of peppermint scent administration on creativity. Participants completed the Torrance Test of Creative Thinking in both a non-scented and peppermint-scented condition. There was a significant difference between the conditions for fluency, originality and elaboration, with all measures having higher scores for the peppermint scent condition. Individuals with occupations requiring creative thinking and problem solving may benefit from peppermint scented working environments.

POSTER 4 RANDOMIZED FEEDBACK ABOUT DIAGNOSIS INFLUENCES STATISTICAL AND CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SELF-REPORT ADHD

SHELBY WALTERS, JAELA AGNELLO (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY), STACY BENDER (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER MEDICAL CENTER), GREGORY J. PRIVITERA (SAINT BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

Feedback about an ADHD diagnosis influences how a nonclinical sample scores on an Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS) screener. The ASRS was given as a pretest and posttest with groups receiving a different manipulation. Eight of ten participants in the group that received positive feedback scored within the clinical range of the ASRS posttest. The results support the hypothesis that patient beliefs prior to diagnostic assessment can influence adult self-reports ratings of ADHD.

POSTER 5 RELIGIOSITY AND ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY AND ADJUSTMENT AMONG UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENTS

PAMELA MORDICK, JILL NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

Undergraduate college students responded to a questionnaire to examine if intrinsic or extrinsic religiosity and problem solving skills were related to academic and social adjustment and self-efficacy. Although self-efficacy predicted both social and academic adjustment, intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity and religious coping did not. Stress was predicted by lower levels of self-efficacy and greater extrinsic religiosity.

POSTER 6 RECONSIDERING SUD OUTCOMES STUDIES: USING TREATMENT DAY 90 AS THE INITIAL PREDICTOR

REBECCA YEVCHAK (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

This exploratory study of SUD treatment (N=205) will test the new hypothesis by De Leon (2012) that using treatment day-90 (as opposed to treatment entry) is a better first data point to study treatment process. Multiple regression results indicate

that baseline-motivation for treatment did not significantly predict end-of-treatment satisfaction, whereas motivation for treatment at day-90 (controlling for baseline motivation) positively/significantly predicted end-of-treatment satisfaction. Examples with other SUD variables and ramifications for program evaluation are discussed.

POSTER 7 WOMEN AND MEN'S CONFLICT RESOLUTION STRATEGIES IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

JESSICA FREDERICKS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined representations of different conflict resolution strategies mentioned during spoken narratives about unmet needs in romantic relationships. Sixty participants (50% women), all currently in relationships of 3 months or longer, were interviewed about relationship conflicts and completed a rating scale measuring conflict resolution strategies. Narrative and survey measures indicated that Positive Problem Solving was the most common strategy used. Women more than men reported using the Withdrawal strategy in both narratives and ratings.

POSTER 8 INDUCED FRUSTRATION REDUCES PERFORMANCE ON A SUBSEQUENT COGNITIVE TASK

ELIZABETH MISKIEL, CARA MURRAY, LINDSEY ALTOMARE, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Sixty-eight young adults, aged 17-21 years, were individually tested to measure the effects of frustration on test performance. Subjects were negatively influenced by a modified form of the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test, as evidenced by noticeably slower times than the normative group on the subsequent administration of Trails B. Those with a history of TBI reported the greatest frustration. Impulsivity and frustration can have lasting impacts in post-injury clinical settings and in day-to-day life.

POSTER 9 CAFFEINE CRAVING AND ITS EFFECTS ON STROOP TEST TIMES AND ACCURACY

AMANDA N. BUCHER (YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA)

When craving a substance, people have difficulty sustaining attention. This study researched the effect of caffeine craving on attention and participants completed questionnaires related to their caffeine consumption and dependence, questions about craving, and an online Stroop test. Congruent and incongruent times, and number of wrong responses measured attention. The results suggest that craving caffeine and not getting caffeine cause the greatest deficits in attention for both times, but has no effect on wrong responses.

POSTER 10 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT DURING HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGIATE ACADEMIC MASTERY

STEPHANIE BRUECK, LAUREN MAZZA, ALYSSA

TOUSIGNANT (WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between perceived parental involvement during high school and academic mastery in college. A sample of 77 first- and second-year students from a small, northeastern liberal arts college completed the Parental Involvement Project (PIP) Student Questionnaire (Hoover-Dempsey, Sandler, & Walker, 2002). We hypothesized that higher reported levels of past parental involvement during high school would be related to greater reported current levels of collegiate academic mastery. Correlational analyses confirmed the hypothesized significant positive correlation between parental involvement during high school and collegiate academic mastery ($r = .43, p < .001$). These findings suggest a possible benefit of parental participation in the academic development of adolescents for later success in college.

POSTER 11 NO MUSIC, INSTRUMENTAL, OR WITH LYRICS: WHICH LEADS TO BETTER WORKING MEMORY?

HAYLEY BOWDEN, KATIE DESPEAUX, MICHAEL HAAS, KRISTIN HESTER, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD, (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

One hundred seven college students read the two logical memory stories from the Wechsler's Memory Scale III while either no song, or the lyrical or instrumental version of a song played in the background. Participants then answered yes/no questions about the stories. The no music and instrumental conditions performed significantly better than the with lyrics condition.

POSTER 12 HABITUATION EFFECTS IN ATTENTION MODIFICATION TRAINING FOR OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER

OLIVIA BOGUCKI, KIMBERLI TREADWELL (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Attention biases influence the information that captures an individual's attention. Cognitive theories of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) state that attention biases cause increased attention to threatening information. Studies support this connection, and have examined attention modification training (AMT) as a means to direct attention away from threatening information for anxiety disorders, including OCD. This study showed that three sessions of AMT over one week manipulated attention biases away from threat in individuals with moderate OCD symptoms.

POSTER 13 PROCRASTINATION, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, AND CONSENT FORM COMPREHENSION

JUSTIN DEAN THEISS, WILL HOBBS, OLIVIA BRUNSON, MARY FAULKNER, SARAH WALKER, LIZZY GASTON, PETER GIORDANO (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

We investigated relationships among trait procrastination, behavioral procrastination, conscientiousness, and consent form comprehension. Results confirmed a negative relationship

between procrastination and conscientiousness. However, conscientiousness was not related to consent form comprehension, and trait procrastination was not related to when subjects participated. Interestingly, we found that conscientious participants were more likely to report they read the consent form even though their comprehension was not superior to others. These findings have important implications for subject pool use.

POSTER 14 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN FACULTY ATTRITION

BEIER YAO, FRANCINE DEUTSCH (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE)

We examined gender differences for faculty attrition during the last 20 years at a women's liberal arts college through an online survey completed by 45 out of 66 tenure-track or tenured professors who had left. Women were more likely to leave than men. Overall, work-family conflict was the most frequently cited reason, with disproportionately more women than men giving this reason. Open-ended responses revealed that work/family conflict typically meant the difficulty of coordinating two careers.

POSTER 15 THE RALLY EFFECT IN A POST-9/11 WORLD

SHAUN O'GRADY, MARCUS PATTERSON, MICHAEL MILBURN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON)

The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors which influence the widespread, bi-partisan support of executive actions taken during periods of international crisis. This type of public approval, termed the "Rally Effect", is well documented and has been widely studied by a number of academic and political disciplines. Most of the research on the rally phenomenon has lacked some key aspects of foreign policy decisions that we hope to address in this study.

POSTER 16 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE ACCURACY OF WEIGHT PREFERENCES OF SAME-SEX AND OPPOSITE-SEX REFERENCE GROUPS

HALEY GRACE LARSON, AMY DENUZZIO, VICTORIA KACHINSKI, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study focuses on how accurate people are at perceiving the actual and ideal body size of same-sex and opposite-sex reference groups. The results show that females are less accurate than males at perceiving same-sex and opposite-sex weight preferences for women. College women may be at risk for developing eating disordered symptoms due to their misperception of what people of the same-sex and opposite-sex find to be most attractive.

POSTER 17 THE EFFECTS OF CONDITIONING ON DISCRIMINATION IN GOLDFISH

BRIDGET S. WELSH, ERIN E. SHEPLAVY, ANDREA LONG, NICK COTTER, RACHEL STAHL, DEBRA B. HULL, AMY PINKERTON (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Three goldfish were trained by using operant and classical conditioning. First, researchers used classical conditioning to pair a feeding wand with food. After the fish associated the wand with reinforcement, researchers used operant conditioning to train them to swim through hoops and play soccer. Once these behaviors were successfully conditioned, researchers substituted different sized hoops and objects of different shapes, sizes, and colors instead of soccer ball. In some instances, discrimination occurred.

POSTER 18 TEMPERAMENT AND SOCIAL REFERENCING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMOR IN 6-MONTH-OLDS

CHELSEA LAMORE, KELLY WOODARD, SARAH SIENNA, CHRISTINE PETTINATO (JOHNSON STATE COLLEGE)

Temperament, an infant's early personality style, has been related to attentional and behavioral regulation, especially in novel situations which often trigger social referencing, an infant's use of others to interpret the emotional nature of such situations. This study presented 30 infant-parent dyads with ordinary and ambiguous-absurd events during which parents' emotional expressions were manipulated. As expected temperament and social referencing were correlated suggesting that infants with positive temperament rely less on others in ambiguous situations.

POSTER 19 COGNITION, AFFECT, AND SUICIDAL IDEATION AMONG EAST, SOUTH, AND SOUTHEAST ASIAN INDIVIDUALS

SOUMIA CHEREF, ROBERT LANE, REGINA MIRANDA (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We examined differences among East, South, and Southeast Asian subgroups in measures of biased cognitions, affective functioning, and suicidal ideation. East Asians reported more biased cognitions and higher negative affect than other Asian groups. Depressive symptoms were most uniquely associated with suicidal ideation among East and Southeast Asians, while hopelessness was most uniquely associated with ideation among South Asians. Our results suggest a difference in cognitive responses to negative affect in subgroups of Asian Americans.

POSTER 20 WINDOW TO THE MIND: PUPIL DILATION REVEALS ATTENTION PROCESSING IN EARLY WORD LEARNING

STEPHANIE MILLER, REBECCA POST, MEGAN LONG, NADINE COHEN, NANCY RADER (ITHACA COLLEGE)

To study attention in infant word learning, we determined the effect of a speaker's gestures on pupil dilation. We compared pupil size prior to a word's utterance to pupil size as a word was uttered for conditions where the gesture was synchronous with speech, static, or asynchronous. The synchronous gesture produced the largest pupil size increase; this increase was found to be a predictor of word learning, suggesting that synchronous dynamic gestures enhance attentional

processing.

POSTER 21 PREDICTING CHANGES IN ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES DURING FRESHMAN YEAR: A MULTIPLE MEDIATION ANALYSIS

ERIKA E. OSBERG, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Using a prospective design, freshman students' (N=286) drinking and alcohol consequences were assessed upon entering college and at the end of freshman year. Changes in drinking motives, alcohol expectancies, and college alcohol beliefs across these two intervals also were assessed. Using bootstrapping procedures, mediation analyses revealed that changes in social drinking motives, enhancement motives, and college alcohol beliefs across the first year were significant mediators of changes in alcohol consequences, but not drinking.

POSTER 22 THE EFFECT OF INDUCED SAD AND ANGRY MOODS ON STATE RUMINATION

LILLIAN ALEXANDER, ASHLEY BORDERS (COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Theories of rumination suggest that negative moods like anger and sadness should induce state rumination. However, surprisingly little empirical evidence has tested these hypotheses. This study induced angry, sad, or neutral mood in participants and measured subsequent state rumination in 160 participants. As expected, the sad and angry groups reported more state rumination than the neutral group, even after controlling for rumination tendencies. Mediation analyses confirmed that stronger negative moods accounted for higher state rumination.

POSTER 23 FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE EMERGENCE OF FUTURE THINKING IN CHILDREN

MICHELLE LEE, TRACY GLEASON, MARGARET KEANE, (WELLESLEY COLLEGE)

We examined future thinking in preschool children using a measure developed by Atance & Meltzoff (2005) and found that older preschoolers outperformed younger preschoolers. Future thinking performance was positively correlated with episodic memory performance, but this correlation disappeared once inhibition, working memory and verbal ability were accounted for. These results suggest that the relation between future thinking and episodic memory in development may be mediated by executive function and verbal ability.

POSTER 24 MEASURING EXPECTANCIES FOR SPECIFIC COPING STRATEGIES: THE COPING EXPECTANCIES SCALE (CES)

ABBY R. LITOVSKY, DARA G. FRIEDMAN-WHEELER, JO ELLYN PEDERSON, HILDA M. RIZZO-BUSACK (GOUCHER COLLEGE), DAVID A. F. HAAGA (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the reliability and validity of the Coping Expectancies Scale (CES), which assesses beliefs concerning the effectiveness of specific coping strategies. Participants completed the CES and other related measures, and then the CES again or an "actual coping" version of the CES (3 weeks later). The CES showed good retest reliability and predictive and concurrent validity, and no relationship to social desirability.

POSTER 25 BORDER BIAS AND RISK ESTIMATION OF RIVER CONTAMINATIONS

DANA L. HAMPTON, SHAWN GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

The current study proposes that the border bias phenomenon, which leads participants to assume that a political land boundary can provide the protection of a physical boundary, extends to rivers. One hundred and seven undergraduate students read an online article and completed questions regarding environmental concern and environmental attitudes. Analysis revealed border bias does extend to rivers and provided evidence for the categorical explanation of the border bias phenomenon.

POSTER 26 THE EFFECT OF YOHIMBINE ON ETHANOL PREFERENCE AND MOTOR COORDINATION IN MICE

RAFAEL PEREZ, RONALD KALTREIDER, BRADLEY REHNBERG, (YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The link between stress and alcohol abuse is well documented. Yohimbine is an alpha-2 adrenoceptor antagonist that produces a well validated stress response. We examined the effectiveness of yohimbine as an initiator stress-induced alcohol preference in mice using a 2-bottle choice paradigm. Yohimbine had no effect on alcohol preference, suggesting that, without preexisting cues, the effects of yohimbine-induced stress on behavior are too general to initiate alcohol preference.

POSTER 27 MUSIC GENRE PREFERENCES AND THEIR RELATION TO DEPRESSION AND SELF-INJURY

CRYSTAL A. LORENZO, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The present study sought to determine whether or not music genre preferences are associated with depression and self-injury in college students (N = 343). Although effect sizes were generally small, we did find significant associations between genre preferences and both depression and self-injury. Self-injury was associated with preferences for indie and punk music. Depression was associated with punk, indie, folk, and musical theatre genre preferences, although it was negatively associated with country music preferences.

POSTER 28 GREAT EXPECTATIONS: PERFECTIONISM AND LOCUS OF CONTROL PREDICT COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

SAMUEL LAPOINT, CHAMPIKA K. SOYSA (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Predictors of college adjustment were investigated in a sample of 182 primarily first-generation undergraduates. Internal locus of control positively, and external locus of control (powerful others and chance) inversely, predicted college adjustment. Maladaptive perfectionism (e.g., dissatisfaction) negatively predicted college adjustment, while adaptive perfectionism (e.g., high standards) positively predicted some facets of college adjustment. Our results contribute to the literature by establishing locus of control and new dimensions of perfectionism as predictors of college adjustment.

POSTER 29 SYMBOLIC AND NON-SYMBOLIC REPRESENTATIONS OF NUMBER: ALL MIXED UP?

COURTNEY GREGOR, JESS HOUSE, ALAN ZIGLER (FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE), MARCIE PENNER-WILGER (UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO)

We examined (1) whether there is a distance effect in finger gnosis – whether it is harder to differentiate fingers that are closer together physically than those farther apart, (2) the relations among the numerical distance effect across three representation formats and in finger gnosis, and (3) the relations between the distance effects and calculation skill. We found a distance effect in finger gnosis and a relation between the distance effect in nonsymbolic and mixed formats.

POSTER 30 THE LAW ENFORCEMENT FAMILY: INFLUENCES ON THE OFFICER SPOUSE AND CHILDREN

CHELSIE LARSON, ROBERT DELPRINO (SUNY BUFFALO STATE)

Law enforcement is an inherently stressful occupation. This career can have potential negative effects on family life. The research that examines the law enforcement family does so primarily from the officer's perspective. This study examines the influence of the career on the family from the perspective of the officer, spouse/significant other and their children. Comparisons are made between the groups based on perceived work family conflict, parental style and communication.

POSTER 31 PROCESSING OF AN UNFAMILIAR LANGUAGE IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

MELICE A. GOLDING, ALEXA SCHARF, PATRICIA J. BROOKS, BERTRAM O. PLOOG (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY)

Using a discrimination-choice procedure embedded in a videogame, we examined patterns of attention to spoken sentences in children with autism and age-matched peers with typical development. Children (n = 22, 5-17 years, 11 with autism) learned to select German sentences varying in content and prosody, with test probes designed to assess attention to content and prosody. Results indicated increased attention to

content over prosody in typical children, with a less selective pattern of responding in children with autism.

POSTER 32 INTUITIVE AND REFLECTIVE COGNITIVE STYLES: THEIR CONNECTION TO BELIEFS ABOUT PARANORMAL PHENOMENA AND JUNK SCIENCE

KAYLIN HONCHAR, LOU MANZA, CHLOE TARSON, KATIE LACHANCE, BECCA RONCO, KELSEY WALL (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Participants' opinions concerning paranormal and pseudoscientific phenomena were compared to performance on the math-based Cognitive Reflection Task to determine if a relationship existed between the former beliefs and one's cognitive processing style. Responses showed that individuals were more skeptical towards paranormal/pseudoscientific phenomena when they utilized a deliberate, reflective cognitive style (and not a quicker, intuitive approach). Results are discussed within the context of highlighting the mechanisms underlying the connections between these two information-processing perspectives.

POSTER 33 DEFRAGMENTING HYPERMASCULINITY: THE SEARCH FOR MORE HOMOGENOUS SUBGROUPS

JULIAN R. FINNEGAN, JASON F. SIKORSKI, KATHERINE CHESANEK, ADAM STRYJEWSKI, CHRISTOPHER G. BROWN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

While much is known about the construct of hypermasculinity, a detailed clinical profile of hypermasculine men has yet to be developed. Scores from several standardized measures of behavioral and emotional tendencies were compared in men grouped based on their levels of calloused sexual attitudes, risk taking and violence risk. Results show that defragmenting hypermasculinity into empirically derived behavioral referents has predictive power and this information can be used to craft specific types of prevention programs.

POSTER 34 PARENT-CHILD DIALOGIC READING AND ITS EFFECTS ON AT-RISK PRESCHOOLERS

ALEXANDRA M. VANBERGEN, ANDREA A. ZEVENBERGEN, ALICIA P. WELCH (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT FREDONIA)

Dialogic reading has been used with preschoolers to facilitate the development of their language skills. The study looked at the effects of dialogic reading within a community population of preschoolers, which included children with elevated subscale scores on the Child Behavior Checklist. The gains in vocabulary scores from pre-intervention to post-intervention were statistically significant. Also, children who were read to more showed greater gains in vocabulary.

POSTER 35 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINDFULNESS, BASELINE CARDIOVASCULAR FUNCTIONING, AND LIFESTYLE CHOICES, IN COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES

MARTIN JAMES MARCINKIEWICZ (ROWAN UNIVERSITY),

EVE SLEDJESKI (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), TOM DINZEO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), BRIAN SMITH (KENT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the relationship between alcohol use, mindfulness, and lifestyle choices. It also examined how mindfulness, alcohol use, and lifestyle choices could affect cardiovascular and respiratory functioning. In concurrence with prior research, those with a higher level of baseline mindfulness were less likely to take part in excessive alcohol use. Further research with a larger sample size is needed to examine the relationship between physical health, mindfulness, and alcohol use.

POSTER 36 READING, WRITING AND RISK. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE STUDY ABROAD STUDENTS

TIFFANY MARCANTONIO, DJ ANGELONE, ASHLEY SCHAFFER (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Despite the prevalence of sexual aggression in society, it has scarcely been studied in the study abroad population. The goal of this project was to explore the relationship between alcohol, risky sexual behavior, victimization, and perpetration while studying abroad. Quantitative data suggest a significant relationship associated with the four factors for women but not men. Future research should examine these relationships by attempting to determine which factors predict for risk of sexual victimization while studying abroad.

POSTER 37 THE EFFECTS OF MATERNAL AGE ON MATERNAL SENSITIVITY

JACLYN JAEGER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), DAWN KRIEBEL (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY), JUDITH STULL, MARSHA WEINRAUB (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to examine whether young mothers were more at risk for being insensitive parents than older mothers. This study examined maternal sensitivity, maternal education, social support, and income to needs ratios in mothers aged between 18 and 46 years. In support of the hypothesis younger mothers were less educated and had lower income than older mothers. Even controlling for these factors, younger mothers were less sensitive to their infants than older mothers.

POSTER 38 REVISITING THE HISTORIC STAFF RIDE FOR UNDERSTANDING SITUATED ACTION

NICOLE F. CAMPANA, WENDY S. BECKER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Staff rides recreate significant historical events while engaging participants in open reflection and dialogue. Grounded in experiential learning theory, staff rides are ideal for helping participants understand situated action in dangerous work contexts, yet are relatively unexplored in psychology. We used visual material and an actual scale terrain model to recreate a wilderness plane crash. Seventy-nine participants provided qualitative and quantitative information; we evaluate the

efficacy of the experiential method.

POSTER 39 SELF-EFFICACY AND MENTAL HEALTH LITERACY FOR ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION: UNDERSTANDING BARRIERS TO TREATMENT SEEKING

LIA KATHLEEN ROSENSTEIN, CRYSTAL DEA MOORE, CASEY A. SCHOFIELD (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

This study aimed to understand factors that impact treatment seeking for mental illness. We hypothesized that self-efficacy for seeking mental health treatment would be positively associated with recognition of disorders (i.e., anxiety and depression) depicted in brief vignettes. Participants were 255 adults who completed an internet survey evaluating perceptions of mental illness and their self-efficacy for treatment seeking. Consistent with hypotheses, results suggested that elevated self-efficacy was associated with increased recommendations for treatment.

POSTER 40 PERCEPTIONS OF YOUNG ADULTS WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD)

EMY MONDAY, JESSICA L. LAKIN (DREW UNIVERSITY)

This study explores how people's knowledge about ADHD affects their perceptions of an individual with that disorder. The results revealed that participants who read positively-framed accurate information about ADHD had more positive evaluations of a diagnosed target individual than participants who read negatively-framed information, regardless of the severity of the target's symptoms. This research contributes to a larger literature demonstrating that minor differences in how information about disorders is presented plays a role in stigmatization.

POSTER 41 THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF FAMILY IN CHILDREN

ANNAMARIE BAILEY, DOUGLAS GRANT GUTHEIL (NAZARETH COLLEGE OF ROCHESTER)

This study focuses on whether the concrete-to-abstract shift in general conceptual development or the increasing exposure to a wide variety of family structures determines conceptual development of family. Thirty children and 20 adults were tested to determine the extent of their use of proximity, biological relatedness, and traditional nuclear structure on determining family structure. Results were consistent with past research, emphasizing that conceptual development of family mirrors the concrete-to-abstract shift in general conceptual development.

POSTER 42 MANIFESTATION OF PERSONALITY IN ARTWORK

NICOLE L. RIZZO, PSYCHOLOGY, RACHEL E. DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research is to determine the relationship between one's personality type and their drawing

characteristics. Participants were recruited to complete a personality questionnaire and then draw a picture. After, a scale was used to measure the graphic variables of the drawings. It was found that personality type had a positive correlation with certain types of graphic variables.

POSTER 43 SOCIAL NETWORK INTEGRATION: A COMPARISON OF INTERRACIAL VERSUS SAME-RACE DORMITORY ROOMMATE RELATIONSHIPS

JASMINE MARIA KOECH, NATALIE J. SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to compare interracial and same-race dormitory roommate relationships to determine the extent to which first-year students' social networks were integrated with their roommates' social networks. Student race (minority or majority) was also examined. Room type did not influence majority students' social network integration with their roommate. Minority students reported more social network integration in same-race rooms than interracial rooms. These findings have implications for the effectiveness of intergroup contact.

POSTER 44 PUBERTY AND ANOREXIA NERVOSA SYMPTOMOLOGY THROUGH THE MEDIA EXPLOSION OF THE 20TH CENTURY

JESSICA CLARK, SHAWN GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Some speculate that the decreasing age of onset for anorexia nervosa (AN) is primarily influenced by media, whereas others emphasize biological triggers like puberty. We conducted archival research to explore the relationship between menarche and AN symptom onset to see if these factors were uncoupled as media exploded in the 20th century. Results indicate that the temporal gap between menarche and AN onset has been stable for a century, suggesting a primary role for biology.

POSTER 45 COGNITIVE PERSISTENCE: HOW TRAITS PREDICT COGNITIVE ABILITY

BRYNNE DIMENICHI, LAUREN RICHMOND, INGRID OLSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Many view intelligence as the most salient measure of success. Recently, there has been a focus on grit, or perseverance during adversity (Duckworth et al., 2007). Despite its relevance, the extent to which grit influences performance on mentally exhausting tasks is unknown. We studied how grit enhances practice-related effects on an adaptive complex working memory span task, hypothesizing that individuals high in grit will experience the greatest improvement.

POSTER 46 MEDIA EXPOSURE AND HYPERMASCULINITY: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

CHRISTOPHER G. BROWN, KATHERINE E. CHESANEK,

JASON F. SIKORSKI, ADAM STRYJEWSKI, JULIAN FINNEGAN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

217 male undergraduate college students served as participants and completed multiple standardized self-report measures of hypermasculine tendencies. Participants who preferred movies and television programs featuring central themes of hypermasculinity or participants who used pornography to an excessive degree tended to score highest on various measures of hypermasculine tendencies. Future research should include qualitative data collection methods, in conjunction with traditional quantitative measures, to further elucidate the construct of hypermasculinity.

POSTER 47 PUBIC HAIR REMOVAL IN MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS: A BRIEF REPORT

ANDREA NEWMAN, KATHRYN LOW (BATES COLLEGE)

Pubic hair removal may be normative in American culture. The present study is a replication and extension of the study by Herbenick et al. (2010); examining frequencies and methods of pubic hair removal of college male and female students. A total of 157 participants completed an anonymous online survey. Findings suggest that most college students retain at least some pubic hair --genital hairlessness therefore may not be the "norm" in this U.S. college sample.

POSTER 48 ANXIETY SYMPTOMS PREDICT NEGATIVE EMOTION DIFFERENTIATION

EVAN AMES (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), ELIZABETH MULLER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), MARIA GENDRON (BOSTON COLLEGE), LISA FELDMAN BARRETT (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

The present experiment examined sub-clinical symptoms of anxiety and depression in order to assess whether these symptoms relate to emotional granularity, or the ability to differentiate between emotional experiences, within the general population. We found evidence that anxiety symptoms but not depressive symptoms significantly predicted negative emotion granularity, $b = .405$, $t(33) = 2.261$, $p < .05$ and $b = -.078$, $t(33) = -.440$, $p = .663$, respectively. Anxiety scores also explained a significant proportion of variance in emotional granularity scores, $R^2 = .158$, $F = 6.556$, $p < .05$.

POSTER 49 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GENDER-RELATED VARIABLES AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

LARISSA ZABLOWSKI (EMMANUEL COLLEGE), BRIAN AYOTTE, MAHZAD HOJJAT (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, DARTMOUTH), CLARE M. MEHTA (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

We investigated associations between gender-related variables (gender-reference group identity, masculinity and femininity) and mental and physical health in 120 college students. For females, but not males, identifying with same-sex

others was associated with mental and physical health. Masculinity, but not femininity was associated with physical and mental health for both males and females. Results will be discussed.

POSTER 50 THE EFFECTS OF POST-EXPERIENCE INFORMATION ON CONSUMER MEMORY

PLAMENA GEORGIEVA (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

Previous research has found a significant effect of post-experience advertising on consumers' memory for their product experience. For example, seeing a positive advertisement for a negatively-rated product can shift consumers' rating to be more positive. The objective of the current studies is to determine whether reading customer reviews after tasting a product will have similar effects on memory.

POSTER 51 ATTENTIONAL BIAS AND RESPONSE INHIBITION IN ALCOHOL-DEPENDENT INDIVIDUALS IN TREATMENT

MARIELLE L. DARWIN, REBECCA J. HOUSTON, ROBERT C. SCHLAUCH (RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON ADDICTIONS, UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Attentional bias (AB) and impulse control refer to automatic processes relevant in alcohol dependence treatment outcome. The interplay between these processes has not yet been explored. We examined these processes in alcohol-dependent individuals in treatment via a task that involved responding to alcohol and soft drink cues and an additional element of response inhibition. Results indicated avoidant AB for alcohol, which was related to posttreatment drinking. No significant effect for response inhibition was revealed.

POSTER 52 CREATING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: AN EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

ASHLEY BRAZIEL, BRENDAN SHAW (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This evaluations' purpose was to assess the effectiveness of a 7-week financial education program in Central New York. Our evaluation measured changes in participants' knowledge and skills, perceptions of self-control and confidence regarding money management, and behaviors related to money management. We used pre, post, and follow up questionnaires to measure short and long term impact. We found statistically significant changes in participants' knowledge, and planning behaviors after attending the financial education course.

POSTER 53 THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG PERCEPTIONS OF FAMILY, SELF-ESTEEM, AND SEXUAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS

SARAH ABELSON (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the relationship between family relationships, self-esteem and sexual promiscuity. Sixty-six participants

completed self-report measures of these variables. Results indicated that high negative views of family relationships were related to low self-esteem and low instrumentality of sexual actions. Future research should examine the Big Five personality factors as moderators of these relationships.

POSTER 54 EFFECTS OF BIRTH ORDER ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

ELISE M. RUSSELL, RACHEL E. DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research is to address the question of whether an individual's birth order influences their achievement motivation. Participants completed a survey that measured parental expectations and criticism, organization, personal standards, concerns over mistakes and doubts, goal mastery, and approaching or avoiding goals. Analysis of the data collected indicates a trend such that first-borns are higher on both mastery and performance avoidance measures when compared to last-borns.

POSTER 55 THE EFFECT OF CURCUMINOIDS ON SCOPOLAMINE-INDUCED AMNESIA

JUSTIN MICHAEL WILLIAMS, ARI BROUWER, TERESA BARBER (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Literature has shown that the curcuminoids, most commonly found in the spice turmeric, may ameliorate Alzheimer's symptoms. We investigated the effects of curcuminoids on day-old chickens that were given scopolamine to induce amnesia. Both doses of curcumin improved percent avoidance in those who were given scopolamine; however, only the higher dose provided a difference that was statistically significant. This establishes the possibility of using curcumin as an alternative way to combat Alzheimer's disease.

POSTER 56 CAN BRIEF EXPOSURE TO SUBLIMINAL IMAGES OF UNRELATED FEARFUL OBJECTS REDUCE AVOIDANT BEHAVIOR IN SPIDER PHOBIC INDIVIDUALS?

CRISTA GALLO, JOEL WEINBERGER (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Exposure therapy has proven to elicit positive effects in the treatment of simple phobias. The present study explores whether brief exposure to unreportable images of snakes will decrease avoidant behavior in spider phobic individuals. There is preliminary support for our hypothesis that images of snakes would not evoke the same approach towards a tarantula, as would subliminal images of spiders. Implications will be discussed upon further data collection.

POSTER 57 DEPRESSION AS A MEDIATOR IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LONELINESS AND SLEEP

LAUREN MICHELE SMITH, TINA NORTON (LYCOMING COLLEGE)

Loneliness has been associated with both depression and

sleep. The present study investigated possible mediating effects of depression on the relationship between loneliness and sleep, specifically sleep quality and daytime dysfunction, in the college population. Analyses showed that in both cross-sectional and longitudinal models, depression mediated the relationship between loneliness and sleep quality, and loneliness and daytime dysfunction.

POSTER 58 ACUTE EXERCISE'S EFFECTS ON COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING

MEGAN J. KRESGE, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This study assessed the impact of high intensity acute exercise on attention and memory. The Cazenovia College Women's Volleyball team completed the Stroop Interference task to assess attention before and after the first practice and then completed a memory word task to assess memory before and after the second practice. Results concluded that memory was not significantly affected; however attention times were significantly faster after exercise.

POSTER 59 EFFECT OF HIGH VS. LOW BODY MASS INDEX ON AUTOMATIC THOUGHTS

KATIE ANN DORMAN, KARLY SIFFIN, REBECCA RONCO, KAYLA MCKAIN, LOUIS LAGUNA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Past research has focused on pathological populations and the effect of body weight and suggests negative affects in overweight populations. This research focused on above average and average or lower than average populations, and found that participants in the above average weight class had significantly more negative automatic thoughts than participants in the average and below average group. This suggests that there are similarities between normal and pathological populations.

POSTER 60 ROMANTIC DISENGAGEMENT, FORGIVENESS, AND DEPRESSION: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY

JENNIFER M. BATES, GABRIELLE R. GREEN, SARA L. SECADA-LOVIO, D. RYAN SCHURTZ (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the relationship between romantic disengagement, dispositional forgiveness, and depression in romantic relationships. Undergraduate volunteers completed measures of romantic disengagement (Romantic Disengagement Scale), dispositional forgiveness (Heartland Forgiveness Scale), and depression (Beck Depression Inventory II). The results supported the hypothesis that there would be a negative correlation between romantic disengagement and dispositional forgiveness, a negative correlation between dispositional forgiveness and depression, and a positive correlation between romantic disengagement and depression.

POSTER 61 DOES RUMINATION MEDIATE THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN BOREDOM AND NEGATIVE CLINICAL OUTCOMES?

KATHARINE MARGARET PETERS, ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Both boredom proneness, or trait boredom, and rumination are associated with higher depression, anxiety, and impulsivity. We proposed that boredom-prone individuals will have higher rumination tendencies which will in turn lead to negative clinical outcomes as well as greater state boredom. Our cross-sectional analysis with 199 participants found that rumination statistically mediated the associations between boredom proneness and greater depression, anxiety, and state boredom. A link between boredom and rumination is novel for the field.

POSTER 62 URBAN ENVIRONMENT THREAT ASSESSMENT: CAN UNCONSCIOUS MOOD AND SAFETY PRIMES CHANGE PERCEPTION?

Laurie A. Raboy, Jacob A. Benfield (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY-ABINGTON)

Crime is a severe problem in urban environments. Previous research has focused on the physical aspects of urban environments linked to perceived danger and how priming can affect perceptions of the physical environment. The current research sought to examine if priming could affect perceptions of urban environmental threat. Participants were primed for safety, danger, happiness, or fear and then rated photographs of urban environments for perceived threat. Priming for danger and fear increased perceived threat.

POSTER 63 VIRTUAL IDEALS: THE EFFECT OF VIDEO GAMEPLAY ON MALE BODY IMAGE

ZEELY A. SYLVIA (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

The media has been cited as a negative influence on body image by perpetuating unrealistic appearance standards for both genders, but studies focused on men have been sparse. In this randomized experiment examining the influence of video games on male body image, researchers found that engaging in gameplay with muscular characters significantly decreased body esteem. This finding suggests that immersive, character-based video games may be an important source of media influence on male body image.

POSTER 64 AGE, HANDEDNESS, AND GENDER: WHAT MAKES A REBEL?

ALLISON CHRISTOFF, HANNAH MALLOY, TIMI MARTIN, CHRISTOPHER NIEBAUER (SLIPPERY ROCK UNIVERSITY)

Sulloway proposed that later-borns are more rebellious than their first-born siblings. This is thought to be due to familial resources. Niebauer suggests that mixed-handers are more open-minded and are more likely to adopt rebellious attitudes. The present study attempted to draw parallels between birth

order, rebellion, and handedness. No statistically significant results were discovered concerning birth order and rebellion overall, however mild trends and significant results were found regarding males and females separately.

POSTER 65 INTERVENTION WITHOUT HESITATION: THE INFLUENCE OF UTILITARIAN IDEOLOGY ON MORAL DECISION-MAKING

BRANDON SINISI, CAITLIN HOOLIHAN, JENNIFER VANDERVOORT, MELISSA SZWEC, CHRISTIAN HOLLE (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

We replicated a portion of Broeders' (2011) study of which the purpose was to measure the effects of a utilitarian statement on participants' responses to a moral dilemma. We presented one hundred and eighty seven students at William Paterson University with identical scenarios differing only by the opening utilitarian statement, which was our independent variable. Our results indicated that only one of the questions yielded significant results, while the others did not support our hypothesis.

POSTER 66 THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ADOLESCENT PERSPECTIVE TAKING AND ATTACHMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF A PARENT-ADOLESCENT CONFLICT

JEANA DEMAIO (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The objective of the study was to examine the relation between adolescent attachment and their perspective taking abilities in the context of a parent-adolescent conflict. We found a gender difference in perspective taking, such that female adolescents were more sophisticated in their perspective taking than males. Furthermore, we found that the more securely attached adolescents were, the more sophisticated their perspective taking was. This significant relation was found for females only.

POSTER 67 RELATIONS AMONG EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS, COPING, STRESS, AND DEPRESSION IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

HAILEE MARIE HUNT-HAWKINS, MICHAEL KELLY, LINDSAY EVANS, NICOLE BARNHART, JUDY GARBER (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY)

Executive functions (EF) provide a foundation for engaging in complex, adaptive behaviors and may underlie the ability to effectively respond to stress. Few empirical investigations have explored these relations in children and adolescents. The present study found significant associations among EF skills (working memory and cognitive flexibility), stress, coping strategies (primary control and secondary control coping), and symptoms of depression in children. These results suggest that EF skills should be considered as targets for intervention in future studies.

POSTER 68 EFFECTS OF MARITAL TRANSITIONS ON DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMATOLOGY IN OLDER ADULTS

KIRSTEN MARSHALL, JAMILA BOOKWALA (LAFAYETTE

COLLEGE)

The effects of marital transitions on depressive symptomatology were assessed in a sample of older adults. A significant time x marital transition interaction was observed: at T1, participants who would later divorce reported more depressive symptoms than those who would remain married or become widowed at T2; at T2, those who became widowed reported significantly more depressive symptomatology than those who remained married. Thus, marital transitions appear to have varying impact on older adults' well-being.

POSTER 69 HOW MATH IMPACTS FINANCIAL ANXIETY

HELEN YANG (HUNTER CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Abstract We examined how general anxiety and math anxiety impact anxiety about personal finances. Undergraduates completed a survey including measures of general-, math-, and financial anxieties and a test of math aptitude. General-, math-, and financial anxiety all positively inter-correlated, while math aptitude weakly negatively correlated with these anxieties. Multiple regression analysis found that only math anxiety significantly predicted financial anxiety. Implications addressing math anxiety as a core component of financial anxiety are discussed.

POSTER 70 A COMPARISON OF LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE BETWEEN SCHIZOTYPY AND DEPRESSION

MELISSA CHARFADI, GINA BELLIFEMINE, CRISTINA QUINTANA, THOMAS DINZEO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The current study explores the differences between high schizotypy and high levels of depression in relation to quality of life (QOL) and lifestyle behaviors in college-age individuals. The study highlights several important lifestyle/QOL related differences between symptomatic groups, yet when both are present the greatest levels of dysfunction are apparent. The ability to recognize such behaviors may allow for early intervention to improve QOL by providing healthier alternatives. Additional findings and implications are discussed.

POSTER 71 RELATED WORDS VERSUS UNRELATED WORDS: WORD RECALL AND FALSE MEMORIES

KATELYN ROMM (YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The present study examines the effects of word relatedness and study time on word recall, false memories, and the recollection of a nonpresented word. Participants were 56 undergraduate students from York College of Pennsylvania. Results indicated that related words lead to increased recall and false memories, while study time leads to only increased correct recall. Increased incidence of false memories in therapy may be related to relatedness of items the person is attempting to recall.

POSTER 72 CHANGE BLINDNESS AT THE MOVIES

MICHELLE GRANIERI, CALEY WAKENMANN, CHRISTOPHER MILLER, TESSA BECHTOLD, ALYSSA GROVE, LINDSAY COSENZA, KAYLA LANZALACO, RAISA REYES, RYAN BROWNELL, MELISSA HOCH, STEPHANI FORAKER (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

The phenomenon of “change blindness” raises questions of how much of what we see and process is brought into conscious awareness. This study examined gender and size change as factors in “change blindness.” Participants observed movie clips containing errors that varied in size and location on the screen. Results indicate that gender was not a factor in perception of errors; however the size of the change directly affected the rate at which change was noticed.

POSTER 73 EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED PARENTAL INTERACTION ON EXPERIENCES AND ATTITUDES ABOUT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

MORGAN VAN DOREN, EILEEN CALLAHAN, KAITLIN GASS, ALLISON PALMER, GRETCHEN S. LOVAS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

The current study explored the relationship between perceived parental marital quality and participants’ relationship quality, using measures that examined both conflictual and positive relational behavior. Participants were 101 undergraduate students (84 female, 17 male), ranging in age from 18 to 22. Results indicated that higher levels of conflict in parental relationships were associated with dysfunctional behavior during current or past romantic conflict. Positive parental behavior was associated with compromise, relationship satisfaction, and idealized romantic constructs.

POSTER 74 HEALTH HABITS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

ABBY N. HAWKINS, MARIE PREPTIT (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The American College Health Association’s National College Health Assessment found that only 15.8% of students reported excellent health and 30.6% reported good health. Compared to national data, students’ at a moderate-sized southern university health habits were above the norm. An alarming trend was found, specifically in the belief that it is acceptable to engage in unprotected sexual intercourse.

POSTER 75 MEASURING CHARISMATIC COMMUNICATION IN A RELIGIOUS CONTEXT: A NEW LEADERSHIP CONSTRUCT

MATTHEW MCGRADY (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

This poster presents the initial development of a charismatic communication assessment. The new charismatic communication assessment was compared to a widely used leadership assessment. Additionally, preferences for charismatic communication factors were compared to the preferences of current charismatic factors in a religious context. Personality, followership, and romance of leadership

assessments were used to identify potential relationships between the factor preferences. Regardless of personal differences, charismatic communication factors were more valued than current charisma factors.

POSTER 76 SOCIAL FUNCTIONING AND NICOTINE USE IN INDIVIDUALS WITH SCHIZOTYPY

CHRIS YARD, JENNIFER BOTTO, NOEL HOFFMAN, JAMES CASTORINA, TOM DINZEO (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Current research states that there is a positive correlation between nicotine use and higher levels of schizotypy (Esterberg, et al. 2012). The current study sought to examine the specific relationships between nicotine use, coping behavior, and social functioning in relationship to schizotypy severity. The findings suggest that clinical interventions involving those with schizophrenia-spectrum disorders might benefit from focusing on the development of active (vs passive/avoidant) adaptive coping strategies associated with nicotine use.

POSTER 77 SELF-REPORTED INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF EMERGING ADULTS IN COLLEGE

NICOLE MARIE SILVA, BRIAN J. AYOTTE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), CLARE M. MEHTA (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

Emerging adulthood is associated with the development of long-term behaviors, therefore it is important to examine the types of activities emerging adults participate in. Our study examined the types of activities emerging adults engage in, whether it is with others or alone, and if sex influences participation. Results showed that emerging adults engaged in more activities with others than individually. Also, sex did not influence participation in individual activities except for media consumption.

POSTER 78 DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW SCALE TO MEASURE MENTAL ILLNESS STIGMA

ANNE J. STANDISH, FRAN SESSA (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Stigma is a primary factor that prevents individuals with mental illness from seeking treatment. Much of the research on stigmatization of mental illness focuses on reactions to vignettes depicting characters with mental illness. However, vignette studies are not standardized and there is no measure of stigmatization unique to vignettes depicting mental illness (despite that they are common). The results of this study discuss preliminary development of a mental illness vignette stigmatization scale with implications for long-term development.

POSTER 79 TIME TO WEIGH IN

CHELSEA E. SHEEHAN, MCKYNZE WORKS (CASTLETON STATE COLLEGE)

The current study investigated the impact of perfectionism on self-esteem and disordered eating habits. Participants completed a demographic survey and questionnaires on self-esteem, perfectionism, and disordered eating symptoms. In attempt to take previous research a step further this study compared participants' willingness to reveal weight and disordered eating symptoms. The main hypothesis that participants not willing to reveal their weight would report more disordered eating symptoms than participants who did reveal their weight was supported.

POSTER 80 THE EFFECT OF DOODLING ON BOREDOM AND CREATIVITY

MCKENZIE BOURQUE (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined whether doodling can reduce boredom and increase creativity. After inducing boredom by having participants (N = 63) sit quietly for five minutes, participants were randomly assigned to either doodle, read a neutral article, or continue to wait quietly. Perceived boredom and creativity were measured. Results showed participants who doodled were significantly less bored, but participants who read the article scored significantly higher on the creativity test as compared to the other conditions.

POSTER 81 THE EMERGENCE OF COGNITIVE DISSONANCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND SOCIAL SUPPORT ON ELEVATED DISCOMFORT

DONTÉ WALLACE PEEKS, SHAWN P. GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Parents experience cognitive dissonance when confronted with the costs of parenting but this dissonance is tempered when they are also told about the rewards. We found that college students (n=163) experienced similar dissonance after reading about the cost of college but, unlike parents, the dissonance was unaffected by information emphasizing the benefits. Mood surveys revealed a significant reduction ($p < .001$) in dissonance when students had an opportunity to express their opinions about the value of college.

POSTER 82 ADOLESCENT SELF-PERCEPTIONS OF EARLY VS. COLLEGE DATING RELATIONSHIPS

ANGELINA CASTELLANI, KAITLYN CROPPER (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This research looked retrospectively at how perceptions of romantic relationships change from adolescence to early adulthood, while also looking at how family and friends impact these perceptions. From high school to college, results indicated increases in maturity and self-awareness, a greater importance of relationship qualities such as trust and honesty, and higher ratings on all aspects of the Romance Qualities Scale except conflict. Greater peer and parental support was also found in college relationships.

POSTER 83 EFFECTS OF VIEWING SPORTS CLIPS ON

PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES OF ATHLETES AND NON-ATHLETES

JOHN WERNER LENZ, CARLY KUHN, ELLEN VARNER, ELIZABETH BEECROFT, TOMAS PRESTAMO (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Physiological and self-reported indicators of arousal were compared in athletes and non-athletes viewing sporting events with differing levels of physical contact. Athletes reported lower levels of anxiety on the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) than non-athletes before and after viewing the sports clips. There was no significant change in electrodermal activity for any group across the different conditions. Interestingly, male athletes and female non-athletes showed significant increases in heart rate while viewing the clips while the heart rate of female athletes and male non-athletes did not change significantly.

POSTER 84 INVESTIGATING THE ABILITY OF SYNTHETES TO PROCESS MEANING

CLARISSA SUBE, KIRSTEN LAMBER, VICTORIA VANBUREN, MELISSA HORGER, SHAUN P. COOK (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

People with color-grapheme synesthesia experience a specific color when they see a visual form, such as a letter or number. Research demonstrates that people with color-grapheme synesthesia exhibit enhanced memory recall yet they do not demonstrate other memory effects, such as the VonRestorff effect. These findings suggest a focus on the visual properties of presented words rather than the deeper semantics. The current study explores this idea by with a Levels-of-Processing test.

POSTER 85 A CROSS-NATIONAL EXAMINATION OF EATING ATTITUDES IN JORDANIAN AND AMERICAN WOMEN

BONNIE J. DUNIGAN, TERESA K. KING (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine eating attitudes in Jordanian and American women. Research suggests Jordanian women to have a healthier body image than Americans, thus it was hypothesized that they would also have healthier eating attitudes. However, Jordanians reported significantly greater eating pathology than Americans. Disordered eating in the presence of healthy body image may indicate different underlying causes for eating disorders, calling into question application of DSM-IV criteria across cultures.

POSTER 86 COMPREHENSION OF VERBS AND MOTOR DEVELOPMENT IN 9-20 MONTH OLDS

REBECCA BOUCHER, RUTH TINCOFF, EMILY BLUM, ROBYN ROOGOW (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

We test how changes in motor abilities might relate to how infants comprehend action verbs. Using a preferential looking

procedure across four experiments, we hypothesize that if an infant is capable of completing an action, they can recognize and understand the verb being presented. Preliminary results show that comprehension varies with experience and word type.

POSTER 87 GENDER, EARNED COLLEGE CREDITS, AND ATTITUDE TOWARD USING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

MARCIE KAISER (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examines gender and number of academic credit hours earned as well as attitudes towards seeking mental health services. Data was collected using Fischer's "Attitudes Towards Seeking Professional Psychological Help Scale". Results showed a slight, positive correlation between credit hours earned and a positive attitude toward using mental health services as well as a gender difference indicating women have a more favorable attitude toward seeking mental health services than do men.

POSTER 88 CONDOM USE AMONG FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS AND THE ROLE OF SELF-EFFICACY

ARIELLE ROTHENBERG, MONA KHALIL, DANIELE ARTISTICO, LASHANDRA OLIVER (BARUCH COLLEGE)

This study was designed to investigate the relationship among self-efficacy, attitudes toward condom use, outcome expectancy, and likelihood to use a condom in a group of 87 female undergraduates. Self-reported measures related to condom use and self-efficacy indicated self-efficacy is a powerful mediator regarding attitudes toward condom use despite past experiences or dissatisfaction of the partner. It is suggested that awareness campaigns regarding safer sex practices should be tailored based on these findings.

POSTER 89 HIGH REJECTION SENSITIVITY LEVELS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH HIGH BODY SHAME LEVELS

KATHRYN COLLEY, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN, JACOB A. BENFIELD (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

Rejection Sensitivity (RS) is a trait that influences self-esteem and interpersonal relationships. Body Shame also has an impact on these traits. Due to the influence RS has, we examined whether Body Shame would increase as RS levels increase. The study used the Body Shame Scale and the Adult Rejection Sensitivity Questionnaire while also accounting for the Big Five personality traits, and demographics. We found that as RS increased, so too did Body Shame.

POSTER 90 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOSEXUAL ORIENTATION AND BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER

SARAH MILLER (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

Research has found a link between sociosexual orientation and borderline personality disorder. This study focused on

those who suffer from the borderline personality disorder self-harm (BPD) and the relationship that disorder has with high scores in the sociosexual orientation inventory (SOI), which deals with willingness one has to engage in uncommitted sex. Results have shown, that in fact, BPD and SOI scores are related; as scores in SOI increased, BPD self-harm also increased.

POSTER 91 FOOD WASTE IN COLLEGE: EXAMINING STUDENT BEHAVIOR

LIA ZAKARIAN, EMILY SEVERSON (LEHIGH CARBON COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Food waste is an ongoing issue that has caused serious concern in a diverse array of cultures, societies and countries. The current research examines food waste on a northeastern college campus in the school cafeteria. By employing both qualitative and quantitative research methods, researchers did not find any significant participant characteristics (gender, pay source, college major, and age) that differentiated food waste. Researchers concluded that food waste on campus was less than expected.

POSTER 92 IS A PICTURE WORTH 1,000 WORDS? IT DEPENDS.

MARGARET L. GUY (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

This study evaluated whether a picture is really worth a thousand words in a reaction time memory study using word and picture stimuli, which varied by typicality manipulated in terms of color. 18 undergraduates completed the study. There was no evidence for a picture superiority effect; words were remembered better than pictures. Typical picture recognition scores were lowest compared to atypical and control pictures. This finding is interpreted relative to schema theory and dual-code theory.

POSTER 93 ATTITUDES TOWARD PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS AND RELATED STIMULI AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

HANNAH MARIE SABO, KIMBERLY DASCH-YEE (HOLY FAMILY UNIVERSITY)

We examined how college students of different majors perceive psychiatric disorders and the related stimuli of psychiatric hospitals, medication and therapy. Participants included 155 students majoring in the areas of Arts & Sciences, Nursing, Business, and Education. We found student attitudes towards psychiatric disorders were related to educational background. Specifically, a psychiatric disorder-related educational background was related to higher comfort interacting with those with psychiatric disorders and increased perception of therapy as an effective treatment.

POSTER 94 ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL AND TEMPORAL CONTEXT CHANGES IN RETRIEVAL-INDUCED FORGETTING

LISA ELENA MASH, GONZALO MIGUEZ, HENRY X. CHAM, RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

We evaluated the context-dependency of retrieval-induced-forgetting (RIF). Two experiments found the basic RIF phenomenon. Experiment 1 additionally found that after a physical context change between Phase 1 and Phase 2, participants showed similar results regardless of testing context. Experiment 2 further tested context dependency by increasing context dissimilarities and inserting a retention interval between Phase 2 and test. RIF resisted these manipulations. Comparison with the animal memory literature on context-dependency is discussed.

POSTER 95 AN EXPLORATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVY AND HEALTH

OLIVIA KARAS, D. RYAN SCHURTZ, CHRISTIE DAY, JILL BOOK, ERIC ZGORSKI (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study was conducted to examine the effects of envy on health. College students were asked to complete several measures that assessed their degree of perceived envy, gratitude, personality traits, as well as their overall health. The results revealed a significant negative correlation for envy and mental health and for envy and general physical health. In contrast, envy was not related to any limitations due to health problems.

POSTER 96 GENDER STEREOTYPING: EMBRACING THE POSITIVE AND DISTANCING THE NEGATIVE

DANIELLE DENNY, BRITTANY CIARDIELLO, JENNIFER FUNES (SUNY COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

With a list of stereotypes divided into traits, roles, interests, and behaviors, subjects rated each stereotype on a feminine-masculine scale. When a male stereotype was positive, it was identified by men as more typical of males. When a male stereotype was negative, it was identified as gender neutral by men, yet typical of males by female subjects. Such findings suggest positive stereotypes are identified with the in- group, and negative stereotypes are identified with out-groups.

POSTER 97 THE EFFECTS OF AUTHORITY ON HELPING BEHAVIOR

ANGELICA GAYLE BENNETT, AMELIA BROWN, JESSIE AUSTIN, MCKENZIE KINTER, BREANNA POORE, RACHEL GARLAND (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of the presence of authority on helping behavior. Participants were randomly assigned to either a control condition (no authority figure present) or experimental condition in which a research assistant was present. The time it took for each participant to respond to a knock on the door (operational definition for level of helping) was recorded. The results indicate that the presence of an authority figure significantly decreases the likelihood of helping.

POSTER 98 GENERATE A TEST: GENERATING TEST QUESTIONS IMPROVES LONG-TERM RETENTION

DOMINIQUE MERCIER, ALEXANDRIA ORLANDO, MICHAEL J. STROUD, RAYMOND J. SHAW, CHRISTINA HARDWAY (MERRIMACK COLLEGE)

The focus of the present study was to determine if generating questions after watching a 12-minute video would improve long-term retention compared to just watching the video. Participants watched the video and either generated 16 questions or did nothing. After two days, participants who generated questions scored 15% higher than the control group. This improvement was more pronounced for recognition than recall. These results have direct applications to classroom instruction.

POSTER 99 DIFFERENCES IN PRAYER FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS THAT IDENTIFY AS BORN AGAIN CHRISTIANS

CARLY GRUARIN, JILL NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

Undergraduate college students responded to a questionnaire to examine if born-again Christians differ from Christians that do not identify as born-again. As expected, born-again Christians had significantly higher scores on intrinsic religiosity, self-reported effects of prayer, and frequency of prayer. However, there were no significant differences in satisfaction with life or stress. Further, only certain types of prayer were significantly different, including supplication and reception.

POSTER 100 PRIMACY AND RECENCY EFFECTS WITH DISTRACTER ACTIVITIES

CHYNNA ALYSE NOLL (YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The serial position effect was examined through that comparison of taboo and neutral words. There were a total of 174 participants, 119 were female and 54 were male, all undergraduate students of York College of Pennsylvania. Multiplication problems were used between study and test as a distractor. The findings were taboo words were better remembered than the neutral words. Also found was the serial position effect, with primacy being higher than recency and middle, but recency being higher than middle. Distraction in this study has not been found to have a difference in memory performance. Distinctiveness of the words could have been why taboo is better remembered. For further research, a mixture of taboo and neutral words should be used together in the same word list, and a longer distraction period. Keywords: Taboo, Serial Position Effect, Distinctiveness, Distraction

POSTER 101 THE WOUNDS OF WAR: HOW PTSD AND AMPUTATION AFFECTS LEADER RATINGS

NICHOLE ZAHL-ENRIQUEZ, CEON HARRIS, LISA M. KORENMAN (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

A topic of discussion in the military is Post Traumatic Stress

Disorder and other realities of war like dismemberment and how these different injuries affect the leader perception. Our research looks at the effect of such ailments have on perceptions of leadership. Results showed that a stigma towards mental disorders still exists. More interesting is how subordinates are more likely to accept a leader who has suffered a physical wound versus a psychological one.

POSTER 102 THE EFFECTS OF STRESS ON RACIAL TOLERANCE AND RETENTION

ELIZABETH BEGEJ (SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE)

Thirty-four Sweet Briar College students were asked to participate in a survey that measured racial tolerance, stress, and college acclimation. The differences between racial minority and majority groups in terms of amount of stress felt by each group were analysed. Significant correlations were found between social and academic measures of college acclimation. There was also a significant difference between the sample population and the national mean on the Color Blind Racial Attitudes scale.

POSTER 103 TYPES OF GAMERS: AN EXPLORATION OF PERSONALITY, GAMING STATUS, AND AGE

GABRIELA VERONICA ALONSO, FABIAN DESROSIERS (DOMINICAN COLLEGE)

This study examines the personality type, age, and skill level of those who are video-gamers. The Big Five Inventory was used to assess personality types of participants. It was expected that older gamers would score high on openness compared to younger gamers. The Life Orientation Inventory (LOT) was used to assess how optimistic participants were. It was found that players who played less were more optimistic. Motivations underlying video-gaming was also examined.

POSTER 104 EXPLORING THE FACES OF LEADERSHIP: THE EFFECT OF SEXUAL DIMORPHISM ON LEADER PERCEPTION.

KANDACE WEBBER, BRIAN GERARDI, GREGORY TRAHAN (UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY)

Research has shown that people judge others quickly based on facial structure and these are often affected by sexual dimorphism. This is particularly important for leaders, who depend on others to perceive them to be a good leader. The present study examines masculine and feminine facial structures and how these facial structures affect how cadets perceive leaders. Results showed that dimorphism does in fact play a role in perceived leadership ability.

POSTER 105 STEREOTYPE THREAT EFFECTS AMONG STUDENTS WHOSE SCHOOLS ARE GOOD BUT NOT NYU-GOOD

SUZANNE M JACOB, NAN WAKEFIELD, LUDMILA KALININ (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), RICK M. CHEUNG (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND

GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Although there are concrete and quantifiable aptitude differences between students of different schools, such differences might be partially explained by stereotypes. This research was designed to explore this possibility. After being primed by an elite institution ("New York University") or another CUNY college ("Queens College"), Brooklyn College students completed an academic test. Consistent with the stereotype-threat literature but also with the known psychological underpinnings of political conservatism, students underperformed inasmuch as they endorsed conservatism.

POSTER 106 CALL PRIMES MAYBE: AN INVESTIGATION OF EPISODIC PRIMING IN SONG TITLES

KATHERINE FERBER MACNAMEE, JULIA B. BLUMENSTYK, REBECCA H. LEVENSON (COLBY COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effect of new episodic associations on response latencies in a lexical decision task (LDT) and proportion of correctly recalled targets in a cued recall task. Word pairs were derived from song titles from either 2008-2012 or 1958-1962. Cued recall data showed that modern song title pairs and preexisting semantic associations were not significantly different, but had a significantly higher proportion of correctly recalled targets compared to either oldies pairs or unrelated pairs.

POSTER 107 THE INFLUENCE OF DEPRESSION AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS ON CONDOM USE AMONG SEXUALLY ACTIVE ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM

MADISON NILSEN, COURTENAY CAVANAUGH (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This study examined depression and substance use disorders (SUDs) in relation to condom use among sexually active girls in the child welfare system. We hypothesized girls with clinically significant depressive symptoms and positive screens for SUDs will have greater odds of not using a condom during their last sex. From the NSCAW-II, results of sexually active girls (N=161) revealed that clinically significant depressive symptoms, but not positive screens for SUDs, was positively associated with not using a condom during the last sex.

POSTER 108 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MULTISENSORY SELECTIVE ATTENTION AND THE BROADER AUTISM PHENOTYPE

FRANCES BATARSE, NICOLE SHEA, LEAH MATTIACCIO, NATALIE RUSSO (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Event-related potentials (ERPs) were used to assess multisensory selective attention in 25 typically developing adults. Participants responded to a visual stimulus on either the right or left side. On some trials, auditory stimuli were also presented. We anticipate reaction time facilitation and early ERP modulation for multisensory responses relative to unisensory stimuli. We expect that the amount of integration

will be negatively correlated with autistic symptoms.

POSTER 109 A SENSE FOR CREATIVITY: HOW CREATIVITY IS RELATED TO MOTIVE FOR SENSORY PLEASURE

CYNTHIA KERNER, JACOB BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY ABINGTON)

Does one's Motive for Sensory Pleasure impact creativity? Participants from U.S. and India (N=199) completed an online survey consisting of creativity, imagination, MSP, Big Five Inventory, and a creative task. A multiple regression found that MSP positively correlated with both creativity and imagination, even after controlling for demographics and Big Five personality traits. These findings indicate that an individual's appreciation for sensory rich environments impacts creativity. The findings have implications for individuals, economy, and society.

POSTER 110 LAUGHING SO HARD YOU CAN'T CONTROL IT: HUMOR STYLE AND CONTROL

HEATHER HEWITT, JACOB A. BENFIELD (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON), MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Humor is an emotion known as the inclination "of particular cognitive experiences to provoke laughter and provide amusement." Control is power or "ability to manage or direct." The current study examines whether or not control can be related to a person's ability to manage and direct laughter and amusement in others.

POSTER 111 BRAND NAME LEXICALITY MEDIATES THE STRENGTH OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BRANDS AND PRODUCTS

KAYLEIGH MONAHAN, MIIA-LIISA TERMONEN (COLBY COLLEGE)

We investigated the strength of association between a brand and its product category, comparing real word brands (RWB), eg. DODGE-CAR, and nonword brands (NWB), eg. TOYOTA-CAR. Related brand-product pairs resulted in equivalent facilitation as semantic associations in LDT. Analyses revealed that NWBs resulted in lower reaction times, and were recalled more in a surprise free recall task. A prime type by target type (word, nonword) interaction suggests that NWBs inhibit a word response in LDT.

POSTER 112 WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY AND PATTERNING DISCRIMINATIONS

DOUGLAS ZACHER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN), JESSE W. WHITLOW, JR.

WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY AND PATTERNING DISCRIMINATIONS Douglas Zacher & J.W. Whitlow, Jr. (Rutgers University – Camden) Negative patterning discriminations require configural cues for their solution,

according to associative learning theories like those of Rescorla and Wagner (1972) or Pearce(1994), and various kinds of evidence suggest that use of configural cues often require more processing resources than for their utilization than do distinctive cues or common cues. This study examined whether working memory capacity, which limits processing resources, is linked to the relative ease or difficulty of solving negative patterning discriminations in a causal reasoning task.

POSTER 113 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUS IDENTITY AND PRAYER PREFERENCES

EGOCHI ACHINONU, MOIRA CURTISS, DEBBIE VAN CAMP (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

Religious identity may be experienced and expressed either individually or socially and which of these a faithful person is might be expected to impact upon their prayerful behavior. Participants completed a prayer behavior inventory and religious identity scale. Individual and social religious identities were both related to prayer, but there were differences in what types of prayer. This confirms the individual/social religious identity distinction and suggests that different prayers serve different functions.

POSTER 114 ENCOURAGING CIVIC KNOWLEDGE AND ENGAGEMENT EXPLORING CURRENT EVENTS THROUGH A PSYCHOLOGICAL LENS

KARINA RIVAS (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

Engagement with political, social and civil issues is a fundamental aspect of an educated population. However, the level of engagement among many adolescents and young adults is decreasing (Galston, 2003). This research describes student perceptions of the efficacy of a Psychology in Current Events course in increasing this engagement, as well as details of the course itself. Student responses and the instructors observations both suggest that such a course is a useful tool in increasing student's civic knowledge.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Symposium

Chelsea

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: TEACHING UNDERGRAD POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: JOEL MORGOVSKY (BROOKDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

A TASTE OF POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY AT THE HAPPINESS CAFÉ: TEACHING UNDERGRADUATE POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

This program is primer on building positive psychology courses in community college and university psychology departments. The authors are skilled positive psychologists, experienced in establishing positive psychology in their institutions, teaching positive psychology with innovation and creativity and studying positive psychology at undergraduate and graduate levels. The symposium will provide detailed information about texts, syllabi, classroom pedagogy, internet resources, and much more. It is truly a taste of positive psychology at The Happiness Café.

Discussant(s): Joel Morgovsky (Brookdale Community College), Daniel Tomasulo (New Jersey City University), Elaine O'Brien (Temple University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Invited Speaker **Broadhurst/Belasco**

CLINICAL KEYNOTE: LINKING STRESS, BRAIN DEVELOPMENT, AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY: BARBARA GANZEL

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: DEBORAH WALDER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE/CUNY)

LINKING STRESS, BRAIN DEVELOPMENT, AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

BARBARA GANZEL (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

The theory of allostasis can be extended to include a consideration of the role of brain development. If the brain is the central mediator of allostasis, then the stress response itself must change as the brain undergoes development and senescence. Moreover, individual brain regions develop and senesce on unique timetables, so that different brain regions are sensitive to experience at different points in the lifespan. This can be expected to result in regional variation in stress-related neural "wear and tear" that depends on the developmental timing of the stressor. Both of these factors are hypothesized to work together to drive differences in diathesis-stress outcomes across development. There is neuroimaging data to support this developmental model of allostasis from a number of labs, including my own, and I will discuss its implications for intervention and future research.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Event **Wilder**

PSI CHI MINI-WORKSHOP: PREPARING FOR GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

PREPARING FOR GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY: MINI-WORKSHOP I

JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), SUSAN K. WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS), CARLOS A. ESCOTO (EASTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This mini-workshop draws on accumulated wisdom, literature reviews, and recent studies to prepare students for applying to graduate school in psychology.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Symposium **Hart**

PSI BETA & INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: MARK D. TERJESEN & ROBYN E. KURASAKI (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Just as the field of psychology grew rapidly in the United States in the 20th century, it is now growing even faster outside the USA in the 21st century. In this symposium, leaders in this specialty discuss some current developments in international psychology.

Presentations

Immigrant Families in Western Cultures by Senel Poyrazli (Penn State- Harrisburg) & Mina Sedem (University of Stockholm, Sweden)

Psychology in Latin America and the Interamerican Society of Psychology by Andres Consoli (San Francisco State University) & Melissa Morgan Consoli (UC-Santa Barbara)

Psi Beta International Projects: The International Situations Project (ISP) and the Heroic Imagination by Samvel Jeshmaridian (Technical Careers Institute)

Using Skype for Cross-national Psychology Workshops by Henry Solomon (Marymount Manhattan) & Alexander Y. Voronov (State Academic University of Humanities, Russia)

Using technology to promote cross-national psychology by Ji-yeon Lee (University of Texas-Tyler), Richard S. Velayo (Pace University)

Discussant(s): Mark D. Terjesen & Robyn E. Kurasaki (St. John's University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Symposium

Imperial/Julliard

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: CONSEQUENCES OF WEIGHT STIGMA ON FOOD PREFERENCES AND BEHAVIOR

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: PAULA M. BROCHU (YALE UNIVERSITY)

THE CONSEQUENCES OF WEIGHT STIGMA ON FOOD PREFERENCES AND BEHAVIOR

Recent studies suggest that the experience of weight stigma may contribute to psychological distress and unhealthy behaviors. This symposium includes four presentations that empirically examine the consequences of weight stigma on food preferences and eating behavior. Across diverse domains, samples, and methodologies, the evidence demonstrates that weight stigma increases food consumption and unhealthy eating behavior. These findings have important implications at a time when obesity levels are high and weight stigma is rampant.

Presentations

Daily Diary Assessment of Female Weight Stigmatization by Jason D. Seacat (Western New England University)

Eating Behaviors Related to Victimization and Intervention Preferences in Weight-Loss Treatment-Seeking Adolescents by Kelly M. King, Rebecca M. Puhl, Joerg Luedicke, Jamie Lee Peterson (Yale Rudd Center for Food Policy & Obesity)

Would You Like Fries (380 Calories) With That? The Interactive Influence of Weight Stigma Threat and Menu-Labeling on Food Choice by Paula M. Brochu, John F. Dovidio (Yale University)

A Vicious Cycle: The Role of Weight Stigma in Consumption of Junk Food by Joseph D. Wellman (Wesleyan University), Shannon K. McCoy (University of Maine), Brandon Cosley (University of South Carolina – Beaufort), Laura Saslow, Elissa Epel (University of California – San Francisco)

Discussant(s): Jason D. Seacat (Western New England

University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Paper

O'Neill

COGNITIVE PAPERS III: LEARNING, MEMORY, AND INTERACTION

Saturday, March 2, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: JESSECAE K. MARSH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

DOES COLLABORATIVE PRACTICE IMPROVE STATISTICAL PROBLEM SOLVING?

SARAH POCIASK, SUPARNA RAJARAM (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

The present study sought to bridge the cognitive research on collaborative memory with educational research involving classroom subject content to address the question of how collaborative practice affects statistical problem solving. Results show an immediate benefit of collaboration, but this benefit did not persist on a subsequent individual test. The bounds of collaboration benefits in the findings are discussed as a function of gender and type of test problem (i.e. computational or conceptual).

12:20pm - 12:35pm

COLLABORATION AND MEMORY: CONSEQUENCES OF GROUP CONFIGURATION ON REMEMBERING WITH OTHERS

HAE-YOON CHOI (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), HELENA M. BLUMEN (ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE), ADAM CONGLETON (MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY), SUPARNA RAJARAM (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effects of group configuration on collaborative memory, post-collaborative individual memory and collective or shared memory. Identical groups, where individuals consecutively collaborated with the same group of people, were compared to reconfigured groups, where individuals consecutively collaborated with different groups (effectively creating a larger network). Results revealed significant benefits in reconfigured groups on collaborative memory and post-collaborative individual memory, and significant benefits in identical groups on collective memory.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

MEMORY ACCURACY FOR PEOPLE DEPENDS ON

WHETHER YOU CAN IDENTIFY WITH THEM

MICHAEL GREENSTEIN, NANCY FRANKLIN, JESSICA KLUG (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the use of inferred characteristics during source monitoring. Participants read about two young or elderly characters performing unrelated actions. Source memory was better for younger than for elderly adult characters, suggesting that participants formed mental models from inferred features that, consistent with the out-group homogeneity effect, were less discriminable for elderly out-group sources. Access to further information about the sources in Experiment 3 showed flexibility in how these cues are used.

1:00pm - 1:15pm

MULTIMEDIA LEARNING AND THE TESTING EFFECT: COMPARING ENHANCED ENCODING WITH REPEATED RETRIEVAL

AIMEE A. CALLENDER, ANA FRANCO-WATKINS (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Multimedia learning was compared against repeated testing in two experiments. In Exp. 1, multimedia resulted in better retention of specific details and testing improved memory for general information on a recall test. In Exp. 2, multimedia improved memory for general information on multiple choice and short answer tests whereas testing improved memory for specific information. The effects of instructional method interact with the information tested.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Event Wilder

PSI CHI MINI-WORKSHOP: APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: THOMAS P. HOGAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PSYCHOLOGY: MINI-WORKSHOP II

JOHN C. NORCROSS, THOMAS P. HOGAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), SUSAN K. WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS)

This mini-workshop draws on research studies and faculty experience to provide evidence-based advice on applying to graduate school in psychology.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Posters

Westside 1&2

DEVELOPMENTAL POSTERS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

POSTER 1 YOUNG CHILDREN'S SELF-EVALUATION AND EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR DURING ACHIEVEMENT TASKS

TARA ANNE MATTHEWS, MARGAERT W. SULLIVAN, MICHAEL LEWIS (UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY OF NEW JERSEY)

Self-attributions are important both for determining achievement motivation as well as for determining the complex emotions such as shame, guilt, pride and hubris. Multiple ways of measuring these self-attributions have been proposed. We examined four year old children's self-attributions using a variety of measures in order to relate them to each other and see how these different self-attribution measures were related to emotional behavior in response to children's failure on a set of tasks.

POSTER 2 ATTITUDES TOWARD AGING: A CROSS-GENERATIONAL STUDY

SUSAN E. MASON, JANELLE M. THIESSEN, CHRISTA A. MASTRO (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Cross-generational attitudes were assessed in young and old adults, using two versions of an attitudes-toward-aging questionnaire. A majority of the younger adults had regular contact with older adults, but attitude was not related to amount of contact. Both age groups had positive attitudes toward the other group, and both revealed that the aspect of aging they feared most was the losses associated with aging. Young women were also concerned about changes in physical appearance.

POSTER 3 ETHNIC IDENTITY AND BICULTURAL SOCIALIZATION IN HMONG AMERICAN MOTHERS

PA HER (NEW YORK CITY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY)

Through qualitative interviews and quantitative research with Hmong mothers in the United States, the study aims to shed light on motherhood and the socialization of Hmong children. The study compared dimensions of independence and interdependence on Hmong maternal beliefs about child-rearing practices. Hmong mothers were recruited online and completed questionnaires regarding their cultural orientation, beliefs about socialization, and goals for their children. The results may enhance the cultural competence of educators and community workers who interact with Hmong children and parents.

POSTER 4 RELATIONS AMONG MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND ADULT ETHNIC ATTITUDES

JULIE MILLIGAN HUGHES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), BERNADETTE ANNE BOFFICE (RED BANK CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL), LEONORY R. RODRIGUEZ, LUIS REYNALDO SANCHEZ, JR. (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), MEGHAN M. SWAN (RED BANK CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL), COURTNEE WRIGHT (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We used online surveys to examine links between adults' current ethnicity-related beliefs and behaviors and their memories for ethnic socialization experiences growing up and the ethnic diversity of their childhood and adolescent environments. Results indicated that parental ethnic socialization messages significantly predicted diversity-seeking behaviors and perceptions of interethnic disadvantage in adulthood. The diversity of participants' environments growing up also predicted their adulthood diversity-seeking behaviors. Results indicate the need for more research examining these long-term associations.

POSTER 5 COPARENTING AND FAMILY EXPRESSIVENESS ACROSS OBSERVATIONAL CONTEXTS: LABORATORY PLAY VERSUS HOME-BASED MEALTIMES

REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN, YEONJOO SON, DEBORA FRANCO (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to determine whether observational contexts influence coparenting and emotional expressiveness in preschool families. Participants involved 86 families observed during either laboratory play or mealtimes at home. Findings indicated greater coparental cooperation, structuring, parent-child warmth, and emotional expressiveness observed during laboratory play compared to mealtimes at home. Coparenting correlated with family expressiveness only during mealtime interactions. These findings highlight the need to study family dynamics in different observational contexts.

POSTER 6 CURRENT SEXUAL ATTITUDES AND SEX EDUCATION HISTORY - WHAT'S THE CONNECTION?

SARAHBETH GOLDEN, HAYDEN WELTIN (LASELL COLLEGE)

Previous research has highlighted a relationship between the type of sex education an adolescent receives and his or her subsequent sexual behaviors and attitudes. This study investigated sources of information for and influence on college students' sexual attitudes and behaviors by collecting survey responses from 86 undergraduates at a small liberal arts college. Results indicate the content of sex education was related to participants' attitudes toward sex, including their comfort with purchasing condoms.

POSTER 7 ATTACHMENT AND ATTENTIONAL BIASES TOWARDS PARENT-CHILD EVENTS

TIA MURPHY, LINDSAY ROBESON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The current study examined the influence of attachment on attention to parent-child events. Although there were no differences between secure and avoidant individuals in the gaze duration toward positive or negative events, avoidant individuals fixated significantly more on both types of stimuli. It is possible that avoidant individuals repeatedly became upset from the parent-child stimuli that reminded them of their own negative experiences, and had to disengage and reengage more frequently.

POSTER 8 SOCIAL TRUST AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: ASSOCIATIONS WITH SCHOOL CLIMATE AND ACTIVITY INVOLVEMENT

TARA M. STOPPA (EASTERN UNIVERSITY)

We examined associations between social trust, school climate, and student activity involvement among emerging adult students during college. Participants (N = 182) completed survey items in each of these domains. Results revealed significant associations between increased social trust among students and both school climate and activity involvement. Findings suggest that cultivation of a positive university climate and student involvement may thus be potentially promising avenues for promoting social trust during this period.

POSTER 9 EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES AND CULTURE ON PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

MAZNEEN CYRUS HAVEWALA, JAMES GRAY (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of perceived parenting styles and culture on psychopathology in Indian and American university students (N = 256; 144 Indian, 112 American, 18-25 years). Results analyzed using ANOVAs and correlation indicated that a majority of both, American and Indian participants perceived their parents as authoritative, which was linked to less psychopathology compared to those who perceived their parents as authoritarian or permissive. Americans displayed greater symptom distress compared to Indians, suggesting the role of culture.

POSTER 10 TALK OF AGES: INTERGENERATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON WISDOM

JOANN M. MONTEPARE, JENNY SWANSON, EMILY COOPER (LASELL COLLEGE)

Moving beyond experts' views of wisdom, this research explored intergenerational perceptions of the core components of wisdom, the determinants of wisdom, the extent to which wisdom is a product of aging, social perceptions of wise others, and self-perceptions of wisdom. Noteworthy findings were that younger adults focused on experiential factors whereas older adults focused on affective factors. Many adults saw themselves as wise, in contrast to experts' view of wisdom as a rare quality.

POSTER 11 THE MIRROR PARADIGM: MOTHER'S NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR RELATED TO CHILD MIRROR

INVOLVEMENT

HANNAH YVES KNAFO, VICTORIA SLIVA, KRISTIN TOSI, TIFFANY HAICK, JORDAN BATE, ESTHER MCBIRNEY, MIRIAM STEEL (THE NEW SCHOOL)

The purpose of the present research was to identify the mechanism by which body image is transmitted from mother to daughter. This study examines the role of maternal nonverbal behaviors in the transmission of body image from mother to child. The current report is based on 30 dyads, assessed during two separate mirror-related tasks. The results point to the importance of the mother's facial expression and voice as they relate to the child's mirror involvement.

POSTER 12 CUMULATIVE RISK AND CAREGIVER BEHAVIOR DURING TWO LEARNING TASKS

DAWN K. KRIEBEL (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY), ELEANOR BROWN (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), CANDICE MCCARTHY, BRIANNA OTT, RACHEL RUGER (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY), BLANCA VELAZQUEZ-MARTIN, MALLORY GARNETT (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Sixty-four parents and their children, who were attending a Head Start preschool, participated in this study. Parents' behaviors during two learning tasks were coded for Relational Socialization, Emotion Socialization, Teaching, Mastery and Non-mastery using a 6-point Likert-type scale ranging from zero to five. This study demonstrated that parents who had greater cumulative risk scores (e.g., poverty, unemployment, etc.) were less likely to provide praise and mastery-oriented comments and more likely to criticize their children.

POSTER 13 COMPETENCY AND INFANT FEEDING CHOICES: IMPLICIT STEREOTYPES OF BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS

LISA M. STEVENSON, ANTHONY J. NEDELMAN, DONALD D. DUQUETTE, MICHEAL A. CALDERON, WILLIAM F. KOHLER (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Implicit association testing and a self-objectification questionnaire were used to examine stereotypes of breastfeeding mothers, focusing on the dimension of competence. We compared implicit associations of traditional college students with implicit associations of returning adult students. Older students tended to associate breastfeeding mothers with competence, while younger students did not. These findings might be explained by developmental theory. Traditional students are more focused on relationship formation, while older adults may be focused on generative concerns.

POSTER 14 WHO IS RATING MATTERS WHEN PREDICTING CHILD BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

ALICIA M. BROOKS (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

Temperament and Parenting beliefs have been linked as

factors in predictive of behavioral problems in children. Ratings of these factors may differ according to whether the parent or the teacher is the rater. Eighty-eight children were rated by their teachers and parents on levels of internalizing, externalizing, and total behavior problems. Results indicate that while impulsive temperament and traditional parenting beliefs were predictive of behavior problems, there was little interrelatedness between parent and teacher ratings.

POSTER 15 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE QUALITIES OF OTHER-SEX FRIENDSHIPS IN ADOLESCENCE

JENNIFER J. THOMAS, JULIA CIKOTA (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

What are the characteristics of other-sex friendships (OS) and how do they compare with same-sex friendships (SS)? Adolescents (N=215) reported on positive and negative features of their OS and SS and their gender-role beliefs. While SS were higher in quality than OS throughout adolescence, older adolescents had higher quality OS than younger adolescents. Additionally, the difference in quality was greater for girls than boys. Those with less traditional gender-role beliefs also reported higher quality friendships.

POSTER 16 GAY MEN AND THEIR RELIGIOUS FAMILY MEMBERS' LETTERS TO RELIGIOUS LEADERS

CHANA ETENGOFF, SHIRA DONATH, RACHAEL GOLDBERG, COLETTE DAIUTE (GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This poster systematically explores how 16 gay men and 9 of their religious relatives negotiate the contexts of modernity, sexuality, religion, and family in their letters to religious leaders. This method of narrative analysis was selected as it empowers participants to be actors of change within realistic sociocultural contexts. Although a similar number of conflicts and solutions were discussed by gay men and their family allies, there are a number of qualitative between-group differences.

POSTER 17 THE USE OF GENDER-SPECIFIC LANGUAGE IN AWARD-WINNING LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN

DUNJA TRUNK (BLOOMFIELD COLLEGE)

A content analysis of gender-specific language in award-winning children's literature was performed. Masculine and feminine pronouns, names, and titles featured in the descriptions of Newbery Medal-winning books from 1960-2012 were coded. The depiction of male and female main characters was also included in the analysis. Results showed that there were more masculine than feminine references used in the book descriptions, and there were more male than female main characters featured in the books.

POSTER 18 CHILDREN'S UNDERSTANDING OF CONFLICTING STATE OF MIND IN MORALITY: THE EFFECTS OF EXTERNAL AND SELF-CONTROL

KATHERINE S. CHOE, EMILY WYCKOFF, HOLLY CONNER, JACOB DAVIS, REBECCA MARK, CIARA MCAFEE, ALEXANDRIA ABRAMS (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

In the current study, children's and adults' understanding of having a conflicting state of mind in moral reasoning was examined. The participants were introduced to vignettes in which the character was to make a moral decision in two types of conditions: Under self- and external control. The data indicated significant developmental and conditional differences. Implications of the findings were further discussed.

POSTER 19 JOINT ATTENTION AND CULTURE: MICROBEHAVIORS AMONG TODDLER-CAREGIVER DYADS DURING PLAY IN LAZONA

P. OZLEM YUKSEL-SOKMEN (THE GRADUATE CENTER CUNY), GEORGIY LYZHIN (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND & THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

The combination of developmental and cultural perspectives provides a framework to consider toy-play as an emerging socio-cognitive skill. We examined the development of spontaneous gestures and imitation among 50 Lazuri-speaking toddler-caregiver dyads in Lazona, Turkey. Dyads engaged in structured-play activities utilizing tea party and farm-animal toy sets (video-recorded for 10-min/activity). The findings reveal widespread use of gestures in toddler-caregiver interactions, with culture-specific patterns of gesturing developing in tandem with imitation of object use and speech.

POSTER 20 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES, ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND SELF-ESTEEM: CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON

SHUYI GUAN, HAMIDE GOZU, JIEUN LEE, XIAN LI, YURIKO SASAKI, JOAN NEWMAN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Relationships between parenting styles, academic achievement and self-esteem in China and USA showed little evidence of culturally specific links. Questionnaires of 207 undergraduates in China and 321 undergraduates in USA showed that the patterns of relationships in the two countries were quite similar; authoritarian parenting had generally negative associations with achievement, authoritative parenting had generally positive associations with both achievement and self-esteem, and permissive parenting had no significant association with outcomes.

POSTER 21 LONGITUDINAL RELATIONS BETWEEN PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE AND CONTROL, CHILD DISCLOSURE, AND INTERNALIZING BEHAVIORS

RACHEL C. GARTHE, TERRI SULLIVAN, WENDY KLIEWER (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY)

A total of 358 adolescents (46% male; 92% African-American) living in inner-city neighborhoods and their maternal caregivers completed two questionnaires across a six-month timeframe. A

path model was run using M-Plus 6.12 and fit the data (CFI = 0.96; RMSEA = 0.07). Results showed child disclosure (T2) significantly mediated relations between perceived parental acceptance (T1) and anxiety and depression (T2). Child disclosure (T2) also mediated relations between parental control (T1) and anxiety and depression (T2).

POSTER 22 NARCISSISM AND SELF-IMAGE FAILURE IN THE GENDERED SELF

MEENAKSHI MENON (UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT FARMINGTON), HARRIET MOYES (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON)

Narcissistic children may exaggerate perceived deficiencies in the gendered self, creating a chronic state of insecurity that may foster depression. Children (N = 244, M age = 12.77 years) responded to self-report measures of narcissism, depression, and gender identity (felt typicality, felt contentedness). Narcissism was linked to depression only when children also reported feelings of low typicality or contentedness. Results suggest that perceived failure in the gendered self damages narcissists' fragile self-concept and fosters depression.

POSTER 23 SEX DIFFERENCES IN MOTHER-INFANT INTERACTION

KLAUDIA KOSIAK (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL LEWIS (UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY OF NEW JERSEY)

Mother-infant interaction was observed in an en-face situation. In Phase 1 mothers freely interacted with their 2-month-olds for 3 minutes. In Phase 2 mothers ceased interaction for 2 minutes. In Phase 3 mothers again interacted with infants for 3 minutes. There were significant phase differences in infants' emotional reactions. Happiness decreased, while anger and sadness increased between Phases 1 and 3. Sex differences were found such that boys' anger increased more than girls'.

POSTER 24 WHO PEEKS: CHILD, PARENT, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CORRELATES OF RESISTING TEMPTATION.

JEDEDIAH WP ALLEN, MICHAEL LEWIS (UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY OF NEW JERSEY)

Research over the past four decades has demonstrated that measures of self-control at around age four are related to a diversity of social, cognitive, and mental-health outcomes. Much less attention, however, has been directed at the individual differences variables that are related to the waiting behavior itself. Therefore, the primary goal of the current study was to provide a comprehensive exploration of how biological, cognitive, emotional, and parental factors relate to children's ability to wait.

POSTER 25 FAMILY EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIVENESS AND CHILDREN'S SOCIAL AND WITHDRAWN BEHAVIORS ACROSS MIDDLE CHILDHOOD

MICHAEL ADAM KESTENBAUM, LAURA DEROSE
(ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

The current study explored how family emotional expressiveness influences children's prosocial, asocial and withdrawn behaviors during middle childhood (3rd and 5th grade) using a national secondary dataset. Multiple regression analyses demonstrated that higher levels of positive and negative family emotional expressiveness predicted more prosocial and less asocial and withdrawn behaviors. Findings indicate that children's social interactions may benefit from exposure to both positive and negative emotional expression from caregivers.

POSTER 26 THE EMOTIONAL EFFECTS OF CYBERBULLYING VS. CONVENTIONAL BULLYING IN MIDDLE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

LINDA N. STANHOPE, HUAN CHEN (UNION COLLEGE)

This study investigated which mode of bullying students believe is more emotionally damaging: conventional or internet. 588 middle-school students read a story depicting either in-school or internet bullying, and rated the victim's and bully's feelings. Girls thought the story victim felt worse than boys did. Overall, students did not think cyber-bullying was worse than conventional bullying; it depended on their genders and their own past experiences as cyber-victims.

POSTER 27 REALABILITIES: FOSTERING POSITIVE BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS AND COGNITIVE ATTITUDES OF TYPICAL CHILDREN TOWARDS CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

NAVA R. SILTON, REBECCA RUCHLIN, SENADA ARUCEVIC (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Researchers administered modified pre and post-test versions of the Shared Activities Questionnaire (SAQ) and the Adjective Checklist (ACL) to test the change in behavioral intentions and cognitive attitudes of nine typical children after they viewed three episodes of a proposed television show called Realabilities. Realabilities features four students with disabilities who harness their superpowers to protect their school from bullies. The data revealed significant positive changes in behavioral intentions and cognitive attitudes following the programming.

POSTER 28 DEVELOPING INTO CITIZENSHIP: AGE DIFFERENCE IN CIVIC REASONING AND BEHAVIOR IN A SAMPLE OF RURAL ADOLESCENTS

AARON METZGER, KAITLYN FERRIS (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Thriving democracies require an active and knowledgeable populous, and developmental research has become increasingly interested in the behavioral and cognitive antecedents of civic engagement. The current study utilized social domain theory to explore age differences among adolescents' (ages 12 – 19) reasoning about different forms of

civic involvement. With increasing age, adolescents gave more priority to political involvement (mainstream and social movements), while adolescents prioritized community service over other forms of civic engagement regardless of age.

POSTER 29 EXECUTIVE FUNCTION AND INHIBITORY CONTROL IN PRESCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

JASON MCCARTNEY, NICHOLE EGERTON, ALEXANDRIA KINDER, JILLIAN WEINREICH (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This project assessed preschoolers' executive function in two everyday contexts (i.e., home & daycare) using the rating scales of a clinically derived instrument (BRIEF-P, Gioia, Espy, & Isquith, 2003). There were 144 BRIEF-P forms collected for 77 children (46 boys, 31 girls), half of the forms were completed by parents. Correlations between parent and teacher ratings on like scales of the BRIEF-P were modest. Findings fit with earlier research (Gioia, Espy, & Isquith, 2003).

POSTER 30 UNDERSTANDING THE PERSONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF A POLITICAL EVENT IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

KELLY A. MARIN, THOMAS MICHELENA (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Research suggests that individuals construct personal meaning from historical events by either identifying a relation between the self and event or by integrating the self within a national or collective perspective of the event. We were interested in examining these differing conceptualizations of personal significance in the context of the 2008 Presidential Election. Overall, the results suggest that the personal significance of a political event is conceptualized through self-event connections.

POSTER 31 ONLINE MESSAGE BOARDS: RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PARENTS OF YOUNG CHILDREN

MARGARET G. RUDDY, KIMBERLY BARRETT, REBECCA CHIU, KRISTIN MARTIN, SHIPRA RAI (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

In online forums, parents express concerns, with responses from other parents. Active general-interest parenting forums were identified, so that postings could be used to develop a system of content analysis. Eight sites with frequent postings by parents of infants, toddlers, and older preschoolers were selected. With two major domains (routines and social relationships), controversial sub-topics (e.g., child refuses to eat what is served) were identified, and a system for categorizing recommended strategies was applied.

POSTER 32 ONTOGENESIS OF TIME INTERVAL ENCODING IN ODOR FEAR CONDITIONING

J. BOULANGER BERTOLUS (UNIVERSITÉ LYON), J. AHERS (NYU), E. LONDEN (NYU), C. HEGOBURU (UNIVERSITÉ LYON), T. SULLIVAN-WILSON1 (NKI, NYU, UNIVERSITY OF

VERMONT), J. ROUSSELOT (UNIVERSITÉ LYON), B.L. BROWN (QUEENS COLLEGE), V. DOYÈRE (CENTER OF NEUROSCIENCE PARIS-SUD), R. SULLIVAN (NKI, NYU) AND A-M. MOULY (UNIVERSITÉ LYON)

Maltreatment from the caregiver induces vulnerability to later life psychopathologies, yet attraction and comfort is sometimes provided by cues associated with early life maltreatment. Here we show that cues associated with early life maltreatment can normalize behavior and amygdala activity in rodents. This suggests these early life cues might provide some adaptive value in adulthood.

POSTER 33 COMPREHENSION OF NOUNS AND VERBS: COMPARING PARENT REPORT AND LABORATORY ASSESSMENT

BEVERLY A. GOLDFIELD, CHRISTINA GENCARELLA, KEVIN FORNARI (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

We compare two measures of word comprehension: parent report and the preferential looking task (PLT). In the PLT an eye tracker measured attention to pairs of objects or actions before and after the target image was labeled. For nouns, the two measures are moderately correlated at 14 and 18 mos and highly correlated at 16 mos. For verbs, there is a moderate correlation at 18 mos. We discuss advantages and limitations of the two methods.

POSTER 34 BULLYING, LIMBIC SYSTEM DYSFUNCTION, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS

MAJED ASHY (BAY STATE COLLEGE AND DEVELOPMENTAL BIO-PSYCHIATRY RESEARCH PROGRAM/MCLEAN HOSPITAL/HARVARD UNIVERSITY), JAY RIEMITIS, BIANCA ROMAN (BAY STATE COLLEGE), KATHLEEN MALLEY-MORRISON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between bullying, limbic system dysfunction, mental and physical symptoms. The sample consisted of 214 participants who responded to bullying history, limbic dysfunction, and mental health and physical health scales. The results showed that there are significant positive correlations among bullying, limbic dysfunction, mental and physical health symptoms, with important gender differences.

POSTER 35 COMPARISON OF THE CONTENT AND MESSAGES IN DISNEY PRINCESS AND BARBIE MOVIES

LOURDES P. DALE, NICK PINKERTON, BRITTANY HIGGINS, DEIDRE HUSSEY, NICA WEISINGER, VICTORIA MANSOLILLO, MICHELLE COUTO (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

Although both the Disney princess and Barbie movies included concerning content, the Disney princess movies were coded as more negatively. In comparison to the Barbie characters, the princesses were portrayed in manner more consistent with female stereotypes and as being less happy without a male and relying less on peer support. Thus, parents need to

informed that the Barbie movies may be more developmentally appropriate and less concerning than the Disney movies.

POSTER 36 MODERATING EFFECTS OF PEER SUPPORT ON RELATIONS BETWEEN PEER VICTIMIZATION AND DELINQUENCY

LISA JANE ULMER, NIKOLA ZAHARAKIS, TERRI SULLIVAN (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY)

Relations between peer victimization, peer support for aggression, and delinquency and aggression were examined. Significant direct effects were found between peer victimization and aggression and delinquency. Peer support for aggression was significantly associated with all outcomes. No significant moderating effects were found for peer support for aggression on relations between peer victimization and delinquency or aggression. The moderating effect of peer support for aggression on associations between relational victimization and relational aggression trended toward significance.

POSTER 37 EFFECTS OF THE ISA-X ON READING COMPREHENSION AND USE OF COMPREHENSION STRATEGIES

SHUFEN WANG, LYNN GELZHEISER, FRANK VELLUTINO, DONNA SCANLON, (CHILD RESEARCH AND STUDY CENTER, UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Some readers can identify words accurately but still have difficulty with comprehension. This study examined the effects of the Interactive Strategies Approach-Extended (ISA-X) intervention. Three teachers provided intermediate grade struggling readers the ISA-X intervention. Half the students received the intervention in the fall while the others received the intervention in the spring. Results showed that the fall intervention group obtained significantly higher strategy scores than the fall control group; effects on reading comprehension approached significance.

POSTER 38 PARENTAL INFLUENCE AND CAREER SATISFACTION IN RELATION TO THEIR CHILD'S ACADEMIC CAREER

JULIE KONTOS, JOSEPH B. COSTA (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Parental influence and career satisfaction were investigated to determine whether they were factors in their adult child's perceived future career plans and satisfaction. Mothers were found to be the parent who college students talk to the most about career plans, and positive correlations were found between parental and child agreement of career choice and career plans. No significant correlation existed between parental career satisfaction and student's perceived future career satisfaction.

POSTER 39 ADVERTISEMENTS OF DOG FOOD AND BABY FOOD: WHAT SHOULD YOU FEED YOUR FAMILY?

ALVA T. HUGHES (RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE), LINDA J. WELDON (CCBC ESSEX)

Americans now consider their dog to be part of the family. Changes in the human-dog relationship were analyzed using contemporary and historical (1940s) advertisements for dog food and baby food as well as using word concordances from the Google Ngram database of literature of the past 100 years. The data suggest our current and past decisions about the care and feeding of dogs mirror the decisions we make about the care and feeding of babies.

POSTER 40 DO MATERNAL AND PATERNAL ATTACHMENT DIFFERENTIALLY PREDICT OFFENDING IN MALES AND FEMALES?

STEPHANIE K. ELLIS, CAMILLE E. BUCKNER (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

To test whether maternal and paternal attachment differentially predicted violent and nonviolent offending in young adult males and females, we analyzed data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Particularly in terms of violent offending, the pattern of results indicated that paternal attachment more strongly predicted offending in young adult males, and maternal attachment more strongly predicted offending in young adult females.

POSTER 41 AUTISM METRIC OF EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE (AMEE)

MICHAEL S. GORDON, MATTHEW PACAILLER, AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

This research involves the development of a diagnostic tool to be used for early detection of emotion-processing disorders, such as an autism-spectrum disorders. The Autism Metric of Emotional Experience (AMEE) involves a series of discriminations of emotionally expressive faces and specifically targets affective detection using holistic vs. feature-based methods. The advantage of the AMEE is that it provides a simple, fast, and objective assessment for emotion processing deficits in an engaging, computer-based format.

POSTER 42 TEACHERS' CHARACTERISTICS AND LOW INCOME PRESCHOOLERS' ELABORATIVE WORD KNOWLEDGE

KYLE D. SELL, RYAN SKIMMONS, PAMELA BLEWITT (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Previous research suggests that classroom quality is related to vocabulary development in preschool age children. The current study assessed vocabulary knowledge using the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test, a Word Definition task, and a Taxonomic task. Two measures were used to assess the language and literacy environment and the teacher-child interactions in preschool classrooms. Teacher characteristics, including experience, education, and attitudes, were also measured. Teacher education and attitude were significantly related to children's performance on the Taxonomic task.

POSTER 43 CHILDREN'S EMERGING UNDERSTANDING OF DECEPTION TECHNIQUES

EMILY C. DOWDELL, DANIELLE NESI, NICOLE GORDON, RONA CARMEL, JASON MANDELBAUM, DAISY SEGOVIA, ANGELA CROSSMAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

It is unclear to what extent children understand the mechanics of deception. The current study probes children's (N = 33) understanding of deception through their open-ended responses to three scenarios depicting characters telling lies. Children's responses are explored to ascertain their perceptions of what constitute successful lying techniques. Findings suggest that the type of lie differentiates the deceptive strategies reported by the participants.

POSTER 44 "TEACHABLE MOMENTS": VARIATIONS IN MATERNAL LANGUAGE AND GESTURE TO TEACH CHILDREN ABOUT SPATIAL CONCEPTS DURING BOOK-SHARING

YANA KUCHIRKO, CARMEN JIMENEZ-ROBBINS, EVA LIANG, DIEGO CATALAN, THEODORE MEJIA, CASILDA SUAREZ-HESKETH, FRANK LEI, CATHERINE TAMIS-LEMONDA (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), LYNN LIBEN (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present research focuses on maternal use of "spatial" language and gestures—defined as references to concepts regarding location, size, and changes in vantage point—in order to further examine the correlation between children's understanding of spatial concepts and school readiness. We explore variations in mothers' use of spatial language and gestures during book-sharing in an ethnically diverse sample of dyads at 5 years of age, assessing skills before the children enter school.

POSTER 45 MEASURING INHIBITION THROUGH BEHAVIORAL VARIABILITY IN PRESCHOOLERS AND ADULTS

CHRISTINA JANE KIRKMAN (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), SARAH E. BERGER (THE GRADUATE CENTER AND THE COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY)

Standard tasks of inhibition have rarely addressed behavioral & developmental variability in response patterns. In this study, 12 preschoolers & 17 undergraduates participated in 2 standardized tasks of inhibition: the Day/Night Stroop task, and the classic DCCS task. Sessions were coded from video with a richer behavioral coding scheme than previously used. Our work suggests that inhibition is a graded capacity, and that methods of assessment shape the way we understand inhibition and executive functions.

POSTER 46 STATE EARLY LEARNING GUIDELINES: SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENTAL DOMAINS AND PRETEND PLAY

ROSEANNE L. FLORES (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KRISTAN MELO (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the presence of social and emotional developmental content and pretend play within the pre-kindergarten State Early Learning Guidelines for 50 States and the District of Columbia. The findings suggested that whereas all states did not explicitly included references to social and emotional content , most States made mention of it somewhere within the guidelines. Moreover, States did not explicitly refer to pretend play in their descriptors or indicators of social development.

POSTER 47 THE STRUCTURE OF SELF-REGULATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

JAIME DICE, BETHANY HAMILTON-JONES, MINSUK SHIM, SANDY J. HICKS (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Self-regulation has been identified as a major contributor to children's academic success in school but there is no consensus about the different domains of self-regulation. This study examines the dimensions of self-regulation at different ages in early childhood using the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth cohort (ECLS-B). The data were collected from parent, caregivers and teachers at five different times. This study identifies the dimensions that are distinct and consistent across years and respondents.

POSTER 48 COGNITIVE, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL INFLUENCES ON GENDER-TYPED APPEARANCE IN 2-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

ABIGAIL WALSH, SEUNGHEE BAEG (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), MAY LING HAMLIM (CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LONG BEACH), DIANE RUBLE, CATHERINE TAMIS-LEMONDA, (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), KRISTINA ZOSULS (ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY)

There are a variety of influences that can contribute to a given gender-based behavior, including gender-typed appearance; how stereotypically boys and girls dress. Cognitive theorists evaluate understanding of concepts (eg. gender) based on verbal labeling. Social theorists remark on parents as influential models of appropriate gender behaviors. Cultural theorist remark on how culture specific gender definitions change. This study examines possible cognitive, social, and cultural influences on gender-typed appearances of 2-year-old children.

POSTER 49 THE STABILITY OF SOCIAL INFORMATION PROCESSING AND ITS EFFECT ON BEHAVIOR IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

KATE FLYNN, DAVE SCHULTZ, ELISABETH CLARKE (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

The current study tested the overall reliability and validity of social information processing (SIP) in early childhood and its relation to behavioral tendencies. 139 3-to-5-year-old (44% female) Head Start students were assessed in fall and spring

for SIP variables and behavior tendencies. Results demonstrate weak but significant stability for SIP variables thus suggesting that SIP is taking shape in early childhood. The connection between SIP variables and behavior was not demonstrated as expected.

POSTER 50 BECOMING AN ADULT: IMPLICATIONS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH

HE LEN CHUNG, ALYSHA OBST, DEANNA DEVLIN, BRIANA LUPPINO, KRISTINA ALI, LEAH COHEN, ERIKA LAKAWICZ, JULIE NEWMAN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study explored emerging adults' perceptions of becoming an adult, their confidence about achieving adulthood criteria, and psychological health. 226 freshmen believed that the most important criteria for defining adult status were achieving independence and being able to support one's family. Results also indicated that young adults who were confident about achieving these criteria reported better psychological health. Findings highlight the importance of studying adulthood criteria among emerging adults and promoting confidence about achieving them.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Event Westside 4

HISTORIAN'S ADDRESS: A CONVERSATION WITH DR. JEROME BRUNER

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: ROBIN L. CAUTIN (MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE)

A CONVERSATION WITH DR. JEROME BRUNER

JEROME S. BRUNER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Dr. Jerome Bruner, arguably one of the most influential psychologists of our time, talks with EPA historian, Dr. Robin Cautin.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium Gotham

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: TEACHING OF THANATOLOGY: ART AND SCIENCE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: KELLY L. SCHULLER (BETHANY COLLEGE)

TEACHING OF THANATOLOGY: ART AND SCIENCE

This symposium brings together a diverse group of psychology faculty who teach thanatology, the study of death and dying, and/or have direct experiences outside of the classroom. Challenges that arise in development of pedagogy that integrates the emotional, practical, applied, spiritual, and scientific components of the field are emphasized. Ideas for how to make information on the dying process more accessible and less frightening to the greater population (i.e., students and community members) are discussed.

Presentations

Classroom Climate, Experiential Learning, and Academic Rigor by Karri B. Verno, J. Dennis Murray (Mansfield University)

When the Preacher is a Psychologist by John Hull (Bethany College)

When the EMT is a Psychologist by Debra H. Hull (Wheeling Jesuit University)

Death, and Life, Inside and Outside of the Classroom by Kelly L. Schuller (Bethany College)

Discussant(s): Kelly L. Schuller (Bethany College)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Invited Speaker

Westside 3

LEARNING KEYNOTE: A PAVLOVIAN PERSPECTIVE ON THE PROBLEM OF OBESITY: TERRY DAVIDSON

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

A PAVLOVIAN PERSPECTIVE ON THE PROBLEM OF OBESITY

TERRY DAVIDSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

An enormous amount of research has been aimed at identifying biological and environmental factors that are contributing to the current global obesity pandemic. The present talk will review recent findings which suggest that obesity is attributable, at least in part, to a disruption of the Pavlovian control of energy regulation. In animal models, this disruption occurs when (a) consumption of sweet-tasting, but noncaloric, foods and beverages reduces the ability of sweet tastes to predict the postingestive caloric consequences of intake and (b) consuming diets high in saturated fat and sugar impair hippocampal-dependent learning and memory processes that are involved with the use of interoceptive "satiety" signals to anticipate when food and eating are not followed by appetitive postingestive outcomes. The talk

concludes with discussion of a "vicious-cycle" model which links obesity to cognitive decline.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper

Broadhurst/Belasco

CLINICAL PAPERS III: CULTURAL, RACIAL/ETHNIC, GENERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: WILLIAM JOSEPH RYAN (ACCELERATED EXPERIENTIAL DYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

EVALUATING RACIAL BIAS IN INPATIENT RISK ASSESSMENT

STEPHEN MARK SMITH, PHILIP YANOS (JOHN JAY COLLEGE/GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

Issues relating to racial disparities in psychiatric care will be discussed. Black psychiatric individuals are more likely to be diagnosed with psychotic disorders, referred for emergency services, physically restrained and secluded on inpatient units, and predicted to be violent. These disparities may result from differences in psychopathology or racially-biased decision-making. This presentation focuses specifically on violence risk assessment and the ways in which common errors in clinical decision-making may contribute to these racial disparities.

1:45pm - 2:00pm

ETHNIC MINORITY STRESS, ETHNIC IDENTITY, DEPRESSION AND WELLBEING AMONG LATINO/A COLLEGE STUDENTS

CONSUELO ARBONA, CAROLINA JIMENENZ (UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON)

The study found that among Latino/a college student's ethnic minority stress contributed uniquely to students' self-reported depression symptoms above and beyond the typical college stressors. Minority stress related to student's perceptions of the campus climate as unwelcoming and concerns about the relative adequacy of their academic preparation were most strongly related to students' depression and lack of wellbeing. Ethnic identity did not moderate the relation of minority college stress to students' depression or well being. However, results suggest that ethnic identity is a compensatory factor in the relation of stress to students' psychological functioning.

2:00pm - 2:15pm

EVALUATING THE SYMPTOM STRUCTURE OF THE BDI-II AMONG PREGNANT LATINAS.

LISA ALEXANDER (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), MARÍA DE LA FE RODRÍGUEZ MUÑOZ (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN A DISTANCIA), DEBORAH F. PERRY (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), HUYNH-NHU LE (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

Women are at an increased risk of developing depression during pregnancy. Despite the popularity of the Beck Depression Inventory-Second Edition (BDI-II), its psychometric properties have not been determined during the prenatal period and among Latinas. The current study addresses these gaps by evaluating the latent symptom structure of the BDI-II in a sample of 217 pregnant Latinas. The three-factor solution was composed of Cognitive-Affective, Somatic, and Pregnancy Symptoms. Clinical implications are discussed.

2:15pm - 2:30pm

CULTURAL AND GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN BODY PREFERENCES IN JORDANIAN AND AMERICAN WOMEN

TERESA K KING, BONNIE J. DUNIGAN, BRENDAN J. MORSE (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study measured body size preferences in two generations of Jordanian and American women. Given the increased westernization of Middle Eastern countries such as Jordan, it was expected that the younger generation of Jordanians would report smaller body size preferences than the older generation, but that the Americans would still report smaller body size preferences than the Jordanians. The findings supported our hypotheses suggesting that body size preferences are decreasing in this Middle Eastern country.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

WHITE PRIVILEGE, LEGAL AUTHORITARIANISM, AND BELIEF IN A JUST WORLD IN THE TRAYVON MARTIN CASE

WILLIAM JOSEPH RYAN (ACCELERATED EXPERIENTIAL DYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY), RICHARD P. CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

Polls suggest racial stratification plays a role in opinions about the fatal shooting of Trayvon Martin by George Zimmerman. Among White mock jurors, guilty verdicts and longer sentencing recommendations were inversely associated with Willingness to Confront White Privilege and White Privilege Remorse. Shorter sentencing recommendations and a higher number of not guilty votes were associated with higher Belief in a Just World, higher Legal Authoritarianism, and describing oneself as more politically conservative.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Hart

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: BULLYING, MOBBING, AND BYSTANDERS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: SAMUEL S. JESHMARIDIAN (TECHNICAL CAREERS INSTITUTE), SHARON M. BRENNAN (NEW YORK CITY)

PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL BULLYING, MOBBING, AND BYSTANDERS

Psychological and physical aggression is common in workplaces nationally and internationally and harmful to individuals and organizations. Research examines organizational and public responses to allegations of bullying, mobbing and bystanders. Bullying and being bullied have been recognized as health problems for people because of their association with adjustment problems, including poor mental health and more extreme violent behavior. It is therefore important to understand how bullying and being bullied affect the well-being and adaptive functioning. One of the aims of this symposium is to discuss the role of situational and contextual factors in bullying, mobbing and bystanders in the workplace, classrooms and in everyday life; to raise consciousness and encourage behavioral change. This symposium will feature presentations by Artemis Pipinelli (Technical Careers Institute), Rivka Bertisch Meir (Fort Lee, NJ), Michael Meir (Fort Lee, NJ), & Frank J. Corigliano (Institute for Human Identity).

Discussant(s): Samvel S. Jeshmaridian (Technical Careers Institute), Sharon M. Brennan (New York City)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper

Empire

APPLIED PAPERS II: LEGAL AND FORENSIC ISSUES

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: MARGARET A. HAGEN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL SCALING METHODS: AN EVALUATION

SRIYA SATULURI (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CUNY), KEITH A. MARKUS (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

Multidimensional Scaling is increasingly used to analyze crime

scene data. The present study, using simulation study research methods, investigated how distance measures like the Jaccard Coefficient, Pearson or Polychoric Correlations and degree of variability of base rates affect points derived from multi-dimensional scaling analysis. Although Jaccard coefficients are currently standard practice in the investigative psychology literature, results of this study suggest that Polychorics are much less sensitive to base rates than Pearson or Jaccard Coefficients.

1:45pm - 2:00pm

COMBATING SEXUAL VIOLENCE: A PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION OF INTERVENTION PROGRAMMING ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

BRITTANY BLOODHART, ANDREW PECK, NICK PEARSON, JOSH WEDE, JEFF LOVE (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This research investigated the effectiveness of programming meant to reduce sexual violence on college campuses through a student dialogue program in conjunction with course lectures. Men were more likely to endorse rape myths than women, but were more likely to be impacted by the intervention. Empathy played a significant role in the program's ability to reduce rape myth endorsement. Implications and future programming will be discussed.

2:00pm - 2:15pm

EVALUATING EVIDENCE OF CHILDHOOD ABUSE IN THE CONTEXT OF A CAPITAL TRIAL

JUDITH PLATANIA, RYAN KELLY (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

In the current study we examined the impact of expert testimony of childhood abuse (physical v. sexual) and judge's instructions on sentence recommendation. We predicted that specific mitigating instructions would increase confidence in life sentencing compared to limited instructions, particularly in the presence of testimony of childhood sexual abuse. We found that jurors differentiated between testimony type when considering specific mitigating circumstances. Mood mediated the relation between perceptions of the expert and defendant and sentence.

2:15pm - 2:30pm

DEVELOPMENT OF A CIVIL JUROR BIAS SCALE TO PREDICT VERDICTS IN CASES ALLEGING DEFAMATION

MARGARET A. HAGEN (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Jurors read 7 defamation trial scenarios, reached verdicts, then took a provisional Civil Juror Bias Scale (CJBS). The Total Score was correlated with the Total # Findings for the Defendant. Overall, the correlation was moderately significant, $p < .10$. Across scenarios, the correlation was highly variable.

On one scenario, r approached 1.0; on another it approached 0.0. Jurors do not come to court with mental "blank slates" to hear the evidence of the two sides.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

PLAINTIFF DECEPTION, INJURY SEVERITY, AND THE EFFECT OF ANCHORS ON DAMAGE AWARDS.

RICHARD P. CONTI (KEAN UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM J. RYAN (ACCELERATED EXPERIENTIAL DYNAMIC PSYCHOTHERAPY INSTITUTE), KIM PAYNE (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate students were administered the Belief in Just World Scale (BJW) and Revised Legal Attitudes Questionnaire (RLAQ). They were asked to read a vignette describing a civil case involving an automobile accident. Evidence was presented in the form of expert testimony in which the plaintiff's symptoms were described as one of three conditions, honest, exaggerating, or malingering. The plaintiff's conduct and scores on the BJW and RLAQ had a strong impact on damage awards, but not to the degree expected.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Chelsea

APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: EFFECTIVE USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: ADAM M. VOLUNGIS (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

MAKING RESEARCH EVEN MORE EXCITING!: EFFECTIVE USE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR RESEARCH TEAMS

Research can often be a gratifying experience, especially when working with fellow colleagues and student research assistants. What is even more exciting is when there is an opportunity to use new technology that can make the research process more enjoyable and engaging. Using three applications – (1) Dropbox, (2) Evernote, and (3) Scribblar – our symposium will provide a description of each application, discuss practical uses in research, and engage the audience with a live demonstration.

Presentations

Dropbox and Research: The Ease of Sharing Files by Debbie Truong, Jennifer Angelone (Assumption College)

Evernote and Research: Consolidating Important Information Efficiently by Michael McGrath (Assumption College), Yeonjoo Son (Spectrum Health Systems), Adam Volungis (Assumption College)

Scribblar and Research: A Virtual Whiteboard to Share Thoughts by Suyi Liu, Dena Whittle (Assumption College)

Discussant(s): Paul Finn (Saint Anselm College)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Imperial/Julliard

INVITED SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: RESEARCH ADVANCES IN SOCIAL OSTRACISM

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

RESEARCH ADVANCES IN SOCIAL OSTRACISM

Research on social ostracism (being ignored or excluded) has surged in the past ten years. This symposium focuses on recent advances in the field and includes work on exclusion's effects on perspective taking, as a means of strategic social influence, how exclusion of close friends is vicariously experienced as exclusion of the self, and how ostracism can be used as a tool to remove burdensome group members. Future directions for the field are discussed.

Presentations

How can we deal with a problematic group member? Ostracism as a means to remove burdensome group members by Jim Wirth (University of North Florida)

Ostracism as Strategic Social Influence by Eric Wesselman (Illinois State University)

The Influence of Friendship on Vicariously Experienced Social Rejection by Reg Adams (Pennsylvania State University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Brecht

SYMPOSIUM: BIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES OF PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: YU GAO (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

BIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES OF

PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS

This symposium contains four empirical studies which address the biological and behavioral correlates of psychopathy. Different measures such as heart rate, skin conductance, and MRI are used in these studies, and they provide valuable insights into the biological factors that may predispose to psychopathic personality. These four studies further elucidate the biological bases of psychopathy by considering important issues such as gender, ethnicity, genetic influences, and potential moderating effect of anxiety.

Presentations

Utilitarian moral judgment and psychopathic personality in US and Chinese students by Yu Gao (Brooklyn College of the City University of New York), Lihui Xiao (Hunan Normal University, Hunan, China), Simone Tang (Stanford University).

Reduced Amygdala Volumes in Chinese Psychopathic Murderers by Adrian Raine (University of Pennsylvania), Yaling Yang (University of California, Los Angeles), Chenbo Han (Nanjing Brain Hospital, Nanjing, China)

Low Heart Rate as a Mediator of the Social Adversity-Child Psychopathy Relationship by Olivia Choy (University of Pennsylvania), Jill Portnoy (University of Pennsylvania), Anna Rudo-Hutt (University of Pennsylvania), Yu Gao (Brooklyn College of the CUNY), Liana Soyfer (University of Pennsylvania), and Adrian Raine (University of Pennsylvania).

The Relationship between Psychopathic Personality and Skin Conductance Orienting Response is explained by Common Genetic Influences in 14 to 16 years Old Twins by Catherine Tuvblad (University of Southern California), Yu Gao (Brooklyn College of the CUNY), Adrian Raine (University of Pennsylvania), and Laura A. Baker (University of Southern California)

Discussant(s): Yu Gao (Brooklyn College of the City University of New York)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

O'Neill

INVITED COGNITIVE SYMPOSIUM: MAKING CAUSAL SENSE OF THE WORLD -- LEARNING AND USING CAUSAL KNOWLEDGE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: KELLY M. GOEDERT (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Causal knowledge is the heart of much of human thinking and theorizing. From medicine to marketing to daily decision-making, people use causal information to make predictions about the future and guide their choices. The speakers will discuss how causal learning occurs via causal reasoning, how learners' information choices are influenced by causal properties when acquiring novel categories, and how individual differences in analytic reasoning interact with the presence of causal explanations to influence consumer choice.

Presentations

Causal Learning as Iterated Causal Reasoning by Christian C. Luhmann (Stony Brook University), Pei-Pei Liu (Stony Brook University)

Information Search in Causal-Based Categorization by Bob Rehder (New York University), Jay B. Martin (New York University)

Explanation Fiends and Foes: How Mechanistic Detail Determines Understanding and Preference by Steven Sloman (Brown University), Philip M. Fernbach (University of Colorado)

Discussant(s): Kelly M. Goedert (Seton Hall University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Invited Speaker

Hudson

SCRA KEYNOTE: WORKING TOGETHER: MAKING USE OF FLAT POWER MODELS IN THE FIELD OF HOMELESSNESS: JAMES SHEARER

Saturday, March 2, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: MICHELLE RONAYNE (NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE)

WORKING TOGETHER: MAKING USE OF FLAT POWER MODELS IN THE FIELD OF HOMELESSNESS

JAMES SHEARER (SPARE CHANGE NEWS/HOMELESS EMPOWERMENT PROJECT)

James Shearer has been working with the homeless for over 20 years. He co-founded the Homeless Empowerment Project (HEP)/Spare Change News in Cambridge, MA when he himself was homeless. They created a street newspaper that was produced and sold by low-income and homeless individuals. Mr. Shearer will discuss his experiences of being homeless, his work to create a program that is not top-down, the inclusive nature of HEP and offer strategies for community psychologists interested in finding new ways to work with homeless individuals.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Gotham

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: STUDENT NEEDS, CAREER DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENTAL GOALS, AND APA UNDERGRADUATE GUIDELINES

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: THOMAS E. HEINZEN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

FACULTY TUG-OF-WAR: STUDENT NEEDS, CAREER DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENTAL GOALS, AND APA UNDERGRADUATE GUIDELINES

In this Council of Undergraduate Psychology Programs (CUPP) symposium we focus on assessment and the undergraduate psychology curriculum. We discuss the ongoing revisions of the APA undergraduate guidelines, outline the role of the guidelines in helping undergraduate students to build skills, and talk about departmental practices that can facilitate both student-centered skill needs and a balance for faculty between teaching and research and the institutional need for accreditation and assessment.

Presentations

Desperately Seeking Skills Assessment: Leveraging the APA Undergraduate Guidelines 2.0 by R. Eric Landrum (Boise State University)

Implementing the APA Guidelines 2.0: Practice What we Preach! by Aaron S. Richmond (Metropolitan State University of Denver)

The Faculty Balancing Act: Fitting in Assessment by Susan A. Nolan (Seton Hall University)

Discussant(s): Thomas E. Heinzen (William Paterson University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper

Empire

APPLIED PAPERS III: EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: ELISABETH BRAUNER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

DYNAMICS OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT DURING THE PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION MERGERS

VLADIMIR STROH, EKATERINA ISKANDAROVA (NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS)

The dynamics of organizational commitment during three stages of integration process (before, in time and afterwards) was explored. Three measurements of organizational commitment has been made on the same sample (N=120). On the first stage employees demonstrated rather high level of commitment (mean value is 4.44). Significant reduction is observed on the second stage (3.96). On the third stage the level of commitment has increased (4.15) but didn't reach the meaning of the first stage.

3:15pm - 3:30pm

COUNTERPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIORS IN TEAMS: DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF COGNITIVE LOAFING ON TRANSACTIVE MEMORY

ELISABETH BRAUNER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JAMIE DEMORE (MCGILL UNIVERSITY), CHRISTINE GOCKEL (UNIVERSITÉ DE FRIBOURG)

Cognitive interdependence in teams requires members to contribute their share to a common task. Cognitive loafing (reduced cognitive effort) can disrupt knowledge exchange in transactive memory systems. We administered a cognitive loafing measure to investigate its effects. Results show that cognitive loafing has significant negative impact on transactive memory, whereas affective commitment has a positive impact on transactive memory. Furthermore, we found that cognitive loafing within a team was not contagious among team members.

3:30pm - 3:45pm

TRANSITION FROM UNIVERSITY TEACHING TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP: CONTEXT, SCRIPTS AND IMAGES OF CAREER

DELBA TEIXEIRA RODRIGUES BARROS (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS), ZÉLIA MIRANDA KILIMNIK, LUIZ CLÁUDIO VIEIRA DE OLIVEIRA, HENRIQUE CORDEIRO MARTINS (UNIVERSIDADE FUMEC)

This work is a qualitative research conducted in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, which interviewed twenty five researchers and professors, from different areas, who made the transition, partially or completely, to entrepreneurship in the last five years. It analyzed the reasons for the transition, the career scripts and metaphors used by the respondents. In general, the main respondents' motivation was an internal one, specifically related to the interest in spreading their research

out of the academic world

3:45pm - 4:00pm

DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT USING PRINCIPLES OF COMPLEXITY SCIENCE

JOANNA K. GARNER (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY), AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Whereas teacher professional development (PD) constitutes a central, crucial element in the efforts for educational improvement, its effective design and implementation are highly challenging. In this presentation we discuss data from an eight-day high-school science teacher PD institute. Findings illustrate the benefit of adopting a complexity science perspective on teacher PD in relation to the constructive anticipation of and adaptive responses to the dynamic, emergent, and non-linear nature of organizational processes.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

PREDICTORS OF LECTURE NOTE TAKING: ATTENTION, MINDFULNESS AND HANDWRITING SPEED

ALBERTO MANZI, STEVEN MARTINEZ, DAVID RYAN (MERCY COLLEGE)

The study investigated the foundational skills correlated with successful note taking in college students. Participants were required to take notes during college-level lectures. Notes quality was then examined as a function of objective indices of attention (Attention Network Task), self-report measures of everyday cognitive failures, distractibility and mindfulness, as well as timed measures of handwriting speed. Note taking was hardly explained by a single, low-level cognitive measure. Intervention should focus on graphomotor and metacognitive training.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

O'Neill

PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: PROPOSED REVISIONS OF HUMAN SUBJECT REGULATIONS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: KURT SALZINGER (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

PROPOSED REVISIONS OF THE HUMAN SUBJECT REGULATIONS: WILL THEY EXPEDITE OR OBSTRUCT RESEARCH?

The Federal Office of Human Research Protection has proposed a revision of how human subject regulations should

be applied. Purportedly, these changes were made to address the considerable researcher dissatisfaction with the review process. Now that the proposed regulations have been reviewed, many questions have been raised about their overall effects on facilitating research, supporting academic freedom and actually protecting subjects in meaningful and measurable ways. These authors each present an analysis of the suggested rule-making revisions.

Presentations

Regulations and the Law of Effect by Kurt Salzinger (Hofstra University)

IRB's: Is the return to imprimatur healthy for science or for society? by Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

Revising human regulations to reduce research obstacles: When less really is more. by Richard M. O'Brien (Hofstra University)

APA perspective on Human Research Protections: The devil is indeed in the details. by Sangeeta Panicker (American Psychological Association, Science Directorate)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Hart

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: GLOBAL VIOLENCE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: JOAN C. CHRISLER (CONNECTICUT COLLEGE)

GLOBAL VIOLENCE

Global violence is of concern to governments and international organizations. This symposium examines the many faces of global violence. The first presentation is about cultural factors affecting domestic violence and child abuse. The second presentation is titled general fear as a predictor of fear of crime. The third presentation revolves around understanding violence in the context of gender, race and power dynamics. The fourth presentation relates to global aspects of elder abuse.

Presentations

Cultural Factors and Domestic Violence by Janet Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University), Emily Dow (CUNY Graduate Center)

Fear as a Predictor of Violence by Jason Young (Hunter College), Derek Cahdee (University of West Indies)

Gender, Race, and Power Dynamics by Andrew Simon (Seton Hall University)

Elder Abuse by Florence L. Denmark (Pace University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Hudson

SCRA SYMPOSIUM: YOUR HEALTH BEGINS WITH FOOD

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: JULIE PELLMAN (SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE)

YOUR HEALTH BEGINS WITH FOOD

Dr. Julie Pellman, Dr. Carolyn Springer, Ms. Elizabeth Stevens, Ms. Jannie Wolff, and Ms. Ellie Pellman-Isaacs have interests in homelessness, food insecurity, and nutrition. They will share their work.

Presentations

How service learning fosters concern for the homeless and the hungry by Julie Pellman (Saint Francis College)

Obesity prevention by Carolyn Springer (Adelphi University, Derner Institute of Psychology)

The CAMBA Respite Bed Program by Elizabeth Stevens (Respite Bed Program, CAMBA)

Nutrition education to soup kitchens and food pantries by Jannie Wolff (Emergency Food Assistance Program, Cornell University Cooperative Extension of New York City)

Incorporating healthy eating into time spent with an at-risk youth by Ellie Pellman-Isaacs (University of Massachusetts – Amherst)

Discussant(s): Julie Pellman (Saint Francis College)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Event

Chelsea

EPAGS BUSINESS MEETING

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: HEATHER SIENKIEWICZ (COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH)

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

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Poster

Westside 1&2

SOCIAL POSTERS I

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

POSTER 1 SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES TOWARD TECHNOLOGY ACROSS THREE GENERATIONS OF ADULTS

MICHELE VAN VOLKOM, JANICE C. STAPLEY
(MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The current study compared beliefs and behaviors related to technology use among 132 young, middle aged, and older adults. No significant differences were found among the age groups when asked about the pace of technological advances or how much frustration is felt when using technology. However, older adults were found to be less likely to use technology to avoid personal problems, and less likely to have misunderstandings when communicating through technological means.

POSTER 2 THE EFFECT OF SELF-MONITORING ON LIKELIHOOD TO WATCH MALL HAUL VIDEOS

LAURA SCIAMANNA-DINSMORE, ROBERT P. ADAMS,
RICHARD J. HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (PENN
STATE UNIVERSITY)

High and low self-monitoring participants were shown a video that featured either a high status (specialty) retailer, a low status (discount) retailer or a retailer that was neither high nor low status (department store). Results indicated that high self-monitors were more likely to indicate they wanted to watch additional mall haul videos after watching the video that featured the high status (specialty) retailer compared to low self-monitors.

POSTER 3 PREDICTING ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR: DISPOSITIONAL AND SITUATIONAL CORRELATES

MARCIA A. FINKELSTEIN (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH
FLORIDA)

We examined the effects of dispositional and situational

variables on Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB): individualism/collectivism, employee engagement, and in- vs. extra-role perceptions of citizenship. OCBO, behavior directed at the organization per se, appealed to collectivists who were engaged with the organization and viewed service as part of the job. OCBI, helping that targets individuals, also was largely the province of collectivists who viewed the activity as in-role. However, neither organization nor job engagement predicted OCBI.

POSTER 4 FITTING THE MOLD: ALCOHOL USE AND BODY IMAGE DISTURBANCES IN GREEK AND ATHLETIC AFFILIATED UNDERGRADUATES

BRITANY MILEY, HOLLY CHALK, WENDY MASON, LYDIA
HUBBLE (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

This study assessed the relationship between alcohol consumption and body image in Greek-affiliated students and varsity athletes. Assessment of 230 undergraduates revealed that body image disturbance was associated with alcohol consumption, especially for sorority women. Greek-affiliated students reported more alcohol consumption than non-Greeks, and athletes reported more alcohol use and body image disturbance than non-athletes. These differences were greatest in Greek-athletes. Campus health professionals should attend to these at-risk students for thorough assessment and prevention.

POSTER 5 PERSONALITY, MORTALITY SALIENCE, RACE, AND JUDGMENTS OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

DONNA CRAWLEY, TSVETA DOBREVA, KAYLYNN FRIAS,
KRISTEN GERLANC (RAMAPO COLLEGE)

A sample of 140 adults participated in a study on the effects of mortality salience, personality, and offender race on judgments of a teen offender's involvement, level of violence, and responsibility for a hypothetical criminal assault. Judgments about the offender's past were also measured. Mortality salience did not increase racial bias when evaluating teen offenders. However, bias was significantly related to the personality trait of social dominance.

POSTER 6 MORAL DISENGAGEMENT, INGROUP GLORIFICATION, ESSENTIALISM & SYSTEMS JUSTIFICATION IN POST-WAR SRI LANKA

KULANI PANAPITIYA DIAS (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

There are numerous psychosocial mechanisms by which individuals selectively disengage from moral self-sanctions against inhumane conduct. Moral disengagement centers on the cognitive restructuring of injustices through advantageous comparison, diffusion responsibility, disavowal of personal agency and attribution of blame to, and dehumanization of, those victimized (Bandura, 1999). A study conducted in post-war Sri Lanka explored the prevalence of these mechanisms. A high occurrence of advantageous comparison, competitive victimhood and essentialism was found among other mechanisms.

POSTER 7 COPING WITH IN-PERSON AND ONLINE OSTRACISM: PERCEPTIONS OF BEHAVIORAL RESPONSES

KELLY B. FILIPKOWSKI (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY),
JOSHUA M. SMYTH (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study compared the reactions of individuals randomly assigned to be ostracized either online or in-person. Participants were excluded during a get-acquainted interaction, and completed pre and post self-report measures. Confederates completed participant-focused behavior measures. Participants in both conditions reported similar levels of re-inclusion, aggression, avoidance, and acceptance of the situation. Contrary to expectations, participants ostracized in person reported more denial. Confederates perceived more inclusion and aggression from the participants in the online condition.

POSTER 8 NEED FOR STRUCTURE AND SOCIOPOLITICAL ACTIVISM: PERSONALITY VARIABLES AS PREDICTIVE OF NON-NORMATIVE SOCIOPOLITICAL PARTICIPATION

MEGAN MCGEE (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

This study examined the influence of personality variables on participation in sociopolitical activism. The Personal Need for Structure scale was treated as a predictor of response to the Occupy Wall Street Movement. It was predicted that because participation in political protest is outside of social norms those who have a higher need to structure emotional and cognitive stimuli, would be less likely to participate in, have knowledge about, or have faith in the Occupy Wall Street movement. The results supported the hypothesis.

POSTER 9 PERCEPTION OF CHRONIC PAIN: EMPATHY, SYMPATHY AND COMPASSION

DENISE A. COOK, LINDSAY A. PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to determine whether individuals had more empathic, sympathetic and compassionate attitudes toward an individual suffering from chronic pain when detailed information was known about the individual and their pain. Results of the study indicated there was no significant difference between those with more information and those with less. Participants generally reported higher than average empathy, sympathy and compassion, so this finding will be discussed.

POSTER 10 UNETHICAL WORKPLACE BEHAVIOR: THE INFLUENCE OF ETHICS CLIMATE

ARNO R. KOLZ, MEGAN RAY, MARISSA PENTA,
ELIZABETH MANCINI, YAN YIN WANG (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present study examines the relationship between ethical

decision making climate and specific forms of unethical behavior in organizations. Participants completed the Ethical Climate Questionnaire and were asked to report on various forms of unethical behavior. Results indicate that egoism based ethics climates are related to increased unethical behavior, while benevolence and principle based climates are associated with less unethical behavior. Specific climate types were also significantly related to deceptive business practices, and sexual harassment.

POSTER 11 THE TANGLED WEB OF HUMOR, FEAR OF LAUGHTER, AND SEXISM

BERNARD C. BEINS, NATALIE D. MENDES, DANIEL K. LEIBEL (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Personal approaches to humor color responses to jokes. Some people have a fear of being laughed at (gelotophobes); others like being laughed at (gelotophiles); a third group specifically enjoys laughing at others (katagelasticians). This study investigated personality characteristics of these three groups in relation to sexist humor. Levels of these three characteristics were differentially associated with recognition of funniness and of offensiveness and with levels of sexism. In particular, gelotophobes seem attuned to offensive humor.

POSTER 12 UNCONSCIOUS ATTITUDES ON ETHNICITY

HELOISA DE GODOY RODRIGUES ROACH (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The current study assessed implicit racism, asking participants to review a job application from varying ethnicity candidate (indicated by name and photograph). Initial analysis indicated no significant difference between responses based on the applicant's ethnicity. Further investigation revealed a significant interaction between participants' ethnic group and applicant's ethnicity; both Caucasian and African-American participants showed biases (toward their own group and others) when asked whether the employer should have notified the applicant of their final decision.

POSTER 13 EMOTIONAL ASSESSMENT OF RELIGIOUS IMAGES BY BELIEVERS AND NONBELIEVERS

DAVID WIDMAN, SAVANNAH TRABOSH, MATTHEW MUSSER, BRIAHNNA HOOVER, ALEXA LAUDENSLAGER (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Evolutionary psychologists suggest that religion evolved because it enhances in-group formation, allowing increased fitness among believers. The present study examined this by asking Christians and nonChristians to assess emotional reactions to religious and secular images. Christians rated their emotional response to religious nonviolent images as more positive and marginally less positive to violent images. This result is consistent the idea that the greater the Christian identity, the greater the positive emotions towards Christian imagery.

POSTER 14 THE INFLUENCE OF INTERCULTURAL

AWARENESS AND MOTIVATIONS ON INTERETHNIC ANXIETY

IRIS CHIU, JULIE MILLIGAN HUGHES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We hypothesized that interethnic anxiety increases as individuals become more aware of discrimination, and that it varies with individuals' internal and external motivations to be non-biased. Adult participants completed an online survey of interethnic awareness, interethnic anxiety, and internal and external motivations to be ethnically non-biased. Although there was no relation between interethnic awareness and anxiety, individuals with lower external and higher internal motivations to be non-biased had the lowest levels of interethnic anxiety.

POSTER 15 RATER AND VICTIM FACTORS AFFECTING ATTRIBUTIONS TOWARD WOMEN EXPERIENCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

MARSHA MIRKIN, LORI ROSENTHAL (LASELL COLLEGE), KATELYN GORMLEY (LASELL COLLEGE, BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH), NICOLE MELLO, BRITTANY GALLANT, KELLY PIGOTT (LASELL COLLEGE)

Two studies explored undergraduate attitudes toward heterosexual female domestic violence victims contingent upon whether victims stayed in or left the relationship, participants received information about domestic violence, and participant history of domestic violence. Students made more positive attributions about personality traits and parenting skills when women left abusive relationships. In study 1 this main effect was qualified by an interaction with prior personal experience with domestic violence. Future research and clinical implications are suggested.

POSTER 16 MOTIVATION AND EXERCISE INTENSITY WITH A HIGH VS. LOW CALORIC OUTCOME

CHANEL FREEMAN, MARISSA DOUGLAS, GREGORY PRIVITERA (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The hypothesis that exercise motivations predict differences in exercise intensity for a small vs. large caloric outcome was tested. A within-subjects design was used with 14 levels of exercise motivation as predictor variables and exercise intensity for a small vs. large caloric outcome as criterion variable. Results showed social recognition and stress management motivations predicted greater exercise intensity for a large caloric outcome; challenge and strength/endurance motivations predicted greater exercise intensity for small caloric outcome.

POSTER 17 THE WHITE GUY FINISHED LAST: EVALUATIONS OF A BUSINESS EXECUTIVE'S DECISION MAKING

KATHARINE GONSALVES, ARTHUR FRANKEL, JESSICA LONG, DEBRA CURTIS (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has found that others' gender and race affect how we evaluate their good and particularly their bad decision making. Our study joined this inquiry by examining the effects of race and gender on impressions of business executives making good and bad decisions and produced an uncommon finding – A White male business executive's costly mistake generated more adverse impressions than were produced by his Black and female counterparts who made the same mistake.

POSTER 18 COMPUTER SYNTHESIZED SPEECH PREFERRED OVER THE NATURAL SPEECH OF PHYSICALLY DISABLED SPEAKERS

STEVEN STERN, JUSTIN TRESSLER, DISHA PATEL (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH-JOHNSTOWN)

Participants viewed video clips of people with disabilities delivering persuasive appeals using either their own natural voice or computer synthesized speech. Participants completed questionnaires assessing persuasion, and perceptions of argument, speaker, and message. When using their own natural voice, disabled speakers were rated as less intelligent, qualified, assertive, competent, and informed. Findings suggest that listeners are less comfortable listening to physically disabled people speak than listening to synthetic speech.

POSTER 19 REGULATORY FOCUS AND SENSATION SEEKING

MIRANDA GEHRIS, JESSE HELD, BRITTANY CAREY, ASHLYN VELTE, KATRINA VEGA, JULIAN BEVAN, EILEEN GRANDEL, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Sensation seeking is a trait defined by willingness to take risks for the sake of new, intense experiences. Low sensation seekers are likely to avoid risky situations, which could serve needs for personal safety and protection. These needs also characterize prevention focus. Our study is the first to assess relationships between regulatory focus and sensation seeking. It showed that sensation seeking is negatively related to prevention focus and unrelated to promotion focus.

POSTER 20 HOW GLOBAL VERSUS LOCAL PROCESSING AFFECTS SELF-COMPASSION

JULIAN BEVAN, ASHLYN VELTE, KATRINA VEGA, EILEEN GRANDEL, MIRANDA GEHRIS, BRITTANY CAREY, JESSE HELD, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Global ("big-picture") processing about one's pain and shortcomings may be inherent to self-compassion, which has three aspects. Self-kindness involves treating oneself with loving expansiveness that embraces and soothes emotional pain. Common humanity involves perceiving one's painful experiences in a broad global human context. Mindfulness involves maintaining open awareness and a broad perspective on one's emotions. We present two experiments that show that priming a global (vs. local) processing style results in higher self-compassion.

POSTER 21 REAPPRAISE & SAVE! A MORE EFFICIENT WAY TO REGULATE EMOTIONS?

AUTUMN N. KUKLINSKI, REBEKAH L. LAYTON, MARK MURAVEN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, SUNY)

Emotion regulation strategies such as suppression and reappraisal reduce emotional expressivity; however, some strategies require more self-control than others. Findings indicate that self-control played an important role in the success of the suppression strategy. Reappraisal however, was effective even for people with low self-control. This study suggests that reappraisal may be a more effective way of regulating emotion while using less self-control.

POSTER 22 DETECTION OF INFIDELITY FROM VOICE

SARAH MORROW, SUSAN M. HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined whether raters could detect the likelihood that a person has cheated on their previous romantic partners from hearing only their voice. Voice samples of those who self-reported having cheated or not were played to independent raters. Overall, raters were fairly accurate in identifying those who had cheated by hearing only their voices, and the more extra-pair partners speakers reported having, the more likely they were rated as having the propensity to cheat.

POSTER 23 TRANSGRESSOR'S INTENTIONS ON PERCEPTIONS OF THE VICTIM'S INJURY: PRIMING JUST WORLD BELIEFS.

WILLIAM AMES ASHTON, LIZ TANG (THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT YORK COLLEGE)

While, some past studies have found a relationship between a transgressor's intention to harm and perceptions of the victim's level of injury, other studies have not. We used the same methods which have failed to replicate the effect before, but including the Just World Scale. Even though the Just World Scale lacked reliability, we found the predicted effect. It is suggested that the scale primed Just World beliefs.

POSTER 24 THE IMPACT OF RACIAL MICROAGGRESSIONS

JESSICA M. BENSON (RUTGERS, NEWARK), GLORIA WONG, ANNE SAW (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS), SUMIE OKAZAKI (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), BRYAN PHAM (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS)

This study examined the emotional and self-regulatory reactions to racial microaggressions using a laboratory paradigm where exposure to implicit anti-Asian sentiment was experimentally manipulated in a sample of Asian American college students (N=43). Subjects exposed to racial microaggressions displayed more negative emotional reactions, especially hostility, and decreased positive affect. However, racial microaggressions did not produce changes in self-regulatory ability.

POSTER 25 DECISIONS ON MORAL DILEMMAS

LING-CHUAN CHU (QUINEBAUG VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This study was designed to examine the possible factors that affect decisions on moral dilemmas. Social context and personality traits were the main variables. One hundred and eleven college students were recruited to make decisions on two moral dilemmas ("Kill and Let Die" and Trolley Dilemma) and to respond to a personality inventory. The patterns of the decision on these moral dilemmas reflected the important values in the sociocultural context

POSTER 26 PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL CORRELATES OF THE DARK TRIAD

JOANNE I. MCKEON, RACHEL A. DYSTER, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The present study explored the relationships between the Dark Triad personality traits (Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism) and several social and personality variables among college students (N = 167). Machiavellianism was negatively associated with self-esteem, conscientiousness, and emotional stability, and positively associated with interaction anxiety. Psychopathy was negatively associated with agreeableness, conscientiousness, and self-esteem. Narcissism was positively associated with private and public self-consciousness, need for cognition, and having a social orientation.

POSTER 27 DIFFERENCES IN TOUCHING BEHAVIOR WITH STRANGERS AND ACQUAINTANCES BASED ON ADULT ATTACHMENT THEORY AND SOCIABILITY

KAITLIN CAMILLERI, LINDA STANHOPE (UNION COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship among adult attachment styles, sociability and touching with both strangers and acquaintances. College students completed three questionnaires measuring attachment, temperament, and touching behavior. Results indicated an interaction between anxious and avoidant attachment styles when predicting touching behavior. In addition, sociable participants were more likely to touch others than less sociable participants. These results will be discussed in terms of attachment theory and temperament.

POSTER 28 IMPLICIT EVALUATIONS FOLLOWING CONFLICT: THE BUFFERING EFFECT OF INCLUDING OTHERS IN SELF

BETH GIGUERE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND)

We examined the extent to which participants included their roommate in their sense of self and how this measure affected implicit evaluations of the roommate after a relationship-threat manipulation. Results indicated that individuals who did not include their roommate in their sense of self devalued their implicit evaluation of their roommate after threat. Individuals

who reported high inclusion of other in the self showed no difference in implicit evaluation of the roommate across conditions.

POSTER 29 DOES MILGRAM'S OBEDIENCE TO AUTHORITY STILL APPLY? OBEDIENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF IDENTITY THEFT.

JESSICA LEATHEM, ADAM M. LEVY, MARIANNE MISERANDINO (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Milgram's groundbreaking obedience to authority studies was updated and applied in a more current context: identity theft. In the present study, a perceived authority requested personal information from 39 undergraduates. Results indicated that participants readily gave out personal information including student ID number, username and password, addresses, bank account information, social security number and more, at rates of obedience comparable to the Milgram experiment.

POSTER 30 EXTERNAL EXPLANATIONS EVOKE COMPASSION FOR TRANSGRESSORS WHILE INCREASING CYNICISM TOWARDS HUMANITY

PHILLIP D. GETTY, MICHAEL J. GILL (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

A core finding of attribution theory is that external explanations evoke compassion for transgressors. We present evidence suggesting that these same explanations simultaneously contribute to a cynical view of humanity. That is, we find that external explanations may lead one to spare transgressors the rod, but to damn humanity in the process. However, we also find that reminding people of their own humanity seems to disrupt this newly discovered external explanations/cynicism link.

POSTER 31 DO POSITIVE ILLUSIONS AFFECT OUR MORAL JUDGMENTS IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS?

MARCELLA ROSE SHROUT (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

People are motivated to reach certain moral judgments due to motivated moral reasoning. Romantic partners create positive illusions in relationships, therefore we questioned whether positive illusions are outcomes of motivated moral reasoning. We tested whether romantic partners would have higher moral judgments of their partner than a stranger when engaging in the same ambiguous moral behavior. Our data demonstrate that we judge the behavior the same, although we give harsher sanctions to strangers than partners.

POSTER 32 HIJACKING SUBJECTIVITY: HOW LABELING OTHERS' EMOTIONS INTRUDES UPON THEIR SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE

JODI STER, DELIA DELORENZO, SARAH MCCONKEY, JESSICA MISERENTINO, HYJO WILLIAMS, LEAH WARNER (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

People label others' emotions every day, and while it is a

simple action, this labeling can make the individual feel that their personal, subjective experience has been invaded, termed hijacking subjectivity. Confederates posing as naïve participants labeled participants' faces as either conveying emotion or two non-emotion states. When their faces were labeled as conveying emotion, participants reported more hijacked subjectivity than when receiving the non-emotion labels.

POSTER 33 "THEY" VERSUS "US": IMPLICATIONS FOR EMPATHIC CONCERN

ELIZABETH JACOBS, JEFFREY S. BARTEL, MADDY DERBY, MARIA LEMMO, MANUEL E. MAZO (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

In a first test of the group-empathy-altruism hypothesis, two versions of group-level perspective taking instructions (inter-group and intra-group) were created in order to test the effects of group perspective-taking on empathic concern for an outgroup. Whereas study one revealed that inter-group perspective taking failed to increase empathic concern for an out-group, study two suggested that an appeal to superordinate identification (i.e., intra-group perspective taking) increased empathic concern for an out-group.

POSTER 34 MEN LIKE IT COLD: DIFFERENTIAL AFFECTIVE REACTIONS TO SOCIAL WARMTH

JEFFREY S. BARTEL, ELIZABETH JACOBS, MANUEL E. MAZO, MARIA LEMMO, MADDY DERBY (SETON HILL UNIVERSITY)

The stereotype content model suggests that individuals evaluate outgroups according to dimensions of social warmth and intellectual competence. We investigated the effects of stereotypes about warmth and competence on measures of cognitive and affective group identification. Results indicate that stereotypes about warmth interacted with participant sex on affective (but not cognitive) group identification: Whereas males identified more with cold groups, females identified more with warm groups. Theoretical and practical implications for group dynamics are discussed.

POSTER 35 TO SMILE OR NOT TO SMILE: RESPONSES TO FACIAL STIMULI

SARAH HELWEG DIMUCCIO (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

The facial stimuli of a smile, a neutral face, and a frown were displayed to students on a small liberal arts college campus in Pennsylvania (N=780). Consistent with the predictions, responses changed depending on the display, respondents smiled more to a smile and seldom frowned to a frown, women smiled more than men, and respondents frowned much less, no matter what the display. Contrary to the predictions, gender did not matter when only examining smiling.

POSTER 36 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN SELF-PROMOTION AND EFFECTS ON PERCEPTIONS OF A COLLEGE ESSAY

ARSHIA AALAMI HARANDI (ROSLYN HIGH SCHOOL)

This study investigated the effect of self-promotion and applicants' gender on admissions officers and guidance counselors' perceptions of an applicant. Collected college essays from high school students established that men are more likely to self-promote than women in the college application essay. Then, an experiment found that self-promoting men were rated as more likable, socially skilled, and likely to be accepted into a college than self-promoting.

POSTER 37 POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE INTERPERSONAL INFLUENCE ON REFLECTIVE AND IMPULSIVE GOAL PURSUIT

YAN YAN SZE, JAYE L. DERRICK (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This research examines the influence of significant others on goal pursuit. Participants described joyful, hurtful, or neutral events involving a significant other. Joy led to higher and hurt led to lower reflective goal pursuit (Experiment 1). Joy led to greater impulsive goal pursuit, but hurt did not influence impulsive associations (Experiment 2). Together, these experiments demonstrate the differing influence of positive and negative interactions on impulsive and reflective goal pursuit.

POSTER 38 GOD AND POLITICS "ACROSS THE POND": SOCIAL DOMINANCE AND PSYCHOPATHY - BUT NOT RELIGIOSITY - ARE ASSOCIATED WITH CONSERVATISM IN A BRITISH STUDENT SAMPLE.

JIM EVERETT, BRIAN EARP, MIGUEL FARIAS (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD)

In research carried out primarily within the United States, political conservatism has been shown to correlate positively with religiosity, social dominance, and psychopathy. "American" conservatism, however, is shaped by historical, political, and social considerations that may set it apart from conservative elements in Europe and elsewhere, including in the United Kingdom. For example, the American political spectrum is anchored more to the right than its British counterpart, especially with respect to "social" issues such as abortion and gay marriage. Another commonly noted difference between American and British politics is the pervasive "foregrounding" of religion and religious belief in the former, but not the latter, public political sphere. In this study, we sought to test whether the personality correlates of conservative political ideology might reflect these and other differences by testing a British sample. Consistent with prior research conducted within the U.S., we found a relationship between conservative beliefs, social dominance, and psychopathy; however there were no correlations between political conservatism and religiosity, nor between religiosity and either psychopathy or social dominance. Our results suggest that the link between political conservatism and social dominance and psychopathy may have cross-cultural significance, whereas the predictive relationship between religiosity and conservatism observed in American samples may not be universal.

POSTER 39 WHAT'S HIDDEN CAN STILL HURT: CONCEALABLE STIGMA, SOCIAL ANXIETY, AND STEREOTYPE ENDORSEMENT

CHARLENE CHRISTIE, BRITTANY DECKER, DOMINICK DENOFIO, MATTHEW MCLAIN, REBECCA ZOPF (SUNY COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

We compared social anxiety levels and stereotype endorsement expressed by people who belong to a concealable stigma group versus people associated with this group versus people who did not belong or associate with the group. Results suggest that while individuals who belong to stigmatized groups may experience greater anxiety in social situations, social support can lessen these negative effects. In addition, both members and allies of stigmatized groups endorse fewer stereotypes than outgroup members.

POSTER 40 EVALUATING CHILDREN'S TOYS: IS A PICTURE WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS?

ASHLEY B. PACK (BETHANY COLLEGE), JOHN H. HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE (WV))

Undergraduate research participants either looked at pictures of toys marketed online for girls, boys, or both, in age categories infant, 4-6-year-old, and 10-12-year-old, or read descriptions of those toys. Participants rated pictures or descriptions on masculine-feminine, passive-active, and interesting-uninteresting dimensions. Toys for girls generally were rated more feminine, less active, and less interesting than toys for boys or both, whether ratings were based on pictures or written descriptions, and regardless of age category.

POSTER 41 TO BE AN IMMIGRANT: PSYCHOSOCIAL EXPERIENCES OF UNDOCUMENTED EASTERN EUROPEAN U.S. IMMIGRANTS

TITANILLA KISS (CONCORDIA COLLEGE), SHAKI ASGARI (IONA COLLEGE)

This qualitative study aimed to: (a) augment the current research on Eastern European immigrants, and (b) underscore personal experiences of "unauthorized" Eastern European immigrants who remain the most vulnerable in terms of their limited socioeconomic and political rights and opportunities. Comprehensive interviews shed light on (1) reasons for immigration, (2) expectations and satisfaction with decision to migrate, and (3) psychosocial adjustment (i.e., perceived belonging, contribution to the host county and experience with prejudice and discrimination).

POSTER 42 HANNIBAL LECTOR VERSUS BILL COSBY: MOOD EFFECTS ON EXPLORATION AND ATTITUDE FORMATION

GABRIELLE MERANDI, LISA DIDONATO, NATALIE J. SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The effect of a mood induction on exploratory behavior and attitude formation was examined. Participants were exposed to

a video that either induced anxiety or happiness. Participants then played a computer game that required them to virtually sample novel stimuli and learn whether the stimuli produced positive or negative outcomes in order to win. Participants in the anxious condition approached significantly fewer negative stimuli and formed more negative attitudes than participants in the happy condition

POSTER 43 EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT DEATH ATTITUDES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

ADRIAN TOMER, SARAH ANTONELLI, KAITLIN MERLI (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

An implicit measure of death avoidance based on sentence completion was developed and administered to 140 college students together with other explicit death attitude measures (DAP-R). Consistent with the hypothesis, the newly developed implicit measure correlated positively with the explicit measures of fear and avoidance of death. In addition, multiple regression analyses revealed that death salience, as measured by attendance of funerals, predicted fear of death on the implicit but not on the explicit measures.

POSTER 44 AN EXAMINATION OF LINKS BETWEEN BODY IMAGE AND INFIDELITY

JENNIFER A. SHUKUSKY, GIANNA M. BOWLER, CHARLOTTE N. MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), REBECCA BRAND (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

In the current study we examined associations between individuals' ratings of body satisfaction and reasons for cheating on a romantic partner. Five hundred and forty six individuals (282 female, 264 male; age range = 17 – 78 years) participated in this study. Results indicate that higher levels of body satisfaction are associated with cheating on a romantic partner due to dissatisfaction with the partner or relationship.

POSTER 45 THE PERCEPTION OF PRIDE IN MARGINALIZED GROUPS

MARK RINELLA, JENNIFER J. RATCLIFF (THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT)

Research has suggested that perceived pride has two dimensions—a) authentic pride; and b) hubristic pride (Tracy & Robins, 2007c)—that differentially predict behavior toward minority groups (Ratcliff et al., 2012). The current research examined the role of perceived deservingness (Feather & Sherman, 2002) in explaining relations between perceived pride and support for minority groups. Results demonstrated that perceived deservingness mediates the relationship between perceived authentic pride and support for minority groups. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 46 CAPTURING THE SELF ON THE SCREEN: EYE TRACKING REVEALS DYNAMIC FUNCTIONS OF SELF IN ONGOING CONVERSATION

CARRIE A. PAPPAS (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), CURTIS

D. HARDIN, ELIZABETH F. CHUA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

Eye-tracking experiments were used to measure online activation of the self. Exp. 1 validated that self-looking relates to self-directed thinking. Exp. 2 used eye tracking during video chats and revealed that high self-esteem participants look more at the self under conversational self-enhancing conditions, whereas low self-esteem participants look more at the self under conversational self-threatening conditions. This suggests that the self may be activated to maintain a consistent self image.

POSTER 47 POLITICS INFLUENCE ON CHOICE

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

Sixteen college students responded to the Mate Preferences Questionnaire and a demographics sheet. A significant correlations ($r = .61$) was found between factors in choosing a partner such as a similar political background and household income. These results indicate that traditional political background and its association with ideologies is significantly related to life choices

POSTER 48 PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF THREE MEASURES OF INTERCULTURAL AWARENESS

ELENA MARIE FERRANTI, LEONORY RODRIGUEZ, LUIS SANCHEZ JR., COURTNEE WRIGHT, JULIE MILLIGAN HUGHES (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Though intercultural awareness (i.e., IA, individuals' perceptions of interethnic relations and discrimination) is increasingly important to research on ethnic development, there is little agreement in the field on its measurement. This study examined the predictive validity of three IA measures. A sample of undergraduate students completed these measures along with measures of interethnic anxiety and internal and external motivation to be unbiased. Only one of the three measures demonstrated satisfactory reliability and predictive validity.

POSTER 49 RACIAL IDENTIFICATION AND THE MOTIVATED PERCEPTION OF BIRACIAL TARGETS AND INTERGROUP RELATIONS

AKANKSHA KAPOOR (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK), ANDY CHANG, LEIGH WILTON, DIANA SANCHEZ (RUTGERS), LISA GIAMO (SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY)

Whites, and especially those who are highly racially identified, might feel motivated to distance themselves from White/minority biracial targets. Seventy one White participants were exposed to racially ambiguous White/Asian biracial faces that varied by racial label. Highly racially identified Whites perceived racially ambiguous faces identified as biracial or Asian as dissimilar to the ingroup, and amplified intergroup

differences after exposure to those same faces identified as biracial, compared to less highly racially identified Whites.

POSTER 50 AFRICENTRIC ORIENTATION AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

CHARLES H. NOWLIN III (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The study of 158 participants of African Descent from Kenya and the United States were administered measures of Africentric Orientation and Subjective Wellbeing to assess the relationship between cultural orientation and psychological functioning. It was expected that participants of American slavery descent would report stronger Africentric Orientation and Subjective Wellbeing than non-slave descent participants. The results showed United States participants scoring higher on Africentric Orientation than Kenyan participants, but not differing on Subjective Wellbeing.

POSTER 51 VARIABILITY AS AN ESTIMATE OF CREATIVE PERFORMANCE

YANITSA TONEVA, JOSHUA FEINBERG (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

The current study examines the question whether education fosters students' abilities or hinders their creativity. The researchers used a variability measurement called "Stretch the sentence" in order to estimate the creative performance of 62 students. The goal was to evaluate outer factors' influence on creative performance focusing on two independent variables: direction (providing examples versus not providing examples) and settings (academic versus imaginative). An overall difference was found between the imaginative and academic conditions.

POSTER 52 THE RELATION BETWEEN ESSENTIALISM AND SEXUAL PREJUDICE: INTERGROUP ANXIETY AS A MEDIATOR

ASHLEY LYTLE, SHERI R. LEVY (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Past work indicates that different essentialist beliefs (biological, immutable and universal) correspond to different levels of sexual prejudice, but the underlying mechanism is understudied. Findings from two studies indicate that different essentialist beliefs heighten or lessen anxiety about interacting with gay men and lesbians which in turn relates to greater or lower sexual prejudice.

POSTER 53 THE EFFECT OF PROTOTYPICALITY AFFIRMATION ON IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT SELF-ESTEEM AND PREJUDICE

VALERIE L. LAWS, LUIS M. RIVERA (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEWARK)

Two experiments tested the conditions under which group members anchor their intragroup attitudes on the self. We posit that prototypicality affirmation activates implicit and explicit

associations between the self and evaluations of non-prototypical ingroup members. The results indicate that when heterosexual men receive masculine prototypicality feedback, their implicit self-esteem and implicit antigay attitudes (Experiment 1) and explicit self-esteem and explicit antigay attitudes (Experiment 2) were strongly positively associated, relative to a no feedback condition.

POSTER 54 INFLUENCE OF PRIMING ON THE CATEGORIZATION OF GENDER STEREOTYPED ROLE WORDS

KRISTIN SCOTT, JAMES SCEPANSKY (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

In a within subjects experiment, participants (N = 22) were primed with masculine and feminine images taken from the International Affective Picture System (IAPS; Lang, Bradley, & Cuthbert, 2005) which were immediately followed by masculine and feminine gender stereotyped words. Across 60 trials, participants were instructed to categorize words as masculine or feminine; categorizations and reaction times were recorded. In partial support of our hypothesis, image gender significantly influenced how participants categorized gender words.

POSTER 55 INTERRACIAL VERSUS SAME-RACE ROOMMATE RELATIONSHIPS: A MODERATOR OF COLLECTIVE THREAT

PATRICIA D. HOPKINS, NATALIE J. SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to test the effect of roommate relationship type (same-race versus interracial) on concerns about collective threat in minority and majority college students. Minority students experienced higher levels of collective threat than majority students. Minority students in interracial rooms experienced lower levels of collective threat than minority students in same-race rooms. These findings have implications for future research examining the interaction of collective threat, sense of belonging, and academic performance.

POSTER 56 "READING THE MIND IN THE EYES": THE ROLE OF SELF-MONITORING

KEN DEBONO, CHELSEA R. NYMAN, RHEA M. HOWARD (UNION COLLEGE)

High and low self-monitors completed Reading the Mind in the Eyes (RME) test, which, in part, measures the level of sophistication of one's theory of mind. Low self-monitors performed more poorly than high self-monitors, indicating that they may possess relatively impoverished theories of mind.

POSTER 57 DISGUST SENSITIVITY AND RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR

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

Men usually score lower on disgust sensitivity levels and higher on risky behaviors than women. We hypothesized an inverse relationship between risk attitudes and disgust sensitivity. Eighty-eight undergraduates (32 men) completed three measures of risk (1 behavioral, 2 self-report) and two measures of disgust. An apparent inverse relationship was confirmed between self-reported disgust sensitivity and risk attitudes, such that both men and women higher in risk were lower in disgust.

POSTER 58 COMMUNICATING DIVERSITY AND BIAS: DIVERSITY STATEMENTS IMPACT WOMEN OF COLORS' PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS

LEIGH WILTON (RUTGERS), JESSICA GOOD (DAVIDSON COLLEGE), CORINNE MOSS-RACUSIN (YALE), DIANA SANCHEZ (RUTGERS)

We exposed women to either a colorblind or multicultural diversity statement and then measured their expectations about race diversity, gender diversity, bias, and performance. Path modeling suggested that when exposed to a colorblind (vs. multicultural) message, women of color expected less race and less gender diversity. Moreover, for women of color, expected racial diversity predicted more anticipated bias, which in turn predicted lower expected performance. We discuss performance at the junction of race and gender.

POSTER 59 INCLUSION OF OTHER IN SELF EXTENDS BETTER-THAN-AVERAGE EFFECTS

NICHOLAS SOSA, STEVEN YOUNG (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Past research suggests a reduction of people's better-than-average effect when positive evaluations are extended to close others. Consistent with this finding, the current study found that Inclusion of Other in Self (IOS) is one predictor of this phenomenon. Subjects who included a casual friend in their self-concept evaluated the other in a manner similar to how one evaluates the self: better-than-average.

POSTER 60 THREAT ORIENTATIONS AS A DISPOSITIONAL PREDICTOR OF HEURISTIC MESSAGE PROCESSING

ALYSON M. STAFFORD, MEAGAN GREEN, KATHRYN WASON, MICHELE M. SCHLEHOFER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between threat orientations (Thompson & Schlehofer, 2008) and the use of heuristic processing was explored. College students (N = 105) completed threat orientation measures, read a paragraph about Facebook privacy settings, and reported their defensive responses, attitudes, and behavioral intentions. Results indicate that those using a denial-based threat orientation were more likely to use heuristic processing, particularly when reading a threatening message, resulting in defensive responses, less favorable attitudes, and lowered protective intentions.

POSTER 61 OBESITY STIGMA: HOW YOU LOSE IT MATTERS

O. J. SIZEMORE (IONA COLLEGE), LISA CHERVENAK

Participants read vignettes in a 2 X 2 design with weight loss type (surgery versus diet and exercise) and GPA (2.1 versus 3.8) as the independent variables. They were then asked to report their interest in working with the target to compete a problem-solving task. Weight loss type produced a significant effect with participant providing more negative views of targets who had undergone surgery. Targets with high GPA who lost weight via diet and exercise were viewed most favorably.

POSTER 62 MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE WALL, WHO IS THE HEALTHIEST OF THEM ALL?

ZACHARY SMITH (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), PEGGY POLICASTRO, GRETCHEN CHAPMAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Students visiting a weekly dining service hoagie night completed order slips indicating desired hoagie ingredients. Across four weeks we implemented a 2(mirror present or absent in ordering area) x 2(order slip emphasizing healthy ingredients or not) experiment, manipulating internal and external norms, respectively. Analyses of 4,516 hoagie orders revealed an interaction where healthy-order slips enhanced selection of healthier ingredients especially when the mirror was present. Thus, external and internal norms combine to influence dietary choice.

POSTER 63 HOW SELF-AFFIRMATIONS INCREASE INTENTIONS FOR PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR: SELF-EFFICACY AS A MEDIATOR

DANIELLE EMERY (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

I investigated the effects of self-affirmation on intentions to engage in pro-environmental behavior (PEB). Response-efficacy, self-efficacy and environmental contingencies of self-worth were also measured. Results indicate that participants in the self-affirmation condition had significantly higher PEB intentions than the control condition. Results also show that participants in the self-affirmation condition reported significantly higher levels of self-efficacy than other conditions and that self-efficacy mediated the effect of self-affirmation on intentions to engage in PEB.

POSTER 64 META-COGNITION OR BIAS? CAUSES OF INACCURATE PREDICTIONS OF PERFORMANCE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

WINONA JAN COCHRAN, EILEEN ASTOR-STETSON, KRISTINE MENTO (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examined two aspects of meta-cognition: need for cognition and an individual's ability to predict their performance relative to others. An easy article and a difficult article were distributed to participants, followed by a quiz related to the

information found in the article. Participants with high need for cognition were more accurate at predicting their raw score and performance relative to others and poor performers overestimated their ability while top performers underestimated their ability.

POSTER 65 IMPLICIT ASSOCIATIONS, EXPLICIT ATTITUDES, AND OTHER FACTORS SURROUNDING THE BLACK DOG EFFECT

DANIEL N. ALBOHN, DEAN R. FISCHER, DEBRA VREDENBURG-RUDY (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Black Dog Syndrome (BDS) is a term coined by animal welfare advocates to describe the under-adoption rate of black dogs. While numerous anecdotal accounts support BDS, little empirical research has addressed the phenomenon. This project sought to evaluate the implicit associations toward black dogs. Although preliminary results show support for BDS, there were significant differences within all conditions. It is speculated that these results indicate an evolutionary, genetic, or culture color preference for lighter colors.

POSTER 66 FEMALE AND MALE GRADUATE STUDENTS IN STEM AND NON-STEM FIELDS

JIYUN SHIN (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), LISA ROSENTHAL (YALE UNIVERSITY), ASHLEY LYTLE, SHERI R. LEVY, BONITA LONDON (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

There is a persistent underrepresentation of men and women in non-traditional fields. This study examined two cohorts of graduate students in STEM and non-STEM fields across their first year. Individuals in non-traditional fields (women in STEM, men in non-STEM) benefited from more strongly endorsing the belief that everyone has an equal opportunity for success (PWE-Equalizer), whereas they fared worse when they more strongly endorsed that belief that everyone is responsible for their own failure (PWE-Justifier).

POSTER 67 THINKING OF DEATH CHANGES PERCEPTIONS OF TORTURE

JACQUILINE L. COTTLE, LAURA VARGAS, BRIANA RANSFORD, SARAH STAMM, JILLIAN WELCH, NINA SAVASTANO (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

Infrahumanization involves denying that members of outgroups feel the same emotions as our ingroup. Our study examined the effects of mortality salience on the tendency to infrahumanize in response to torture. 183 student participants were asked to rate a number of torturous acts. A marginally significant interaction was found between mortality and country, as well as a significant main effect of country. Iraqi soldiers had more secondary emotions, especially in the mortality condition.

POSTER 68 GENDER AND STEREOTYPE THREAT EFFECTS ON PERFORMANCE OF A PREDICTIVE LEARNING TASK

JEFFREY A. LAMOUREUX, EMILY M. RAICHE, KELLY A. BARBERA, ELIZABETH R. CORWIN, SARA J. CORDES (BOSTON COLLEGE)

College students played a videogame involving learning predictive stimuli embedded within the game. Phase 1 involved learning one simple contingency; Phase 2 comprised a complex biconditional discrimination. Half of the participants received "stereotype threat" instructions between phases describing the game as an index of mathematical ability. No gender differences were observed in Phase 1. In Phase 2, males performed better than females overall, and both males and females performed more poorly in the threat condition.

POSTER 69 PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF PREFERENCE FOR WORKING IN A TEAM OR ALONE

MEAGAN CORBETT, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined college students' (N = 98) preference and reasons for wanting to work in a team or by oneself and the extent to which these correlated with scores on measures of the Big Five, interpersonal dependency, and work motivation. Results showed students motivated to work in a team to get help scored lower in conscientiousness and higher in lack of self-confidence, where students motivated to work alone due to wanting control scored higher in extraversion.

POSTER 70 SOONER RATHER THAN LATER: THE ROLE OF PRIMACY AND RECENCY IN THE DRIVER ATTRIBUTION PROCESS

COURTNEY BIENIEK-WHITTED, BRITTANY LEO (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

Participants viewed a simulated near collision from the perspective of a trailing motorist. The amount of 'good' driving observed prior to and after the near collision varied between two groups: Primacy (incident occurred early) and Recency (incident occurred later). Results demonstrate that ratings of the driver (ability, riskiness, and dangerousness) were most negative in the Primacy group (further moderated by high Hazard Monitoring) suggesting quick and limited judgments are made based on early information.

POSTER 71 EFFECT OF EXPOSURE TO NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES ON SUBSEQUENT STEREOTYPING

CHU KIM-PRIETO, CATHERINE JUNG, ERIKA MOHRMANN, NOELLE CALVELLO, KIRPA CHOCHAN (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We examined the consequences of exposure to a negative stereotype on subsequent tendency to negatively view other minority groups. Undergraduate students (N = 118) were exposed to an image of a sports mascot that negatively stereotypes Native Americans, versus the control conditions. Participants in the stereotype exposure condition were subsequently more willing to derogate homosexuality compared to those in the neutral conditions. Results provide

further support for the stereotype contagion hypothesis.

POSTER 72 HOW CULTURES OF HONOR EFFECT AGGRESSION IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

TIFFANY INTERRA (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Cultures of Honor are those characterized by an emphasis on mutual respect, strict codes of conduct, and violent retribution for breaches of respect. As a result, this type of culture tends to be more aggressive than others, due to the fact that it is often seen as the most effective way to gain respect. It can be argued that romantic relationships operate in the same way as honor cultures, which suggest that a person in a relationship is more likely to behave aggressively if they feel disrespected or betrayed.

POSTER 73 POLITICAL BLACK SHEEP

MICHAEL DEWALD (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

After reading a mock article describing politicians taking positions contrary to the majority of their respective parties on the debate surrounding hydraulic fracturing, participants provided approval ratings for black sheep from either their own party or the opposing party. Approval ratings for ingroup black sheep were significantly lower than ratings for outgroup black sheep demonstrating that the Black Sheep Effect is present in political groups.

POSTER 74 BLACK, BLUE, AND RED ALL OVER: DISPARAGEMENT HUMOR AND POLITICAL INGROUP EVALUATIONS

KATHERINE A. SAUCIER (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), LUKAS KLAPATCH, ELIZABETH SPIEVAK (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

Significant differences were found in the ratings of political ingroup members when target partisanship was masked. Democrats who watched more liberal news focused on disparagement humor rated the likeability, dominance, and maturity of a masked ingroup member lower than a known ingroup member. Measures of political identity, humor style, and other assessments of individual differences in personality and worldview revealed increased political skepticism in liberals who relied on humor based news shows.

POSTER 75 DESERVINGNESS AND STATUS AS MODERATORS OF PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS

MOLLI JACKSON, ISADORA RUYTER-HARCOURT, MAX KASSAN, MORGANA DAVIDS, LARRY HEUER (BARNARD COLLEGE)

Much research has found that people care about respect if they feel they deserve to be treated respectfully. Specifically, high status individuals have been found to have high feelings of deservingness because they feel that their status dictates they should be treated respectfully. In this paper we look at two 2x2x2 studies that further this idea of deservingness and status

(operationalized though rank and prototypicality) moderating our focus on respect and thus moderating procedural fairness judgments. Results supported this hypothesis, but Study 1 needed a stronger manipulation of prototypicality, so we fixed this in Study 2.

POSTER 76 MEASURING AGGRESSION USING CONJOINT ANALYSIS.

ALAN PERRY (TOURO COLLEGE), LEIB LITMAN (LANDER COLLEGE), RICHARD WAXMAN (TOURO COLLEGE)

This study develops a Conjoint Analysis (CA) approach for identifying triggers of aggressive behavior. Scenarios were constructed consisting of multiple statements that describe a hypothetical scene. For each scene participants rated how likely they would be to respond in an aggressive manner. The results show that (CA) is 70% accurate in identifying individuals with a history of violent altercations. The critical triggers of aggressive responses were elements pertaining to the perceived violation of personal space.

POSTER 77 MEMORY RECALL AND LIE DETECTION

BRIAN WHALEN (GWYNEDD-MERCY COLLEGE)

Whalen, B., & Turner, J. (2012). Memory recall and lie detection This study examined nonverbal indicators of lying. Specifically 50 participants were recruited, with half (N=25) randomly assigned to the "lie" condition and half (N=25) to the "truth" condition. Participants in the "lie" condition were asked to make up a brief story about an achievement in their past and participants in the "truth" condition will be asked to tell a true story about an achievement in their past. Each story was videotaped and coded by two independent raters across four variables: body movement, facial expression, hand gestures, and direction of eye movement. Findings indicated that – contrary to expectation – body movement increased in truth tellers and decreased in liars. For hand gesture and eye movement there was no significant difference between the lie condition and the truth condition. Findings related to facial [removed]eye brow movement & nasal flaring) were in the expected direction, with a 20% increase in the lie condition compared to the truth condition.

POSTER 78 EVALUATING MEASUREMENT MODELS OF BLACK RACIAL IDENTITY: HOW DO HELMS AND CROSS COMPARE

CHRISTOPHER SEAN BRITTAN-POWELL (COPPIN STATE UNIVERSITY), JAY WADE (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

This poster will describe a study comparing the dominant models used in assessing Black racial identity development. While the majority of research on the racial identity development of African Americans has utilized Helms' Racial Identity Attitude Scale – Blacks (RIAS-B) (Parnham & Helms), the Cross Racial Identity Scale (CRIS) is being increasingly used. This study seeks to assist researchers in being able to understand the respective measurement models used by both Helms and Cross.

POSTER 79 “YOU IGNORED MY POKE!”: THE IMPACT OF REJECTION VIA SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

RENEE R. BOBURKA, ABBY JEFCOAT (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the impact of online rejection on individuals using the social media site, Facebook, and the types of people who are most affected by this type of rejection. We found a significant positive association between the distress of online rejection and the distress of in-person, “real-life” rejection. Using the Big Five Inventory model of personality, we found that conscientious and agreeable types are least likely to be distressed by online rejection.

POSTER 80 ROLE OF SELF-SCHEMA STATUS, IMPLEMENTATION INTENTIONS, AND MENTAL CONTRASTING IN VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION

DEBORAH KENDZIERSKI, CHELSEA ANGLIN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether self-schema status moderates the effect of forming implementation intentions and/or engaging in mental contrasting, a motivational technique, on college students’ vegetable consumption. Kendzierski, Ritter, & Stump’s (2012) finding that implementations intentions increase vegetable consumption among healthy eater schematics but not among nonschematics (those without this self-schema) was replicated. Mental contrasting did not provide the critical component for nonschematics. These findings have implications for dietary interventions and increase theoretical understanding of nonschematics.

POSTER 81 HOW WINNING OR LOSING AFFECTS PERCEPTION OF PEER CHEATING

ALBERTO GROVES JR., FIONA CALLAGY, BERNADETTE LAMEY, JOSHUA FEINBERG (SAINT PETER’S UNIVERSITY)

Cheating is a topic that often invokes strong emotions. The present study examined whether varying the outcome of cheating affected participants’ judgments of that cheater. Participants read a vignette in which a cheater stole “money” in a game of Monopoly. The cheating led to either: winning instead of losing, losing regardless, or winning regardless. Participants’ judgments varied by condition in which they were most negative towards the cheater who won only through cheating.

POSTER 82 TORTURE AS A MORAL ISSUE: PRIMING MORAL ORIENTATIONS AFFECTS ATTITUDES REGARDING INTERROGATION

BENNETT CALLAGHAN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE, CUNY), IAN G. HANSEN (YORK COLLEGE, CUNY), CHRIS NEWITT (OKANAGAN COLLEGE)

Broadly inspired by Kohlberg’s (1958) theory of moral development, we primed participants with a Personal Interest,

Maintaining Norms, or Principled Self-Transcendence schema and measured support for torture. Those in the Personal Interest condition were most supportive generally and significantly so on two measures, a relationship that was partially mediated by greater concern for information over punishment. Right-Wing Authoritarianism positively, and Religiosity negatively, predicted support. The implications of these findings on the torture debate are discussed.

POSTER 83 BIOLOGICAL SEX VERSUS SEX ROLE TRAITS: WHICH PREDICTS HIGHER LEVELS OF EMPATHY?

LYDIA EISENBRANDT, RICHARD W. WILLIAMS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT POTSDAM)

We examined biological sex, sex role traits (Bem Sex-Role Inventory, Bem, 1974), empathy (Empathy Quotient, Baron-Cohen & Wheelright, 2004), and ratings of a vignette. Female participants (n = 67) rated the vignette as being significantly more negative than did the males (n = 23). The BRSI and EQ showed a significant positive relationship for Feminine characteristics. Our results showed that both biological sex and feminine sex characteristics are associated with empathy ratings.

POSTER 84 DOES PRIMING INTERACT WITH RACE, GENDER, AND BIRTH ORDER IN RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION?

KERA RECCE (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY BEAVER CAMPUS)

This study investigated whether number of siblings influences resource distribution and if equity or equality priming affects results. Current fairness and equality literature does not combine race, gender, sibling gender, birth order, and priming. 103 college students were given a survey in which they were asked to distribute resources between minority and majority groups. Poor schools were given more than African American or girls’ schools in separate scenarios regardless of priming. Priming showed no significance.

POSTER 85 RELIGIOSITY AND OPENNESS TO EXPERIENCE: PREDICTING ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRADITIONAL AND NONTRADITIONAL PEOPLE

SUZANNE CROCKETT, GAIL CABRAL (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

This study sought to identify the relationships between Religious Orientation, Openness to Experience, and the perceptions of people who engage in traditional or nontraditional gender roles. Significant effects were found on all three factors; significant effects of target sex and target role were qualified by an interaction between them on ratings of Intelligence and Attractiveness. Only partial significance was found for religious orientation and Openness to Experience. Post-hoc analyses revealed effects for Agreeableness.

POSTER 86 ATTITUDES TOWARDS AGING: THE

INFLUENCE OF POSITIVE VERSUS NEGATIVE IMAGES AND COLOR

COLLEEN MARIE RUSSO (YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA)

To assess attitudes toward older adults and the aging process an opinion survey was administered to 142 undergraduates, following a slideshow of images depicting older adults. Slideshows were presented in the four between subjects conditions as positive or negative and color or black-and-white images. As hypothesized, scores indicated negative images were associated with negative attitudes. Participant estimations of the age of individuals in the images indicated lower estimates were associated with positive and color images.

POSTER 87 ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN APPRAISALS OF COMMONLY EXPERIENCED POLITICAL EVENTS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

KRYS KANIASTY (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PA, POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES), URSZULA JAKUBOWSKA (PSYCHOLOGY INSTITUTE, POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES)

This study examined psychological correlates of self-reported political stressors occurring on an everyday basis instead of those stemming from a singular dramatic event. A checklist of 24 political events of varied duration, severity, and scope was administered to a random sample of 400 adults in Poland, along with measures of subjective well-being. Controlling for several person characteristics, negative and positive stress appraisals of commonly experienced political events were associated with concomitant changes in subjective well-being.

POSTER 88 ANGRY AND ANXIOUS GENDER REJECTION SENSITIVITY AND ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENT

CHRISTINA DYAR, BONITA LONDON, ASHLEY LYTLE (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), LISA ROSENTHAL (YALE UNIVERSITY), SHERI ROBIN LEVY (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Existing research demonstrates that anxiety in response to gender threat facilitates avoidant coping and disengagement among women (e.g., London, et al., 2012). By expanding the existing Gender Rejection Sensitivity (GRS) model, we demonstrate that anticipatory anger may buffer women against negative academic outcomes by promoting sustained engagement under threat.

POSTER 89 THE EFFECTS OF STRESS AND CONSCIOUS THOUGHT ON DECISION MAKING

HOPE IRION, BRANDY HUPPERT, ALEXANDRIA BILLINGTON, KIRSTEN MOORES, JUSTIN A. WELLMAN (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Stress and consciousness of thought were orthogonally manipulated to examine their effects on the quality of decision-

making. We hypothesized that stress and consciousness of thought would interact with optimism to predict decision quality, which is predicted by the goal priority theory of optimism. Although some data were conflicting, a re-interpretation supported by our manipulation checks tentatively supported our hypotheses. We also found the predicted effects involving optimism in support of the goal-priority theory.

POSTER 90 A MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALING ANALYSIS OF THE SEXUAL SELF IN THE IDENTITY SYSTEM

CELESTE SANGIORGIO, WARREN A. REICH (HUNTER COLLEGE), ANDREA C. VIAL (YALE)

Three-way multidimensional scaling was used to explore the semantic space of the identity system. Euclidean distances between identities were computed based on their shared vs. nonshared traits. This analysis revealed two dimensions: social vs. sexual relationship, and intimate relationship vs. personal goal. Participants who desired passionate relationships and who sought sex for extrinsic reasons saw greater congruence between sexual activities and social relationships than those not desiring passionate relationships or not extrinsically sexually motivated.

POSTER 91 A FACIAL FEEDBACK TRAINING TASK TO BUFFER AGAINST SOCIAL REJECTION

CHRISTOPHER J. NORMILE, JENNIFER ADRIENNE JOHNSON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), STEPHANE DANDENEAU (UNIVERSITE DE QUEBEC A MONTREAL)

We sought to understand how social feedback from others can influence cognitive/emotional processes within an individual. Participants completed a Dot Probe Task to measure their predisposition to seek out positive/negative facial feedback, a training task to change their predispositions, and an online game to induce ostracism. High social anxiety people who were ostracized showed lowered aggression if given the positive feedback training. Results may be applied to many fields including mental and physical health.

POSTER 92 TELLING THE TRUTH UNDER THE PRESSURE OF CONFORMITY

JUSTINA CASSIDY, NATHAN JOSEPHS, BERT HODGES (GORDON COLLEGE)

Individuals incentivized with money to give correct answers from a position of ignorance, are expected to conform to answers given by others in better positions. However, Values-Pragmatic Theory (Hodges & Geyer 2006) predicts against conformity when participants are constrained by truthfulness. Participants primed for truthfulness chose not to repeat correct answers 49% of the time, significantly more than unprimed participants (19%, N=40). People forgo correctness, agreeableness and money to truthfully display their ignorance.

POSTER 93 IMPACT OF GENDER AND TATTOOS ON PERCEPTIONS OF TARGET PERSONALITY AND

OCCUPATION

STEPHANIE MELISSA STEWART, CASEY E. HENNINGER, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Although tattoos have become more commonplace, they still may be seen as unprofessional for many occupations. We showed 64 participants a photograph of a male or female target, with or without a tattoo, and had them rate the target's personality and likelihood of holding various jobs. As predicted, tattooed targets were seen as less reliable and more artistic. They also were seen as more likely to hold blue collar jobs, but results for white collar jobs were mixed.

POSTER 94 BELONGING ON AND OFFLINE: REJECTION ACROSS CONTEXTS AND CULTURES

LYDIA BICKEL, CHRISTOPHER NEUHAUS, MEGAN KNOWLES (FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE)

This study investigated cross-cultural differences in feelings of belonging on Facebook and offline. Participants from Asia and North America recalled an experience of rejection or acceptance either on Facebook or offline and reported their feelings of belonging. Participants who recalled rejection on Facebook or offline reported lower feelings of belonging post-test than pre-test, while participants who recalled acceptance reported higher feelings of belonging post-test than pre-test. No other main effects or interactions were found.

POSTER 95 EXAMINING THE LINGUISTIC STYLE USED TO RECALL PAST AND CURRENT PAIN EXPERIENCES

JAMIE NASSAR, MICHELLE MORALES, JENNIFER M. KNACK (CLARKSON UNIVERSITY)

In the current two-study project, we examined participants' linguistic style when reporting past pain memories (Study 1) and their experience playing Cyberball (Study 2). The results suggest differences in how participants recall different types of past pain memories (Study 1) and acute social experience in which they were included or excluded (Study 2). Additional analyses will also examine whether linguistic patterns differ by participants' self-reported experiences of peer victimization.

POSTER 96 USING ATTRACTIVENESS TO PRIME THREAT IN RELATIONSHIPS: FEEDBACK SEEKING AND GIVING

ADDALENA VIRTUS, JOHNNY MINGUEZ, BRANDON BALOTTI, JARED WENDLING, ANGELA BARTOLI (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The current study focused on the effects of priming threat on feedback seeking and giving in romantic relationships. Participants were primed with attractive same- sex faces , unattractive same- sex faces, or neutral shapes and were instructed to rate each stimulus. It was hypothesized that those who were primed with attractive faces would seek and give feedback more indirectly due to the threat as compared to those that were primed with unattractive faces or shapes. It

was also hypothesized that men would give and seek feedback more directly and women would give and seek feedback more indirectly when threatened. A main effect for priming was found, those who were primed with attractive faces were more likely to give and seek feedback directly than those primed with unattractive faces or shapes. However, there was no main effect for gender.

POSTER 97 EMPATHY: THE ROLE OF EPISTEMOLOGY AND DIRECTIONS ON REPORTED EMOTIONS

RITA M. DEOLIVEIRA (STONEHILL COLLEGE), KIM H. KNIGHT, MORTON H. ELFENBEIN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH)

Abstract The present study examined whether instructions to empathize and/or the constructs of Separate and Connected Knowing were related to empathic responses. Those asked to empathize with an individual presented in a scenario reported feeling empathy toward the person. Those scoring high on Connected Knowing reported they tried to understand how the person felt and also reported feeling greater empathy with the person than those scoring lower on Connected Knowing, regardless of the directions.

POSTER 98 MAY THE FORCE (OF POSITIVE FEELING) BE WITH YOU: PREDICTING GOAL PURSUIT FROM AFFECT

TERESA FAULKNER (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY), ANNAMARIE RIVIECCIO, LINDSAY C. MORTON, MARK MURAVEN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY)

This study examined how emotional experiences were related to perceptions of goal pursuit. Participants (N = 89) reported an important personal goal, positive and negative affect experienced during goal pursuit, and perceptions of goal progress. Positive affect during goal pursuit predicted higher perceptions of effort, progress, and probable success, whereas negative affect may predicted lower perceptions of probable success. These results suggest that emotional experiences may impact motivation and achievement.

POSTER 99 AN ANIMAL MODEL OF CULTURE SHOCK

NORA MAHMOUD, NAN SUSSMAN, DAN MCCLOSKEY (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY)

Moving to a new culture is a stressful experience resulting in culture shock and psychological symptoms. Previous studies measured culture shock indirectly through self-report. Now stress, via cortisol, can be directly assessed. Our research is the first to examine cortisol and culture shock among an animal population with identifiably different cultures. One "sojourner" NMR was moved from one colony to another. As hypothesized, it experienced high levels of cortisol relative to baseline measures.

POSTER 100 BELIEFS ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF FREE WILL AFFECT ATTRIBUTIONS AND COOPERATIVE PERFORMANCE

ELIZABETH ANNE GREEN, MARK E. SIBICKY,
CHRISTOPHER KLEIN, MICHAEL COYLE, ALEXANDRIA
WOODROW (MARIETTA COLLEGE)

Increased belief in free will may improve motor performance. Participants were randomly assigned to pairs for a task, in which they worked cooperatively to maneuver a marble through a maze using control knobs for the roll and pitch of the maze plane. Results show that participants' belief in free will affected the effort they put towards the task and the attributions they made about their own and their partner's contribution toward their final score.

POSTER 101 FACTORS RELATED TO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE CHOICE

MAXWELL ROSEN, JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined characteristics/issues that determine presidential choice. Participants identified their presidential choice and rated how much each of twenty characteristics determined their selection. A factor analysis identified five dimensions that underlied the determinants of presidential choice: Social Issues, Economic Issues, Ethics, Coherence of Candidate Messages, and Political Orientation. Independent samples t tests indicated that social issues, ethics, and political orientation were stronger determinants of Obama supporters than for Romney supporters.

POSTER 102 EMOTIONS MEDIATE EFFECTS OF PERCEPTIONS OF CANDIDATES IN PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

IRA J. ROSEMAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), BRIAN M. JOHNSTON (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SEAN GARGUILO (OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY), JAMES L. FLOMAN (UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA), ANDREW BRYANT, IAN R. FRAZIER, GABRIEL JOHNSTON, MELANEE K. NUGENT (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

When political candidates debate, are viewers' perceptions mediated by emotions the candidates have made them feel? In this study, undergraduates watched portions of the 2008 Presidential debates; answered questions about candidates' qualities, outcomes they would cause, and emotions toward the candidates; and evaluated the candidates on feeling thermometer scales found to correlate with voting preferences. Hope and anger mediated effects on thermometer evaluations of both candidates. In addition, contempt mediated effects on evaluations of Obama.

POSTER 103 COGNITIVE AND EMOTIVE PREDICTORS OF STEREOTYPES OF GAYS AND LESBIANS

MICHAEL J. BROWN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

This study examines the predictive nature of need for cognition, homophobia, and gender role beliefs in regard to acceptance of stereotypes about gays and lesbians. One

hundred and fifty-three participants rated how much they agreed with a number of stereotypes about gays and lesbians. Homophobia was the strongest predictor of stereotypes acceptance. However, need for cognition was also a significant predictor. There were also some direct effects for participants' gender.

POSTER 104 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND MALE MATE CHOICE PREFERENCES: A CORRELATION ANALYSIS

JACK DEMAREST (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL ZAUROV (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This study of male mate choice examines the relationships between characteristics of the participant (body satisfaction, BMI, self-esteem, socio-sexuality) and preferences for physical traits of the opposite sex. These physical characteristics include various facial and body shape features including WHR, body fat, leg/trunk ratio, hair color, and degree of masculinity of the face. Research reveals that these features in isolation influence mate choice. This study examines how they influence mate preferences for a short term and long term partner in combination.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Brecht

BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE SYMPOSIUM: HIPPOCAMPUS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: GEOFFREY SCHOENBAUM (NIDA)

WHEREFORE ART THOU? LOCATING THE HIPPOCAMPUS IN THE BRAVE NEW WORLD OF MODEL-BASED PROCESSING AND CORTICOLIMBIC ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING CIRCUITS

When I was a graduate student, the study of memory was largely focused on the hippocampus. Since then, a revolution in the application of learning theory and computational neuroscience models to neuroscience has exploded our apparent understanding of the neural circuits mediating even simple memory networks. To wit, we now appreciate with some detail how a circuit of structures gives rise to associative behavior. However this understanding often does not extend to the hippocampus. Here we will address this oft ignored relationship.

Presentations

Separating model-based and model-free behavioral control in human subjects by Nathaniel Daw (New York University)

Role of orbitofrontal cortex in sensory preconditioning by Geoffrey Schoenbaum (NIDA)

Role of hippocampus in sensory preconditioning by Daphna Shohamy (Columbia University)

Comparing and contrasting associative neural activity in orbitofrontal cortex and hippocampus by David Redish (University of Minnesota)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Wilder

PSI BETA WORKSHOP: PREPARING FOR YOUR CAREER WITH A PSYCHOLOGY DEGREE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: RONALD G. SHAPIRO

PREPARING FOR YOUR CAREER WITH A PSYCHOLOGY DEGREE

RONALD G. SHAPIRO

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

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper

Ziegfeld

LEARNING PAPERS III: HUMAN LEARNING

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: HOLLY CHRISTINE MILLER (KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITAT LEUVEN)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

ENHANCING EXECUTIVE CONTROL BY INNERVATING THE VAGUS NERVE? THE EFFECTS OF FRUCTOSE ON PROBLEM SOLVING BY HUMANS

HOLLY CHRISTINE MILLER (KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITAT LEUVEN), CAMILLE BOURRASSEAU, JUSTINE BLAMPAIN (UNIVERSITY OF LILLE, NORD DE FRANCE)

Glucose consumption enhances executive control yet the mechanism of action is uncertain. Glucose may provide physical energy, enhance motivation, or innervate the vagus nerve. In this study, participants who consumed fructose or glucose before an anagram task solved more problems compared to a placebo control. Fructose does not affect blood glucose and has non-motivational post-ingestive consequences, but it does innervate the vagus nerve, which supports an explanation implicating vagal innervation.

3:15pm - 3:30pm

AVOIDANCE-INDUCED SAFETY: IN SEARCH OF THE REAL REINFORCER OF AVOIDANCE

BRAM VERVLIIET (UNIVERSITY OF LEUVEN, BELGIUM)

The rewarding stimulus in avoidance behavior is the consequent anxiety reduction (or: safety production). Pavlovian fear conditioning has shown that high-anxious individuals have a specific impairment in safety learning/expression. But they also have increased levels of avoidance. What, then, reinforces this avoidance behavior? Two experiments examined the effect of trait anxiety on avoidance and safety in a student population. The results suggest that safety was not the primary reinforcer in higher-anxious individuals.

3:30pm - 3:45pm

THE AUTO-ASSOCIATOR MAY ACCOUNT FOR COMPETITION BETWEEN CAUSES OF OPPOSITE POLARITY.

JANIE LOBER (MCGILL UNIVERSITY), IRINA BAETU (UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE), A.G. BAKER (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

When a strong preventive causal candidate competes with a moderate positive candidate, judgments of the weaker cause are sometimes reduced (blocked) and sometimes enhanced. Simple associative models account for blocking and contrast theory accounts for enhancement. However, the auto-associator (a parallel distributed-processing model) accounts for both and suggests when each will occur. Two experiments exploring predictions of the auto-associator concerning context salience and common elements generate results that are partially consistent with the auto-associator.

3:45pm - 4:00pm

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF MOTOR LEARNING TO VOLITIONAL CONTROL

JESSICA LEE (UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY)

This experiment explores whether motor learning in the SRT

task is susceptible to volitional control and explicit knowledge by comparing learning between a group given a hint about the underlying contingencies, and a control group. For both groups, robust cuing effects were found, with the hint group displaying a larger cuing effect. However, the advantage of the hint group was found to be selective, and depended on the properties of the sub-sequences to be learned.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

CUE RECOGNITION IS ASSOCIATED WITH WEAKER, NOT STRONGER, CONTEXTUAL CUING

BEN COLAGIURI, EVAN J. LIVESEY (UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY)

Contextual cuing occurs when visual search times are faster for repeated compared with novel configurations. Debate surrounds whether or not this effect requires explicit knowledge. In two large experiments (total n=882) we extended previous research by examining the relationship between recognition and cuing at the individual configuration level. A clear cuing effect was observed. Most interestingly, better recognised configurations produced the weakest cuing. These results question the extent to which cuing depends on explicit knowledge.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Odets

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: CHILDREN'S LEARNING FROM OTHERS IS BASED ON THEIR EXISTING KNOWLEDGE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: DAVID M. SOBEL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

CHILDREN'S LEARNING FROM OTHERS IS BASED ON THEIR EXISTING KNOWLEDGE

What makes children such good learners? Children learn from their own actions and observations of events, but also consider others' knowledge. There are many demonstrations that learning from others is selective, based on others' history of presenting accurate information. The three papers here show evidence that children's existing knowledge, background, or linguistic experience influences their judicious use of accuracy information. Children sometimes judge informants reliable even when the informant (and the child's knowledge) is incorrect.

Presentations

Young children trust others' beliefs based on their own knowledge of belief by Kathryn Green (Brown University), David M. Sobel (Brown University)

Preschoolers' understanding of pretense affects trust of unfamiliar pretenders by Jennifer Van Reet (Providence College), David M. Sobel (Brown University)

Preschoolers' preference for syntactic complexity varies by socioeconomic status by Kathleen Corriveau (Boston University), Katelyn Kurkul (Boston University)

Discussant(s): Tamar Kushnir (Cornell University)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Invited Speaker

Westside 3

COGNITIVE KEYNOTE: THEORY OF MIND: THE DEVELOPING STORY OF BELIEF-DESIRE REASONING: ALAN M. LESLIE

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: NANCY KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

THEORY OF MIND: THE DEVELOPING STORY OF BELIEF-DESIRE REASONING

ALAN M. LESLIE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

From utter obscurity 25 years ago, "theory of mind" has become a major topic across a number of fields of research and the term has even entered everyday speech (well, almost). Although "theory of mind" is much broader than thinking about beliefs and desires, belief-desire reasoning plays a central role in our ability to interpret and predict the behavior of other people. The "Sally and Anne" false belief task has been and remains a fruitful tool with which to probe the underlying cognitive mechanisms of "theory of mind" and their disorders. Recent non-verbal versions of the Sally and Anne task are underscoring that the well-known "three- to four-year-old shift" from failing to passing is only one of a number of developmental changes between infancy and adulthood. These new findings provide strong support for a very early appearing competence and give new impetus to investigate the existence and nature of a Theory of Mind Mechanism (ToMM) in the brain. ToMM grows epigenetically into the young brain becoming functional in the first two or three years of life. This process rolls out the M(eta)-representation and associated principles of operation. These can be thought of as forming the basics of propositional-attitude reasoning in the form of rational priors. One principle, the "True Belief default," creates performance demands that in some circumstances cannot be satisfied, even in adults. I propose that ToMM forms the original motivating force behind our uniquely human, overriding interest in the otherwise invisible inner lives of other people.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper Imperial/Julliard

SOCIAL PAPERS IV: SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

THE THREATENED HEART: CARDIOVASCULAR EFFECTS OF OSTRACISM AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO SOCIAL PERCEPTION

JAMIE GORMAN, KENT HARBER, MAGGIE SHIFFRAR (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK), KAREN QUIGLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

The Resources and Perception Model (RPM) proposes that when threatened, people exaggerate their perception of the physical world, but that psychosocial resources reduce threat and the perceptual exaggeration it causes. Two studies demonstrated that psychosocial resources enabled accurate perception of non-threatening (non-angry) human motion after ostracism. However, cardiovascular threat reactions produced by ostracism were related to increased sensitivity to angry movement. These threat responses were reduced among those with greater social support.

3:20pm - 3:35pm

THE ATTRIBUTIONS WE MAKE FOR OSTRACISM: AFFILIATION DESIRES MODERATED BY ATTRIBUTIONS

MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

We examined the attributions people make for ostracized individuals. Participants read an interaction between targets in which one person was or was not ostracized and then measured perceptions of exclusion, internal/external attributions, and desire to affiliate with each target. Results are discussed in terms of future research.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

ANXIOUSLY EXPECTING WEIGHT-BASED REJECTION: CONSEQUENCES FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL WELL-BEING

KIMBERLY J. MCCLURE BRENCHLEY (ST. JOHN FISHER COLLEGE), DIANE M. QUINN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

A Weight-based Rejection Sensitivity (W-RS) scale was created to capture anxious expectations of rejection due to weight. Study 1 examined the psychometric properties of the scale, establishing it as valid and reliable. Study 2 examined how W-RS may impact college freshmen across their first

semester. W-RS at the beginning of the semester predicted poorer adjustment to college, poorer psychological well-being, disordered eating patterns, and physical health symptoms at the end of the semester.

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium Broadhurst/Belasco

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: DEVELOPMENTAL INDICATORS OF RISK FOR PSYCHOSIS

Saturday, March 2, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: DEBORAH WALDER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE/CUNY)

DEVELOPMENTAL INDICATORS OF RISK FOR PSYCHOSIS: FROM CLINICAL TO NEUROBIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

This symposium will aim to provide a contemporary perspective on developmental indicators of risk for psychosis, including review of clinical and neurobiological evidence.

Presentations

Tracking Psychosis with Measures of Visual Processing: Implications for Early Schizophrenia by Steve Silverstein (UMDNJ-Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, UMDNJ-University Behavioral HealthCare)

Social Cognitive Deficits and Symptoms as Predictors of Psychosis in High-Risk Youth by Cheryl Corcoran (Columbia University, New York State Psychiatric Institute)

Vulnerability Markers in Youth At High-Risk for Psychosis by Vijay Mittal (University of Colorado at Boulder)

Predictors & mechanisms of psychosis development: hormonal change during puberty and adolescence by Hanan Trotman (Emory University)

Discussant(s): Deborah Walder (Brooklyn College/CUNY)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 4:30pm-6:30pm

Symposium Westside 3

PRESIDENTIAL INTEGRATIVE SYMPOSIUM: WHY WE EAT WHAT WE EAT

Saturday, March 2, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

WHY WE EAT WHAT WE EAT

Although some of our eating is driven by our need to provide and regulate our body energy, few of us follow Socrates' advice to "eat to live; not live to eat." Much of our eating is driven by factors other than homeostatic ones. This symposium will address some of those factors (cognitive, learning, physiological) that cause us to eat when we have no energy need. The symposium will conclude with a suggestion of a way to integrate what we know into a unified theory of eating.

Presentations

Cognitive controls of appetite and energy intake in humans by Jeff Brunstrom (University of Bristol, UK)

Of Human Bondage: Wanting, craving, and addiction by Marcia Levin Pelchat (Monell Chemical Senses Research Center)

A Unified Theory of Eating by Peter Herman (University of Toronto, Canada)

Saturday, March 2, 2013 6:30pm-7:00pm

Event Westside 3

BUSINESS MEETING

Saturday, March 2, 2013 6:30 PM - 7:00 PM

Sunday, March 3, 2013 7:30am-8:50am

Event Wilder

PSI CHI BREAKFAST

Sunday, March 3, 2013 7:30 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: MERCEDES A. MCCORMICK (PACE UNIVERSITY), KATHERINE W. MARSLAND (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This is an invitation only event

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Poster

Westside 1&2

UNDERGRADUATE POSTER SESSION III

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

POSTER 1 IMPROVING THE READING COMPREHENSION ABILITY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS THROUGH IMAGERY

JEFF V. RAMDASS, MARISA T. COHEN (SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE (BROOKLYN))

Thirty students enrolled in a private college were randomly assigned to four different passage comprehension interventions: Text Only, Text + Picture Presentation, Text + Image Creation, and Text + Picture Presentation + Image Creation. Results demonstrate that imagery facilitates recall, and trends suggest that the deeper the students processed the passage, the higher they scored on the outcome measures. Implications suggest that texts which readily evoke images increase recall and comprehension.

POSTER 2 TWELVE-MONTH PROGRESSION OF DARK ADAPTATION IMPAIRMENT IN PATIENTS WITH AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION

LAURA WALTER , GREGORY R. JACKSON (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY), MARK E. CLARK (UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM), MITCHELL G. BRIGELL (NOVARTIS INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH), INGRID U. SCOTT (PENN STATE HERSHEY EYE CENTER), SHAWN GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the study is to determine whether dark-adaptation can be used as an endpoint for age-related macular degeneration (AMD) studies. A more sensitive endpoint to early disease than visual acuity will increase the viability of preventative AMD clinical trials. We report the results of a 12-month natural history study of dark adaptation in patients with AMD. The primary goal is to determine whether delay in DA increases over a 12 month interval.

POSTER 3 WHAT'S THE RISK? THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY TRAITS & RISK PERCEPTION ON RISK-BEHAVIORS

KATHRYN LACHANCE, LOU MANZA, (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

A survey assessed the effects of personality traits on risk perception, and how these perceptions influence risk behavior. Results showed people perceiving self-harm behaviors as riskier when they were happier, less religious, and more motivated. Furthermore, positive correlations were found to exist between (a) the frequency of underage drinking and the perception of risk in self-harm behaviors and (b) one's number of personal goals and their perception of risk in unprotected sex outside of relationships.

POSTER 4 PAVING THE WAY FOR EMPATHY: EFFECTS OF MATERNAL SPEECH ON CHILDREN'S JEALOUSY UNDERSTANDING

NICOLE M. KWOKA (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), NAOMI J. ALDRICH, PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND & THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

We investigated the influence of maternal speech on children's jealousy understanding and the influence of this understanding on children's empathetic ability during middle childhood through a series of narrative tasks. Maternal speech style differentially affected girls' and boys' jealousy understanding and mothers provided more emotion resolutions with daughters than with sons. We also observed gender similarities and differences in developmental trajectories of jealousy understanding and empathetic ability, with girls providing more jealousy explanations than boys.

POSTER 5 NATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN ACHIEVEMENT-ATTITUDE RELATIONSHIPS IN TIMSS MATHEMATICS

ALLYSON KISS, THOMAS P. HOGAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) 2007 provides both achievement and attitude measures for representative samples of students in numerous countries. This study examined differences between countries in the degree of relationships between achievement and three measures of attitude toward mathematics at the eighth grade level. Results showed little to no correlation between the variables among all nations, but substantial variation in degree of relationships among nations.

POSTER 6 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND FRUSTRATION GROUPS ON PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES

KELLEY L. ASBURY, AUGUST CAPIOLA, JESSICA FLORIAN, MEGAN JARVIS, SIERRA MOORE, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed the relationships among personality, frustration, and physiology in response to a frustrating task (an unsolvable maze). Participants completed the Big Five Personality Inventory, had their blood pressure and pulse recorded prior to and following a frustrating task, and completed the NASA-TLX to determine task demands. High frustration group participants scored higher on Neuroticism. A significant positive relationship was found between systolic blood pressure and mental demand on the NASA-TLX.

POSTER 7 COLOR MAY HAVE MORE EFFECT ON MOOD FOR WOMEN THAN MEN

LISA EHRING SCHANBACHER, LINDSAY A. PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The hypothesis of this study was that a green background would evoke more positive emotional responses to a mood survey while a red background would evoke negative emotional responses. The Positive And Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) Questionnaire was used in this study in which 62 participants answered a red survey and 54 answered a green survey. While color did not affect negative emotions, green had more positive emotions than red for women but not men.

POSTER 8 IS LAUGHTER THE BEST MEDICINE? EFFECTS OF LAUGHTER VS. RELAXATION ON STRESS LEVELS

KELLYANNE FORD, KRISTEN HAMMOND, LAURA ANTONELLI, CASSIE MCLAUGHLIN, ELIZABETH PEROUTKA, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Forty-six college undergraduates participated in a study that examined the effects of laughter and meditation on anxiety levels, induced by a sham testing environment, using heart rate and assessed stress as the dependent variables. Both laughter and meditation lowered anxiety, with meditation showing the greater effect, but neither was significant for heart rate or assessed stress. Results are discussed in terms of trying to determine effective and easy anxiety reducing intervention strategies for test anxiety.

POSTER 9 THE SUD COUNSELING RELATIONSHIP: THE INFLUENCE OF MANDATED STATUS

BRITTANY BRUSBERG, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Path-analysis of mandated/non-mandated SUD treatment clients (N=116) tested the relationships between prior treatment-episodes, client self-report of treatment progress (at entry and day-90) and counselor report of client progress (at day-90), producing a good model-fit. The non-mandated group demonstrated the presence of a counseling relationship effect via a significant and positive indirect effect of client self-report at entry on client self-report at day-90 as filtered through counselor report at day-90. Implications for SUD treatment are discussed.

POSTER 10 AUTO-REGRESSIVE NATURE OF TREATMENT ENGAGEMENT IN SUD TREATMENT: EXPLORATORY ANALYSES

SARAH JEAN O'NEILL, JOSEPH BACH, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

A path model of SUD treatment engagement tested the autoregressive relationships of treatment engagement at day-30, day-90, and day-150 for SUD treatment clients (N=160). Findings indicated a strong model fit and expected significant and positive autoregressive relationships. However, when comparing across degrees of initial counselor/client concordance on client treatment progress, there was a significant weakening of the autoregressive relationship. Implications for treatment planning will be addressed.

POSTER 11 LEARNING PRINCIPLES USED TO TRAIN COMET GOLDFISH

ANGELA M. MCNULTY, KELSEY N. LEACH, KYLE J. BURKHART, KELLEY L. ASBURY, DEBRA B. HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Two Comet Goldfish were trained to swim through hoops and “play basketball” by using operant and classical conditioning techniques. The fish learned to associate food with a feeding wand, then were shaped for approximations of the target response until they could complete it. Time from approach to the wand to completion of the task was recorded for each trial. Comet Goldfish are able to be trained to perform measurable, unusual tasks through conditioning techniques.

POSTER 12 THE EFFECTS OF TEMPORAL ORIENTATION AND RELATIONSHIP STATUS ON CONDOM USE DECISIONS

ROBERT LANE, JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Temporal orientation, or one’s cognitive focus on the present versus the future, and relationship status, or whether one is in a long-term relationship, were measured in 358 undergraduate students at a Northeastern public university. Participants with higher levels of future-focused temporal orientation and participants not in long-term relationships indicated significantly greater estimates of future condom use. A significant interaction between these two factors explained additional variability in participants’ estimates of future condom use.

POSTER 13 THE EFFECTS OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE ON WORKING MEMORY

HILARY MANION, VICTORIA SMOTER, GABRIELLE DEVAUD, EMILY GARCZYNSKI, NICHOLAS ANDERSON, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Fifty-one undergraduates participated in a study to determine the relationship between healthy lifestyles and working memory. Literature suggests that a healthy lifestyle is beneficial for maintaining cognitive function, and this study attempted to determine if that relationship was significant as early as young adulthood. Self-reported healthy lifestyle scores were compared to scores from working memory measures. Although the study yielded no statistically significant effects, the group with the best memory had the poorest health habits.

POSTER 14 DUAL TASKING: THE EFFECT OF AUDIO-VISUAL MEDIA ON PASSAGE RECALL

DANIELLE CLARK, EMMA SCHLAUCH, DEAN MARRO, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Dual tasking involves focusing on various tasks at once. Each of three groups read a passage and watched a video, answering corresponding comprehension questions. Results supported the hypothesis, with the separated task control group having the best overall recall, those told to dual task performing poorer, and those who were not told to dual task

having the poorest recall scores. Results showed that college students can divide their attention somewhat effectively, although sacrifices are clear.

POSTER 15 FACTORS AFFECTING LONGEVITY

MICHAEL J. MUCCI, SUSAN E. MASON (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Using yearbook photographs and text, we examined factors that might be predictive of longevity, including smile intensity and involvement in activities, neither of which proved to be significant. We also tested the relationship between birth season and longevity, and found that university alumni born in the summer lived significantly longer than those born in the spring.

POSTER 16 OTHER-ORIENTED AND SOCIALLY-PRESCRIBED PERFECTIONISM: PREDICTORS OF SOCIAL ANXIETY, ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP STRAIN AND INFIDELITY

STEFANIE GREEN (THE COLLEGE OF ST. ROSE)

Past research suggests that perfectionists have difficulties with romantic relationships. Therefore, the current study examined perfectionism as it relates to social anxiety, the quality of current romantic relationships, and infidelity. Seventy-four participants completed seven questionnaires measuring these variables. Results showed that individuals who scored high in socially-prescribed perfectionism also scored high in infidelity and social anxiety, but low in emotional and intellectual intimacy. Future research should assess infidelity from both partners in the relationship.

POSTER 17 PSYCHOLOGISTS PRACTICING PSYCHOTHERAPY: THEN AND NOW

JESSICA D. ROGAN, RORY A. PFUND, JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This study provides a contemporary portrait of psychologists conducting psychotherapy as well as 30-year historical comparisons of APA Division of Psychotherapy members. 428 psychologists (43% response) completed a questionnaire regarding their demographic characteristics, professional activities, theoretical orientations, and career experiences. The results point to an increasingly female and multicultural discipline employed primarily in private practices and universities. Integrative, psychodynamic, and cognitive orientations dominate. Training and career satisfactions remain high as well.

POSTER 18 INDEPENDENT DECISION MAKING: COLLEGE STUDENTS AND THEIR PARENTS

TABATHA GUESFEIRD, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

One-hundred college students aged 18-21 were surveyed about perceptions of their parents’ use of warmth and control

as they were growing up, their current decision-making ability and their estimated level of independence. Results indicated that high warmth and high control exhibited by parents relates to problems with decision-making. Measures of dependency appear to be stronger predictors of parental authoritarianism than decision-making.

POSTER 19 THE SMELL OF FOOD DOESN'T CATCH YOUR EYE

TIMOTHY SCHREIBER, THERESA L. WHITE (LE MOYNE COLLEGE)

Visual task performance is affected differentially based on exogenous attentional demands from trigeminal odorants. To test other exogenous affects of odorants, hungry undergraduates completed a visual search task in the presence of an odor (popcorn, jasmine, or unscented). Reaction times did not differ between odor groups, but perception of intensity of the food odor was enhanced. This suggests that although the food odor's reward value was altered, it still did not affect visual attention.

POSTER 20 THE EFFECTS OF PLAY AND NAME INFORMATION ON THE LEARNING OF UNFAMILIAR OBJECTS

GREGORY GENTILE, ANTHOUSA OBERLE, SHAZIELA ISHAK (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We compared whether naming or tactile information helped two- to three-year-olds solve fitting problems. Although tactile information helped children to best solve the problem, naming information provided a small boost in children's performance. Children mastered parts of the fitting sequence one at a time. Results have implications for how children are taught about spatial information and how to cope with objects in a changing environment.

POSTER 21 DECISION PROCESSES IN THE DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN FEARFUL AND ANGRY FACES

MARGUERITE BONADIES, YOAV ARIEH (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

We sought to determine how people combine information about the shape of the eyes and the shape of the mouth for discrimination between angry and fearful facial expressions. Participants classified faces as angry or fearful while relying on the mouth, the eyes or both. We found that neither independent decision nor information integration models accounted for the results. Instead, people tended to heavily weigh the shape of the eyes when making their decision.

POSTER 22 THE EFFECT OF SPEAKERS' GESTURES ON WORD LEARNING IN LOW-FUNCTIONING ASD CHILDREN

GLENDENISE MCPHERSON, YUBERKY REYES, ALLEGRA DAMARI, NANCY RADER (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Using eye-tracking technology, we looked at the effect of a speaker's gestures on word learning in ASD children and typically developing children. When the speaker simply held an object as it was named, the ASD children performed similarly to two-year-old children; however, with a dynamic gesture, the ASD children performed as well as children 4-6 years old. These results suggest that ASD children can benefit from the stimulus driven attention provided by the dynamic gesture.

POSTER 23 RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE AND THE DARK TRIAD OF PERSONALITY TRAITS

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

College students (N = 215) responded to measures of the Dark Triad personality traits (Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism) and rape myth acceptance using the Dirty Dozen (Jonason & Webster, 2010) and Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (McMahon & Farmer, 2011). Dirty Dozen scores were positively associated with degree of endorsement of rape myths. The associations between Dirty Dozen scores and rape myth acceptance were stronger among men than women and of greater magnitude for psychopathy.

POSTER 24 THE EFFECT OF MUSIC ON COLLEGE STUDENTS COGNITIVE PROCESSES

JEFFREY PETER SCOZZARI, ASHLEY BUJALSKI, NICOLE GRUENTHAL (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE NEW YORK CITY)

This study assessed the effect of music on concentration and reading comprehension. Participants read a historical passage while exposed to: instrumental music, lyrical music, or no music. As predicted, participants in the silent condition gave higher ratings to focus than did those in the other conditions. In addition, participants who preferred silence focused best in silence; those who preferred noise did not differ by condition. The results suggest implications for the design of academic environments.

POSTER 25 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN AGGRESSIVE DRIVING HABITS OF MOTORISTS IN THE UNITED STATES

NANCY MOYER, LAURA GELETY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study explored gender differences in the likelihood of reacting aggressively to hypothetical driving situations. Males are often considered the most common offenders of aggressive driving. The hypothesis was that men and women are equally aggressive on the road. The study found that male respondents scored significantly higher on the Propensity for Angry Driving Scale than did women. These confirmed past research that males are more prone to aggressive tendencies while driving than women.

POSTER 26 QUALITY OF FATHER-INFANT INTERACTIONS FOLLOWING THE "BABY ELMO" INTERVENTION

MARISA MORIN, RACHEL BARR, NATALIE BRITO (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), BENJAMIN RICHEDA (YOUTH LAW CENTER), LAURA GOLOJUCH, NEYDYN GOMEZ, JIAJIA JIANG, LOVIKA KALRA, EMILY PERKINS, KELLY SMITH (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), JENNIFER RODRIGUEZ, CAROLE SHAUFFER (YOUTH LAW CENTER)

The Baby Elmo Program is a low-cost, parenting and structured visitation program for incarcerated teens. Thirty-one parent-infant dyads, with 1- to 12-month-old children, engaged in a variety of activities with their young babies and incorporated target parenting skills during their parent-child visits. Twenty of the dyads showed an increase in quality interactions as a function of implementation of parenting skills across time. These results indicate improvements in interaction quality of this vulnerable parent-child dyad.

POSTER 27 THE DARK TRIAD, ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTIONS, AND ACADEMIC DISHONESTY

AMBER M. MARKHAM, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between Dark Triad personality traits (Machiavellianism, subclinical narcissism, and subclinical psychopathy), academic dishonesty, and academic performance attribution. As predicted, scores on the Dark Triad traits were associated with a greater frequency of self-reported academically dishonest behaviors and with a self-serving pattern of attributions for academic success and failure outcomes. Our results support the construct validity of the Dirty Dozen as an efficient tool for assessing the Dark Triad.

POSTER 28 DIRECTED FORGETTING OF EMOTIONAL WORDS

ANGELA CONTE, AMY KNOUREK (AUGUSTANA COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of mood and memory applies to list method directed forgetting. Participants were told to remember or forget a mixed list of positive, negative, or neutral words. We replicated typical directed forgetting effects and the type of word had a significant interaction with both list and instruction but mood did not.

POSTER 29 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION, DISTORTED FOOD ATTITUDES, AND DIET NUTRITIONAL QUALITY

ANDREA L. PAUL, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The goal of this study was to examine the relationships among depression, distorted thinking about food, and the nutritional value of diet in a sample (N = 191) of college students. We found that depression was positively associated with BMI and with lower consumption of dietary fiber. Scores on a measure of irrational food beliefs were positively associated with depression and BMI, while being negatively associated with the intake of both saturated and monounsaturated fats.

POSTER 30 EFFECTS OF A BRIEF MASTERY OR PLEASURE REMINISCENCE INTERVENTION ON HOPELESSNESS

SAMANTHA L. SIWULEC, K. ADDIE JABIN, DARA G. FRIEDMAN-WHEELER (GOUCHER COLLEGE), SUNIL S. BHAR (SWINBURNE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY)

Hopelessness is a risk factor for suicide. Activities that induce feelings of mastery and pleasure are believed to help reduce suicidal feelings. This study examined whether prompting reminiscence about pleasurable or mastery experiences would lead to improvements in hopelessness in young adults. Participants completed hopelessness pre- and post-tests, and performed an oral or written, pleasure, mastery, or control reminiscence task. The oral mastery and pleasure reminiscence conditions reduced hopelessness, suggesting implications for interventions targeting suicidality.

POSTER 31 EXAMINING REPEATED COLOR AND REPEATED SHAPE EFFECTS IN VISUAL SHORT TERM MEMORY

MAHUM HASHMI, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETERS UNIVERSITY)

Repeated color effects have been found on visual short term memory tasks, however, repeated shapes have not (Quinlan & Cohen, 2012). We attempted to obtain a repeated shapes effect by using shapes that had inherent colors. Lists varied in whether items repeated color, repeated random shapes (e.g., squares) or repeated shapes with inherent colors (e.g., banana). A shape effect was found when the shapes had inherent colors (even when they were presented in different colors).

POSTER 32 THE EFFECTS OF PATERNAL ATTACHMENT ON PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

DAINA RAIFFE, KATHARINE MEATES, TYNETTA SMITH, KAITLYN KURS, TIA MURPHY (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

This study aims to find connections between paternal attachment and Agreeableness, Openness, and Extraversion in a sample of college students. Ninety-seven college students reported on their attachment relationships and personality factors. Results illustrated a correlation between paternal attachment and Agreeableness in males while not in females. This suggests that fathers are influential for the development of agreeableness in males, but not females.

POSTER 33 DOES RUMINATION MEDIATE THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN MEANING IN LIFE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING?

ROLANDA RAYMOND (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The presence of meaning in life is associated with positive outcomes, whereas searching for life meaning is associated with negative outcomes. Little previous research has examined

mechanisms of these associations. This correlational study with 199 undergraduate participants found that higher rumination mediated the associations between greater searching for meaning and higher depression and anxiety. By contrast, lower rumination mediated the links between greater presence of meaning and less depression and anxiety and greater life satisfaction.

POSTER 34 THE EFFECTS OF LYRICAL AND NON-LYRICAL MUSIC ON COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE.

ALYSE C. LAPORTE, EMILY E. COLE, EMILY A. GIANAMORE, SAMUEL C. GROVE, JOSEPH J. HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

In this study we examined participants' cognitive performance while listening to lyrical music, non-lyrical music, or silence. We hypothesized that the results of the tasks would be better in the non-lyrical music and silence conditions than in the lyrical music condition. Participants completed three tasks; memory, reading comprehension, and concentration. No significant difference between conditions was observed. The results suggest that individuals can perform just as well on various cognitive tasks regardless of music playing.

POSTER 35 ACOA STATUS, SPIRITUALITY, RELATIONSHIP ADJUSTMENT, AND MOTIVES FOR DRINKING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

KARA S. JORDON, MELISA A. MARTINEZ, ALEJANDRA MURILLO, GLADYS V. ROQUE, CAROLYN G. VIGORITO, PHILIP M. DRUCKER (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

College students completed the Children of Alcoholics Screening Test (CAST-6), the Spiritual Experiences Index, the Dyadic Adjustment Scale, the Drinking Motives Questionnaire Revised, and a survey on self and parental substance use. CAST-6 scores were positively correlated with academic stress. Females reported significantly higher levels of academic stress than males. Spirituality was positively correlated with hope and academic self-efficacy, and dyadic adjustment was positively correlated with self-efficacy regardless of ACOA status.

POSTER 36 HOMOSEXUALITY AND KIN SELECTION

EVAN MARMIE (BETHANY COLLEGE)

We explored the effects of sexual orientation on kin selection. We predicted that heterosexual children would be preferred over homosexual children, particularly for male children. Participants read a scenario and reported which of two children they would rescue. Participants preferred a heterosexual daughter over a homosexual son, $t(21) = 2.952$, $p = .008$; a heterosexual daughter over a heterosexual son, $t(21) = 2.046$, $p = .013$; and a heterosexual daughter over a homosexual daughter, $t(21) = 2.714$, $p = .013$.

POSTER 37 THE IMPACT OF ANIMATED TELEVISION ON VERBAL AGGRESSION

JACLYN TURLEY, DWIGHT HENNESSY (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

This study examined the impact animated television has on verbal aggression in young adults. Participants were randomly assigned to view one of two episodes of SpongeBob Squarepants, a control with no aggression, and treatment with verbal aggression. After viewing the episode they were asked to perform either a frustration or non-frustration puzzle task. Lastly their verbal aggression was measured through a questionnaire. The data showed no significant effects based on the condition.

POSTER 38 BODY MASS INDEX (BMI) AND LOCUS OF CONTROL FOR HEALTH RELATED BEHAVIORS

KAYLA JO MCKAIN, KATIE DORMAN, KARLY SIFFIN, REBECCA RONCO, LOUIS LAGUNA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

The present study compared groups with high vs. low BMI on locus of control. Participants were divided into normal and high BMI groups and were given the Multidimensional Health Locus of Control Scale (MHLC). Between groups independent t-test analysis found that participants in the low to average BMI group had significantly higher levels of internal locus of control regarding health related behaviors, $t(42) = -4.98$, $p = .000$.

POSTER 39 SOCIAL SUPPORT, BODY MASS INDEX AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

NICHOLAS KWAN, KEITH BURT (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

The current study examines data from Waves 1 and 2 (roughly ages 11 to 21) of the Add Health study to determine whether social support mediates the association between Body Mass Index (BMI) and depressive symptoms. Analyses suggested that social support demonstrated partial mediation on the relation between BMI and depressive symptoms in Wave 1. This indicates social support is an important factor to understand when examining associations between BMI and depressive symptoms.

POSTER 40 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN OBLIGATORY EXERCISE AND BODY IMAGE

REBECCA RONCO, KAYLA MCKLAIN, KATIE DORMAN, KARLY SIFFIN, LOUIS LAGUNA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to determine if there is a gender difference when it comes to obligatory exercise and the fear of becoming fat. These hypotheses were measured by usage of the Obligatory Exercise Questionnaire and Goldfarb's Fear of Fat Scale. Participants' responses found that females are more inclined to engage in obligatory exercise than males. In addition, it was also found that females have a higher fear of becoming fat than males.

POSTER 41 UNDERSTANDING PERCEPTIONS OF

AVOIDANCE AS A COPING RESPONSE: MENTAL HEALTH LITERACY FOR ANXIETY DISORDERS

COLTEN JAMES KARNEDY, CASEY SCHOFIELD
(SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Avoidance behaviors play an integral role in the maintenance of anxiety. The current project evaluated public perceptions of the utility of avoidance as a coping strategy for anxiety disorders. Participants were 255 adults who completed an internet survey evaluating perceptions of mental illnesses, as well as the utility of various coping strategies. Results show that avoidance was rated as a helpful strategy. Encouragingly; however, it was rated as less useful than therapy or medication.

POSTER 42 THE EFFECTS OF A POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY INTERVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF EATING DISORDERS IN YOUNG ADULTS.

ANNA CARIELLO, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research was to observe the impact of positive psychology on restricted eating in the presence of images of unrealistic ideal body images. Female participants took part in one of three 15-minute lab sessions assigned at random. Data analysis indicated that exposure to images of unrealistic body images may increase restricted eating. Additionally, a positive psychology exercise may reduce this effect.

POSTER 43 ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN CHILD CARE EXPERIENCES, BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS, AND TEMPERAMENTAL REACTIVITY

JENNA ELIZABETH FINCH, ANNA D. JOHNSON, DEBORAH A. PHILLIPS (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

Temperamentally reactive children are more sensitive to environmental experiences. Findings from previous research on the impacts of child care quality and quantity on children's behavior problems are mixed. This study found that high quality child care over ages 2-4 was associated with fewer behavior problems at age 4, and that this finding only applied to non-reactive children. More time in regular care with peers was associated with increases in behavior problems, but only for temperamentally reactive children. Introduction

POSTER 44 VIOLENT VIDEO GAME ENJOYMENT AND FRUSTRATION: INFLUENCE OF GAME DIFFICULTY AND PERSONALITY

SARA BARSCHESKI (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

The effects of personality and frustration on task difficulty while playing a violent video game were investigated. Participants were assigned to a "Task Difficulty" (TD) condition and a "Resource Quality" (RQ) condition. Questionnaire responses recorded frustration, enjoyment, and difficulty levels; participants completed a personality inventory and a

pretest/posttest mood checklist. No significant main effect found in terms of TD and frustration of the task. No significant interaction was found between RQ, TD and frustration.

POSTER 45 OBJECT DESIRABILITY AFFECTS DISTANCE PERCEPTION

BRIANNA DANIELLE HOWARD, BRIANNA HOWARD, JESSICA AUSTIN, CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON, LINDSAY SWISKOW, LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Research on the attractiveness of socially desirable objects suggests that the more desirable a hygiene object is, the closer it will be perceived. Hygiene objects were primed to be either positively, negatively or neutrally regarded. While no difference in judged distance between the three primed groups was found, a weak negative correlation between the desirability of the hygiene products, and the perceived distance of the object from the participants was found.

POSTER 46 SEX DIFFERENCES IN ADOLESCENT EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION IN RESPONSE TO PEER AGGRESSION

KATHRYN GALASSO, GERALDINE V. OADES-SESE, MICHAEL LEWIS (UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined adolescents' responses to peer provocation in a computer-based competition game. Emotions elicited by the game were assessed using multiple methods including the child's response to hypothetical provocations and child's observed behavior and facial expression. Results show that males and females responded differently to provocation: females were more expressive and showed more sadness while males exhibited more anger.

POSTER 47 COGNITIVE REFLECTION IN UNDERGRADUATES: RELATIONSHIPS WITH EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES AND METACOGNITION

BLAIR R. K. SHEVLIN, JENNIFER A. MCCABE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Frederick's (2005) Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT) evaluates individuals' capacities to inhibit automatic responses in favor of thoughtful analysis. This study used web-based survey methodology to assess relationships between CRT-performance, educational history, and metacognition. As predicted, CRT-performance was related to Need for Cognition score and gender. In contrast to prior research, there was no relationship between CRT-performance and philosophy coursework; results suggested high CRT-scorers had more economics, but fewer biology and education courses.

POSTER 48 A QUESTION OF AGE: STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSGENDER IDENTITY IN CHILDREN

FAITH BALL, LINDA SOLOMON (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The researcher compared college student attitudes towards transgender identity in the general population and transgender identity in children. In the present study students' attitudes were represented by agreement with various items on a questionnaire created by the researcher. The data indicated that students are significantly more supportive of transgender identification in general than of transgender identification in children. The results suggested that young people identifying themselves as transgender may encounter resistance or bias.

POSTER 49 WHAT'S IN A NAME? HIREABILITY AS MEDIATED BY PREGNANCY AND HONORIFICS

LEAH FREDMAN, VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE- CUNY)

Do honorifics (Dr., Ms., Mrs., or Mr.) affect the often observed bias against pregnant job seekers? Undergraduates and others rated a fictional applicant's warmth, competence, and hireability. Half of the applicants were expecting a child. Dr. was overvalued by the general population but devalued by undergraduates. Excluding the Dr. revealed that women, especially pregnant women, were more likely to face discrimination, providing further confirmation of the belief that the workplace is a man's domain.

POSTER 50 DIFFERENCES IN ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND IMPULSIVITY BETWEEN CONTACT AND NON-CONTACT CHILD SEXUAL OFFENDERS

KRISTEN VAUGHAN GROWNEY, MELISSA GHERA, LAURA PHELAN, EILEEN MERGES (SAINT JOHN FISHER COLLEGE)

Introduction: Literature highlights differences in impulsivity and antisocial personality traits between contact and non-contact offenders (Elliott and Beech, 2009). Methods: Convicted contact (n =62) and non-contact (n=12) child sexual offenders reported sexually deviant behaviors and desires were examined and compared. Results: No significant mean differences on impulsivity or antisocial tendencies were found, however significant other behavioral interrelations were revealed. Discussion: Application of findings to the treatment of child sexual offenders and recidivism risk is addressed.

POSTER 51 DISSOCIATIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG ADOPTEES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EARLY VERSUS LATE DISCLOSURE

NATALIE ALISE NEILSON (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Adopted and non-adopted college students will be given the Dissociative Experiences Scale and a demographics questionnaire. Adoptees will be assessed for age adoptive status was disclosed and correlated with dissociation scores. Three dissociative dimensions will be assessed: activities of dissociative states, imaginative involvement, and depersonalization/derealization. Non-adoptees will be compared with adoptees for dissociation. Dissociative scores are expected to increase with adoptee disclosure age and higher scores are predicted for adoptees over non-adoptees.

POSTER 52 VERBAL INTELLIGENCE AS A PREDICTOR OF FALSE MEMORY

STEPHANIE K. GUEVARA, AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Children with intellectual disabilities demonstrate a high incidence of false memories. This study examined the effect of intelligence within the normal range on susceptibility to false memory. Preliminary results indicate that while overall IQ score is not associated with differences in susceptibility to false memory, some of the subscales show differences. Particularly the language subscale is of interest in that it indicated that children with better language skills are less drawn to the lure.

POSTER 53 PAWS TO READ: INCREASING READING ATTITUDES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

LAUREN WOOD, ALVA HUGHES (RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE)

This research evaluates the effectiveness of a summer reading program using the Elementary Reading Attitudes Scale. Participants attended individual reading sessions with Paws to R.E.A.D© dog-handler teams. Analysis includes 7 children who completed the pretest and posttest. There was a significant difference between ERAS scores, $t(6) = 3.365$, $p = .015$, indicating attitudes toward reading were more positive at the end of the program ($M = 35.5$, $SD = 1.05$) than at the beginning ($M = 26.82$, $SD = 1.53$).

POSTER 54 EXTENSIVE SIMILARITIES IN ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS' PLAGIARISM POLICIES

MARGARET TROUTMAN, MIGUEL ROIG (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY (STATEN ISLAND CAMPUS))

We took short word strings from 100 various colleges and universities academic integrity policies and used Google to determine the extent to which policies from other universities matched our source policy. Upon comparing the text, we found that 28 of our source policies matched text from policies of other universities. The question arises as to whether principles of scholarship that students are asked to uphold should also apply to institutional policies.

POSTER 55 THE EFFECTS OF STORYLINE AND GENRE ON PREFERENCES FOR MUSIC VIDEOS

LENITA ONQUE (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined perceptions of music videos when considering music genre and whether the music video contained a storyline or not. Participants watched eight popular music videos of two different genres that either showed the artists playing instruments or had a storyline, and were asked to rate the videos and the artists. Overall, participants preferred the videos with storylines more and it held their interest more than videos without a storyline despite the video's genre.

POSTER 56 EXAMINING DIETING PATTERNS IN MALE

AND FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS: HELPFUL OR HARMFUL?

KARLY E. SIFFIN, REBECCA RONCO, KAYLA MCKAIN, KATIE DORMAN, LOUIS LAGUNA (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Research has shown that males and females differ in their weight control practices and motivations. This study examined the differences in dieting behaviors between sexes using the Weight Loss Behavior Scale (WLBS). It was predicted that females would engage in more unhealthy eating behaviors than males. This hypothesis was supported, $t(30) = 3.5$, $p < .001$.

POSTER 57 HUMOR AND DEPRESSION

STEFANY MESSINA, STEFANY MESSINA, JACOB BENFIELD (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY OF ABINGTON)

Humor is a quality of social interaction linked to personality. Depression is a personality aspect that alters the well-being and nature of an individual. It is hypothesized that depression should directly relate to humor usage and responsiveness to different humor styles. To test this, two studies were run to test humor usage and reactions to humor in the four different humorous settings. The results show that the depression scale directly correlates with two of Martin's humor styles: affiliative and self-defeating.

POSTER 58 AN EVOLUTIONARY APPROACH TO SHUNNING BEHAVIOR

STEPHANIE F SEMA, JAMES EVANS, ROBERT HALE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

College students rated the likelihood that shunning would occur across three peer group scenarios: mate poaching, resource sharing and clothing appearance. All scenarios produced significantly different shunning likelihoods, with the resource non-sharing scenario resulting in the highest likelihood of shunning, $p < .001$. We conclude that shunning behavior is elicited by evolutionarily significant group dynamics such as mate poaching and lack of resource sharing, and least activated by superficial out-group appearance.

POSTER 59 ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PARENTING STYLE, OPEN COMMUNICATION, AND ADOLESCENT DISCLOSURE OF RISKY BEHAVIORS

BETHANY BEALKO, KATELYN LABREE, MELANIE HUSSAIN, ELIZABETH YALE, AARON METZGER (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Adolescent disclosure is a key predictor of parents' knowledge about adolescents' activities, and protects against adolescent risk behavior (Kerr et al., 2010; Smetana, 2008). The current study examined associations between parenting styles and adolescents' disclosure of risky behaviors. Results indicated that increased open communication was associated with

increased disclosure. Parents' rules also predicted increased disclosure, especially for younger adolescents. Mothers who balance family rules with open communication may increase adolescents' willingness to discuss risky behaviors.

POSTER 60 USE OF MEMORY STRATEGIES IN OLDER ADULTS: EFFECT OF STRATEGY USE ON PROSPECTIVE MEMORY PERFORMANCE

AVNER ARONOV, LAURA RABIN, SARAH KANN, VALDIVA DA SILVA, SUSAN CHI (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Older adults typically demonstrate better performance on prospective memory (PM) tasks carried out in naturalistic settings, which resemble real-life situations, because they compensate by using external memory strategies. The current study examines usage rates of external versus internal strategies among a demographically diverse group of elders. We also investigate the effect of memory strategy use on performance on a PM test that features both time- and event-based tasks measured over short and long-term retention intervals.

POSTER 61 SCHEMA THEORY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES FOR AUDITORY MEMORY IN A VIRTUAL PARK

ERIN ELIZABETH ALBIERO, KATHLEEN A. FLANNERY, MARIE SCHWAB (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

This study investigated whether schema theory applies to sound in a VE and examined individual differences in terms of auditory hallucination proneness (AHP). 19 participants navigated through a virtual park. Recognition memory scores were higher for sounds in the park versus lures. Participants classified as high for AHP=7 versus low=12 based on self-report questionnaires of schizotypal thinking and AHP were less accurate and confident of memories for inconsistent compared to consistent sounds in the VE.

POSTER 62 SEASONAL BODY CONSCIOUSNESS: BODY IMAGE, SELF-ESTEEM, AND AFFECT CHANGES

ALEXANDRA OLSON, JAMES GRAY (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

It was hypothesized that women are more body-conscious in summer, when they wear less clothing and are more exposed, than in winter when they are more covered. Subjects were asked about body dissatisfaction and affect in January and May. No differences were found between winter and spring body consciousness levels. However, body consciousness was considerably more correlated with negative mood affect in the winter than in the summer. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 63 EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AMONG EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

MARGARET G. ROMANIES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined the differences in employee engagement between professional and support staff in a public school district and examined five traits of employee engagement to determine which traits affect employee engagement. Using a 25-item questionnaire via Survey Monkey, approximately 250 employees of a public school district were invited to participate in the study. Of the two levels of staff examined and the five traits studied, employee view regarding leadership was the only trait that emerged as having any significant effect on employee engagement.

POSTER 64 INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN BELIEFS ABOUT SEXUAL FLUIDITY: CORRELATES AND CONSEQUENCES

BRIGITTE PACE, JENNIFER J. RATCLIFF (THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), AUDREY K. MILLER (SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY), DANIELLE GENTILE (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

The purpose of this study was to examine individual differences in beliefs about sexual fluidity—the notion that individuals can change the sexual orientation they identify with—as well as the consequences of these perceptions for dating attitudes toward sexually-fluid individuals. Results revealed that a belief that others can change their sexual orientation was negatively related to biphobia and positively related to willingness to date and trust a sexually fluid individual. Implications will be discussed.

POSTER 65 THE ROLE OF HOMOPHOBIA AND TRADITIONAL GENDER ROLE BELIEFS IN JUROR DECISIONS OF SAME-SEX AND OPPOSITE-SEX STATUTORY RAPE CASES.

COLIN P. ELLSWORTH, MICHAEL J. BROWN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK – COLLEGE AT ONEONTA), JENNIFER TALLON (DOWLING COLLEGE)

Statutory rape laws are based on the premise that until a person reaches a certain age, that individual is legally incapable of consenting to sexual intercourse. Although there is general support for the concept of statutory rape as illegal, there is substantial debate on how vigorously such cases should be pursued and under what circumstances. This study examines college students' perceptions of statutory rape cases in which the gender of the defendant and "victim" is manipulated. Overall, there were differences in perceptions of same-sex and opposite-sex scenarios.

POSTER 66 EXPLORING HOW PARENTAL AND PEER SUPPORT RELATE TO ALCOHOL USE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

STEPHANY SAKHARNY, HE LEN CHUNG (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined links between parent and peer support, psychosocial maturity, and alcohol use among 226 young adults. Results indicated that parental (mother and father) and peer support were related to psychosocial maturity and

consequently, psychosocial maturity was related to alcohol use. In addition, gender differences emerged for the model. Findings highlight the importance of studying gender differences to understand how different support systems in the lives of young adults promote behavioral and psychological health.

POSTER 67 THE EFFECTS OF PARENTING STYLES ON COLLEGE STUDENT DRINKING

DANIELLE GELOK (MARIST COLLEGE)

Parenting styles affect the risk taking of young adults. In this study, the effects of strict (authoritarian) versus ideal (authoritative) parenting on drinking behaviors were measured in college students. While overall analyses of parenting style on drinking behaviors (quantity, frequency, and problems) were not significant, fathers' scores on authoritarianism did positively correlate with college students' self-reported drinking problems. These results are in line with existing research and suggest that parent gender does have an impact.

POSTER 68 MORE OR LESS? THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY, STRESS, & EATING BEHAVIOR IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

ELIZABETH CARAVELLA, ALEXANDER HAUSERMAN, KAYLA SPRINGER, EMILY STANKAITIS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the relationship between eating behavior under stress with the personality traits of Conscientious and Openness. 123 participants were recruited (19% male and 81% female with 84% Caucasian) between the ages of 18 and 23 years (mean 19.49). Participants scoring lower on Conscientiousness reported disrupted eating behavior under stress and women ate more when stressed. Further research could identify individuals at risk for health consequences of disruptive eating behavior.

POSTER 69 ALCOHOL USE AND BODY IMAGE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

CARA JORDAN, MICHAEL NAZZARO (BRIDGEWATER STATE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between alcohol intake and attitudes about alcohol use and body image. Results suggest that some college students may use alcohol to cope with body image concerns. Further investigation into body image and alcohol use could help identify individuals at increased risk of developing a negative body image, as well as inform treatment for alcohol use disorders.

POSTER 70 THE EFFECTS OF A SHORT MINDFUL-MEDITATION ON ILLUSION PICTURES

MATTHEW STOLLER (WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Mindful-meditation, which has been associated with increasing focus (Labroo & Patrick, 2009), was used in this study. Participants were assigned into one of two conditions, mindful-meditation or dummy meditation, and both condition viewed three illusion pictures. A chi square test was used and showed a significance for question one. Question two and three showed no significance.

POSTER 71 INFLUENCE OF GENDER AND EMOTIONAL CONTENT ON MEMORY RECALL

BRIANNA REED, BREANNA PILLER, LESLIE WARD, SARAH COOK, ARDELLA DOBSON (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The current study assessed the influence of gender on memory recollection of emotional context pictures. Participants were collected from an Introduction to Psychology class at Mansfield University. The sample consisted of male and female Undergraduate students. Images presented were separated into three different emotional categories: positive, negative, and neutral. Participants rated the pictures on a Likert scale, ranging from one (pleasing) to five (displeasing). Another test was used to assess the memory recollection of emotional context pictures. Results indicated that memory recollection was effected by gender, emotional context, and the type of emotional stimuli.

POSTER 72 COLLEGE PREPARATION AT LAGUARDIA: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

LIGDAMY PENA (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

College preparation/readiness is defined as the level of preparation a student needs in order to enroll and succeed, without remediation. Success is frequently defined as completing entry level courses at a level of understanding and proficiency that makes it possible for the student to consider taking the next course. This study explores college readiness and its effect on student's overall success in college. According to this definition many students that begin college and have to take remedial courses do not meet these criteria. In 2011at LaGuardia, 18% of students took remedial courses in all three subjects of reading, writing, and math. While 59% were required to take remedial courses in math. The differences between high school and college are administrative work is done for students such as having classes chosen for them. Teachers constantly remind students of assignments and exams due. Students are not prepared to work outside of the classroom. From the beginning remedial courses have been characterized as being for unintelligent students. Commonly used words to describe remedial students are "disabled", "defects", and "deficits". Even faculty feels they deserve better. This kind of language leads students to begin these courses with negative believes of themselves and class, which ultimately affects their performance.

POSTER 73 COMPARING TEXT CHARACTERISTICS OF EXPRESSIVE AND VALUES WRITING

HUIQING, ARIC KOESTLER, SAMANTHA STROUP, ANNE

GILMAN (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Expressive writing was compared with values writing from 55 undergraduates on several dimensions using the LIWC text analysis tool. Although they wrote for three times as long as in the typical values-writing protocol, writers in the important and unimportant values groups produced fewer filler words and used significantly more positive emotion terms compared to the expressive writing group. The writing conditions elicited causal terms—produced more by important-value writers—for differing reasons.

POSTER 74 PEER VICTIMIZATION AND ANXIETY SYMPTOMS AMONG LOW-INCOME CHILDREN: THE ROLE OF MULTIPLE INFORMANTS

CARLY KLEIMAN, ELIZABETH STEINBERG, LINDSEY BRUETT, DEBORAH DRABICK (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined youth-, parent-, and teacher-reported peer victimization independently and concurrently to determine which informants' reports would provide the greatest predictive and incremental utility in predicting child anxiety symptoms in a low-income, urban population. Results demonstrated that child self-report of peer victimization provided the greatest predictive utility for parent-, teacher-, and child-reported anxiety symptoms. Further, all three informants' reports of child victimization were associated with teacher report of child anxiety.

POSTER 75 EFFECTS OF PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES ON ATTITUDES ABOUT SEXUAL ORIENTATION

NICOLE WRANOVICS, ANDREA PLUMER, LAURA RHODES, GRETCHEN S. LOVAS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effects of perceived parenting style and gender on attitudes about sexual orientation. Participants were 106 students (87 females, 19 males), ranging in age from 18 to 22. Results indicate that authoritarian and uninvolved parenting are associated with more negative attitudes and nonconforming parenting with more positive attitudes toward gay men. Gender accentuates these patterns, with sons having both more negative and more positive attitudes than daughters, depending upon parenting style.

POSTER 76 AN ANALYSIS OF FALSE MEMORIES AND SUGGESTIBILITY ON EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY

STEPHEN A. JACKSON, KARRI B. VERNON (MANSFIELD UNIVERSITY)

This study sought to examine suggestibility and false memories influence on accuracy of eyewitness testimony. Participants of two undergraduate introductory psychology classes, viewed a staged burglary, and subsequently answered a series of leading and non-leading questions. Components such as timing of assessment and gender were examined as factors contributing to the accuracy of eyewitness testimony. Results indicated that timing had a significant

influence, while gender was found to have no significant influence on eyewitness testimony.

POSTER 77 AFFECTIVE RESPONSES AFTER LISTENING TO MUSIC

FAITH TOOMEY, RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The present study explores the influence of personality on affective responses to musical stimuli. Each participant completed the PANAS scale before and after listening to a forty-five second song clip. Results suggest that there is a correlation between personality traits and affective responses to musical stimuli after listening to music in general and after listening to specific genres of music.

POSTER 78 COMPARING COHORTS OF PROJECT ENABLE

JOSEPH FRESCO, JYH-HANN CHANG, KIM ROSELLI, BRADLEY MARK (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Project ENABLE has been actively creating classroom style workshops educating individuals with interactive computing technology. 95 individuals participated in the workshop located at Hiram Andrews University, Johnstown Pennsylvania, and Magee Rehabilitation at Philadelphia Pennsylvania. In order to comprehend the efficacy of Project ENABLE, Participants from Johnstown and Philadelphia will be questioned through an interview. The interview will gather data on the efficacy in addition a comparison of the two different cohorts of Magee and Hiram.

POSTER 79 BLOOD-INJURY-INJECTION PHOBIA: RELATIONSHIP OF PREPARATION TO AROUSAL AND SELF REPORT IN A NON CLINICAL SAMPLE

NICOLE PRINCE (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) paired with virtual reality is shown to decrease arousal and anxiety in individuals with blood-injury-injection phobia. 55 undergraduates were screened using the Multidimensional Blood/Injury Phobia Inventory (MBPI). Based on the MBPI total score and standard deviation, participants were identified as either low or moderate needle apprehension (NA). "Preparation" group was not different from "non-preparation." Single subject matched pairs produced mixed findings and are discussed.

POSTER 80 IDENTIFYING THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE STIGMA RELATED TO PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING

ERIN N. BROPHY, JEFFREY ELLIOTT (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined public stigma about psychological counseling and its relation to television exposure, religious attitudes, and prior therapy exposure. A questionnaire assessed public stigma using the Stigma Scale for Receiving

Psychological Help, television exposure, religious influences, prior exposure to therapy, self-esteem, and social desirability. The hypothesized relations between public stigma, television exposure, religious attitudes, and prior exposure to therapy were not confirmed, but established relations among public stigma, self-esteem, and social desirability were replicated.

POSTER 81 EFFECTS OF PARENTING STYLES ON FUTURE SUCCESS: MOTIVATION, ANXIETY, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

JENNIFER WALPOLE-ELIA (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Previous studies have looked at parenting styles, anxiety, academic success, and intrinsic/extrinsic motivation, or the desire to learn. Silva and colleagues found a relationship between authoritative parenting and lower levels of anxiety, but increased academic success and motivation. Studies have not previously used power motivation scales, however. This distinction is important because it looks not only at motivation in an academic situation, but also at how these individuals may succeed in the workforce after college.

POSTER 82 ASSESSING THE CURSE OF KNOWLEDGE – TESTING A NOVEL PROCEDURE

ELISABETH CESAR (JOHN JAY COLLEGE)

Abstract When individuals have knowledge, they tend to mistakenly attribute that knowledge to others who are ignorant. This is referred to as the curse of knowledge. Children are thought to be especially vulnerable to this curse. The current study designed a procedure to assess the curse of knowledge, with the goal of applying the method to children. Adults' (n = 86) performance is reported as a preliminary assessment of the measure's effectiveness.

POSTER 83 NIGHT EATING SYNDROME AND NEGATIVE EVALUATION ANXIETY INDUCED EATING BEHAVIORS

MARGARET L. KEATING (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the relationship between Night Eating Syndrome and eating during a lab session when negative evaluation anxiety was manipulated. Seventy-six participants were told that they were waiting for another participant to come, and that they would be evaluating each other on a number of characteristics. Chips and cookies were on a plate in the room where participants waited. Results showed that those who scored higher on the Night Eating Questionnaire consumed more calories during the experiment.

POSTER 84 AN EXPLORATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLE AND RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION

MICHAEL VODIANOI, CHAIM MOSKOWITZ, JOSH GOLDSTEIN, LEIB LITMAN (LANDER COLLEGE FOR MEN)

The purpose of this study was to explore the association

between parenting style and religious orientation. Data were collected from a sample of 74 Jewish participants. The results showed that Responsiveness, a parenting style that promotes freedom and autonomy while at the same time providing a nurturing environment, is associated with children's intrinsic religious orientation. No association was found between a Controlling parenting style and either intrinsic or extrinsic religious orientation.

POSTER 85 THE BELIEVABILITY AND PLEASANTNESS OF POLITICAL HEADLINES BEFORE AND AFTER THE ELECTION

MORGAN NICOLE EPSTEIN, MORGAN NICOLE EPSTEIN, LAUREN GOODEN, CHRISTOPHER BOYER, LAUREN SHRIVER, JEFFREY GIBBONS, JOHN FINN (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

We examined the effects of political affiliation and media consumption on the believability and emotional affect of positive and negative news headlines that were believable and unbelievable before and after the presidential election. We expected unbelievable headlines to become more believable over time and headlines to become more pleasant over time and we expected political affiliation and media consumption to moderate these effects. The results supported these hypotheses, and implications are discussed.

POSTER 86 ARE OLDER STUDENTS MORE COMMITTED TO COLLEGE?

SILVIA ZIGUN (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

This research study seeks to explore the experiences of older students. By examining statements about student experiences and performance, evidence about student's stated and enacted commitment is compared to explore age-related differences. Data from two studies will be used.

POSTER 87 AEROBIC EXERCISE: ASSOCIATED LEARNING, FOOD CHOICE AND COMPETITION

ALLYN ELIZABETH DOYLE, CIARA PETRY, PAUL FINN, MARIA MCKENNA, LAUREN DEMATTEO, STEPHANIE KEARSLEY (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Post-aerobic exercise is known to positively influence dietary choice and learning. In this study, exercise positively affected performance on the Digit Substitution Test but not word memory. Competition with exercise also did not have an effect on word recall. Food choice (density and nutrition) will be discussed in the context of immediacy of dietary selection and consumption.

POSTER 88 LIFE'S PLAYLIST: MUSICAL CUES FOR AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY & GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RECALL

JASMINE DUKE (MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

The following study examines the extent to which music elicits

autobiographical memory, and the gender differences in the microstructure levels of the autobiographical memory recalled. The study resulted in men and women both being able to recall autobiographical memory on the same microstructure levels of autobiographical memory: general levels and event specific knowledge. Songs that elicited memories connected with strong emotions resulted in more event specific knowledge of the memory amongst both men and women.

POSTER 89 ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND THE STUDENT-FACULTY INTERACTION

MAYRA C. VEGA (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

To investigate the relationship between student-faculty interaction and college success, data from two larger studies at a community college are analyzed with correlations and thematic analysis. This study seeks to explore whether the frequency and quality of student-faculty interactions are positively related to grade point average and if undergraduate on-campus research opportunities can serve as a vehicle to cultivate meaningful student-faculty interactions thus improving student retention.

POSTER 90 CONDITIONAL SCHEMAS AS A MODERATOR BETWEEN DEFECTIVENESS AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMOLOGY

LUCAS CAREY WALDBURGER, JAMES A. HAUGH, JENNY DELORME, TAYLOR WILTSEE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to evaluate Young's Theory by determining if conditional schemas moderated depressive symptomology in participants that endorse Defectiveness, and then evaluate the direction of the moderation. Measures used were the BDI-II and the Young Schema Questionnaire. Multiple regression analyses revealed Subjugation as moderator between Defectiveness and depressive symptoms. However, when Subjugation was present, higher BDI scores were seen. Findings suggest that Subjugation moderates in the direction opposite of Young's theory.

POSTER 91 STICKS AND STONES MAY BREAK MY BONES BUT BOYS WILL NEVER FEEL SORRY? BULLYING: A RETROSPECTIVE LOOK

JENNIFER N. MARIANI (HOLY FAMILY UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine how gender related to the level of remorse felt by participants who previously engaged in bullying behaviors and those who have witnessed bullying without intervening. A sample of males and females (N = 48; males = 9 females = 39), ranging from undergraduate freshman to graduate level students (mean age M = 23.56, SD = 4.18), completed a nine item survey on the topic of bullying. Participants answered survey items using a 4-point scale (never; seldomly; often; always). An Independent-samples t test was used to compare remorse of females and males who engaged in bullying behaviors or witnessed bullying without intervening. There were no significant differences found (p 's > .05). Although the results of this study were contrary to the

researcher's hypotheses, the limitations of this study may have influenced the results. Since male and female students were not proportionately represented in this sample, it is difficult to accurately describe the implications of the study. Further exploration is necessary to understand how gender influences the topic of bullying.

POSTER 92 THE EFFECT OF WORD LENGTH AND PRESENTATION RATE ON WORD RECALL

ERNEST MACK BROWN IV (LEHIGH CARBON COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

The primary purpose for investigation was to see if the word length effect and presentation rate have an effect on word recall. Sixty Lehigh Carbon Community College students participated in the study. Participants were presented a voice recording in a YouTube video comprised of mono-syllabic and di-syllabic words in a variety of conditions (mono-slow, mono-normal, mono-fast; di-slow, di-normal, di-fast). The main effect of speed and the interaction of speed by syllable length provided significant results.

POSTER 93 RESEARCH PRESENTATION STYLE EFFECTS ON STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES OF CHEMISTRY RESEARCH

REBECCA HALEY, CASSANDRA CRIHFIELD, DEBRA HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate chemistry students heard one of two presentations about chemistry research made by the same professor. Attitudes toward chemistry research were measured before and after the presentation. Those who heard a "serious" presentation using technical language tended to be more likely to imagine themselves doing graduate-level research. Those who heard the same presentation delivered in a light-hearted, "fun" manner tended to think that it is more important for people to participate in chemistry research.

POSTER 94 REJECTION & EXPECTATIONS INVOLVING LUCK

SARA MCHUGH-GRANT (PENN STATE ABINGTON)

Social exclusion has been shown to affect a host of behaviors, but one as of yet unexamined consequences is how rejection influences one's belief in luck. Luck is strongly related to a sense of control, and thus we examined how rejection relates to luck. We found that rejected individuals had a reduced belief in good luck relative to included individuals.

POSTER 95 THE EFFECT OF SEMANTICS ON VICTIM BLAME

GLORIA M. FLEMING, KELLY M. JOHNSON (DOMINICAN COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effect of language used when describing rape to see how victim and perpetrator blame changed as a result. A MANOVA showed the male perpetrator

was blamed more than the female victim. The victim was blamed the least when the word "rape" was used relative to "sexual assault" or "non-consensual sex." Word choices must be carefully considered when describing victimization to ensure appropriate victim care, particularly when rape is involved.

POSTER 96 IS THE CONVENTIONAL ATTRACTIVENESS HALO INFLUENCED BY METHODOLOGICAL FLAWS?

CORTNEY L. CHELECKI, MARK G. RIVARDO (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Previous research has shown that the attractiveness halo may be due to a methodological flaw: use of within-subject designs that prime attractiveness. 419 participants rated a stimulus on the attractiveness, health, or suitability for a long-term relationship, or all three. Ratings of suitability were affected by attractiveness regardless of whether participants were cued to rate attractiveness, supporting the original theory of the attractiveness halo.

POSTER 97 I'M DOING IT ALL: STRENGTH AND MULTIPLE ROLE RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE LIVES OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN/BLACK WOMEN

CAMILLE T. ADEOYE, TAMARA NELSON, ESTEBAN V. CARDEMIL (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to understand the role of strength in the experiences of African-American/Black women as it relates to multiple role-responsibilities. Qualitative data suggested that participants generally viewed strength as critical for accomplishing goals. Participants also viewed multiple role-responsibilities both positively and negatively. Multiple role-responsibilities were described as a source of pride due to helping others and a source of stress due to familial expectations and personal obligations to "do it all".

POSTER 98 DOES SELF-SCHEMA THEORY APPLY TO BODY PERCEPTION OF MUSCULARITY AND MEMORY?

ASHLEE M. DUVAL, KATHLEEN A. FLANNERY (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Self-schema theory suggests that individuals with a high concern for muscularity may be biased regarding the processing of body appearance stimuli compared to individuals with a low concern. 22 male undergraduate students participated in this study and completed the Muscle Appearance Satisfaction Scale (MASS) and a memory task. Results showed that recall was higher for body-related words compared to neutral words, although self-reports for muscularity did not have an impact on recall.

POSTER 99 "DO YOU FEEL LIKE I DO?": MUSIC'S INFLUENCE ON PROSOCIAL TENDENCIES

ALEXANDER MICHAEL LUCAS (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Do jazz and pop music increase prosocial tendencies to more than blues and rap? 28 students pre-tested on prosocialness,

listened to one genre, then completed a post-test. No genre effect emerged, but the post-test showed gender differences; women's prosocial tendencies increased more after hearing any genre of music than men's.

POSTER 100 ENTORHINAL CORTEX LESIONS, HABITUATION, AND LATENT INHIBITION

KATHERINE H. GLUSKIN, JEFFREY K. HAUS, WESLEY P. JORDAN (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Entorhinal cortex (EC) lesions disrupt latent inhibition (LI) in fear conditioning. Rats with ibotenic acid lesions habituated less to an auditory stimulus than controls during pre-exposure and showed impaired LI during conditioning. These data, while supporting theories that the EC is involved in learning about the to-be-CS during PE, also suggest that habituation during PE may affect LI during conditioning.

POSTER 101 HERE'S LOOKING AT ME: THE EFFECT OF LOOKING AT THE SELF ON MEMORY

DELFINA J. SAMU, CARRIE A. PAPPAS, ELIZABETH F. CHUA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

We conducted two experiments to determine whether a self image was sufficient for the self reference effect in memory and whether self looking indexed self-referencing. First, we showed an incidental self-reference effect in memory with better memory for words presented with a self picture compared to President Obama ($t(19)=2.52, p<.05$). Second, we showed increased looking at the self compared to President Obama when asked to evaluate an adjective with respect to the self ($t(30)=5.25, p<.01$).

POSTER 102 EXAMINING EXTREME CATEGORY ASSOCIATIONS IMPACT ON NOVEL TUNE RECOGNITION

KRYSTAL M. RODRIGUEZ, MARYELLEN HAMILTON (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Deffler and Halpern (2011) found that category associations at study did not aid in novel tune recognition, they suggested that using more extreme emotional associations to find the effect. The current experiment tested this idea by presenting participants with tunes that either had no category, a neutral category, an extremely positive category, or extremely negative category. As in the case of the previous study no effect was found across association type for tune recognition

POSTER 103 BAN THE RED PEN? EFFECTS OF COLORED FEEDBACK ON ONLINE TEST-TAKERS

BROOKE E. STAYER (SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE)

Some school districts assume red has negative emotional effects on students and discourage the use of red pens when evaluating work. College students ($N=47$) completed a practice exam and received feedback for incorrect answers in black, blue, or red. Participants were more confident with answers in Block 1 than 2 and when their answers were correct, but color

of feedback did not affect mood, confidence, performance, or time taken to answer questions and view feedback.

POSTER 104 COOLNESS AS A DISTRIBUTED PROPERTY: RULING OUT ORDER EFFECTS

SARAH HAWKINS, JONATHAN GERBER (GORDON COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine whether order effects influence ratings of coolness. We hypothesized that the amount of target variance should not change when people first rated how cool the group thought individuals were. 34 introductory psychology students participated. The study used a round-robin design and Kenny's (1994) social relations model. Each individual rated their table of peers based on how cool they (the participant) believed the peers were (personal cool) and how cool they believed the group would rate each individual (group cool). To examine order effects, half the participants did personal cool first, while half did group cool first. The variance partition was calculated using the SOREMO program (Kenny, 1998) Target variance was larger for group level cool than for personal cool. Gerber, J. P., & Geiman, C. (2012). A means to assess the existence of cool using an extended Social Relations Model. *PsychNology Journal*, 10(2), 103 – 115. Retrieved November 1, 2012 from www.psychology.org. Gerber, J. P., & Kim, W. (2012). Consensus around coolness increases with larger lenses. Paper submitted to Eastern Psychological Association, 2012. Kenny, D.A. (1994). *Interpersonal perception: A social relations analysis*. New York, NY: Guilford Press. Kenny, D. A. (1998). SOREMO [Computer software]. Last retrieved August 1, 2012, from <http://www.davidakenny.net>

POSTER 105 2D:4D AND PARTICIPATION IN STEM FIELDS

NATHAN OMASTA, SHARON BERTSCH, ALEX TREVARROW, CRYSTAL BOWSER (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

The ratio between an individual's second and fourth digits (2D:4D) is influenced by exposure to prenatal androgens. Using a new measurement technique, we found that individuals in Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) professions tend to have smaller 2D:4D ratios than those in other academic fields (music, philosophy).

POSTER 106 EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNICATING OPINION IN CROSS-GENDER FRIENDSHIPS

JONATHAN UGALDE (ALFRED UNIVERSITY)

Men and women were asked to write down the initials of a friend of the opposite gender with whom they could discuss the topic of dating. While imagining this friend the participants were asked to read three statements: a compliment, an ambiguous statement, and a criticism of the participants' romantic relationships. After reading a statement participants rated how strongly they felt different emotions. Emotional responses between men and women have been found to be similar.

POSTER 107 IMPACT OF STIGMA AND MISCONCEPTIONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS ON STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF PEERS

ELLEN K. GOTTUSO, SEAN W. BROUTY, KATYA HARRIS, CHRISTOPHER P. TERRY, ANNE L. BIZUB (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

To investigate the potential stigma associated with those labeled with mental illness, participants read three vignettes describing three different mental disorders; however, only the experimental group's vignettes contained labels for the disorders in question. Each subject then rated individuals in the vignettes on social distancing and the perceived ability of the vignette subject to function. Results indicated that vignette subjects with a label were generally rated more positively; however, ratings varied by disorder.

POSTER 108 THE EFFECT OF PRAYER TYPES ON WELLBEING

MOIRA CURTIS, EGOCHI ACHINONU, DEBBIE VAN CAMP (TRINITY WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine whether different types of prayer are differently related to aspects of a person's psychological wellbeing. The participants took a prayer inventory and responded to scales indicating level of wellbeing. Results suggest that not all types of prayer are related to positive things. This means that different types of prayer can be used in different situations depending on how positive or negative the situation is.

POSTER 109 INFLUENCE OF RANDOM FEEDBACK ON REPEATED STANDARDIZED TEST PERFORMANCE

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

The current experiment tested the effects of random feedback on repeated testing of standardized test materials (SAT vocabulary questions). This was done to see if a typical testing effect (increased performance with multiple tests) is obtained when the actual materials to be tested change and feedback is inconsistent. We attempted to clarify if performance on a standardized test can increase by mere exposure to the test procedure; regardless of feedback.

POSTER 110 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CASUAL VIDEO GAME PLAYING AND A SUBSEQUENT ATTENTION TASK.

ERICA L. GARGUILO, MICHAEL J. STROUD, RAYMOND J. SHAW (MERRIMACK COLLEGE)

The current study was aimed at testing anecdotal evidence that playing a casual video can improve attention. Subjects played Bejeweled Blitz! for ten minutes prior to completing a visual search task. Accuracy and reaction times were compared to subjects who completed the visual search task only. Results revealed no difference in performance across

conditions. These results should motivate future research regarding gaming and attention in an attempt to show the positive benefits of game playing.

POSTER 111 THE EFFECT OF VACCINATION BEHAVIOR ON STRESS IN THE 2009 H1N1 PANDEMIC

KATHRYN REITENBACH, KARL MAIER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

In current vaccination literature, little exists on the effect vaccination may have on stress. This study hypothesized that receiving a H1N1 vaccine could reduce pandemic-specific stress. Participants were surveyed before (T1) a vaccine was available and after (T2). The participants who had received an H1N1 vaccination had a significant reduction in pandemic-specific stress at T2 compared to the non-vaccinated participants. This result could be due to either threat reduction and/or an increase in perceived control.

POSTER 112 INVESTIGATING FACTORS RELATED TO THE ARTICULATION OF DISSENT IN MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

JOHN, LUCAS BRANDT (US MILITARY ACADEMY, US ARMY)

This study investigated factors expected to influence the articulation of dissent in military organizations. Military participants provided feedback about controversial changes to a policy. Results indicate the "rank of the receiver of the dissent message" interacted with the "anonymity of the sender" of that message. When rank was low, dissent was equally strong regardless of anonymity. But when Rank was high, dissent depended on anonymity. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

POSTER 113 PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF FACEBOOK USAGE

KARA K. SCHULZ, CAROLINE D. O'DONNELL, EMILY L. SILVIS, ETHAN A. ELEUTERI, ALISA K. NOVAK, DANIEL D. SADLER (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Measured personality and Facebook usage among college students. Findings suggest that social networking behavior generally mirrors everyday social behavior, with socially adept people engaging in more online social interaction. Extraverts reported more Facebook usage, friends, and wall and picture postings. Posting pictures of family and friends was higher with lower social and familial loneliness. Wall posting and commenting was higher with greater romantic loneliness. Females reported more Facebook usage, photo albums, commenting, and wall and picture postings.

POSTER 114 DOMAINS OF DISGUST AND EMPATHY FOR OTHERS

THOMAS ROSKOWSKI, JACOB A. BENFIELD, MICHAEL J. BERNSTEIN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY - ABINGTON)

Moral disgust is the psychological feeling of an action that violates moral norms or purity. Empathy for others is having compassion towards ones experiences or situation. The current study examines the potential relationships between these two socially relevant constructs.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Symposium

Imperial/Julliard

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY OF FOOD PREFERENCES

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: CHRIS MONTEIRO (UMASS - BOSTON)

THE POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY OF FOOD PREFERENCES

In our symposium, we will be examining the relationship between political orientation and food preference. In particular, we will be discussing the ways in which political orientation influences attitudes toward "Carnism," reactions to the graphic depictions of the slaughter of food animals, the relationship between food preferences and empathy, and attachment. We will discuss the differences between omnivores and vegetarians in reactions to the rally effect, levels of expressed RWA, shame, and hostile attribution. Across these studies, we will also be examining the role of Affect Displacement (Milburn & Conrad, 1996) in the choice of food and attitudes toward food animals. The goal of this symposium is to reveal the strong relationship between food preference and politics.

Presentations

Carnism: Development of a Scale on Attitudes toward Meat Eating by Chris Monteiro, Marcus Patterson, Michael Milburn (Psychology Department--UMass/Boston)

Affect Displacement and Reactions to Graphic Depictions of the Slaughter of Food Animals by Michael Milburn, Chris Monteiro (Psychology Department--UMass/Boston)

Vegetarians/Vegans and Omnivores by Shaun O'Grady, Marcus Patterson (Psychology Department--UMass/Boston)

Attachment, Empathy, and Politics Found in the Enjoyment of Food by Marcus Patterson, Michael Milburn (Psychology Department--UMass/Boston)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Paper

Ziegfeld

LEARNING PAPERS IV: PAVLOVIAN CONDITIONING

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: DANIEL GOTTLIEB (SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE)

8:00am - 8:15am

CHANGES IN REWARD VALUE PRODUCED BY SIMULTANEOUS CONTRAST SUPPORT FLAVOUR PREFERENCE LEARNING

DOMINIC MICHAEL DWYER (CARDIFF UNIVERSITY), JAIME FIGUEROA (UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE BARCELONA), MATIAS LOPEZ, PATRICIA GASALLA (UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO)

A CS+ flavour was combined with 8% sucrose (or fructose) when it followed 2% sucrose (or fructose), while a CS- flavour was combined with 8% sucrose (or fructose) when it followed 32% sucrose (or fructose). This simultaneous contrast procedure modified the value of the 8% solution (assessed by lick microstructure analysis) and produced a subsequent preference for the CS+ over the CS-. Comparing these two effects speaks to US-processing models of associative learning.

8:20am - 8:35am

MECHANISMS OF HABIT FORMATION: OVER-TRAINING PAVLOVIAN MAGAZINE APPROACH BEHAVIOR

JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH HADDON (CARDIFF UNIVERSITY)

Extensive training of an instrumental response-outcome pairing results in responding that is no longer controlled by a representation of the outcome. In contrast, magazine behavior remains sensitive to changes in the value of the outcome. There is, however, evidence that the nature of a Pavlovian CS-US relationship does change with training. Here I will present a series of experiments that investigate the conditions under which magazine behavior can come to be controlled by stimulus-response associations.

8:40am - 8:55am

SERIAL OVERSHADOWING IN LONG-DELAY CONDITIONED TASTE AVERSION: WHEN IS INTERFERENCE MOST EFFECTIVE?

DOROTHY KWOK (UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY)

Using a serial overshadowing procedure with various delays of 10, 30 and 50 min between target and interfering tastes before lithium injection, one-trial interference was found for all groups. However, a long interval between the target and distractor tastes was found to produce the strongest interference to acquiring a sucrose aversion. These results suggest that interference affects memory due to associative competition at retrieval, as is consistent with the SOP model of associative learning.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Paper

O'Neill

COGNITIVE PAPERS IV: HEALTH COGNITION

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: YASMINE L. KONHEIM-KALKSTEIN (MOUNT SAINT MARY COLLEGE)

8:00am - 8:15am

TO VBAC OR REPEAT A CESAREAN: WHAT MIGHT INFLUENCE WOMEN WITH A PRIOR CESAREAN BIRTH TO TRY LABOR?

YASMINE L. KONHEIM-KALKSTEIN, MICHELLE M. BARRY (MOUNT SAINT MARY COLLEGE)

After a primary cesarean delivery, many women face the decision to either attempt a Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC) or have an Elective Repeat Cesarean Delivery (ERCD). We present data from 448 women on factors that may influence their decision, including their birth plans, risk perception of VBAC and ERCD, their locus of control, and available birth stories.

8:20am - 8:35am

TESTING THE VALUE OF THE COGNITIVE INTERVIEW TO HELP CHILDREN'S DIETARY RECALL

KEVIN PAUL MADORE (HARVARD UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE R. MCCAULEY, SARAH M. HARNEY, EMILY DODGE, CHRISTINE WALSH (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

This study examined if the Enhanced Cognitive Interview (ECI) would boost dietary recall in children (N=57, Mage=7 yrs) about the foods they saw and ate at an event compared to the multiple-pass protocol (MPP). After a delay (M=2 days), the ECI significantly boosted children's overall fact recall without compromising accuracy. This advantage was driven by a significant increase in descriptive facts about recalled foods. These findings have important implications for health professionals who interview children.

8:40am - 8:55am

OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER AND COGNITION: A NON-CLINICAL SAMPLE

JENNA EWING, ANDREW TALBOT (LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Clinically diagnosed OCD patients have performed significantly

worse on the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test. In the current study, we observed non-clinical students and their OCD symptomology as indicated by the Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory. Participants were given a version of the WCST. We found that students with frequent obsessive-compulsive tendencies completed significantly more categories, made significantly fewer total errors, and made significantly fewer perseverative errors on the WCST. Non-clinical students may benefit cognitively from their obsessive-compulsive tendencies.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Symposium

Gotham

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: DESIGNING AN "E-" ONLINE COURSE, WITH OPTIONS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: JENNIFER L.W. THOMPSON (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE)

DESIGNING AN "E-" ONLINE COURSE, WITH OPTIONS

Concern about the rising costs and the feasibility of traditional textbooks for today's students has prompted several institutions to look elsewhere for course materials. At University of Maryland University College, our students, who are primarily adults with busy lives, have long sought alternatives to the paper based texts. In response to this growing desire for alternative course solutions, we have partnered with Flat World Knowledge (FWK) to deliver online course material options for students. We are able to offer a customized web-based text free of charge through FWK. In addition, there are multiple delivery systems and avenues for customization. Our session will focus on the development and use of these materials.

Discussant(s): Jennifer L.W. Thompson, Thomas C. Bailey (University of Maryland University College)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Symposium

Hart

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: EATING DISORDERS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: ELIZABETH MARMARAS (ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL)

GLOBAL FACTORS IN EATING DISORDERS: RESEARCH & TREATMENT

Early research on eating disorders cites disruptions in family dynamics as key contributing factors. Cross cultural research focuses on struggles for control in the face of societal pressures in a wider context and posits that increase in globalization, consumerism and shifting gender roles have resulted in the commodification of the body. This heightened pressure to fit new standards of beauty, success and aesthetic perfection cause identity conflicts which contribute to eating disorders.

Presentations

The armored self: Global factors in eating disorders by Elizabeth Marmaras (Roosevelt Hospital)

The Impact of Cultural Factors on Food consumption, Health and Socialization by Annie Chai (Pace)

Biopsychosocial Factors of Obesity among Women and Bariatric Evaluations by Artemis Pipinelli (Technical Careers Institute)

Eating and Body Image Issues in the Bariatric Surgery Community: Post-surgery Recovery and Beyond by Joseph C. Giardino (Fordham University)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00am-8:50am

Paper Broadhurst/Belasco

CLINICAL PAPERS IV

Sunday, March 3, 2013 8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: KATIE HOWE (LESLEY UNIVERSITY)

8:00am - 8:10am

PROCESSED FOODS AND PROCESSED THERAPIES:TOWARDS UNDERSTANDING LANGUAGE AS MEDIATING SELF-EXPERIENCE

KATIE HOWE, HEATHER MACDONALD (LESLEY UNIVERSITY), DAVID M. GOODMAN (LESLEY UNIVERSITY/HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), DIBA FERAZ, PERAH KESSMAN, JACQUELINE AUG (LESLEY UNIVERSITY)

In this presentation, the authors consider the trend toward increasingly efficient methods of disseminating psychotherapeutic interventions by drawing from linguistic theory (Bakhtin, Kristeva, and Gadamer) and sociocultural theory (Layton) to question some of the discourse constraints within a "disruptive innovations" model. It is argued that what is frequently omitted from contemporary evidence-based practice and EST scholarship and research is the plurality of language traditions available to represent diverse understandings of

illness, treatment, and self-conceptualization.

8:15am - 8:25am

TRAITS AND STATES THAT FACILITATE IDENTITY FORMATION FOR WOMEN WITH CONCEALABLE STIGMA

SHANNON MCINTYRE (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The sample consisted of 82 lesbian and 108 heterosexual women, between the ages of 18 and 32. Results indicated that lesbian women rated themselves significantly higher on psychological mindedness (PM), private self-consciousness (PrSC), and ego identity exploration. Significantly positive associations were found between levels of PM and PrSC, PrSC and exploration, and exploration and PM. In a multiple regression, the relationship between PrSC and exploration was not significant, with PM as the intervening variable.

8:30am - 8:40am

ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS AND THE STIGMA TOWARD INDIVIDUALS WITH MENTAL ILLNESS.

ELLIOT KAMINETZKY, SARAH NOVAK (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

Mental health stigma affects individuals with mental illness in domains including employment and housing, but less is known about its effects on romantic relationships. Students responded to vignettes indicating willingness to date or continue dating individuals with mental illness. Their responses demonstrated that mental illness overall, and specific diagnoses to varying degrees, had a significant impact on respondents' decisions to date or remain in a relationship with an individual with a mental illness.

8:45am - 8:55am

WHY BPD CANNOT BE CATEGORIZED UNDER THE TRAUMA SPECTRUM DISORDERS

EMEK YUCE ZEYREK RIOS (UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD)

In the current paper why categorization of BPD under the Trauma Spectrum Disorders is not a valid argument will be discussed based on the literature on trauma, BPD, Complex Trauma Disorder and PTSD. The current paper will be one of the first comprehensive reviews combining evidence from psychoanalytical, biological, eclectic, and cognitive-behavioral approaches together to propose a solution to the problem of labeling these disorders with providing a significant contribution to the literature of trauma.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Paper

Hart

perspective that focus on the nature and measurement of hope as well as a whole brain therapeutic intervention to instill hope.

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY FILM SCREENING AND PANEL: ASSISTING DETAINEE INTERROGATIONS

Presentations

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

The Nature of Hope by Anthony Sciolli, Keith Sykes (Keene State College)

CHAIR: GHISLAINE BOULANGER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

The Measurement of Hope by Cody Harriman, Anthony Sciolli (Keene State College)

PSYCHOLOGISTS ASSISTING DETAINEE INTERROGATIONS: A FILM SCREENING AND PANEL ON THE CONTROVERSY

Hope-Centered Therapy by Taryn Heon, Anthony Sciolli (Keene State College)

A screening of Doctors of the Dark Side, a documentary about the role of psychologists and physicians in abusive detainee interrogations, will be followed by panel presentations. One panelist will report on audience response data from 25 screenings primarily seen by legal and health care professionals. The other panelists will review licensing board and professional organization responses to reports of complicity in torture and discuss the ethical and professional controversy with the audience.

Efficacy Research on Hope-Centered Therapy by Laura Mills, Anthony Sciolli (Keene State College)

Discussant(s): Anthony Sciolli (Keene State College)

Presentations

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Psychologists Assisting Detainee Interrogations: A Film Screening and Panel on the Controversy by Martha Davis (John Jay College of Criminal Justice CUNY, retired Visiting Scholar), Ghislaine Boulanger (New York University Postdoctoral Program in Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis), Ian Hansen (Behavioral Science Department, York College of CUNY)

Symposium

Wilder

PSI CHI SYMPOSIUM: PSI CHI LEADER EXCHANGE

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

Discussant(s): Ghislaine Boulanger (New York University Postdoctoral Program in Psychotherapy and Psychoanalysis)

CHAIR: FLORENCE L. DENMARK (PACE UNIVERSITY)

PSI CHI LEADER EXCHANGE: INTERNATIONALIZING THE PSYCHOLOGY CURRICULUM

In an increasingly global society, how can we best internationalize our psychology curriculum? This Psi Chi international leadership workshop brings together several experienced teachers and researchers to discuss ways to achieve this: Inspiring our students; Institutional, departmental, and faculty initiatives; A model for a faculty development training workshop; training students to think more globally; And internationalizing the History of Psychology course.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: HOPE-CENTERED THERAPY

Presentations

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

Psi Chi International Leadership: Transforming Students' Visions and Diverse Voices by Jean Lau Chin (Adelphi University)

CHAIR: ANTHONY SCIOLI (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

Recommendations to Internationalize the Psychology Curriculum: Institutional, Departmental, and Faculty Initiatives by Richard S. Velayo (Pace University)

HOPE-CENTERED THERAPY: A WHOLE BRAIN INTERVENTION

Few psychologists have heeded Jerome Frank's (1968) advice regarding the central role of hope in psychotherapy. Sciolli and his colleagues (Sciolli, 2007; Sciolli and Biller, 2009) define hope as a four-channel emotion network involving the attachment, mastery, survival, and spiritual systems. In this symposium we present a series of studies derived from this

Faculty Development Workshops for Internationalizing the Undergraduate Psychology Curriculum by Michele Paludi (Union Graduate College and Human Resources Management Solutions)

Training Students to Think Globally while Acting Locally by Sonia Suchday (Yeshiva University)

Internationalizing the History of Psychology Course by John D. Hogan (St. John's University)

Discussant(s): Discussants: Janet Sigal (Farleigh Dickinson University). Ji-yeon Li (University of Texas- Tyler). Delba Barros (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil).

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Symposium

Empire

APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: NAVIGATING THE PATH TO GRADUATE SCHOOL

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: MEAGHAN BERNSTEIN (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

NAVIGATING THE PATH TO GRADUATE SCHOOL AND MANAGING THE APPLICATION PROCESS

Panel members will present comparisons across graduate programs and will discuss a variety of issues related to the application process. These issues include: (a) how to select a relevant program (b) where to find information concerning specialty programs such as forensic psychology or dual degree programs (c) the importance of selecting a practicum or developing a thesis (d) how to obtain strong letters of recommendation and (e) differences between undergraduate and graduate education in psychology.

Presentations

So You Want to Apply to Graduate School...Maybe by Meaghan Bernstein, Jenny Heath, Kim Rakiec, Geno Salomone, Jessica Whiting (Roger Williams University)

Discussant(s): Meaghan Bernstein (Roger Williams University)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Symposium

Chelsea

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: PSYCHOSOCIAL RECOVERY FROM NATURAL DISASTERS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: ROBIN GAY (TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

PSYCHOSOCIAL RECOVERY THEORY AND TECHNIQUES: SANDY, KATRINA, HAITI, JAPAN

Many natural disasters have plagued communities around the world, from the Asian tsunami, earthquake in Haiti, and tsunami/ earthquake In Japan to Hurricane Katrina and recently Superstorm Sandy that devastated parts of the New York/New Jersey area. This presentation reviews the psychosocial recovery efforts, including theories, models of interventions, and professional guidelines. Programs will be described and videos will be shown of train-the-trainers models and interventions with children and adults.

Presentations

Neuropsychological effects of natural disasters related to cognitive functioning and emotional recovery by Robin Gay (Teachers College Columbia University), Darlyne Nemeth (The Louisiana Neuropsychology Center)

Discussant(s): Robin Gay (Teachers College Columbia University)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Paper

Imperial/Julliard

SOCIAL PAPERS V: INTERGROUP RELATIONS I

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: CHARLENE CHRISTIE (SUNY COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

9:00am - 9:15am

PERSONAL VS. SOCIAL IDENTITY THREATS: HOW GENDER STEREOTYPES IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND SELF-ESTEEM

CHARLENE CHRISTIE (SUNY COLLEGE AT ONEONTA), ADA UKONU (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), MEREDITH HARTZELL (UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON)

We examined how gender stereotypes and actual performance interact to influence collective self-esteem. We utilized a 2 (positive vs. negative stereotype) x 2 (success or failure) x 2 (gender) between-subjects design. Women tended to have higher levels of collective self-esteem when they succeeded in the face of a negative stereotype, whereas men had significantly higher levels of collective self-esteem when they failed at the task and had been exposed to a negative stereotype.

9:20am - 9:35am

PERCEPTUAL MODEL OF INTERGROUP THREAT: PERCEPTION UNDERLYING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THREAT & DISCRIMINATION

Y. JENNY XIAO, JAY VAN BAVEL (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Previously, we found that locations imbued with threat from out-groups are perceived as physically closer. In the current research, we examined whether distance perception may mediate the relationship between intergroup threat and discrimination. In Study 1, a strong intergroup barrier eliminated the effect of intergroup threat on perceptual closeness. In Study 2, manipulated perceptual closeness of a threatening out-group exacerbated the relationship between collective in-group identification and discriminatory attitudes towards the out-group.

9:40am - 9:55am

A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF AN EVOLUTIONARY-THEORY BASED SCALE OF STIGMA

YING TANG, LEONARD S. NEWMAN (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigates the development of a new measure of stigma based on Kurtzban and Leary's (2001) theory of the bases of stigmatization from an evolutionary perspective. A fit Confirmatory Factor Analysis model revealed five dimensions in the scale regarding reasons for stigmatization, which were in turn associated with different affective states (e.g., anger and disgust). In addition, different stigmatized groups are found to correspond to distinct reasons for stigma and distinct affective states.

10:00am - 10:15am

INDIVIDUATING INFORMATION DOMINATES STEREOTYPING IN EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT PERSON PERCEPTION

RACHEL RUBINSTEIN, LEE JUSSIM (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY -- NEW BRUNSWICK)

Although the use of individuating information and stereotypes in explicit person perception has been examined, this research is the first to explore this topic in implicit person perception. Participants viewed college applications from one Black and one White applicant that reflected either excellent or poor records. A questionnaire and an IAT assessed evaluations of the applicants' competence. Results revealed slight explicit anti-White stereotype bias and only minimal implicit anti-Black bias, suggesting that individuating information dominated.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Event

Ziegfeld

SPECIAL SESSION: PROGRAMMATIC PRIORITIES IN BASIC RESEARCH AT THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE (NIDA)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: PAUL SCHNUR (NIDA/NIH)

PROGRAMMATIC PRIORITIES IN BASIC RESEARCH AT THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE (NIDA)

The purpose of this session is to describe NIDA's priorities in basic research and to suggest strategies for writing successful grants. The session is aimed especially at new and early stage investigators, and ample time will be reserved for Q and A.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Invited Speaker

Westside 3

DEVELOPMENTAL KEYNOTE: SENSITIVE PERIODS IN FLAVOR LEARNING AND GROWTH: JULIE MENNELLA

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: REGINA SULLIVAN

SENSITIVE PERIODS IN FLAVOR LEARNING AND GROWTH

JULIE MENNELLA (MONELL CHEMICAL SENSES CENTER)

Dr. Mennella will discuss the development of food and flavor preferences in humans and the effects of alcohol and tobacco on women's health and infant development.

Symposium

Chelsea

IF YOU'RE HAPPY AND YOU KNOW IT... A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY ON RESILIENCY, EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, AND RATIONAL THINKING

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: LAVINIA L. MARCHIS (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

IF YOU'RE HAPPY AND YOU KNOW IT... A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY ON RESILIENCY, EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, AND RATIONAL THINKING

Current cross-cultural research brings new insight in understanding how particular patterns of beliefs, both rational and irrational, may differ from one culture to the other and how these relate to resiliency, emotional intelligence, and distress. We present cross-cultural commonalities and differences in how these constructs relate to each other and how they predict emotional distress. We identify some cultural characteristics that may explain unique rational thinking patterns and corresponding levels of emotional intelligence and resiliency. We offer recommendations for developing evidence-based prevention and intervention programs to guide mental health professionals in their work with culturally diverse population.

Presentations

Thinking Patterns, Resilience, and Perceived Life Satisfaction Fostered by Cultural Context in Romanian and US College Students by Lavinia Marchis (St. John's University)

Are Israelis Happy? A Cross-Cultural Study of Life Satisfaction and Emotional Intelligence by Matthew Pagirsky (St. John's University)

"Mutlu musun?" The Effects of Resiliency and Emotional Intelligence on Life Satisfaction in Turkish Students by Jennifer DeMuccl (St. John's University)

Keep Calm and Carry On! The Role of Rational Thinking in British Resilience by Leonard Citorn (Albert Ellis Institute)

How Do Others Cultures Cope With Worry? The Role of Irrational Beliefs in Performance Anxiety: A Cross-Cultural Comparison by Fabian Agiurgioaei Boie, Alina Agiurgioaei Boie (St. John's University)

Discussant(s): Mark Terjesen (St. John's University)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Poster Westside 1&2

LEARNING/BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE/ABA POSTERS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

POSTER 1 SOCIAL DOMINANCE AND PAIR BONDING IN CAPTIVE CARIBBEAN FLAMINGOS (PHOENICOPTERUS RUBER)

ERICA A. ROYER, MATTHEW J. ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Despite extensive research on flamingo aggression, research on hierarchies in flamingos is limited. Furthermore, pair bonded birds tend to be more aggressive than unpaired birds. The

current study investigated the possibility of a hierarchy in a flock of 17 Caribbean flamingos housed at the Philadelphia Zoo. Interactions suggested a hierarchy was in place, which the birds appeared to be sensitive to and it was also found that pairs with stronger bonds shared similar dominance ranks.

POSTER 2 EFFECTS OF CHANGING REWARD PREDICTABILITY ON NUCLEUS ACCUMBENS CORE AND SHELL FIRING

VISHAL KAMLESH PATEL, SISI MA, MARK O. WEST (RUTGERS NEW BRUNSWICK - THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

This study aims to examine how changes in the predictability of natural reward by a cue affects firing patterns in Accumbens core and shell during specific reward-related events. Using a classical Pavlovian conditioning paradigm, rats were trained to associate two tones (reward predictive cues) with two reward delivery probabilities. (i.e., 100%, 50%,). Differential firing pattern was observed in Core and Shell during different reward probabilities.

POSTER 3 WHY DOES THREAT CAPTURE ATTENTION? SURPRISINGLY, AROUSAL AND VALENCE ARE NON-FACTORS.

ALAN SEARLEMAN, SERGE ONYPER, ERIN E. DUNN (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated capture of attention by ancient and modern threatening stimuli compared to non-threatening stimuli. We measured attentional blink - a reduced ability to identify a second target following successful recognition of a first target - in a stream of rapidly presented pictures. Greatest reduction in attentional blink was for modern threats, followed by ancient threats. Neither arousal nor valence of the stimulus reduced attentional blink beyond that due to threat value alone.

POSTER 4 AN INVESTIGATION OF LATERALITY, SOCIAL BEHAVIOR, AND TEMPERATURE EFFECTS IN CHILEAN FLAMINGOS

MATTHEW J. ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Laterality, social behavior, and temperature effects were examined in Chilean flamingos. Efforts to establish the existence of lateral preferences were inconclusive. A relationship between agonistic behavior and pair-bonding was observed such that birds with a higher ratio of wins during aggressive encounters displayed stronger pair-bonds and were also more "desirable" to potential partners. Percentage of resting birds engaging in unipedal resting was negatively correlated with temperature, suggesting thermoregulation as a function of unipedal resting.

POSTER 5 SOCIAL LEARNING MODULATES ACUTE PAIN PERCEPTION

EDWARD J. SCHICATANO (WILKES UNIVERSITY), ANNA MCFADDEN (CLEMSON UNIVERSITY)

We tested our Biobehavioral model of pain that emphasizes the role of psychosocial factors in influencing pain perception. Our model proposes that socio/cognitive factors impact one's pain experience. In the present experiment, 26 undergraduate's pain perception was tested using the cold pressor test. Pain perception was significantly greater after watching a video of a confederate experiencing pain vs. not experiencing pain.

POSTER 6 DIFFERENT KINDS OF CONTINGENCIES AND BEHAVIORAL ADJUSTMENT

MARIO SERRANO (UNIVERSIDAD VERACRUZANA-CEICAH)

Three groups of rats were exposed to concurrent non-contingent, concurrent contingent, and concurrent conditional-contingent temporally-defined schedules. Adjustment of behavior to these three kinds of contingency arrangements was calculated using a formula that arithmetically related stimuli (i.e., scheduled and obtained) and functionally defined different kinds of responses (i.e., required and persistent). The performance under non-contingent reinforcement was higher than under contingent reinforcement, which in turn was higher than under conditional-contingent reinforcement. Besides previous experiments, these results are discussed in the context of interbehavioral psychology and a taxonomic proposal that can provide a coherent coverage to both simple and complex behavior.

POSTER 7 EFFECTS OF FOOD NEOPHOBIA ON SALIVARY PH, CORTISOL AND ADRENAL LEVEL

AUGUST CAPIOLA, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, AMANDA SCHULTZ (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Food neophobics (individuals reluctant to try novel foods) differ in several physiological aspects. The present study assessed salivary pH, adrenal level and cortisol level in food neophobics. Food neophobics had significantly higher levels of salivary cortisol, $F(2,102)=7.53, p=.001$. The finding that higher levels of the stress hormone cortisol are present in food neophobic's saliva supports past research indicating a greater physiological stress reaction to novel food stimuli in these individuals.

POSTER 8 AN EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SUBLIMINAL PRIMING ON PAIN THRESHOLDS.

TANISHA THELEMAQUE, WADE L. E. GREEN, AKILAH J. PIERRE, STEVEN J ROBBINS, JOSHUA E. BLUSTEIN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The study examined whether subliminal priming had an effect on pain thresholds. Thirty-seven participants were primed with happy, painful, and neutral faces shown for 200 ms. Then they performed cold pressor tests to measure pain thresholds. No statistically significant results were found for the self-reported pain measure. However, a nonsignificant trend was found for the latency to remove hand; participants removed hands more quickly after viewing the painful face and more slowly after the happy face.

POSTER 9 LATERAL FEEDING BEHAVIOR AND SCRATCHING PREFERENCE IN RELATION TO SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN CAPTIVE CARIBBEAN FLAMINGOS

ALICIA I PELUSO, MATTHEW J. ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Evidence of lateralization has been found in many species including the flamingo. The proposed study investigates whether flamingos display lateral behavior in foot scratching and two types of stamp-feeding behavior while also examining the relationship, if any, between these behaviors and both pair-bonding and aggression. Results suggest there is some individual level preference for the two feeding behaviors, and that there is a relationship between foot scratching, age, and aggression.

POSTER 10 THE EFFECT OF VOLUME ON FOOD INTAKE: A TEST OF THE AROUSAL HYPOTHESIS

MELISSA DIAZ, MELISSA DIAZ, MEAGAN HAAS, GREGORY PRIVITERA (ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY)

The volume level (soft, loud) of a movie clip and taste of popcorn (fresh, stale) consumed during the clip were manipulated to test predictions from the arousal hypothesis. Results showed that enhanced intake of popcorn during the movie clip when the movie was loud vs. soft only when the popcorn was stale. The taste of food controlled intake when it was rated high; the arousal hypothesis was confirmed, however, when food was rated low.

POSTER 11 DIFFERENTIAL REINFORCEMENT FOR DIMINISHED RATES OF RESPONDING IN AN INDIVIDUAL WITH AUTISM

CARL CHARNETSKI, HAYDN FRY (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

Autism is one of the most common neurobiological disorders. Individuals affected, exhibit a broad range of functional capability. The goal of treatment for these individuals typically involves fostering socially, normative behavior. This intervention involved the use of a Differential Reinforcement of Diminishing Rates of Responding (DRD) schedule to reduce inappropriate language in a social context. The results of this study show that the paradigm is a viable means of addressing this maladaptive behavior.

POSTER 12 MULTIPAROUS RATS: A MODEL OF BETTER NEURAL AGING?

SARANNA HUSBAND, BA (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER, HUNTER COLLEGE), FRANKLIN LEMA (HUNTER COLLEGE), KAI MONDE (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER, HUNTER COLLEGE), JENNY KIM (HUNTER COLLEGE), NAYDU CARMONA, (QUEENS COLLEGE), MAYA FRANKFURT, (HOFSTRA-LIJ NORTH SHORE MEDICAL SCHOOL), VICTORIA LUINE (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER 2HUNTER COLLEGE)

Some evidence shows that rats undergoing multiple bouts of

pregnancy, birth and pup rearing (multiparous rats) show less anxiety and stress responsivity, and better cognitive function than virgin rats (nulliparous rats). However, few experiments included young rats in the studies in order to determine whether the multiparous rats age differently than nulliparous rats.

POSTER 13 WHICH MOTIVE IS GREATER IN PIGEONS: TO EAT OR FEAR FROM PREDATORS?

NICOLE MARIE OHM (CUNY CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK)

Does the pigeon's desire for food override the fear of predators? At two York City sites, pigeons barely altered their eating behavior when humans approached. But the frontal approach of a small dog elicited a stunning flight response. This response did not occur when the dog's position differed, raising the possibility that the canine's frontal approach is a specific releasing stimulus that developed in the bird's evolutionary history.

POSTER 14 GENERALIZATION OF FEEDING GAINS FROM SCHOOL BASED PROGRAM TO CAREGIVERS AT HOME

JESSICA C. HILLER, BIANCA COLEMAN-PIZZO, MARY LOUISE KERWIN, MEGAN MAC QUEEN (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether the consumption of a non-preferred food would generalize to an untrained location with untrained feeders after successful intervention in school. While the preliminary results were promising, the subject warrants further investigation. If gains made in school can generalize to the home setting without caregiver training, feeding goals could be addressed in schools, thus saving both time and money and decreasing the negative health effects associated with feeding disorders.

POSTER 15 DOES ADMINISTERING ARIPIPRAZOLE DECREASE DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN RATS?

RENEE DIANE PATRICK, JOSHUA E. BLUSTEIN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated the effect of aripiprazole on depressive symptoms in rats using the forced swim test. The experimental group received aripiprazole over six days with a 24hr inter-injection-interval. The control group received saline. The degree of depressive symptoms were quantified based on the amount of time the rat could keep its head above water. The results showed that rats given aripiprazole showed significantly longer latency to stick head under water during swim compared to baseline and the saline group during swim. These data suggest that aripiprazole is involved in reducing depressive symptoms.

POSTER 16 ABA USED TO TREAT A CHILD WITH MYOCLONIC SEIZURE DISORDER

KYLE J. BURKHART, KELSEY N. LEACH, DEBRA B. HULL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Applied Behavior Analysis was used to teach a five-year-old child with severe myoclonic seizure disorder, whose initial developmental level was measured in months, to suck-swallow-breathe, feed himself, walk with assistance, follow verbal instructions, and complete tasks. The child received 30 hours of intensive, one-to-one, discrete-trials therapy per week over several months. This is the first report of ABA being used to ameliorate the developmental delays associated with myoclonic seizure disorder.

POSTER 17 WITHIN AND ACROSS SESSION EFFECTS OF A BLACKOUT INTRUDED DURING FIXED INTERVAL

ROBERT N. LANSON, SHO ARAIBA, AMANDA MENTZER (QUEENS COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Four pigeons were run on a 1 minute fixed interval schedule baseline after which a 6 sec blackout was intruded between the 48th and 54th second. Response rates before blackout onset were comparable to baseline. Responding during blackout was near zero; when the blackout terminated, rates returned to baseline levels. Sessions with half blackout and half FI trials show similar within-session effects to those in across-session comparisons of blackout and baseline sessions.

POSTER 18 THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF DISTRACTERS ON PAIN SENSITIVITY

KATHERINE RUTHANN BAUER, RANA ELSAYED, TERESA GREISEMER, SARAH KENNEDY, JOSHUA E. BLUSTEIN (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study investigated the effect of distracters on pain sensitivity. A baseline measure of pain sensitivity was followed by three types of distracters and a second measure of pain sensitivity was obtained during each task. The distracters consisted of a word search puzzle, listening to music, and drawing a picture. The results indicated that pain sensitivity decreased more during the puzzle task than either listening to music or drawing a picture. Distracters that required greater cognitive load decrease pain sensitivity the most.

POSTER 19 EFFECT OF GENDER AND PRENATAL COCAINE EXPOSURE ON ADOLESCENT CORTISOL REACTIVITY

MALIA BECKWITH (CHILDREN'S SPECIALIZED HOSPITAL), MICHAEL LEWIS (UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY- NEW JERSEY)

The effect of gender and prenatal cocaine exposure on cortisol reactivity was examined in 106 adolescents (37% prenatally cocaine exposed). Salivary cortisol was obtained pre and post the Trier Social Stress Test-Child (TSST-C). Results revealed higher cortisol levels in prenatally exposed males at all assessment points. Cortisol reactivity, the cortisol change pre

to post TSST-C, was also greatest in prenatally exposed males. Prenatal cocaine exposure in the absence male gender did not modify cortisol reactivity.

POSTER 20 HABITUATION, LATENT INHIBITION, AND EXTINCTION

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

Pre-exposure in latent inhibition (LI) and habituation designs are procedurally similar. Rats in a lick-suppression design showed significant short- and long-term habituation (LTH) during pre-exposure, and significant LI in one-trial-per day conditioning following pre-exposure. LTH may be a confounding variable in LI. In extinction sessions following acquisition the pre-exposed rats, contrary to most published data, extinguished significantly more slowly. An effect of pre-exposure/habituation, expressed as resistance to extinction, endured even after asymptotic conditioning.

POSTER 21 BRAIN ABNORMALITIES IN PSYCHOPATHS: A META-ANALYSIS

SHERRY NICKERSON (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This meta-analysis investigated the relationship between measures of brain imaging and psychopathology. The study population included 58 studies in which measures of brain images from psychopathic individuals were compared to those of control populations. The hypothesis was that those patients with psychopathology would show deficiencies in neural activity and brain matter compared to controls. The results indicated an overall significant effect size of approximately 20% indicating that measures of brain imaging can accurately predict psychopathology.

POSTER 22 FACTORS AFFECTING STABILITY OF THE TEMPORAL BISECTION POINT

BRUCE L. BROWN (QUEENS COLLEGE AND GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SHO ARAIBA (QUEENS COLLEGE)

Replicating Machado and Keen (2003), pigeons' points of subjective equality (PSE) did not vary across different combination of anchor durations in a temporal bisection task (2 vs. 8 s, then 2 vs. 27 s). However, after testing with new longer or shorter durations, the PSE in the 2- vs. 27-s condition rose to approach the geometric mean. That change was accompanied by changes in the pattern of keypecking in the presence of the sample stimulus.

POSTER 23 THE AMOUNT OF DISCRIMINATION TRAINING INFLUENCES THE TEMPORAL BISECTION FUNCTION IN RATS

SHO ARAIBA (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), BRUCE L. BROWN (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), NICOLE EL

MASSIOUI, VALÉRIE DOYÈRE (CENTRE DE NEUROSCIENCES PARIS-SUD)

Brown et al. (2011) found a decrease in both PSE and sensitivity when rats were repeatedly exposed to temporal bisection sessions. The results were however confounded with the extended discrimination training and the presentation of the intermediate test durations. To isolate the effect of training, we exposed rats to different amounts of training before testing them in the temporal bisection procedure. We found that the training in itself modified the parameters of the bisection curves.

POSTER 24 AN ANIMAL LEARNING MODEL OF REFLEXIVE DRUG-TAKING

NIKYTA SHARMA, ARTHUR TOMIE (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Pavlovian sign-tracking procedures consist of repeated presentations of a small object conditioned stimulus (CS) followed immediately by the delivery of a rewarding substance unconditioned stimulus (US). For example, repeated pairings of lever CS with food US leads to the acquisition and maintenance sign-tracking conditioned response (CR) performance. In humans, repeated pairings of alcohol glassware (CS) with alcohol's rewarding effects (US) may lead to sign-tracking CRs, as indicated by the development of poorly controlled alcohol drinking.

POSTER 25 A RECONSIDERATION OF THE DEVALUATION ACCOUNT OF NEGATIVE ANTICIPATORY CONTRAST.

DOMINIC MICHAEL DWYER, REBECCA L. WRIGHT (CARDIFF UNIVERSITY)

Negative anticipatory contrast refers to the suppressed consumption of a solution (4% sucrose) when it reliably precedes a preferred solution (32% sucrose). Applying lick microstructure analysis to a within-subject anticipatory contrast procedure revealed that contrast resulted in reduced lick cluster sizes and suppressed consumption. Contrary to previous theoretical analyses, this suggests that expectation of an impending preferred solution results in the currently available solution being of functionally lower value than it would be otherwise.

POSTER 26 EFFECTS OF A NEGATIVE CONTINGENCY IN PHASE 2 REINFORCEMENT IN A RESURGENCE PARADIGM

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

In resurgence, one behavior is reinforced and then extinguished while a new behavior is reinforced. When the second behavior is then extinguished, the first behavior returns ("resurges"). We studied the effect of imposing a negative contingency such that reinforcement was not delivered in phase 2 unless the first behavior had not been emitted for a

minimum amount of time. Although such a contingency demonstrably affects performance, it can have surprisingly little effect on resurgence.

**POSTER 27 THE 'STRESSFUL EVENT SPEECH':
PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE FOR A NEW SOCIAL
STRESSOR FOR LABORATORY SETTINGS**

KAI-MOSADI MONDE (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER),
DAPHNE SIMEON (MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE),
MARIA PANERO, VICTORIA LUINE (CUNY HUNTER
COLLEGE)

This study investigates the effectiveness of the Stressful Events Speech (SES) in inducing stress in laboratory settings. For the SES, twelve participants described a stressful interpersonal event and then watched a video-recording of themselves recalling the event. The SES significantly increased tension, depression, anger, and negative mood ($p < .05$) and marginally decreased positive mood ($p < .08$) in subjects. Current work is assessing the relation of cortisol levels and facial expression to the SES.

**POSTER 28 CEREBELLAR LESIONS PREVENT PRISM
AFTEREFFECTS IN AN INDIVIDUAL WITH SPATIAL
NEGLECT**

ASHLEY HARTMAN, DANIELA SACCHETTI, PRIYANKA
SHAH, KARUNA PODDAR, CAITLIN CUTLER, PEII CHEN
(KESSLER FOUNDATION RESEARCH CENTER)

The present case study reports prism adaptation and its aftereffect in a patient with chronic spatial neglect who had brain lesions involving cerebral and cerebellar structures. Comparing to typical neglect patients with isolated cerebral lesions, this case demonstrated inability to adapt the prism-induced visual shift and thus her visuomotor performance was unaffected by prism exposure. Although it is a promising treatment for spatial neglect, prism adaptation may not be beneficial in patients sustaining cerebellar lesions.

**POSTER 29 EVIDENCE FOR CHOLINERGIC
ENHANCEMENT OF MEMORY RECONSOLIDATION USING
A TICKLE-INDUCED CPP**

MALLORY HYLAND, TESSA ROY, SAMANTHA GIGLIO,
MICHAEL FAY, ARI KIRSHENBAUM (SAINT MICHAEL'S
COLLEGE)

A conditioned place-preference (CPP) paradigm was used to examine reconsolidation. During a preliminary test, all rats ($N = 20$) demonstrated CPP associated with physical manipulation, or 'tickle.' 82 days after the preliminary test, all rats were re-exposed to the CPP chamber (in the absence of tickle), and injected with cholinergic-acting drugs and/or saline in their home cages 1 hr post re-exposure. One day following re-exposure and injection, only the rats given nicotine demonstrated CPP.

**POSTER 30 INTROVERTS IN AN EXTROVERTED WORLD:
THE CASE OF WORKPLACE INCIVILITY**

RACHEL ANDES, BENJAMIN BOCK, KATE WUMMER,
AMBER STRAND, TIFFANY VELLA, JENNIFER BUNK
(WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the extent to which the experience of incivility, the extraversion of the incivility target, and the extraversion of the incivility perpetrator interact to affect the job satisfaction of the target. Our results showed that, in terms of coworker satisfaction, introverts reacted more negatively to the experience of incivility as compared to extroverts. We also found that those introverts who report experiencing frequent incivility from extroverts reported the lowest levels of coworker satisfaction overall.

**POSTER 31 RECEPTOR ANTAGONIST MK-801: EFFECTS
ON KETAMINE PRODUCED ANALGESIA AND
TOLERANCE**

JIN ZHAO, JIN ZHAO, ZACHARY BAKER, CHRIS
SCHWARTZ, RYAN LANTZY, MARISSA PAESANO, SADIE
FRIDAY, YEVGENIY OLKHOV, JOSHUA E. BLUSTEIN
(ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the effect of MK801 on Ketamine analgesia and tolerance. Following baseline tail-flick latencies, rats were injected with either Ketamine or Ketamine + MK801 over fifteen days. The results showed that both Ketamine and Ketamine + MK801 produced significant increases in tail-flick latencies on the first day compared to baseline. However, both groups showed significantly and equivalently faster tail-flick latencies on the last day compared to the first day. These data suggest that MK801 failed to block the development of tolerance to the analgesic consequences of Ketamine.

**POSTER 32 THE ROLE OF MGLU2/3 AND MGLU4
RECEPTORS ON CONDITIONED TASTE AVERSION**

DIANA KLAKOTSKAIA, STEPHANIE W. FOWLER, ASHLEY
K. RAMSEY, PETER SERFOZO, AGNES SIMONYI, TODD R.
SCHACHTMAN (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA)

Metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs) are important for learning. However, little work has examined Group II and Group III mGluRs. This study investigated the role of mGluR2/3 and mGluR4 on CTA in rats. We administered a mGluR2/3 agonist, LY379268 (0, 1, 3, and 10 mg/kg), and a mGluR4 positive allosteric modulator, VU0155041 (0, 5, 10, and 20 mg/kg), prior to a saccharin-LiCl conditioning trial and found that LY379268 attenuated CTA on the subsequent test trials, while VU0155041 did not influence CTA.

**POSTER 33 EFFECTS OF REPEATED MILD TRAUMATIC
BRAIN INJURY ON YOUNG AND AGED MICE.**

LAUREN WHITE, CYNTHIA GIBSON (WASHINGTON
COLLEGE)

Recent intensive human research involving repeated mild injuries has led to the discovery of similarities between Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Alzheimer's Disease (AD) pathology. We investigated this link by inflicting RMIs on young

and aged mice. Learning was assessed using the Barnes Circular Maze. The analogous TBI and AD pathologies, as well as behavioral deficits found in this study provide great insight into the long-term effects of these two prominent neurological afflictions.

POSTER 34 HORMONES AND THE EMOTIONAL MIND: INFLUENCE OF MENSTRUAL CYCLICITY IN EMOTIONAL PROCESSING

SERGE ONYPER, LORAINA GHIRALDI, DANIEL SPRAGUE, ASHLEY HARTZ, KC OLDS, ALEXANDER SCHREIBER (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Emotional processing during menstrual cycle phases in naturally-cycling women and oral contraceptive users was investigated. While neither group nor phase affected emotional word and picture recall, perceived arousal for emotional words and pictures was lower during late-follicular and luteal phases, when levels of reproductive hormones are high. Progesterone, but not estrogen, levels were associated with lower recall of taboo words and lower arousal ratings of images. Emotional conditional reasoning was differentially affected in NC/OC participants.

POSTER 35 IPSILESIONAL NEGLECT: ITS BEHAVIORAL AND ANATOMICAL CORRELATES

DANIELA L. SACCHETTI, KELLY M. GOEDERT (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), ANNE L. FOUNDAS (LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY), ANNA M. BARRETT (KESSLER FOUNDATION RESEARCH CENTER)

Spatial neglect commonly causes a contralesional spatial dysfunction occurring after right hemisphere stroke (RHS), but can also sometimes result in ipsilesional impairments. Relative to contralesional impairments, ipsilesional impairments are understudied. We retrospectively assessed the behavioral and neuroanatomical characteristics of ipsilesional neglect in RHS patients with left neglect. RHS participants with ipsilesional neglect had greatest lesion overlap in the caudate and frontal lobe white matter pathways; however, both groups had greater perceptual than motor impairment.

POSTER 36 VARYING EFFECTS OF REM DEPRIVATION ON OBJECT RECOGNITION AND OBJECT LOCATION TASKS

CHI T. NGO, MARIANNE E. LLOYD, AMY S. HUNTER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies demonstrated that total sleep deprivation impedes performance on object recognition and object location tasks in rodents (Palchykova, Crestani, Meerlo, & Tobler, 2006; Palchykova, Winsky-Sommerer, Meerlo, Durr, & Tobler, 2006). Our study demonstrated that REM sleep deprivation (RSD) impedes both types of memory tasks. Surprisingly, there was a carry-over effect of RSD, suggesting that the novelty of the RSD procedure might be more important than its timing in affecting memory.

POSTER 37 NICOTINE-INDUCED AMOTIVATION IS RELATED TO NACHR ACTIVATION

TESSA ROY, MICHAEL FAY, SAMANTHA GIGLIO, MALLORY HYLAND, ARI KIRSHENBAUM (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

Clinical studies show that tobacco-use relapse is precipitated by the amotivational, rather than the somatic, aspects of withdrawal. The purpose of this study was to test whether a PR schedule can be used as an assay of amotivation. The results demonstrate that decrements on the PR schedule (or amotivation) are a reliable consequence of nicotine administration, and dose-response and antagonist manipulations demonstrate that amotivation is related to the occupation of nicotine at cholinergic receptor sites.

POSTER 38 INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN AUTISTIC TRAITS ARE RELATED TO COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

KATHLEEN FLANNERY, KATHLEEN FLANNERY, REBECCA GOLDEN (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

The Extreme Male Brain Theory (EMB) suggests that elevated prenatal testosterone levels contribute to autistic traits. 150 undergraduate students were screened using the Autism Spectrum Quotient (AQ); 13 were one standard deviation (1SD) above the AQ mean and 11 were 1SD below. Results showed that high AQ males made more errors on an attention-switching task compared to low AQ males. This finding is consistent with EMB theory and predicted performance on sexually dimorphic cognitive tasks.

POSTER 39 SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE EFFECT OF LANDMARKS ON LEARNING BASED ON ENVIRONMENTAL GEOMETRY

ANTHONY MCGREGOR (DURHAM UNIVERSITY, UK), MATTHEW G. BUCKLEY (UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, UK), SHAMUS SMITH (DURHAM UNIVERSITY, UK)

Men and women rely differently on proximal and distal cues for navigation. It was predicted that proximal landmarks would restrict learning based on distal geometric cues more strongly for women than for men. The presence of proximal landmarks did affect women's ability to learn with reference to geometry, but with additional training both genders learned to navigate using geometric cues. The presence of proximal landmarks restricted learning based on geometry for both men and women.

POSTER 40 HANDEDNESS DIFFERENCES FOR THE SNARC EFFECT

SAMANTHA KELLER, ELIZABETH SHOBE, JOHN BULEVICH (THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The SNARC effect is a left hemisphere advantage for high numbers and a right hemisphere advantage for low numbers due to a mental spatial representation of the number line.

Strong-handers show an advantage for tasks that require independent contributions of the hemispheres. Mixed handers show an advantage for tasks that require hemispheric collaboration and reliance on RH processes. The hypothesis that strong-handers would be more likely to show the SNARC effect than mixed-handers was supported.

POSTER 41 SCHEDULING PRACTICE IN SELF-REGULATED LEARNING: SPACING, CRAMMING, OR BOTH?

SHAINA L. GARRISON, NICHOLAS M. JONES, THOMAS C. TOPPINO (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Learners scheduling their own studying seem to prefer spaced practice. But, do they actually prefer spacing or a re-study opportunity close to the test ("cramming")? In learning word pairs of varying difficulty, some participants did cram, choosing to study the hardest pairs right before the test. However, participants generally preferred intermediate spacing, suggesting a preference for spacing distinct from cramming. They preferred spacing to massing but also wanted to re-study before an item was forgotten.

POSTER 42 STATE DEPENDENT EFFECTS OF CHOLINERGIC ANTAGONISM ON MEMORY IN ADOLESCENT RATS

MELANIE KAROW, ROBERT W. FLINT, JR. (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Using a state dependent design, saline or scopolamine (1.2 mg/kg) was administered immediately following passive avoidance conditioning and before the retrieval test in adolescent rats. Adolescence represents a relatively understudied age group that differs substantially from adults. Twenty-four hours following training, all animals showed ceiling level retention of the single-trial avoidance training. Much smaller doses of scopolamine have impaired passive avoidance conditioning in adults. The potential roles of shock intensity and developmental maturity are discussed.

POSTER 43 SLEEP DEPRIVATION AND ODOR DETECTION THRESHOLDS IN RATS (RATTUS NORVEGICUS)

LAURIAN GRACE DELLA, SHARON HIMMANEN (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

Sleep deprivation and odor detection thresholds were studied in rats. Rats were presented with benzaldehyde concentrations and recorded for bar pressing, with a bar press indicating odor detection. Thresholds were recorded before and after 24 hours of sleep deprivation, and again 43 hours after recovery. As predicted, odor detection thresholds increased following sleep deprivation. Declines in odor detection sensitivity suggest animals may not be as sensitive to odors when deprived of sleep.

POSTER 44 BOREDOM AND DISSOCIATION DURING A RESTING BASELINE WITH AUTONOMIC CORRELATES

CHRISTOPHER SEEMANN, DAISY BURR, BRITTANY BERTANI (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Often experienced but rarely researched, the study at present investigates boredom. This study focuses on the relationship between boredom and dissociation in a prolonged resting baseline task with an extensive Nosological and physiological framework to investigate individual differences. The results of this study suggest an interaction between the subjective ratings of a resting baseline. They also suggest trait differences in the physiological response to this baseline. The implications of these findings and testing are discussed.

POSTER 45 CONDITIONED PLACE PREFERENCES IN HUMANS USING VIRTUAL REALITY

ROBERT STEVEN ASTUR, ANDREW W. CAREW (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

To examine whether humans can be conditioned to prefer a virtual reality (VR) environment that has been paired with food, 18 food-restricted participants underwent multiple pairings by exploring two distinct VR rooms. Room A was paired with real-life M&Ms, and Room B was paired with no food. On a free access test day, participants display a conditioned place preference by spending significantly more time in the room previously paired with M&Ms; ($p < 0.01$).

POSTER 46 NMDA ANTAGONISM WITH MK-801 DISRUPTS CONSOLIDATION OF AN OLFACTORY DISCRIMINATION TASK IN RATS

LINDSEY J. NOBLE, ROBERT W. FLINT, JR. (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Memory consolidation represents a limited period of time during which a memory becomes independent of the hippocampus and stored in long-term memory. Animals were trained to dig in cups of sand for reinforcement. Immediately after obtaining reinforcement from scented cups of sand, animals received an intraperitoneal injection of either saline or MK-801. Results indicated that MK-801 significantly disrupted choice performance on a subsequent retention test.

POSTER 47 CAREGIVER EXPERIENCES PRODUCE LASTING EPIGENETIC EFFECTS ON RAT HIPPOCAMPAL BDNF GENE ACTIVITY

STEPHANIE MARIE MATT (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

Research indicates that early-life experiences produce epigenetic modifications that can affect neural structure and function. Epigenetics refers to mechanisms that mediate gene-environment interactions, which can influence risk or resiliency to later psychiatric disorders. This study assessed epigenetic marking of the Bdnf gene (implicated in development, plasticity, and psychopathology) in the adult rat dorsal and ventral hippocampus as the result of adverse vs. nurturing caregiving. Results indicate distinct methylation patterns as a function of infant experience.

POSTER 48 GENDER AND NUMBER OF CAGEMATES EFFECTS ETHANOL CONSUMPTION IN CD-1 MICE

DANA SPRUNG, JULIA IANNACONE, ARTHUR TOMIE, PATRICIA PATTERSON-BUCKENDAHL, LEI YU (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Proximal Cagemate Housing procedures provide for social stimulation but restrict direct physical contact between the Drinker and the Cagemate(s). Number of Cagemates was inversely related to ethanol intake of Cagemates but had no effect on ethanol intake of the Drinker. These effects were observed across Cagemate genders and Drinker genders. Gender Pairing (Same vs Other) had no effects on ethanol intake of Drinkers. Ethanol drinking in CD-1 mice varies with type of social stimulation.

POSTER 49 GROUP TESTING DECREASES ANXIETY-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENT AND ADULT RATS

KELLY M. DAVIS, ANDREW H. LEWIS, JENNIFER M. PHILLIPS (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

Research on the effects of group-testing on anxiety-like behaviors is limited and the potential role of factors such as age is not known. Older adult and adolescent rats were tested in the open-field measure of anxiety, individually and in groups. Rats spent more time in the center during group testing, regardless of age and adults appeared to be more sensitive to group testing. The findings, potential applications and limitations of the study are discussed.

A PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF A VOCAL CONDITIONED GENERALIZED REINFORCER

MARIA HELTON , JONATHAN IVY (MERCYHURST UNIVERSITY)

Conditioned generalized reinforcers, in the form a token, are commonly used in behavioral treatment. However, it is possible for non-tangible consequences to also function as condition generalized reinforcers. The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of a vocal condition generalized reinforcer on the frequency math problem completion. The results suggest that a vocal statement paired with an array of four back-up reinforcer could function as a condition generalized reinforcer

POSTER 50 THE SOCIAL BRAIN AND PERSONALITY IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

VICTORIA R. CHOATE, ASHLEY SHIRAI (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON), MARAGARET NIZNIKIEWICZ (VA BOSTON HEALTHCARE SYSTEM, BROCKTON DIVISION, MCLEAN STATE HOSPITAL), PAUL G. NESTOR (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON, VA BOSTON HEALTHCARE SYSTEM, BROCKTON DIVISION, MCLEAN STATE HOSPITAL)

Personality traits may be related to social deficits in persons with schizophrenia. This study used Magnetic Resonance

Imaging of the Fusiform Gyrus, (FG) and Superior Temporal Gyrus (STG) in patients with schizophrenia and the NEO-PI-R measure of personality to explore their relationships. Preliminary analyses reveal significant positive correlations between FG volumes and NEO traits of Openness, and between STG and NEO Agreeableness; we found negative correlations between STG volumes and NEO Extraversion in our sample.

POSTER 51 THE INTERACTION OF PARITY AND AGING ON DENDRITIC SPINE MORPHOLOGY

VICTORIA LUINE, JENNY KIM (HUNTER COLLEGE OF CUNY), SARANNA HUSBAND (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), NAYDU CARMONA (QUEENSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF CUNY), MAYA FRANKFURT (HOFSTRA NORTH SHORE-LIJ SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Young nulliparous, middle-aged nulliparous, and middle-aged multiparous F344 female rats performed object recognition, object placement and elevated plus maze to examine spatial and non-spatial memory performance and anxiety respectively. Although no differences in spine density were observed in amygdala dendrites and prefrontal cortex (PFC) basal dendrites, middle-aged nulliparous rats had less spines in PFC apical dendrites than the other groups. Results indicate, in aging, parity may enhance neuroplasticity and reduce cognitive decline but not anxiety.

POSTER 52 EVIDENCE FOR TONIC DRUG LEVEL MAINTENANCE DURING COCAINE SELF-ADMINISTRATION

DENNIS J. SHOLLER, DAVID J. BARKER, SISI MA, KEVIN R. COFFEY, MARK O. WEST (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

The probability of operant responding in rats during cocaine self-administration is thought to differ depending on the concentration of cocaine in an animal's blood stream, deemed the "satiety threshold." Cumulative distributions quantified animals' blood cocaine levels around three recurring events during self-administration procedures: unreinforced responses, missed opportunities to administer drug, and reinforced responses. If the paradigm does indeed fit a "satiety model," one may predict a relationship between drug-seeking behavior and blood drug level titration.

POSTER 53 BICONDITIONAL DISCRIMINATION LEARNING IN THE C57BL/6J MOUSE

RUTH M. COLWILL, SARAH GONZALEZ, EMMA WELCH (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

Four experiments examined biconditional discrimination (BCD) learning in C57BL/6J mice. Experiment 1 used a contextual BCD; Experiment 2 used an instrumental BCD; Experiments 3 and 4 used versions of Wilson and Pearce's (1989) Pavlovian BCD with temporally asynchronous cues. True biconditional control was observed during extinction testing only in Experiments 1 and 2. The theoretical implications of these

results and their application to neuroscience studies of complex relational learning are discussed.

POSTER 54 APPLIED BEHAVIORAL APPROACHES TO “HARNESSING, GUIDING, AND PROMOTING THE GIFTS” OF ADHD

RICHARD TRAMONTINA COOK JR (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Many of the negative impacts resulting from the neurophysiologic condition labeled ADD/ADHD are derived directly from the behaviors exhibited by such individuals. Applied Behavior Analysts are ideally prepared to identify behaviors and contributing factors that can be altered in order to keep the child with ADD/ADHD moving, but focused upon moving in desired directions, doing desirable behaviors. This paper explores various behaviorally based techniques that focus on increasing desired behaviors, and decreasing those which aren't.

POSTER 55 NEUROINFLAMMATION IN AN S100B OVER-EXPRESSING TRANSGENIC MOUSE MODEL OF PATHOLOGICAL AGING: ROLE OF VITAMIN E ON DEVELOPMENT AND AGING.

LYNN MCGOEY (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE), PATRICIA WHITAKER-AZMITIA (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of heightened levels of S100B, a calcium binding protein found in the neuropathology of Down syndrome and Alzheimer's disease, and dietary supplementation of the antioxidant Vitamin E on the hippocampus of S100B-overexpressing transgenic and control mice. Results show Vitamin E accelerates the neuroinflammatory response and neuronal loss within the S100B-overexpressing transgenic mouse. Vitamin E supplementation in control mice also appears to induce slight neuronal loss, but in a non-inflammatory fashion.

POSTER 56 MEMORY BIASES DRIVE EXPERIENCE-BASED RISKY CHOICE

CHRISTOPHER R. MADAN (UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA), ELLIOT A. LUDVIG (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY), MARCIA L. SPETCH (UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA)

When people make risky decisions from experience, they must rely on their memories of prior outcomes. Recent studies have found that people are occasionally more risk seeking for gains than losses in experience-based decisions. Memory studies have demonstrated that people remember more salient experiences better than neutral ones. Through several experiments, we bridge these disparate findings and show that the high saliency of extreme outcomes (big wins or losses) drives risk preferences.

POSTER 57 LATERALITY AND TEMPERATURE EFFECTS IN FLAMINGO RESTING BEHAVIOR

PATRICK A REEVES, JACQUELINE J. FOSTER, CHRISTINA

M. INSALACO, SAMANTHA G. BLUM, MATTHEW J. ANDERSON (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

A webcam and online weather data were employed to study laterality and temperature effects in resting Caribbean flamingos (*Phoenicopterus ruber*) on display at Chester Zoo (Chester, UK). Consistent with previous research, a significant population-level preference for rightward neck-resting was observed, and a relationship between temperature and unipedal resting was found, such that on cooler days more birds were seen resting on one leg. These results offer further support of previous research.

POSTER 58 EFFECTS OF HIGH-FAT HIGH-DEXTROSE DIETS ON DISCRIMINATION REVERSAL AND LATENT REVERSAL.

KINHO CHAN, MEGAN CLAMPITT (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

Kanoski et al. (2007) reported that rats fed high-fat/dextrose were impaired in a discrimination reversal task relative to rats given high-fat/sucrose. This experiment further investigated the effects of fat and dextrose on discrimination reversal using a factorial design. Results showed that the high-fat/no-dextrose group was impaired relative to the others during initial discrimination. During reversal and latent reversal, the two no-dextrose groups (high-fat and chow) were impaired relative to the dextrose groups.

POSTER 59 EFFECTS OF GLUCOSE ON CONSOLIDATION/RECONSOLIDATION OF HABITUATION OF THE ASR IN RATS

ROBERT W. FLINT, JR., THERESA STAULO, JESSICA FOTI, LINDSEY J. NOBLE (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

D-glucose was administered to animals immediately following training or a reminder treatment. Training involved presentations of a 40 msec 110 dB burst superimposed over constant 80 dB white noise. Peak startle response was recorded as the dependent measure. Testing was conducted 24-hrs following training (Experiment 1) or reminder (Experiment 2) and consisted of the re-presentation of the training stimuli. Habituation developed across training and testing, but glucose had no effect on consolidation or reconsolidation.

POSTER 60 THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE COMPASSION OF OTHER LIVES SCALE (COOL).

JYH-HANN CHANG, BRADLEY MARK, JOSEPH FRESCO, BREANNE VANDERBILT, MARLENE COTTO (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study is to determine the reliability and validity of the Compassion of Other Lives Scale (COOL). The initial study resulted in a 27 item scale. This scale was administered to 354 undergraduate students. The overall scale was broken down into two sub scales (empathy and alleviating suffering). Cronbach Alpha was .89 for empathy and .98 for alleviating suffering. The cool scale was correlated with social

desirability scale. Results will be analyzed.

POSTER 61 GENERALIZATION OF TASTE AVERSION LEARNING AFTER STIMULUS PRE-EXPOSURE

ROCÍO ANGULO, GUMERSINDA ALONSO (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY)

In five experiments generalization to BX of the taste aversion learning to AX or X was assessed by recording the differential consumption of these stimuli on test. Before conditioning, rats received pre-exposures to either AX, BX, X or CX. In general, and irrespectively of the aversion acquired, generalization seems to be reduced when the test stimulus was pre-exposed, and increased when the conditioned stimulus was pre-exposed.

POSTER 62 EMBRYONIC EXPOSURE TO ENVIRONMENTALLY RELEVANT CONCENTRATIONS OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBS) AFFECTS STARTLE RESPONSE IN ZEBRAFISH LARVAE

EMMA S. WELCH, SARAH GONZALEZ, DYLAN REMICK, ROBERT CRETON, RUTH COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

The larval zebrafish is an important model system for studying the effects of exposure to environmental contaminants on behavior. Using an automated assay of startle responding to a moving visual stimulus developed in our laboratory, we found significant changes in the activity patterns at 7 days post fertilization of larvae exposed during early development to PCBs (Aroclor 1254). The implications of these findings for the effects of PCBs on attention and anxiety are discussed.

POSTER 63 SOCIAL HIERARCHY AND PR PERFORMANCE IN RATS

SAMANTHA GIGLIO, ARI KIRSHENBAUM, MALLORY HYLAND, TESSA ROY, MICHAEL FAY (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

Motivation can be a strong indicator of social structure in animals. While researching the effect of nicotine on rats' motivation in a PR schedule, we noticed a variation in motivation based on hierarchy. It appeared that while the animals were equally motivated at baseline, the motivation and performance (as measured by session time) was significantly higher in dominant rats at 0.3 MG/KG of nicotine.

POSTER 64 EFFECTS OF CHRONIC STRESS ON REINSTATEMENT OF DRUG AND FOOD-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

HANNA K. JARSOCRAK, JOHANNA HYACINTHE, JUSTINA LAMBERT, JAMES LOCKOWITZ, JORDAN SCHROCK, KEVIN T. BALL (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

We used an animal model to investigate the effects of chronic stress on relapse to drug and food seeking. Our results showed that exposure to daily injections of the

pharmacological stressor yohimbine increased vulnerability to later relapse. In the case of food seeking, this effect is mediated, at least in part, by dopamine D1-like receptors. Elucidation of such mechanisms is critical for the development of improved prevention and treatment strategies for addiction and obesity.

POSTER 65 SUMMATION BUT NOT COMPETITION IN AN OVEREXPECTATION PROCEDURE

JAMES E. WITNAUER, RYAN HUTCHINGS, CHAD MAZZARELLA, SARAH KYSOR (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BROCKPORT)

In a human contingency learning paradigm, participants received elemental training of three excitors (A+, B+, and C+) followed by compound training of two of the excitors (AB+). Mean ratings of A and B were nonsignificantly lower than mean ratings of C, but others rated A, B, and C equally, reflecting individual differences in the overexpectation effect. Simulations revealed that SOCR (Stout & Miller, 2007) explains these differences as reflecting differential use of information about absent cues.

POSTER 66 NICOTINE-INDUCED AMOTIVATION: A RESULT OF CONDITIONED INHIBITION?

MICHAEL FAY, SAM GIGLIO, MALLORY HYLAND, TESSA ROY, ARI KIRSHENBAUM (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

In rats, amotivation is a consequence of nicotine administration. Amotivation is also a symptom of tobacco-withdrawal in smokers. In a background in which nicotine is experienced, the absence of nicotine might be a conditioned inhibitor, discriminative stimulus, or feature-negative occasion-setter. The hypothesis that nicotine-induced amotivation is related to conditioned inhibition was tested in the present experiment. A retardation test was applied to rat progressive-ratio performance, and the results do not support the conditioned-inhibition hypothesis

POSTER 67 COMPARISON OF EXTINCTION- AND CONTROL-CUES IN AFFECTING RELAPSE (SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY) OF ETHANOL SELF-ADMINISTRATION & ASSESSMENT OF TESTING CONDITIONS.

CODY BROOKS, JILL L. LINDBERGH (DENISON UNIVERSITY), RACHEL F. JONES (THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY)

Male rats were tested for spontaneous recovery of ethanol self-administration (SA) following extinction and 126 hours of restraint stress. During extinction, light "extinction cues" were programmed on a random time schedule. Restraint stress increases spontaneous recovery, but presentation of the extinction cue at testing reduced spontaneous recovery. A control cue not presented during extinction but programmed during testing did not reduce spontaneous recovery of SA. Drug-SA reduction was specific to a cue correlated with extinction.

POSTER 68 SHORT AND LONG TERM EXPRESSION OF FEAR EXTINCTION MEMORY

GEORGINA ARCHBOLD, NICHOLAS DOBBEK, KARIM NADER (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

The time of testing after extinction acquisition might occlude what is learned in the extinction session. In extinction for auditory fear, freezing remains high shortly after extinction acquisition, but declines by 24 hours. Further, the aversive experience of extinction prevents expression of a previously extinguished CS; propranolol does not attenuate this effect. Here we show that recovery from extinction is not merely dependent on time but also reflects the testing conditions.

POSTER 69 REQUIREMENTS FOR LEARNING THE FAMILIAR.

PETER S.B. FINNIE, ELIZABETH SINCLAIR, PAOLA VIRGINIA MIGUES, KARIM NADER (MCGILL UNIVERSITY) SZU-HAN WANG (UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH)

The mechanisms used by the brain to encode memories for new and familiar events can differ dramatically. Here we demonstrate in rats that hippocampal NMDA-receptors are only required to learn a new contextual fear conditioning procedure, but are not needed to acquire contextual fear itself. Furthermore, we observe that maintenance of this altered learning state requires complex interplay between memories encoded by hippocampus and anterior cingulate cortex.

POSTER 70 EXERCISE EFFECTS ON SPATIAL LEARNING AND BEHAVIOR IN AN ALZHEIMER'S MOUSE MODEL

JENNIFER M. WALKER, ASHLEY K. RAMSEY, DIANA KLAKOTSKAIA, GRACE Y. SUN, AGNES SIMONYI, TODD R. SCHACHTMAN (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI)

This study examined the effects of intermediate-term, voluntary exercise on spatial learning and nest building behaviors in male and female TgCRND8 mice. Two-month old Tg mice showed impaired nest building. Four-months of access to a running wheel reversed this impairment. Active Tg mice also showed improved spatial learning in the Barnes maze task. These findings indicate that a physical activity regimen implemented at the onset of Alzheimer's disease pathology can exert beneficial effects on cognition.

POSTER 71 LATERAL HYPOTHALAMIC SELF-STIMULATION INCREASES LEVELS OF ACETYLCHOLINE IN THE NUCLEUS ACCUMBENS.

GEORGE A. HUNTER (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY)

The release of acetylcholine (Ach) in the nucleus accumbens (NAc) was measured by microdialysis in rats trained to lever press for a fixed current of perifornical lateral hypothalamic stimulation. Baseline samples of extracellular Ach were taken prior to, and between three, 20-minute periods of self-stimulation and one, 20-minute period of non-contingent stimulation. In each case, stimulation led to a statistically

significant increase in Ach levels in the NAc.

POSTER 72 TOOL-USE IN LONG-EVANS RATS: IMPORTANCE OF EXPERIENCE WITH TOOL

JOSEPH L MIELE, KELLY NORTH, GINA COLONNA, MARY MULLIGAN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Tool use has been observed in many animals, including some rodents (badgers, degus, mice). The purpose of our study was to determine if male Long-Evans rats can learn to use a tool to retrieve a piece of food beyond their reach. Six of eight rats were able to use the tool by the end of training. However, opportunities for the rats to manipulate the tool seemed important for later success. This is consistent with previous research which demonstrates the advantage of basic interaction with an object that is subsequently used in a tool-use paradigm.

POSTER 73 THE NATURE OF FORGETTING: AN ISSUE OF MEMORY STORAGE OR RETRIEVAL

JIE JANE ZHANG (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

Experimental amnesia can reflect impaired storage (unavailable memory), or impaired retrieval (inaccessible memory). We show that only first, but not subsequent object location learning requires NMDA receptors in the hippocampus. We used this difference to determine whether amnesia for first learning induced by blocking PKMzeta in the hippocampus with ZIP-infusions impairs storage or retrieval. As only ZIP-infused amnesic rats required NMDA receptors to learn a new location, ZIP-infusions did not impair retrieval, but erased memory.

POSTER 74 THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN 2D: 4D RATIOS, PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL ADVERSITY: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON OF COLLEGE STUDENTS IN UNITED STATES AND CHINA

WEI ZHANG (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), YU GAO (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

This study investigated the relationships between 2D: 4D ratios, psychopathic personality and social adversity between U.S. and China in samples of college students. Results showed that 2D: 4D ratios were negatively related to most facets of psychopathic personality only in subjects from U.S. Additionally, findings suggested that the moderating effect of social adversity on the relationship between 2D: 4D ratios and psychopathy displayed different patterns across cultures.

POSTER 75 DEFICIT IN REWARD REPRESENTATION IN A MOUSE MODEL OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

KATHLEEN M. TAYLOR (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), CHRISTOPHER MEZIAS, SOPHIE LEIBERMAN (BARNARD COLLEGE), ELEANOR SIMPSON (NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), PETER D. BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE AND COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Overexpression of striatal dopamine D2 receptors (D2OE) causes a decrease in motivation, as in patients with schizophrenia. We investigated whether failure to accurately represent outcomes contributes to this deficit. The Differential Outcomes (DO) effect improves discrimination learning when a specific reinforcer is consistently associated with a specific response. The DO effect was observed in controls, but not in D2OE mice. D2 signaling is important for accurate outcome representations and contributes to dopamine D2 motivational effects.

POSTER 76 PROXIMAL LANDMARK USE IN FORAGING BEHAVIOR OF PEROMYSCUS MANTICULUS

HANNAH OVERBERG, ZACH GOBLE, ALEX BRAGG, CHELSEA RUGEL, KELLY MORRISSEY, SHANNON DUBAY (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

The study examines the use of proximal landmarks by deer mice by observing animals foraging in an open field apparatus containing several food wells. During the training phase a visual landmark is located adjacent to a baited food well (Landmark condition) or in a random location (Control). We hypothesize that, during testing, when no food wells are baited, mice in the Landmark condition will spend more time near the food well that is adjacent to the landmark.

POSTER 77 WHEN IS IT ACTUALLY PLACE LEARNING?

AMY E. LEARMONTH, ASHLEY N. SMITH, CHRISTINA CUMBERBATCH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Participants searched for a target location in a movable circular arena within a large square room. In the directional condition the target moved with the arena (maintaining relative location), in the place learning condition the absolute position of the target within the square room remained the same as the arena moved (requiring place learning). In a control condition everything was stationary. Control participants outperformed place learning and were not different from directional learning participants.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Symposium

Hudson

SCRA SYMPOSIUM: NEGOTIATING SEXUAL MINORITY STRESS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: CHANA ETENGOFF (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

UNDERSTANDING HOW LGBTQ INDIVIDUALS NEGOTIATE SEXUAL MINORITY STRESS: EMERGING INSIGHTS FROM QUALITATIVE AND MIXED METHODS RESEARCH.

This panel focuses on qualitative and mixed-methods research that gives voice to how sexual minority populations navigate minority stress. Three panelists will present their research which utilizes interview narratives, letter writing tasks, and storytelling to explore the issues of how same-sex couples navigate intimacy and well-being in light of discrimination, how adolescent queer women of color negotiate their sexual identity online, and how gay men from religious backgrounds humanize their religious relatives to mediate conflicts.

Presentations

Redemptive framings of minority stress: Implications for closeness in same-sex relationships by David M. Frost (Columbia University)

Crossing the Digital Divide: The Negotiation of Sexual Orientation and Race within Online Forums for Adolescent Queer Women of Color by Jennifer Rubin (University of Michigan)

Do Unto Others: A Cultural Historical Analysis of How Gay Men from Religious Backgrounds Mediate Post-Disclosure Conflicts with Religious Relatives by Chana Etengoff (CUNY Graduate Center)

Discussant(s): Chana Etengoff (CUNY Graduate Center)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Invited Speaker

Gotham

TEACHING KEYNOTE: TEACHING UNDER FIRE: PROVIDING A QUALITY EDUCATION IN CONSTRAINED TIMES: DANA S. DUNN

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: STACEY ZAREMBA (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

TEACHING UNDER FIRE: PROVIDING A QUALITY EDUCATION IN CONSTRAINED TIMES

DANA S. DUNN (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

Higher education continues to adapt to the changes wrought by the "Great Recession" and the still recovering economy. The teaching of psychology is by no means immune to these changes. Psychology faculty feel constrained by the fiscal and related realities their institutions now face. I will suggest ways for faculty and their departments to survive and thrive until things return to normal (or to a new normal). To do so, I will discuss curricular alignment, student development, collegiality and professional issues, and opportunities for self-renewal, among other topics.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00am-10:20am

Paper

O'Neill

COGNITIVE PAPERS V: PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: HUICHUN ZHU (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

9:00am - 9:15am

ARE POLYSEMIOUS WORD SENSES SHARED IN ENGLISH AND CHINESE?

HUICHUN ZHU, BARBARA MALT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Words have multiple senses, but how those senses originate is largely unknown. Senses may arise in diverse ways across words and languages, or there may be systematic processes creating shared patterns of extension. Thirty-six pairs of words with agreement on their core senses in two historically independent languages, English and Chinese, were examined. We found that they also share a substantial number of extended senses, suggesting language-independent cognitive mechanisms of word sense extension.

9:20am - 9:35am

IS LEXICAL REPRESENTATION LINGUISTICALLY RELATIVE?: EVIDENCE FROM ENGLISH & MANDARIN

NORA M. ISACOFF, DI LIU, TINA HOU-IMERMAN, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This paper investigates two hotly debated issues: the nature of lexical representation and the relationship between language and thought. We investigate the nature of lexical representation in two languages—English & Mandarin—in order to explore the relationship between language and thought. We demonstrate that across languages, explicit lexical access features are not isomorphic to implicit lexical access features and that a multi-tiered model of lexical meaning is necessary to account for all data.

9:40am - 9:55am

EMBEDDED ARTICULATION: SHIFTS IN LOCATION INFLUENCE SPEECH PRODUCTION

BENJAMIN R. MEAGHER (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

Whether phonological behavior is influenced by movement through the physical environment was tested by having participants complete a dyadic task, changing one's room and/or partner midway through the experiment. As hypothesized, word duration showed a negative linear pattern

for those remaining in the same setting, but a cubic pattern for those changing rooms. Changing partners did not lessen reductions in word duration. These results highlight the situated nature of speech production.

10:00am - 10:15am

TELLING TIME: THE USE OF TEMPORAL MARKERS IN SPOKEN AND WRITTEN NARRATIVES

KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK), CHOONKYU LEE (UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT), EMILY SCHWARTZ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Narratives provide insight into cognitive processes and mental representations involved in discourse. Temporal markers in narratives have been discussed in discourse analysis and cognitive psychology, enlivening the discussion of situation models in the embodied cognition framework (Zwaan, 1999; Glenberg & Kaschak, 2002). Consistent with a situation model/embodied cognition framework, analyses of 29 spoken narratives revealed that duration of time between events significantly affects the frequency and type of lexical temporal markers.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 10:30am-11:50am

Invited Speaker

Westside 3

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: WHY WE LIKE THE FOODS WE LIKE: DEBRA ZELLNER

Sunday, March 3, 2013 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: ANDREW R. DELAMATER (CUNY-BROOKLYN)

WHY WE LIKE THE FOODS WE LIKE

DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

People make decisions about whether and what to eat many times a day. One factor that influences these decisions (although certainly not the only one) is how much they like the food. There are some innate sensory qualities that influence liking and preference. However, those innate qualities are clearly not the entire story since how much people like a given food varies greatly from person to person. My talk will discuss some factors that influence liking and degree of preference for foods. Knowing what factors can influence liking for a food and the degree to which one food is preferred to another will help us understand why there is such a great deal of variability among individuals in liking and preference. This knowledge might also provide ways to make it easier for people to make healthier food choices.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Paper

Empire

APPLIED PAPERS IV: TECHNOLOGY, MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: REBECCA L. GULLAN (GWYNEDD-MERCY COLLEGE)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

ETIQUETTE RULES FOR CELL PHONE BEHAVIORS DIFFER IN STUDENTS AND FACULTY

KATHERINE A. CAMERON, MALAKA CASTLE, ADAM JOHNSON (COPPIN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Etiquette rules are required as cell phones become ubiquitous in American society. Here we conducted a survey of student and faculty views of texting and talking behaviors in different locations. Phone use in some places (e.g., church) was considered taboo, yet faculty views were often stricter, particularly for texting (e.g. in class). Participants considered hand-held (but not hands-free) phone use while driving inappropriate, but students were less tolerant of talking while driving than faculty.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

PREDICTORS OF WOMEN'S BODY SATISFACTION: MEDIA, BODY DISCREPANCY, AND THIN IDEAL INTERNALIZATION

KIMBERLY ERETZIAN SMIRLES, CHRISTOPHER RYAN FITZPATRICK (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

The current study tested the effects of model body size and evaluation focus on women's body satisfaction and whether body discrepancies, thin ideal internalization, and social comparison predict satisfaction. Regardless of evaluation condition, exposure to thinner models lowered body satisfaction, while observing average-sized models increased satisfaction. Body discrepancies and thin ideal internalization were significant predictors. Additionally, accounting for the potential confound of thinness and attractiveness provides a possible explanation for changes in satisfaction.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

BROUGHT TO YOU THROUGH THE NEWS; CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY, EMPOWERMENT, AND DISSENT

REBECCA L GULLAN, JED BRENSINGER, JANIS CHAKARS (GWYNEDD-MERCY COLLEGE)

This study examines the relationship between viewing the news media and effects on feelings of empowerment, civic

responsibility, and one's ability to dissent. Using an experimental method, groups viewed the news in print, online, or not at all. Participants completed a questionnaire relating to the three dependent variables. Results showed that significant differences existed for participant's feelings of civic responsibility and ability to dissent between experimental groups.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Paper

Brecht

HISTORY PAPERS II: PHILOSOPHICAL AND STATISTICAL METHODS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: LAURA HYATT EDWARDS (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

THE SPACE BETWEEN IN TWENTIETH CENTURY U.S. PSYCHOLOGY, PHYSICS, AND KÖHLER'S GESTALT

LAURA HYATT EDWARDS (UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY)

Historians routinely examine how psychologists' ontological commitments influence different explanatory frameworks (Boring, 1953; Reed, 1997; Robinson, 1995). Few examine psychologists' disagreements through the lens of ideas about empty space between objects. Applied to the twentieth century Gestalt controversy, understanding ideas about empty space illuminate a possible source of that misunderstanding; Köhler and U.S. psychologists had very different beliefs about the 'space between' the parts of systems.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

WHAT THE "SCHOOLS" OF PSYCHOLOGY MISS?: CLUSTER ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL REVIEW, 1904-1913

CHRISTOPHER D. GREEN (YORK UNIVERSITY), INGO FEINERER (VIENNA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY), JEREMY T. BURMAN (YORK UNIVERSITY)

We conducted a series of statistical cluster analysis on articles from the journal Psychological Review, 1904-1913. We found that the traditional "schools" of psychology covers only a small portion of the structure of the discipline in that era. Several clusters were devoted to topics in perception topics (colour vision, depth perception, music). The cognitive topics memory and judgment emerged as independent clusters. Physiological psychology, emotion, mental imagery, conscious experience, and epistemology each formed clusters.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Paper

O'Neill

COGNITIVE PAPERS VI: LANGUAGE AND PERCEPTION

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: JOSE A. LEON (CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY/
UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

NARRATIVE CAUSALITY COMPREHENSION THROUGH A SUMMARY TASK

JOSE A. LEON (CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY/
UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID), RICARDO
OLMOS (UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID), DAVID
PERRY (UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE VALÈNCIA),
GUILLERMO DE JORGE-BOTANA, INMACULADA
ESCUADERO (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN A
DISTANCIA, UNED)

The reading comprehension of university and high school students was investigated through comparing the causal network of a source text and the causal networks generated by the students in written summaries of the text. The results enabled us to detect a predictive value between the recognition of causal nodes and types of reader and support our hypothesis that causal density affects reading comprehension and can be used to distinguish more competent from less competent readers.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

USING NONSENSE WORD DETECTION TO INVESTIGATE SENTENCE PROCESSING

GAURAV KHARKWAL, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS
UNIVERSITY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

In this study, participants read sentences and decided whether they contained a nonsense word. Performance was significantly affected by syntactic structure which, in a task where processing was not required, suggests syntactic parsing is an automatic reflex. Performance was also affected by nonsense word position (participants were slower for later positions). There was no interaction between nonsense word position and sentence type, which suggests a division between word-recognition and sentence-comprehension systems.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

THE EFFECTS OF SEMANTIC RICHNESS ON SPOKEN WORD RECOGNITION.

STANISLAV SAJIN, CYNTHIA CONNINE (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

Two eye-tracking experiments using the visual world paradigm (VWP) examined the use of semantic knowledge in recognizing spoken words. Both experiments provide evidence for (1) early activation of semantic information, (2) effects of semantic knowledge in processing acoustic input, and (3) increased reliance on semantic information when the speech input is presented in a sub-optimal listening environment (e.g., background babble).

1:00pm - 1:15pm

DO PERCEPTION ERRORS PREDICT ERRORS IN DRAWING ANGLES FROM OBSERVATION?

JUSTIN OSTROFSKY, AARON KOZBELT (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study tests the theory that observational drawing errors are primarily caused by misperception. Participants reproduced images of angles embedded in cubes (3-D form) and parallelograms (2-D form) in perceptual adjustment and drawing tasks. In both tasks, angles were reproduced closer to a 90-degree angle when embedded in a cube than when in a parallelogram, replicating the shape constancy effect. However, this bias was uncorrelated across tasks, suggesting drawing and perception involve somewhat different mechanisms.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Poster

Westside 1&2

CLINICAL POSTERS II, SCRA POSTERS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

POSTER 1 PERCEPTIONS OF ALTERNATIVE AGGRESSION AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS

JILL SWIRSKY, JILL CERMELE, WENDY KOLMAR (DREW UNIVERSITY)

Alternative aggression (AA) among adolescent girls has substantial negative implications, yet is often treated as less serious than physical aggression. This project evaluated the policies, procedures, and experiences regarding AA among middle-school girls by interviewing administrators, teachers, and students within the school community. Results found that although school adults named AA as worse than physical aggression, consequences for physical violence were harsher, indicating a disconnect between school policies and the experiences of the students.

POSTER 2 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL

RESPONSES TO PAIN AND ADOLESCENT SLEEP IN ADOLESCENTS WITH CHRONIC PAIN

KRISTINA M. PUZINO (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY),
JESSICA W. GUTE, MELISA MOORE, MARGARET OLSEN
(THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA)

This study examined the relationship between sleep and pain in adolescents with chronic pain by examining: (1) whether protective parental responses to pain (PPRP) were associated with adolescent sleep problems and (2) the role of pain catastrophizing as a mediator of those associations. PPRP was associated with parent and adolescent reports of adolescent trouble sleeping. Adolescent-reported pain catastrophizing serves as a mediator of adolescent and parent reported relationships between PPRP and adolescent sleep difficulty.

POSTER 3 FOOD CRAVING, DIETARY RESTRAINT, AND EMOTIONAL EATING: RELATIONSHIPS TO MINDFULNESS

DANIELLE TERRY (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY),
CHRISTOPHER TERRY (ELMIRA COLLEGE)

Mindfulness has been identified as a mechanism that plays a role in eating behavior. The goals of the following study were to examine how acceptance of food cravings is associated with different facets of mindfulness, maladaptive dietary patterns, and health behaviors. This study revealed that mindfulness was negatively associated with emotional eating, restrained eating, and susceptibility to external cues, but positively associated with healthy eating behaviors.

POSTER 4 BODY IMAGE AND ITS CORRELATES AMONG WOMEN AS THEY AGE

PAULA C CONNELL, MEERA KAHN, CHARLOTTE NICOLE
MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY CAMDEN)

Due to the scarcity of research on aging and its effect on women's body image, the present study seeks to demonstrate the consequences of body dissatisfaction for mid-life women. Because visible effects of aging conflict with sociocultural standards of attractiveness, mid-life women in our society may suffer more risks than younger women from the ramifications of poor body image, including disordered eating, depression, and sexual dysfunction. These risks are explored in the present study.

POSTER 5 GENDER AND CHARACTERISTIC OVERLAP AMONG CLUSTER B PERSONALITY DISORDERS

MORGAN PERSEPHONE MORNINGSTAR (BUFFALO
STATE COLLEGE)

There is great overlap among characteristics of Cluster B personality disorders as described in the DSM-IV-TR as well as disparate prevalence rates across gender. This study examined the relationship between these characteristics and the Five-Factor Model to determine if Cluster B personality disorders are distinct conditions and gender's interaction with

these disorders. Four fixed factors had item loadings from multiple measures supporting criticisms of overlap among Cluster B personality characteristics. Multiple analyses identified gender differences.

POSTER 6 SOCIAL ANXIETY, DRINKING TO CONFORM, AND ALCOHOL-RELATED PROBLEMS

AZKA SARAH IQBAL, NATALIE KLAPPER, STEPHEN
ARMEI (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), HOWARD
TENNER (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH
CENTER)

We examined the indirect and interactive effects of social anxiety and conformity drinking motivation on alcohol-related problems concerning loss of control and engaging in risky behavior. We found a marginally significant association between social anxiety and loss of control, but this association was not mediated by conformity motivation. In contrast, conformity drinking motivation, but not social anxiety, was significantly related to alcohol-related risky behavior. No predicted interaction effects were found.

POSTER 7 DISORDERED EATING AND SELF-AWARENESS SUPPRESSION

IARA MANTENUTO (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE
PEMBLETON, JENNIFER BREMSER (ALFRED STATE
COLLEGE)

Evidence suggests individuals with eating disorders experience aberrations in self-awareness. Using the Body Insight Scale and Eating Attitudes Test, we examined the relationship between disordered eating and body awareness in a sample taken from the general population. Comfort body awareness was significantly negatively correlated with disordered eating and the bulimia subscale. These findings are consistent with evidence showing that suppression of self-awareness is a factor that contributes to patterns of disordered eating.

POSTER 8 STUDENT PREDICTORS OF ADJUSTMENT TO COLLEGE

JILL M. NORVILITIS, HOWARD M. REID, AMANDA GRENIER
(BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

This study examined relationships between well-being, adjustment to college, and satisfaction with choice of college and major in 126 undergraduates. Inattention, hyperactivity, anxiety, and depression were negatively associated with college satisfaction. As expected, appreciation of the liberal arts was positively correlated with satisfaction with college and choice of major. The results suggest that prospective students should consider whether their interests correspond with their college's mission, and colleges should be prepared to meet students' psychological needs.

POSTER 9 COMPARING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEGATIVE AFFECT AND AFFECTIVE VERBALIZATIONS IN COURT MANDATED VIOLENT OFFENDERS

AMANDA ASTER, REBECCA SMITH-CASEY, FRANK GARDNER, DONALD MARKS (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

The Anger Avoidance Model proposed by Gardner and Moore (2008) suggests that individuals who engage in non-instrumental violence do not and will not allow themselves to experience uncomfortable/unpleasant emotions such as anger. The present study examined the relationship between negative affect and affective verbalizations subsequent to exposure to a series of videos selected to elicit emotions related to anger in both a clinical and control group. The results suggest that the control group experienced a more normal reaction to the anger provoking video clips, as compared to the clinical group who were able to avoid the experience of negative affect in response to the film clips.

POSTER 10 SLEEP PROBLEMS MEDIATE THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN RUMINATION AND HEALTH AMONG RECENT VETERANS

DAVID JOSHUA ROTHMAN (DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS), ASHLEY BORDERS (DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), LISA M. MCANDREW (DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS)

Military veterans experience high rates of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and physical problems. The repetitive thought process of rumination might contribute to these problems in veterans. Moreover, sleep problems may constitute a mechanism for these associations. The current study sampled 89 recent veterans and found that sleep problems statistically mediated the relationship between greater rumination and more PTSD, depressive, and somatic symptoms. Poor sleep may contribute to these symptoms by inhibiting emotional processing.

POSTER 11 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN EMOTION REGULATION DURING NARRATIVES ABOUT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP CONFLICTS.

IZABELA MILANIAK, CANDICE FEIRING (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study developed a reliable coding system to examine the emotion regulation of anger, sadness, and vague emotions (i.e. upset/bothered) during spoken narratives about conflicts concerning unmet relationship needs. Emotion regulation was coded by reviewing narratives for the expression, mitigation and amplification of these negative emotions. Consistent with social role theory, women more than men expressed and amplified anger and vague emotions. Contrary to expectations, men did not mitigate negative emotions more than women.

POSTER 12 EXPOSURE THERAPY FOR POST-TRAUMATIC NIGHTMARES: A SIX MONTH FOLLOW-UP

ROBERT SAL CAVERA, LEAH JACOBS, ROBERT W. MOTTA (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

Nightmares are commonly one of the troubling features of

PTSD, yet Image Rehearsal Training (IRT) is currently the only empirically supported treatment for them. The present study will attempt to utilize exposure therapy alone to treat a patient with PTSD. The participant, age 39, experienced a single traumatic event. Data was collected on sleep habits, as well as on frequency and intensity of nightmares. Results indicate that an exposure-based nightmare treatment for PTSD sufferers may be beneficial.

POSTER 13 TWO TREATMENTS FOR CHILDREN WITH SEXUAL BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS: STATISTICAL AND CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

WILLIAM D. PITHERS, CHELSEA CRUM (EDINBORO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ALISON GRAY (PENNSYLVANIA CHAPTER OF CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CENTERS AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS), AIDA BUSCONI, PAUL HOUCHEMS

This study examined the therapeutic and iatrogenic effects of two interventions with five empirically-defined types of children with sexual behavior problems (CSBP). Analyses of statistical and clinical significance are reported at treatment intake, midpoint (16 weeks), and termination (32 weeks). The data demonstrate that although a cognitive-behavioral group therapy (CBGT) was more quickly effective than an expressive group therapy (EGT), both interventions were associated with statistically significant reductions in frequency of developmentally unexpected sexual behaviors in four of the five child types after 32 weeks. Analysis of the proportions of children attaining clinically significant change revealed differences across child types and gender. Both analytical approaches converged on the conclusion that neither treatment significantly reduced the frequency of sexualized behaviors in the Sexually Aggressive child type.

POSTER 14 ADVENTURE EDUCATION PROGRAMS CAN IMPACT INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIORS IN DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS

LAUREN MONTENEGRO LITTLEFIELD, LISA FEDEROWICZ, MELANIE MCCABE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE), HOPE E. CLARK (KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND LOCAL MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR CHILDREN'S AND FAMILY SERVICES)

Twenty-seven male juvenile delinquents participated in an adventure education program that entailed 35-40 sessions across 3 months. Multiple informants rated the adolescents on their internalizing and externalizing symptoms both before and after the intervention. While there were no changes in self-ratings or counselor ratings, pre- to post-intervention comparisons revealed that parents/guardians saw a significant reduction in internalizing symptoms and a trend toward significance in decreasing externalizing symptoms. Suggestions for further research are provided.

POSTER 15 HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL: COLLEGE STUDENTS' APPRECIATION OF THE LIBERAL ARTS

ARSALAN HAQ, SHANNON WILLIAMS, JOSEPH R.

FERRARI (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

College students seem to hope that “things just work out” when reflecting on school related activities. They seem to expect the best in terms of their education. However, the current economic climate raises the issue that a college education today does not guarantee success of career goals. In the present study, college students (n = 248) completed reliable and valid measures of hope (pathway and agency) and an appreciation of a liberal arts education.

POSTER 16 ADULTS' ATTACHMENT TO ROMANTIC PARTNERS: THE ROLE OF FAMILY-OF-ORIGIN EXPERIENCES

KIRSTEN CHIRICHETTI, REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

This study explored associations between adults' romantic attachments and their caregiver attachment and family-of-origin experiences with coparenting and marital relationships. Participants involved 51 undergraduates in on-going romantic relationships. Findings indicated associations between adults' caregiver and romantic attachments. However, family-of-origin marital conflict was associated with romantic attachment only when combined with caregiver attachments. Family-of-origin coparenting experiences were unrelated to adults' romantic attachments. Future research should utilize multiple assessment tools to measure complex factors influencing romantic attachment.

POSTER 17 PSYCHOSOCIAL CORRELATES OF SALUTARY AND HARMFUL HEALTH BEHAVIORS IN PREGNANCY

MELISSA AUERBACH, DOLORES CANNELLA, MARCI LOBEL (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

We distinguished healthy and unhealthy behaviors and investigated whether they are associated with distinct psychosocial factors among pregnant women. Results provide preliminary evidence that stable, self-relevant traits, namely self-esteem and exercise self-efficacy, are associated with the practice of healthy behaviors whereas stress, a situationally-evoked factor, is associated with the practice of unhealthy behaviors. Perceived control, which may reflect stable disposition as well as situational perceptions, was associated with both healthy and harmful behaviors.

POSTER 18 PARENT MOTIVATION AND ATTENDANCE IN CHILD BEHAVIOR THERAPY

MATTHEW MORRIS, MICHAEL MORROW (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), LYDIA BARRHIGHT (CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER), JENNIFER SHROFF-PENDLEY (A.I. DUPONT HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN), MEREDITH LUTZ-STEHL (CECIL COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between parent motivation and attendance in child behavior therapy. Participants were 76 youth in an outpatient therapy clinic for

young children. Parents with higher levels of overall motivation attended significantly more sessions. Additionally, the combination of high motivational readiness and perceived ability was linked to the highest levels of attendance. Accordingly, parental motivation represents an important variable to assess and target when working with families in child behavior therapy.

POSTER 19 PERSONALITY AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: CONTRASTING DATING DYNAMICS OF DEPENDENT AND DETACHED UNDERGRADUATES

STEPHANIE G. RUGGIERO, ROBERT F. BORNSTEIN, ERROL O. RODRIGUEZ (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Does personality affect undergraduates' romantic relationships? This study used three measures of interpersonal dependency-detachment and a dating history questionnaire to examine the romantic relationships of 74 college students between the ages of 18 and 23 (39 women and 35 men). Findings indicated that highly dependent undergraduates tend to: 1) report less relationship satisfaction; 2) have more casual relationships; 3) spend less time in relationships; and 4) cheat on their partners less frequently than nondependent students.

POSTER 20 A COMPARISON OF MEDIA LITERACY AND SOCIAL NORMS INTERVENTIONS AGAINST A CONTROL

CINDY LI, CATHERINE SANDERSON (AMHERST COLLEGE)

This study compared the effectiveness of two eating disorder prevention interventions (media literacy, social norms) against a control (healthy transition to college). Ninety-one first-year females completed pre-test measures, were randomized across conditions, and completed a post-test and one-month follow-up. At the one-month follow-up, social norms and media literacy participants experienced lasting changes regarding desire for thinness and perception of ideal media female, respectively, whereas control participants unexpectedly experienced lesser eating disordered pathology.

POSTER 21 RELIGION IS RELATIONAL: EXAMINING SENSE OF COMMUNITY WITH FAITH MATURITY AND RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

CKOZLOWSKI, SHANNON MARIE WILLIAMS, JOSEPH R. FERRARI (DEPAUL)

It's noted that most major religions have a component of person-person relationships. That is, they promote that besides a personal relationship with a deity, one has spiritual relationships with others to experience that sense of faith. We examined how the role of need to belong and sense of community plays with faith maturity and post-critical belief systems with emerging adults. A total of 320 students completed these scales (227 women, 93 men). Implications for faith development are discussed.

POSTER 22 EXERCISE MODERATES FOOD-INDUCED CHANGES IN BODY SATISFACTION

JACQUELINE F HAYES, CAROLINE MAHONEY (US ARMY NATICK SOLDIER RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND ENGINEERING CENTER), ROBIN KANAREK, GRACE GILES (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

An acute bout of moderate-intensity exercise can be beneficial to body satisfaction, whereas one-time consumption of food perceived as unhealthy can be detrimental. The current study examines the effect of exercise on body satisfaction following consumption of a food considered healthy or unhealthy in 24 female students. Results showed that exercise can mitigate decrements in body satisfaction seen following intake of an unhealthy food and consumption of a healthy food can improve self-esteem.

POSTER 23 TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCE, DISSOCIATION, AND BORDERLINE PATHOLOGY

ANNEE ACKERMAN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY), NICHOLAS PAPOUCHIS

This study examines the link between early life traumatic experience, and the degree of structural dissociation and borderline personality pathology that is later present. It was hypothesized that younger age of onset and longer duration of exposure to traumatic experiences would be associated with more severe borderline personality features and greater structural dissociation. The participants were 44 adults (68% female) screened for prior traumatic experience. The results offer partial support for these hypotheses.

POSTER 24 DEPRESSION TREATMENT GUIDELINES: IS EXERCISE AN OVERLOOKED RECOMMENDATION?

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

A systematic review of Clinical Practice Guidelines' (CPGs) for depression was conducted to determine inconsistencies in their recommendations. Preliminary results suggest that there are significant differences among CPGs, especially in terms of the emphasis placed on exercise as an intervention, despite findings determining the effectiveness of exercise in alleviating symptoms of depression. Additionally, financial conflicts of interest were prevalent in guidelines produced by specialty organizations and these conflicts may play a role in the interpretation of the evidence-based treatments.

POSTER 25 INTERPERSONAL SENSITIVITY, COPING, AND SEXUAL FUNCTIONING IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH TESTICULAR CANCER

MICHAEL A. HOYT, CONNOR MCCANN, MIRKO SAVONE (HUNTER COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Interpersonal Sensitivity has been linked to sexual dysfunction in men with prostate cancer. This study examines this relationship in young adults with testicular cancer (TCA) and

the possible interaction of avoidance or approach coping. Questionnaires were given to 171 young men with TCA. Interpersonal sensitivity was associated with higher sexual dysfunction and this relationship was buffered by the use of approach (and not avoidance) coping. Approach-oriented coping may be a potential target of future intervention.

POSTER 26 COMPARING VARIOUS BODY IMAGE DISSATISFACTION SILHOUETTE SCALES

SANIHA H. MAKHZOUMI (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

A common measurement of body dissatisfaction is silhouette scales. Differing silhouette scales may yield differing results across studies. This study focused on performance of four silhouette scales. Participants were randomly assigned to respond to one of four silhouette scales in addition to psychosocial measures used to validate the measures. ANOVA and ANCOVA (controlling for BMI) were used to compare groups based on silhouette scale. Differences in performance between the measures are discussed.

POSTER 27 HOW PERSONALITY TRAITS PREDICT IRRATIONAL BELIEFS

STEPHANIE M. SAMAR, KATE WALTON, WILSON MCDERMUT (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Introduction: The study aim was to determine whether personality traits are associated with rational and irrational beliefs. Method: Data were collected from 251 clinical and non-clinical participants who completed self-report measures of irrational beliefs (SGABS) and personality (NEO-PI-R). Results: Personality traits explained a significant amount of the variance in all SGABS scales. Discussion: The results supported the hypothesis that the personality traits of the FFM significantly predicted irrational beliefs.

POSTER 28 PATTERNS OF DEPRESSION AND STRESS OVER THE COLLEGE TERM

AMY CORBETT (SUNY COBLESKILL), BRIAN COHEN (UNION COLLEGE)

This research explores the relationship between depression & stress. These are prevalent problems throughout society and specifically among college students (Shirley, 1991). Depression and stress negatively influence academic performance and mediate a number of other variables that influence academic performance (Lindsey, Fabiano, & Stark, 2009; Norberg et al, 2010; Regestein et al, 2010). This research design compares students from a private vs. a public school, and compares students at four times over the semester. Stress and depression were measured via self report; additionally, stress was measured biologically. The two subsamples differed on stress and depression, and stress and depression level varied significantly over the term for one group. Future research will apply the findings to minimize stress and depression on the sample campuses.

POSTER 29 ANGER INDUCTION PRODUCES BOTH ANGER AND SADNESS

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

A 2(high-low anger) x 2(high-low depression) x 2(time) mixed-design ANOVA examined feeling states (e.g., sadness, dominance, blaming) activated in angry and/or depressed individuals following Velten anger induction. Participants (N=136) met criteria for high-low anger and high-low depression. Increased anger produced increased sadness. An interaction effect showed increased dominance in the low anger group compared to the high anger group. Results did not support increased anger inducing external attribution style states simulating a blaming attitude.

POSTER 30 SENSATION SEEKING, COLLEGE ALCOHOL BELIEFS, AND DRINKING AMONG COLLEGE AND NON-COLLEGE ADULTS

JESSICA WHITLEY, TIMOTHY M. OSBERG (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The aim of the present study was to compare the relationships among sensation seeking, college alcohol beliefs, perceived peer norms, and alcohol consumption within both college students and non-college student adults. Among students, college alcohol beliefs were the strongest correlate of drinking followed by sensation seeking scores. Surprisingly, perceived norms were unrelated to drinking for students, whereas they were strongly associated among the non-student adults.

POSTER 31 BUFFERING EFFECTS OF SLEEP QUALITY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IN COMBINATION ON ACADEMIC DISTRESS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

ELINA SPEKTOR (CHE SENIOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES), ALAYNA BERKOWITZ, IAN BIRKY (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

The developmental challenge of thriving in a college environment often requires students to utilize coping resources and strategies, two variables, empirically evaluated, being that of sleep quality and social support. The present study explored the potential buffering effect of these two variables in combination on the psychological construct, academic distress. Findings suggest that sleep quality accounted for more of the measurable variance of distress than did the additional effect of social support.

POSTER 32 EFFECT OF BOREDOM SEVERITY ON DEPRESSION AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN BELARUS

IRYNA KROTAVA (THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)

Goal: To examine the relationship between boredom, depression, and alcohol use in a sample of adults in Belarus. Method: 55 adults completed measures of retrospective

boredom, boredom proneness, depression, and alcohol use. Results: Boredom proneness and reports of boredom negatively affecting life quality in the previous 2 weeks predicted more alcohol use. Conclusions: As in the west, alcohol consumption among Byelorussian adults, independently of reported levels of depression, is stable and positively associated with boredom.

POSTER 33 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED RISK, HIV TESTING, AND SAFE SEX BEHAVIORS AMONGST COLLEGE STUDENTS

HANNAH PRICE, SARAH WEINBERGER-LITMAN (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is increasing among individuals ages 20-24. College students continue to engage in risky and unsafe sexual activity, despite awareness about the importance of safe sex behaviors. This exploratory study sought to examine the prevalence of HIV testing in relation to perceived risks associated with sexual practices. 199 participants showed results that indicated a relationship between lowered perceived risk and heightened risky sexual behavior. A significant relationship was shown between likelihood of being tested for HIV and college education on HIV/AIDS.

POSTER 34 CHILDHOOD POLY-VICTIMIZATION AND TRAUMA-RELATED SYMPTOMS

EMILY LATIMER, KRISTA BORLING, STEPHANIE K. GUSLER, KEARA WASHINGTON, ANN N. ELLIOTT, JEFFERY ASPELMEIER, THOMAS W. PIERCE (RADFORD UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relative contribution of six different categories of childhood victimization and poly-victimization in predicting participants scores on the Deliberate Self-harm Inventory. Hierarchical regression analyses using data from 360 female college undergraduates showed that poly-victimization added large and statistically significant percentages of variability accounted-for to multiple regression equations predicting DSHI scores after the six categories of victimization had already been entered as a first block of predictors.

POSTER 35 SUICIDALITY IN TURKISH CULTURE RELATED TO PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS, ATTACHMENT STYLE, AND HOPELESSNESS

EMEK YUCE ZEYREK RIOS (UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD), FARUK GENCOZ (MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY), YOAV BERGMAN (BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY), DAVID LESTER (THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The present study was carried out using a sample of 180 Turkish students, since Turkish culture differs greatly from American and other Western cultures, this procedure provides an interesting (and important) comparison population with a chance to explore the generality of suicide theories. The

probability of suicide was strongly predicted by both hopelessness and by deficiencies in problem-solving skills. In addition, for women, unhealthy attachment styles (preoccupied and dismissing) also predicted suicidality

POSTER 36 INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS AND DISTRESS WITHIN AN URBAN TREATMENT-SEEKING POPULATION

HESHAN FERNANDO, NICOLE CAIN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined interpersonal problems and distress in an urban, treatment-seeking population in order to gain better understanding of interpersonal functioning within this unique environment. Participants completed measures of interpersonal problems and overall psychological distress as part of a clinical evaluation at a university outpatient clinic. Results indicated that interpersonal problems and distress are significantly higher in urban populations with high ethnic diversity as compared to the non-treatment seeking, mostly Caucasian normative sample.

POSTER 37 CROSS-CULTURAL VARIATIONS IN PARENTING CHALLENGES

AVIDAN MILEVSKY, KRISTIE THUDIUM (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ILANA M. MILEVSKY, (COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE COUNTY), BRACHA ROTH (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)

The current study assessed the differences in reported parenting challenges between mainstream Americans and Orthodox-Jews using a sample of 170 parents. From the general sample the top three challenges of parenting indicated were teaching life skills, single parenting, and controlling personal responses to children's misbehavior. Parents in the Jewish sample reported teaching life skills, controlling personal responses to children's misbehavior, and providing individual attention to each child in the family as their main challenges.

POSTER 38 A "VIRTUAL CLINIC" MODEL: ACCOUNTABLE CARE, EMPIRICAL RESEARCH, AND PSYCHODYNAMIC TRAINING AT A PUBLIC HOSPITAL

DAVID M. GOODMAN, CANDICE CRAWFORD (CAMBRIDGE HEALTH ALLIANCE/HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL), KELLY JANKAUSKAS (CAMBRIDGE HEALTH ALLIANCE/LESLEY UNIVERSITY), VALI KAHN, KIMBERLYN LEARY, LOTTE SMITH-HANSEN (CAMBRIDGE HEALTH ALLIANCE/HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL)

In this poster presentation, we detail the processes involved in engaging research as a part of pedagogy, accountable care, and service to the community by describing the development of a "virtual" Psychodynamic Research Clinic at a public hospital in Cambridge, Massachusetts where psychotherapy is given at no cost to the patient.

POSTER 39 A NEW GENDER PRESENTATION SCALE FOR LBQ WOMEN

S. RISCHA GOTTLIEB, SHAKEMA LYNCH, RAYMOND DIGIUSEPPE, WILLIAM CHAPLIN (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

A substantial body of research focuses upon understanding gender's contribution to individual differences; however, no measures exist on acceptable assessment of gender presentation in Lesbians Bisexual of Queer (LBQ) women. This study examines a new scale that measures the degree to which a LBQ women's gender presentation maybe described as Butch, Androgynous, or Femme. The internal consistency of this scale was relatively high with Alphas from .86 to .90; and the factor structure was strongly supported.

POSTER 40 PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' BINGE EATING BEHAVIORS

RANDI I. KIM (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), MARY O'KEEFFEE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), BRIDGET E. GRENIER (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

This study examined which particular variables among eating expectancy, impulsivity, hypersensitive narcissism, emotional eating, and body esteem, are the strongest predictors of binge eating behaviors. A preliminary sample of 123 undergraduate college students completed an online survey. Multiple regression correlational analyses revealed that subscales of eating expectancy (loss of control, boredom, and negative affect), body esteem (appearance and weight concerns), and impulsivity (negative urgency) accounted for significant variance in binge eating behaviors.

POSTER 41 DEPRESSION ACCORDING TO THE BEHAVIORAL SHUTDOWN MODEL

MARIAFE PANIZO, GREGG HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Changes to the DSM-V criteria for considering a diagnosis of a Major Depressive Disorder has brought some tension related to how depression is understood. I claim that traditional models of depression are unable to solve this tension. This poster introduces a new model that seems promising, the Behavioral Shutdown Model, which defines depression as a state of behavioral shutdown and provides a conceptual framework for resolving some of the tensions.

POSTER 42 SPOUSAL RELATIONSHIPS AND COPING FOLLOWING TRAUMATIC EXPOSURE

EVA S. LEVEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Exploratory study aimed at understanding 9/11 First Responders' (FR) and spouses' quality of life/marital satisfaction in post-9/11 world. Quantitative within-group design, multiple regression analysis. Hypotheses: traumatic impact as best FR predictor; decision-making competency as best spouse predictor. Findings: distress scores best predicted FRs' quality of life and marital satisfaction, spouses were most affected by own distress as well as FRs' traumatic exposure. Differences likely due to FRs'/spouses' disparate coping

mechanisms and perceptions/appraisals of traumatic events.

POSTER 43 CONTROL APPRAISAL AND COPING GOODNESS OF FIT REVISITED

NILA SHAKIBA, STEPHEN ARMELI (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), HOWARD TENNEN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER)

We used an Internet-based daily diary study of college students (N = 505, 52% female) to examine the interactive effects of daily coping and control appraisals in predicting daily mood. We found that on high control days, problem-focused coping had a stronger positive association with positive mood, and on low control days, it had a stronger positive association with anger. Emotion-focused coping had a stronger positive association with anxiety on high control days.

POSTER 44 EFFECTS OF GRATITUDE ON BODY IMAGE: EXPERIMENTAL AND CORRELATIONAL EVIDENCE

KRISTIN HOMAN, BRIANNA CAVANAUGH, SARA GEORGE, ELLA SMITH (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

Gratitude has been linked to decreased rates of psychiatric disorders. However, health is defined as a positive state of physical and psychological well-being rather than the mere absence of problems. Study one tested whether a brief gratitude intervention would reduce the negative effects of exposure to thin-ideal media. Study two explored the relationship between gratitude and positive body image including body appreciation, body acceptance by others, functional orientation, and intuitive eating.

POSTER 45 NEUROCOGNITIVE CORRELATES OF THE BRIEF REPORT OF INSTRUMENTAL EVERYDAY FUNCTIONING ASSESSMENT (BRIEF)

ELYSSA SCHARAGA, ROEE HOLTZER (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the neurocognitive correlates of a newly developed, quick objective measure of independence in IADL, the Brief Report of Instrumental Everyday Functioning (BRIEF), to a sample of 116 community-dwelling older adults. Neurocognitive tasks of executive functioning, processing speed, and working memory moderately predicted BRIEF performance, thus providing convergent validity to the BRIEF. Results suggest that objective assessment of IADL independence can be accomplished within a 5-minute time interval.

POSTER 46 RESTRAINED EATING AND MEMORY IN A VIRTUAL GROCERY STORE

KATHLEEN FLANNERY, HANNAH M. WATKINS, ASHLEE M. DUVAL (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Research suggests that restrained eating is related to cognitive performance. A Virtual Grocery Store (VE) was used to measure object location memory in eaters (restrained vs. non-

restrained) assigned to an incidental recall list (high calorie vs. neutral calorie foods). High calorie foods were better remembered. This represents a "Pollyanna" effect where positive items i.e., high calorie foods are better recalled than neutral items. Concurrent validity for the VE was demonstrated using working memory tasks.

POSTER 47 ANALYSIS OF VALOROUS AND NON-VALOROUS VETERANS' RISK-TAKING PROPENSITY: A CAUTIONARY TALE

JEFFREY D. LEITZEL, ROBERT J. HECKROTE (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Examines risk-taking and other personality characteristics of valorous veterans and compares with both non-valorous veterans and individuals without a background of military service. While there were a number of significant group differences, none were specific to the valorous group. Presents myriad difficulties encountered conducting research with military members as an undergraduate independent study project. Difficulties emerged, despite a faculty mentor with significant experience working in the DoD research community, which were not entirely unanticipated.

POSTER 48 BULLYING: BEHAVIORAL CONSEQUENCES ON COLLEGE STUDENTS

LATRELL STURDIVANT (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the prevalence and types of bullying behaviors that affect college students and their self-esteem as mediated by their coping styles. Two forms of bullying behaviors were assessed: direct and cyber. The types of coping strategies employed by students were also examined. Cyber bullying emerged as the dominant form of bullying. Self-esteem emerged as a vehicle that indicated being both, a bully or a victim when coupled with the coping mechanism of externalizing.

POSTER 49 LATINO MENTAL HEALTH: THE ROLE OF MACHISMO AND ACCULTURATION ON LATINO MEN WITH DEPRESSION

NATALIA JARAMILLO, OSWALDO MORENO, ESTEBAN CARDEMIL (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

The present study explored the relationships among machismo, depression, and levels of acculturation in a community sample of 47 Latino males in the Northeast United States. Correlation analyses indicated a significant association between machismo and depression among bicultural/integrated Latino men, but not among enculturated/separated Latino men. Implications for these findings, as well as future research, are discussed.

POSTER 50 EFFECT OF FATHER'S ABSENCE ON CHILD SOCIAL COMPETENCE: AN ATTACHMENT PERSPECTIVE

SAMANTHA RIVAL, JAMES M CONWAY (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We used attachment theory to review the effect of fathers' absence (due to divorce or incarceration) on children's well being and social competence. Both divorce and incarceration affect children's well being but there is some evidence of greater negative effect when there was secure attachment prior to the fathers' absence.

POSTER 51 EFFECTS OF VISUAL FEEDBACK OF CONVERSATIONAL PATTERNS IN AUTISM USING IPAD APPLICATION

LAWRENCE A WELKOWITZ (KEENE STATE COLLEGE),
JOSHUA GREEN (MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER)

This study of adults with Autism examined the effectiveness of an iPad Application that provides visual feedback of a subject's attempt to match sound patterns of pre-recorded phrases. Each phrase reflected a different emotion including happy, sad, unpleasant and pleasant surprise and neutral responses. Additional feedback about percentage match of volume, pitch, rhythm, and overall score are provided. Results suggest individuals with Autism acclimate to the task and show improvement for certain parameters of speech.

POSTER 52 THE LIKELIHOOD OF CHILDREN OF INCARCERATED PARENTS BECOMING JUSTICE-INVOLVED

JAMES M CONWAY, EDWARD JONES (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Our quantitative review addresses undocumented claims that 70 percent of children of incarcerated parents become justice-involved. We reviewed eleven studies of arrest, conviction, or incarceration and found that data do not support these claims. Thirty percent of children of incarcerated parents became justice-involved, somewhat higher than rates for other children.

POSTER 53 PARENT-TEACHER AGREEMENT ON CHILDREN'S PROBLEMS IN 21 SOCIETIES

LAUREN BOCHICCHIO (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Parent-teacher cross-informant agreement was compared for 27, 961 children ages 6-16 in 21 societies using five types of analyses on CBCL and TRF ratings (ANOVAs on scale scores, correlations between scale scores, correlations between mean item ratings, within-dyad item correlations, and agreement on classification as above or below a 1 SD cutpoint). Results indicated many cross-society similarities but also some differences, notably in size of the CBCL>TRF difference and in CBCL-TRF scale correlations.

POSTER 54 UNDERSTANDING SUBSTANCE USE IN YOUNG ADOLESCENTS: INITIATION VERSUS CONTINUATION OF EXPERIMENTATION

MIRIAM TZIPPORAH STOTSKY (TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), AESOON PARK (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

This study aimed to explore patterns of change from experimental to regular substance use versus discontinuation of substance use over a 6-month period in a sample of 9th graders (N = 250). Results showed that more participants stopped using at follow-up once experimentation had begun at baseline, compared to participants who began experimenting substance at follow-up. Self-reported intention to use a substance and peer norms were significant predictors of substance use at follow-up.

POSTER 55 TEACHER CHILD INTERACTION TRAINING (TCIT) AS A UNIVERSAL APPROACH FOR PREVENTION OF BEHAVIOR CHALLENGES

JESSICA ROSSI, TREVOR STOKES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), KAREN BUDD (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

Teacher Child Interaction Training (TCIT), adapted from Eyberg's Parent Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT), is a school-based prevention program in which teachers are taught to use basic principles of behavior in the classroom to prevent and reduce problem behaviors in young children (Lyon, Gershenson, Farahmand, Thaxter, Behling & Budd, 2009). The present study focused on using TCIT as a universal approach.

POSTER 56 CIVIC ENGAGEMENT BEGINS AT HOME...

JAMES RUSSELL GRAY-COUCH, MAUREEN MCLEOD,
PAMELA KATZ (THE SAGE COLLEGES)

The present study sought to understand the differences in levels of civic engagement for first year and fourth year students at a college in the North East on a number of factors. Student participants completed a four page survey containing demographic items and measures of civic engagement, voting behavior, volunteerism, and family and social influences. T-tests and simple regression reveal significant difference between groups on engagement. The role of family influences is examined further.

POSTER 57 INCREASING EMPATHY THROUGH STEREOTYPE INTERVENTION WITH ELEMENTARY- AND MIDDLE-SCHOOL STUDENTS

JENNIFER FREDERICK, CHU KIM-PRIETO, JAMES A. GRAHAM, MICHAEL DISTASO (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Stereotype intervention programs can potentially influence members of various social groups. The present study examines a group of stereotype intervention exhibits at the Kidsbridge Museum of Tolerance in New Jersey for elementary- and middle-school students. Participants who viewed the exhibits increased their empathy overall, empathy with hypothetical female and male stereotyped victims, and empathetic distress after the programs compared to before the programs. This suggests stereotype intervention programs can be successful for children.

POSTER 58 SELF-ESTEEM, MEDIATOR OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KOHUT'S SELFOBJECT

NEEDS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

KATHRYN BELGIORNO, PHILIP WONG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The authors examined the role of self-esteem in Kohut's proposed relationship between unmet needs ("selfobject needs") and psychological distress. 74 undergraduates completed a reaction time task (measuring "implicit" self-esteem) and self-report measures of selfobject needs, psychological distress, and self-esteem ("explicit"). Explicit self-esteem partially mediated the hypothesized relationship between hunger for the selfobject need for mirroring and psychological distress. It fully mediated the relationship between avoidance of the selfobject need for idealization/twinship and psychological distress. Hypothesized relationships between implicit self-esteem, selfobject needs and psychological distress were not significant.

POSTER 59 UNDERSTANDING OBJECT REPRESENTATIONS OF MOTHER, FATHER, AND GOD AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH PSYCHOSIS

TRACY A. PROUT, ALEXA TAVERAS, JULIAN TORRES (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

Object representations are schemas that are developed in childhood and problematic object representations have been documented among individuals with psychosis (Morris & Wilze, 2002). These findings have been based on a priori ratings developed for use with neurotic populations. This study reports on self-report and narrative data from 46 outpatients with psychosis. These data were examined using grounded theory procedures outlined by Strauss and Corbin (1998) and highlight essential conceptual themes related to God representation.

POSTER 60 PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER IN HONG KONG

LEUNG, KA-WAI KLARIS (CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, ALLIANT INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY)

Symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) may well be negatively viewed in a society where people are expected to show restraint and respect (i.e., China) and this may be particularly true for children. Thus, 166 Chinese participants provided ratings of their reactions to a child with either asthma or ADHD in a 2x2x2 (disorder, gender, participant occupation) factorial study. As hypothesized, more negative attitudes were shown toward the ADHD child. Implications of findings for practice are discussed.

POSTER 61 PARENTAL EXPECTANCIES AS PREDICTORS OF SEPARATION ANXIETY SYMPTOM DIMENSIONS IN ANXIOUS YOUTH

KELLEY ANDERSON (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Parenting has been shown to play a vital role in the mental health of youth. Recent research suggests that parenting variables impact the manifestation of anxiety disorders in both children and adolescents. The present study examined the relationship between parental expectancies and separation anxiety symptom dimensions in a large sample of anxious youth. As expected, parental expectancies were significantly related to separation anxiety symptoms.

POSTER 62 MOVING TOWARD, AGAINST, AND AWAY FROM PEOPLE: INNER CONFLICT, NEEDS, AND LONELINESS

MICHELLE MERWIN, CYNTHIA WEST, DANIELLE GOFF (THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE AT MARTIN)

We examined Horney's types: Compliant ("moving toward people"), Aggressive ("moving against"), Detached type ("moving away"), social needs, and loneliness. Compliant type scores correlated with the needs for affiliation ($r = .40$) and autonomy ($r = -.41$), and loneliness ($r = -.53$). Aggressive type correlated with the need for dominance ($r = .39$). Detached type correlated with the need for affiliation ($r = -.36$) and loneliness ($r = .50$). We also examined the type subscales.

POSTER 63 PSYCHOPATHY AND DISADVANTAGEOUS, RISKY DECISION-MAKING IN A SAMPLE OF EX-OFFENDERS

ASHLEY-ANN C. SHIRAI, VICTORIA R. CHOATE, SHAUN O'GRADY, EILEEN, RASMUSSEN, CHRISTOPHER MCCAULEY, PAUL G. NESTOR (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BOSTON)

This study examined the relationship between psychopathy (PPI-R), criminal history, and scores on neuropsychological measures that assess social and precautionary reasoning (Wason) and risky decision-making (IGT) of individuals with a history of incarceration. It was hypothesized that PPI-R scores would predict performance on both tasks and that performance on the Wason and IGT would be associated with participants' criminal history. Preliminary results did not support our hypotheses. Limitations and future directions will be discussed.

POSTER 64 COLLEGE DEPRESSION: UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT ACCURATE RECOGNITION OF AND RESPONSE TO PEER DISTRESS

ALLISON WINIK, STEFANIE ULRICH, BENJAMIN FREER (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

The current study assessed the ability of college students to correctly identify depression in a hypothetical peer, perceive that depression as reflective of a significant problem, and suggest the depicted depressed peer seek the services of a mental health professional. Findings show that when given a portrayal of a peer with symptoms of depression, college students are able to accurately identify, and respond to, the peer's distress.

POSTER 65 ATTACHMENT STYLE AND SOMATIZATION:

THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH ANXIETY

DANIEL DEPAULO (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE), HAROLD SIEGEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEWARK)

Somatization, a disorder characterized by the presence of numerous physical symptoms in the absence of a known medical cause, has been linked to both insecure attachment styles and negative affect. The current study extends these findings by examining the impact that social anxiety and health anxiety have on somatization. Results indicate that both social anxiety and health anxiety moderate the effect of attachment anxiety on somatization. Implications of these findings are discussed.

POSTER 66 EMOTION AND MOOD REGULATION

DEBRA WOLKENFELD, KEVIN B. MEEHAN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY - BROOKLYN)

Emotional Intelligence (EI), the capacity to process/utilize affect-laden information, has been inconsistently related to mood induction reactivity. While past research relied on self-reported EI, this study evaluated Reflective Function (RF), a narrative coding measure, and EI on change post autobiographical mood induction. RF was not correlated with EI. Greater trait EI was the only significant predictor of less mood change; the interaction between Trait EI and RF was not significant. Implications of findings are discussed.

POSTER 67 THE RELATIONSHIP OF STIGMA AND SHAME TO INTERNALIZING SYMPTOMS AMONG HIV+ YOUTH

JILL HERSH (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY), DAVID BENNETT (DREXEL UNIVERSITY), JOANNA HERRES (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), JILL FOSTER (ST. CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the relation between perceived HIV stigmatization, shame-proneness, and avoidant coping with internalizing symptoms among HIV+ youth. Participants (n = 89) completed self-report of risk factors and internalizing symptoms (depressive, anxiety, and PTSD). A series of hierarchical regressions indicated that perceived HIV stigmatization was related to greater depressive symptoms, whereas shame-proneness was associated with greater PTSD symptoms. Implications for future research and clinical intervention are discussed.

POSTER 68 DOES PSYCHOPATHOLOGY INFLUENCE FACEBOOK USE?

VANESSA M. LABODE, BENJAMIN A. SAUNDERS (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY: BROOKLYN CAMPUS), NICOLE M. CAIN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study explores the relationship between narcissism (measured by the Pathological Narcissism Inventory), self-

esteem (measured by the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale), psychopathology (measured by the Brief Symptom Inventory), and Facebook use (measured by the Facebook Questionnaire). Findings for this study suggest that patterns of Facebook usage are common for different psychopathologies. Because of Facebook's popularity, it is important for clinicians to recognize potential usage patterns as it can help inform treatment.

POSTER 69 A COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE OF HOPE FOR CHILDREN AND TEENS

ANTHONY SCIOLI, KEITH SYKES, CODY HARRIMAN, TARYN HEON (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

The few measures of hope designed for children or teens have been narrowly conceived in terms of goal attainment. Guided by a more integrative perspective (Scioli et al., 2011), a Comprehensive Child Hope Scale (CCHS) was developed for ages 7 to 17. This measure addresses the four major dimensions of hope, including mastery, attachment, survival, and spirituality. Three studies were conducted to demonstrate the reliability, concurrent validity, and clinical sensitivity, of this new measure.

POSTER 70 TRAUMA NARRATIVES: IT'S NOT JUST WHAT YOU SAY

MARY BETH CULL, SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN)

Community violence is a significant health problem and leads to risk for posttraumatic stress, depression, and academic failure. The trauma narratives written by those dealing with community violence can shed light on the ways in which individuals cope with these events. This study aimed to examine the relationships between both the content (i.e., coping strategy) and the style (i.e., linguistic analysis) of these narratives on the posttraumatic stress levels in the survivors of community violence.

POSTER 71 DIVERSE URBAN STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF GROUP RACISM: ETHNIC AND GENDER COMPARISONS

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

The purpose of the current research was to examine gender and race/ethnic comparisons in college students' perceptions of how their racial/ethnic group is impacted by discrimination in key areas of life (e.g. experiences with the police, community environment, housing quality and availability, emotional well-being.)

POSTER 72 COMPARING DEFENSE STYLES USING TWO MEASURES: USING ONLINE RESEARCH FOR PSYCHODYNAMIC PROPERTIES

ANDREA RODRIGUES (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE & THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), WILLIAM H.

GOTTDIENER (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CUNY)

The study purpose was to compare two well established measures of defensive responding. The Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR) and the Defense Style Questionnaire (DSQ-40) both measure defensive responding but it is unclear to what degree they correlate. The current study also set out to examine the use of online research to measure defensive functioning in a substance using population. We found that there is a significant correlation between defensive styles across measures.

POSTER 73 THE MIRROR INTERVIEW, PARENTAL REPRESENTATIONS, AND DISORDERED EATING

ESTHER MCBIRNEY, MIRIAM STEELE, KRISTIN TOSI, HANNAH KNAFO, JORDAN BATE, VICTORIA SLIVA, JESSICA RETAN, SOPHIA HOFFMAN (THE NEW SCHOOL)

The research to be presented focuses on understanding the interaction between parental representations, culture, and disordered eating. A sample of 100 undergraduate women were administered The Kernberg – Buhl-Nielsen Mirror Interview (MI; Kernberg, 2007), which asks participants to answer a variety of questions about themselves, their body, and the influence of their parents. Participants were additionally administered self-report measures of disordered eating. Preliminary findings demonstrated statistically significant correlations between measures of maternal representation and disordered eating.

POSTER 74 RUMINATION: A PREDICTOR OF DEPRESSIVE AFFECT AND COGNITIVE DEFICITS

GEMMA L BOYD, EDWARD J. CRAWLEY (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Rumination is a prominent symptom in depression and dysphoria and is tied to depressed affect in healthy samples, which also tend to suffer from working memory abilities. This study explored the relationship among the aforementioned variables in young adults by using self-report measures and a computerized task. Results supported convergent and discriminant validity between the Rumination on Sadness Scale and State Trait-Depression Adjective Checklist. Discussion will address weak correlation between rumination and working memory task.

POSTER 75 INTERNALIZED HOMOPHOBIA AND MINORITY STRESS: IMPLICATIONS FOR SEXUAL MINORITY WOMEN'S HEALTH

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

Research suggests that, in comparison to their heterosexual counterparts, sexual minority women (SMW) are at an increased risk for a variety of negative health outcomes including sexual risk behaviors (Aaron et al., 2001; Blake et al., 2001; Gruskin et al., 2001). While this heightened risk has

been well documented in the preexisting literature, the underlying mechanisms that increase certain health risks in SMW remain unclear. This study examines the impact of internalized homophobia, discrimination, and victimization on general health outcomes and sexual risk behaviors among SMW.

POSTER 76 WHOSE BLOOD IS REDDER? THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE ON THE TROLLEY DILEMMA

JOSEPH M. GERSTEL, LEIB LITMAN, DOVID GOTTLIEB (TOURO COLLEGE)

Research on the Trolley problem overwhelmingly reveals a strong participant tendency to respond in a utilitarian manner. Here we explore cultural influences on such tendencies among Orthodox Jews. Specifically, we compare the effects of a halakhic (Jewish religious law) prime and a legal non-halakhic prime on Trolley responses. The halakhic prime caused participants to respond more deontologically. This study may be the first to reveal a cultural influence on Trolley Dilemma responses.

POSTER 77 LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT ON EMOTION PROCESSING IN ADULTHOOD

JOANNA CAHALL, CATHY WIDOM (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE & GRADUATE CENTER OF CUNY)

This research describes an analysis of emotion processing abilities in maltreated children followed up into adulthood. Adults with documented histories of child abuse and neglect and matched controls were followed up into adulthood and assessed using the International Affective Picture System to measure processing of emotional stimuli. Participants with a history of childhood abuse and neglect were less accurate in processing affective pictures than controls, a result partially mediated by intelligence and callous-unemotional traits independently.

POSTER 78 THERAPIST TECHNIQUE, PATIENT DROPOUT, AND PSYCHOTHERAPY OUTCOMES: INVESTIGATING EARLY TREATMENT INTERVENTION FREQUENCY

ERIC ROBERT UTECHT (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study of therapist techniques early in brief psychotherapy hypothesized a curvilinear relationship between the frequency of therapist interventions and both patient dropout and therapeutic outcomes, such that moderate frequency would predict lower dropout and improved outcomes. Contrary to expectations, the results showed that therapists who intervened with moderate frequency early in treatment had significantly higher patient dropout rates, with no significant difference in outcomes of completed cases. The implications of the findings are discussed.

POSTER 79 INTUITIVE EATING AND RESPONSIVENESS TO THE FOOD ENVIRONMENT IN DISORDERED EATING

JANELL MENSINGER (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

Understanding eating behaviors and food related cognitions aid us in developing interventions to improve well-being among women struggling with their weight. Since traditional weight loss interventions have been met with limited long term success, clinicians have sought new methods for improving the health of their obese patients. This research compared a new intervention to the traditional dieting approach for weight loss and discusses unique variables for understanding eating disorder symptomatology and well-being among obese women.

POSTER 80 THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEASURES OF NOSTALGIA AND RESPONSES TO ART

STEVEN M. SPECHT, TYSON C. KREIGER (UTICA COLLEGE)

The present study was conducted to assess the relationship between measures of "nostalgia" and ratings of artwork. Respondents completed the Nostalgia Inventory (Batcho, 1995) and the Nostalgia Proneness Scale (NPS; Holbrook, 1993). In addition, respondents rated four full-color works of art in terms of how much they "liked" the artwork. "High" nostalgic individuals reported liking abstract artwork more than "low" nostalgic individuals.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Paper

Ziegfeld

LEARNING PAPERS V: EXTINCTION/INTERFERENCE I

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

AVERSIVE CONDITIONING PERSISTS AFTER CONTINGENCY DEGRADATION IN THE GARDEN SLUG, LEHMANNIA VALENTIANA

MARTHA ESCOBAR, ELIZABETH J. POWELL, KYLE GENNARO (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Cue-outcome contingencies can be degraded if either element occurs without the other. Two experiments using the common garden slug (*Lehmanna valentiana*) explored acquisition of an aversive response before (extinction) and after (latent inhibition) contingency degradation via presentations of the cue alone. Both procedures resulted in attenuated responding, which recovered after a retention interval. Thus, the memory of the aversive response was maintained even if behavioral expression of the cue-outcome association was decreased by

contingency degradation.

12:15pm - 12:30pm

MECHANISMS OF RENEWAL AFTER THE EXTINCTION OF INSTRUMENTAL BEHAVIOR

TRAVIS P. TODD (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Four experiments with rats examined renewal of instrumental behavior when the reinforcement histories of the contexts were equated by giving complementary training and extinction of two different responses in them. In Experiments 1-3, renewal occurred when the response was tested in the acquisition context (ABA) or outside the extinction context (AAB and ABC). In Experiment 4, renewal was equivalent when testing occurred in a context previously associated with extinction vs. a context that was not.

12:30pm - 12:45pm

RESIDUAL-"SILENT" EXCITATION AFTER EXTINCTION AND CONDITIONED INHIBITION: FOOD, SHOCK-AVOIDANCE AND DRUG SELF-ADMINISTRATION

STANLEY J. WEISS, DAVID N. KEARNS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), CHARLES W. SCHINDLER (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DRUG ABUSE INTRAMURAL RESEARCH)

When discriminative stimuli (SDs) no longer occasioned rats' leverpressing after extended extinction, compounding them clearly energized operants originally maintained by food or drug self-administration. Likewise, eliminating responding to excitatory SDs by simple extinction or an A+/AB- conditioned-inhibition arrangement did not make them successful inhibitors of shock-avoidance or drug self-administration, respectively. Behaviorally "silent" stimuli retained residual excitation revealed by specialized assays. Implications of this residual excitation for creating effective treatments are discussed.

12:45pm - 1:00pm

REINSTATEMENT INTERACTS WITH INTERPOLATION INTERVAL TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COUNTERCONDITIONING

ELIZABETH J POWELL, MARTHA ESCOBAR, CAROLINE BENNETT (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Spontaneous recovery appears to be less likely when extinction occurs some time (rather than immediately) after fear conditioning. In three studies with rat subjects, we observed a similar relationship in a counterconditioning preparation in which fear responses were attenuated via acquisition of appetitive responses. Furthermore, we tried to determine whether the differences between immediate and delayed counterconditioning are the result of different memory representations or differential acquisition of the interpolated association through different reinstatement manipulations.

1:00pm - 1:15pm

CONTEXT-SHIFT EFFECTS IN EXTINCTION AND LATENT INHIBITION

GONZALO MIGUEZ (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON), MARIO A. LABORDA (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE, FACSO), CODY W. POLACK, RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Two experiments using rats in a lick suppression preparation evaluated parallels between extinction and latent inhibition within the same experiment. Experiment 1 found that both extinction and latent inhibition are subject to reduced impact of nonreinforced trials when testing occurs inside the context of reinforcement. Experiment 2 found that both treatments have reduced impact when testing occurs outside of the context used for both reinforcement and nonreinforcement.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Paper

Broadhurst/Belasco

CLINICAL PAPERS V

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: DAVID MAZER (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

ATTENTION MODIFICATION TRAINING: LONGITUDINAL DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP

JANINE DOMINGUES, KIMBERLI TREADWELL, CHI-MING CHEN (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This study examined the longitudinal efficacy of multiple dosages of attention modification training on anxiety reduction for 82 socially anxious undergraduates. High (240 trials) and medium (160 trials) dosage conditions significantly reduced and maintained lower anxiety levels at one month follow up compared to control conditions ($F(9,198) = 7.06, p < .001$). The low dosage (80 trials) condition had significant lower anxiety only at follow up. Results impact adjunctive treatments for anxiety.

12:15pm - 12:30pm

THE IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE USE ON POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOMS AND AGGRESSION AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

DAVID MAZER, SARA CHIARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how the symptom clusters of post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) were related to substance use and self-reported aggression in a college sample. 358 participants aged 18 to 24 completed surveys to assess PTSD symptoms, substance use & aggression. Hierarchical regressions tested for the effects of PTSD symptoms (total symptoms as well as cluster symptoms) on self-reported aggression, along with the main and interaction effect of substance use on this relationship. Avoidance symptoms and substance use interacted, such that the relationship between substance use and aggression depended on the degree of avoidance symptoms.

12:30pm - 12:45pm

UNDERSTANDING VIDEO GAME PLAY AND PARENT PERCEPTIONS IN CHILDREN WITH ADHD

IRA RANDY KULMAN (SOUTH COUNTY CHILD AND FAMILY CONSULTANTS, LEARNINGWORKS FOR KIDS), LARA J. KAPLAN GOODRICH, UCHENNA ENEH (UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND)

Children are using digital media more than ever before. Consequently, parents and professionals wonder how this impacts children, particularly children with ADHD. A survey was developed for a better understanding of parents' perceptions and involvement in their children's video-game play. Analyses indicated a negative correlation between child age and parent involvement in video-game play, while increased involvement was related to more positive beliefs about the helpfulness of video games. Implications for further research are discussed.

12:45pm - 1:00pm

THE 'FRESHMAN 15' CHALLENGE: UNDERSTANDING THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE COLLEGE WEIGHT GAIN

ELIZABETH E. LLOYD-RICHARDSON (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS DARTMOUTH), GEORGE D. PAPANDONATOS (BROWN UNIVERSITY), RENA R. WING (BROWN MEDICAL SCHOOL)

60-75% of college students gain weight during their freshman year, with 40% of these gaining ?8.8 lb. Identifying risk factors for college weight gain allows for development of effective prevention and intervention strategies. This study presents analysis of a range of sociodemographic, behavioral (e.g., diet, physical activity, alcohol, eating habits), and attitudinal (e.g., cognitive restraint, disinhibition, hunger; stress; depression) variables, as measured in 295 college freshmen followed throughout their first two years of college.

1:00pm - 1:15pm

BARRIERS TO EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN EMERGING ADULTS ENROLLED IN A GED PROGRAM

MICHELLE PELCOVITZ, ALANA MOSES, KRISTEN COURTNEY, K. SLOAN STRIKE, ANDREA BERGMAN (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This research initially aimed to examine whether family environment and trauma history related to GED completion for emerging adults in a GED program in Queens, NY. Given the absence of any significant predictors of GED completion, the researchers turned to qualitative methods to examine barriers to GED completion. Data from focus groups yielded five themes: academics, prior education, maladaptation, employment, and family influence. The researchers discuss implications for GED programs based on these themes.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Symposium

Gotham

CUR SYMPOSIUM: UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH: MODELS AND EFFECTS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: BERNARD C. BEINS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

The Council on Undergraduate Research (CUR) advocates undergraduate involvement in research. We present three different models of undergraduate research activities. In addition, current and former students discuss the transformative role of research participation on their own development and careers.

Presentations

Research Teams and Freshman Experiences by Bryan Raudenbush (Wheeling Jesuit University)

Research as an Integral Part of the Curriculum by Bernard C. Beins (Ithaca College)

Independent Study and Honors Research Projects by Vincent Prohaska (Lehman College, CUNY)

Research as transformative: Views from Former Undergraduate Researchers by August Capiola (Shippensburg University), Dana Miller-Cotto (Temple University), David J. Wimer (Penn State University)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Invited Speaker

Westside 3

INTERNATIONAL KEYNOTE: MY JOURNEY FROM EVIL TO HEROISM: PHIL ZIMBARDO

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

MY JOURNEY FROM EVIL TO HEROISM

PHILIP G. ZIMBARDO (STANFORD UNIVERSITY)

Philip Zimbardo is internationally recognized as the "voice and face of contemporary psychology" through his widely viewed PBS-TV series, *Discovering Psychology*, his media appearances, best-selling textbook and trade books, and his classic research on diverse topics: Time perspective, persuasion, madness, violence, political psychology, and terrorism, and now The Heroic Imagination Project. His work is described at www.zimbardo.com, and www.heroicimagination.org.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Event

Westside 4

PRESIDENTIAL INVITED EVENT: WHEN ART MEETS SCIENCE: DESIGNING CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

WHEN ART MEETS SCIENCE: DESIGNING CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS

CHRIS LOSS, FRANCISCO J. MIGOYA (CULINARY INSTITUTE OF AMERICA)

Culinary Institute of America faculty will discuss some in-context research investigating the factors influencing consumer liking, and perceived caloric and monetary value of chocolate confections. How research is complimenting the creative process in the kitchen will be addressed. The audience will have the opportunity to get a taste for some of this research.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00pm-1:20pm

Paper

Imperial/Julliard

SOCIAL PAPERS VI: INTERGROUP RELATIONS II

Sunday, March 3, 2013 12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: THOMAS E. MALLOY (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

SKIN TONE AND STEREOTYPES AFFECT VISUAL ATTENTION TO BLACK FACES BY WHITES

THOMAS E. MALLOY (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Whites searched for and identified the perpetrator or victim of a crime from Black faces varying in skin tone. Eye movements were recorded by a Tobii eye-tracker. Search for perpetrators led to more visual attention to darker tone than lighter tone faces; when searching for victims, lighter faces attracted more visual attention than darker faces. Discriminatory choice was not observed. Racial skin tone bias operates while encoding stimulus information via stereotype-based visual search and attention.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

EXAMINING THE PHENOMENON OF GOAL PROJECTION: PROJECTING YOUR GOALS ONTO REAL PEOPLE

JANET AHN, ALLISON WU, GABRIELE OETTINGEN, PETER M. GOLLWITZER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Goal projection is the assumption that others share one's goals that one is currently pursuing. But do we project out goal onto those who are physically present? In the present research, we examine whether people project their goals onto others who are physically present (i.e., at a local park). Results demonstrate that projecting one's goal influences how one perceives others' goals, especially if that target person is deemed to be similar to the self.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

EVALUATING MEASUREMENT MODELS OF BLACK RACIAL IDENTITY: HOW DO HELMS AND CROSS COMPARE

CHRISTOPHER SEAN BRITTAN-POWELL (COPPIN STATE UNIVERSITY)

The development of the White Adaptation to Racial Pluralism Scale (WARPS) is presented. This is a new theory on how Whites may come to function in a racially pluralistic manner within the United States society. The theory of White adaptation to racial pluralism is comprised of four basic components involved in the process by which Whites unlearn the racist manners of being psychosocially competent and develop a new type of mastery characteristic of racial pluralism.

1:00pm - 1:15pm

CERTAINTY (AND UNCERTAINTY) OF RACIAL VIEWS:THE

INTERPLAY OF COGNITION AND META-COGNITION

GEORGE F. CHAVEZ (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The author proposes a two-dimensional measure of concept certainty. In four studies, the relationship between concept certainty (composed of personal and epistemic certainty) and racial views (biological and social-constructivist) are assessed, as is the effect of particular racial views on measures of racial group worthiness. Results partially supported the author's hypotheses, and while biological views are positively associated with certainty (and social-constructivist, the converse), this effect was less pronounced when experimentally manipulating racial views.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Invited Speaker

Westside 3

PRESIDENTIAL INVITED ADDRESS: SLIM BY DESIGN: BRIAN WANSINK

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: PETER HERMAN (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO)

SLIM BY DESIGN

BRIAN WANSINK (CORNELL UNIVERSITY)

The way our homes, schools, restaurants, workplaces, and grocery stores are set up predictably lead us to pick up cookies rather than apples. But just as they've evolved to make us overeater, we can easily redesign them to make us slim. For every place we purchase or prepare food – homes and schools, restaurants and grocery stores – there are slim by design solutions. This presentation is about solutions—actionable ideas that any one of us can use in our food radius to help our kids eat better, control our eating at restaurants, to shop like a slim person, and to eat less at home without thinking about it.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Empire

APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: USING INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING AND LEARNING

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: CHRISTOPHER SEAN BRITTAN-POWELL (COPPIN STATE UNIVERSITY)

USING INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING AND LEARNING - APPLYING PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY

There is a relative dearth of empirical research into how and why end users (students and faculty) adopt instructional technology (IT). Our Instructional Technology Ecological Model applies social learning theory to explain the variations in users' adoption rates. This presentation will describe the theoretical model and how it has been operationalized by respective measurement instruments. The empirical findings from several studies providing support for our theoretical model will be presented.

Discussant(s): Jay Wade (Fordham University)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

O'Neill

LEARNING/COGNITIVE SYMPOSIUM: RISKY CHOICE IN HUMAN AND OTHER ANIMALS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: ELLIOT A LUDVIG (PRINCETON UNIVERSITY)

RISKY CHOICE IN HUMANS AND OTHER ANIMALS

In risky choice, there is often a divergence between the behavior of humans and other animals. One possible source for these discrepancies lies in that animals only learn about risky options through their own experiences, whereas people can draw on multiple sources of information. This symposium examines recent work on experience-based choice in both humans and other animals, highlighting similarities and differences in research goals, methodologies, and results.

Presentations

Experience-based choice in real-world decisions environments by Christoph Ungemach, Katherine Thompson, Elke Weber (Columbia University)

Of People and Pigeons: The Comparative Cognition of Experience-based Choice by Elliot A. Ludvig (Princeton University), Christopher R. Madan, Marcia L. Spetch (University of Alberta)

An animal model of gambling behavior: Determinants of suboptimal choice by pigeons by Thomas R. Zentall, Jessica P. Stagner, Jennifer R. Laude (University of Kentucky)

Environmental rearing effects on decision making by Kimberly Kirkpatrick (Kansas State University)

Discussant(s): Elliot A. Ludvig (Princeton University)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Poster

Westside 1&2

COGNITIVE POSTERS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: NANCY KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

POSTER 1 ORTHOGRAPHIC EFFECTS IN SPEECH PERCEPTION: DO WE REPRESENT WHAT WE NEVER HEAR?

LARISSA RANBOM (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ONEONTA)

Information from orthography influences speech perception; however, the precise nature of its role is unknown. Stored word pronunciations may be shaped by exposure to written language. This view is examined by considering the frequency of orthography/phonology mappings (e.g. frequent: "leaf", infrequent: "deaf"). A visuoauditory priming experiment suggests that visual forms activate never-heard phonological representations for the more-frequent mapping (e.g., "deef" for deaf). A followup experiment demonstrates that these never-heard pronunciations activate knowledge of word meaning.

POSTER 2 RHYTHM MEASUREMENTS PREDICT NOVEL SPEECH PERCEPTION

DENNIS BUBLITZ (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), VERA KEMPE (UNIVERSITY OF ABERTAY DUNDEE), PATRICIA J. BROOKS, CHRISTINA GRENOBLE, GINA MARTINO, JOSEPH RIVERA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Adults show considerable individual differences in their ability to perceive foreign-language speech-sound contrasts. Previous work (Kempe et al., 2012) using same-different judgment tasks found temporal processing ability (i.e., discrimination of auditory stimuli varying in amplitude-onset rise time) and musical skills (self-report) to predict perception of Norwegian pitch-accent contrasts. Our study uses a standardized musical assessment (AMMA) to assess pitch and rhythm perception separately, and found rhythm (and not pitch) to predict foreign-language speech-sound perception.

POSTER 3 AFFECTIVE SPEECH: ACOUSTIC & VISUAL INFORMATION FOR IMPROVING SPEECH DETECTION FROM EMOTIONAL INFORMATION

MICHAEL S. GORDON, RACHELLE TOBIAS, JOHANNA ANCHETA (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Audio and audiovisual speech expressed with a happy emotion has been found to be easier to discriminate in a noisy

background relative to speech expressed with a neutral or sad emotion. To further explore these influences, facial features were exaggerated in an audiovisual experiment and spectral components of the speech were manipulated in an acoustic experiment. Findings suggest the critical cross-modal interaction of affect, face, and linguistic processing that are engaged for speech detection.

POSTER 4 PERCEPTION OF BLENDED TIMBRES IN MUSIC

ZEHRA F PEYNIRCIOGLU, WILLIAM BRENT (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), CAROL SHOU (MONTGOMERY BLAIR HIGH SCHOOL), DAVID E. FALCO (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

In two experiments, we examined perception of timbre blending between two different instruments. Participants judged the degree of blending between an oboe and a trumpet for 10 different blend conditions (Experiment 1) or were forced to choose between the two (Experiment 2). There was evidence for categorical perception in the middle blends, although the propensity for such perception was also dependent on familiarity with the instruments.

POSTER 5 CONTOUR VARIANCE AND THE PERCEIVED ATTRACTIVENESS OF POLYGONAL SHAPE.

JAY FRIEDENBERG, ELENA ROTONDO, CHRISTOPHER RYPL (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

In previous work we have found observers prefer compact shapes (Friedenberg, 2012). In the current study we manipulated compactness by varying perimeter length while holding area constant. Surprisingly, participants judged less compact polygons with longer perimeters as more attractive. We interpret these results in terms of perceptual instability and other shape properties such as symmetry, convexity/concavity, contour length and feature morphology.

POSTER 6 MOTION SICKNESS AND THE VISUAL PERCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

FREDERICK BONATO, ANDREA BUBKA (SAINT PETER'S UNIVERSITY)

Motion sickness is most often described as the result of sensory inputs (mainly vestibular and visual) that do not agree with sensory pairings that occurred when a similar scene was viewed. In the presentation we review findings from our lab that suggest as the visual perceptual framework is strengthened, motion sickness symptoms are exacerbated. Influential factors reviewed include visual field size, visual occlusion (removing visual input), scene complexity, and three-dimensionality.

POSTER 7 PERCEPTUAL GROUPING OF BRIEF-EXPOSURE STIMULI IS FACILITATED BY HYSTERESIS

DANIEL D. KURYLO, BELIZ HAZAN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY)

Perceptual grouping establishes binding among stimulus

elements. It was hypothesized that preliminary engagement of binding facilitates subsequent processing. Psychophysical measures were made across trials sequences that varied in level of difficulty. For all conditions, a clear hysteresis effect occurred. These results demonstrate persistence of binding mechanisms. These results are consistent with a model in which the mediation of grouping differs from that produced by solid stimuli that are not dependent upon grouping mechanisms.

POSTER 8 TRAINING ON FOCUSED ATTENTION ATTENUATES REDUNDANCY GAINS IN DIVIDED ATTENTION

HARVEY H. C. MARMUREK, BRIAN DOUGLAS (UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH)

Participants completed a divided attention variant of the Stroop task before and after extensive training on the standard Stroop color identification task. Facilitation on the divided attention task for double target displays (e.g., both the word RED and the color red were present when searching for a "red" target) was reduced following practice on the Stroop task. These results show that automatic processing may be overridden by focused attention practice.

POSTER 9 WORKING-MEMORY CAPACITY PREDICTS DETECTION OF LOW-PREVALENCE TARGETS IN VISUAL SEARCH

JOSHUA SANDRY, JEREMY SCHWARK, IGOR DOLGOV (NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY)

Low-prevalence targets are missed more often than common targets. We sought to identify operator characteristics that could account for the higher miss rates associated with rare targets. Working-memory capacity, which is strongly related to attentional control and inhibition of irrelevant information, was significantly correlated with the ability to detect low prevalence targets. High capacity observers also exhibited lengthened target-absent responses with rare targets, suggesting high capacity observers were more persistent in their searches than others.

POSTER 10 THE EFFECTS OF MEANING ENHANCEMENT ON CHANGE DETECTION

KELLY WEBSTER (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

This study examined whether enhancing image meaningfulness improves change detection. Participants were assigned to four conditions ranging from low to high meaning enhancement. Change detection was measured by both accuracy and reaction time. The hypothesis was not supported; however, the pattern of results was consistent with the predictions.

POSTER 11 IDENTIFICATION OF BRIEFLY PRESENTED ARROW PRIMES AND TARGETS

NATHAN OSTER, STEVEN HAASE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY), GARY FISK (GEORGIA SOUTHWESTERN

STATE UNIVERSITY)

The metacontrast masking paradigm works by having one visual stimulus (the target) mask another (the prime) by surrounding it, allegedly preventing prime awareness. In our study, prime and target arrows pointed in the opposite or same direction. Participants identified target direction, prime direction, and rated prime awareness. Unlike past studies, we found evidence for conscious prime perception. Prime awareness was positively correlated with prime identification such that high awareness was associated with better prime identification.

POSTER 12 INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN REASONING AND VISUOSPATIAL ATTENTION ARE ASSOCIATED WITH PREFRONTAL AND PARIETAL WHITE MATTER TRACTS

ZACHARY A. MONGE (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), MAREN STRENIK, JAMES C. THOMPSON, PAMELA M. GREENWOOD, RAJA PARASURAMAN (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

We hypothesized that variation in reasoning and visuospatial performance in healthy older people is related to white matter integrity, measured with Diffusion Tensor Imaging. For reasoning, we found callosal connections between the premotor cortices and the superior prefrontal cortices, prefrontal-thalamic pathways, and cingulum fibers. For visuospatial attention, we found connections between the bilateral precuneus, and right precuneus and right temporal and inferior frontal fibers. Reasoning and visuospatial attention rely on distinct fiber systems.

POSTER 13 DIRECTED FORGETTING FOR FACES: EXPECTED RESULTS ON RECOGNITION BUT NOT RESPONSE TIME

MITCHELL METZGER, AMBER WEAVER (ASHLAND UNIVERSITY)

An item-method directed forgetting (DF) experiment was completed with faces serving as the to-be-remembered (TBR) and to-be-forgotten (TBF) stimuli. Consistent with earlier reports, a significant DF effect was observed in that higher hit rates were observed for TBR faces during recognition testing. Contrary to DF effects with verbal stimuli, however, response times to TBR and TBF stimuli were not significantly different from each other.

POSTER 14 BUILDING UP THE FACE INVERSION EFFECT :THE ROLE OF SINGLE FEATURE ORIENTATION AND FIRST-ORDER RELATIONAL INFORMATION

CIRO CIVILE, I.P.L. MCLAREN (UNIVERSITY OF EXETER, UK)

The face inversion effect (FIE) is a reduction in recognition performance for inverted faces compared to upright faces (Yin, 1969). Thus, we investigated the role that expertise for configural and featural information plays in the FIE. The new finding in Experiment 1 is the significant role that single feature

orientation has in contributing to the FIE. Experiment 2 goes on to define the role that first and second order information have in producing the FIE.

POSTER 15 THE INFLUENCE OF AROUSAL AND VALENCE IN RECOGNITION MEMORY PERFORMANCE

TIFFANY DERIDDER, MELANIE ZIEGLER, LAUREN MAASER, ANDREW LEMIESZEWSKI, EMMA KNIGHTIN, BRANDY BESSETTE-SYMONES (ITHACA COLLEGE)

We analyzed the effects of valence and arousal on recognition memory. Negative images yielded the greatest hit rate, with no effect of arousal. Neutral images had lower false-alarm rates than emotional images regardless of arousal. Accuracy for emotional pictures was not greater than that for neutral pictures, but low arousing pictures were associated with lower accuracy than high arousing images. Emotional images had a more liberal response bias than neutral, regardless of valence or arousal.

POSTER 16 ASSOCIATIVE RECOGNITION MEMORY

NICOLE C RUSER, CHI T NGO, MARIANNE E LLOYD (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

One experiment examined whether speeded recognition tests impact associative recognition. Participants were given either a speeded (<1000ms) or non-speeded recognition test (>1000ms) and encoded word pairs (e.g., VETO-FALL; BRAIN-LOSS; CRISIS-RISE) as definitions or embedded in sentences (e.g., Quamme & Yonelinas, 2005). The results showed that speed has a greater effect after sentence than definitional encoding, consistent with the idea that associative recognition can be based on familiarity in some circumstances.

POSTER 17 AN ERP STUDY OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN ITEM RECOGNITION MEMORY.

ANJALI THAPAR, GRETA FOWLIE, GRACE EWING (BRYN MAWR COLLEGE)

The use of event-related potentials (ERPs) to study brain activity associated with encoding and retrieval processes in recognition memory is well established. We used neuropsychological tests to classify 24 young adults (18-24 years old) as high or low medial temporal lobe (MTL) functioning and explored individual differences in functioning-related changes in neural activity associated with old/new memory effects. Reliable differences were observed in retrieval-based ERPs for high and low MTL young adults.

POSTER 18 DOES GENDER COLOR RECOGNITION?

HEATHER M. BEAUCHAMP, KELLY BEDSOLE (SUNY POTSDAM)

This study examined background color recognition of slides depicting either a male or female. Participants studied 20 stimulus pictures of males or females who were presented against either a pink or blue background. As was predicted, we

found background color was more likely to be recognized correctly for congruent backgrounds (male-blue, female-pink) than incongruent backgrounds (male-pink, female-blue). These findings suggest that our stereotyped knowledge of color influences the accuracy of our memory.

POSTER 19 INTERNAL CONTEXT CHANGES AND ITEM METHOD DIRECTED FORGETTING

MORGAN MYERS, JESSICA GROSS, MITCHELL METZGER (ASHLAND UNIVERSITY)

An item-method directed forgetting procedure was used to investigate whether internal context changes between study and recognition testing would yield changes in DF results. Results indicated a significant DF effect for both recognition accuracy and response time. However, participants in the shifted context condition displayed results similar to those participants in the same context condition, suggesting that an internal context change did not alter the degree of DF in this experiment.

POSTER 20 SENSORY MODALITY AND DIRECTED FORGETTING: SIMILAR EFFECTS FOR VISUAL AND AUDITORY STIMULI

AMBER WEAVER, MITCHELL METZGER (ASHLAND UNIVERSITY)

Item-Method Directed Forgetting is observed when stimuli that were previously followed by “remember” cues are better remembered than stimuli followed by “forget” cues during a recognition test. Exposed in either a visual or auditory format, participants were exposed to negative, neutral, and positive words which were followed by remember or forget cues. On a recognition test that followed, results indicate significant effects of cue and emotion, but no significant effect of sensory modality.

POSTER 21 FORGET-ME, FORGET-ME-NOT: EXAMINING THE PHENOMENON OF DIRECTED FORGETTING IN PRESCHOOLERS

JENNIFER LAUREN WEINBERG, VICTORIA SHIEBLER, ALMUT HUPBACH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

The failure to elicit substantial directed forgetting (DF) effects in preschool children supports the view that DF reflects inhibitory processes that are dependent upon a late developing prefrontal cortex. The present study examined whether this age group could demonstrate DF when provided with simplified instructions and physical objects as study material. We found robust directed forgetting effects with these procedural modifications, which raises questions about retrieval inhibition as an explanation for DF effects in children.

POSTER 22 FALSE MEMORY FOR PICTURES AND DIRECTED FORGETTING

KAITLIN ENSOR, KERRI GOODWIN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

When pictures are studied in false memory research, there is rarely an effect, possibly due to participants using the distinctiveness heuristic. However, Weinstein and Shanks (2010) induced false memories using an imagination task. In the current study, some participants were given instructions to ignore items they imagined to invoke the distinctiveness heuristic. The results replicated the original study but there was no effect of test instruction. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

POSTER 23 THE MIND’S EYE: SPONTANEOUS IMAGES AND SOURCE ERRORS IN A DRM TASK

REBECCA BROOKE BAYS, MARY ANN FOLEY, JENNIFER WICKS, STEPHANIE MADLENER (SKIDMORE COLLEGE)

Writing imagery descriptions of false events can lead to memory inaccuracies with people believing these events might have occurred. We wondered whether writing event scenarios without explicit imagery prompts would also lead to errors. Using a modified DRM (Deese-Roediger-McDermott) paradigm, 24 participants wrote descriptions of hypothetical events that could happen or past events that have happened. Through self-report participants indicated that imagery is spontaneous to remembering and hypothetical thinking, driving source-monitoring decisions at test.

POSTER 24 EMOTIONAL WORDS AND WORKING MEMORY

JAMES H. GEER, SEAN A. SPANGLER, MARIEL F. COHN (FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of emotional words on working memory. Participants saw sex, fear, kitchen, and neutral words in a 3-back paradigm. Signal detection analysis was used to examine correct recall (hits) and participant biases (false alarms). There were no significant differences in d' values but there were significantly more false alarms for emotional than non-emotional categories. This suggests that WM was not differentially affected by word category but cognitive processing differed for emotional words.

POSTER 25 WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL PICTURES ON LETTER PROCESSING IN RSVP?

THOMAS G. GHIRARDELLI, GABRIELLA COAKLEY, KATHERINE LAWSON, TAYLOR MARCUS, CHELSEA SPITZER-MORTON, ANNIE COSGROVE-DAVIES, KARLI POSTEL, KATRINA WHEELER (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Previous research using RSVP has demonstrated an attentional “capture” effect for emotional stimuli, (e.g., taboo words and explicit pictures) when participants attended to words or pictures. We sought to determine if emotional pictures would have a similar effect when participants attended to letters. Participants performed a standard RSVP task and we presented pictures with varying emotional content immediately following the first target (T1). We found evidence that positively valenced emotional pictures impaired processing of T1.

POSTER 26 REMOTENESS OF MEMORIES AS A MEDIATOR OF OVERGENERAL RECALL IN DEPRESSION

DAVID FALCO, ZEHRA PEYNIRCIOGLU (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY), TIMOTHY HOHMAN (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY)

In two experiments, participants with mild or no depression dated their memories during Autobiographical Memory Tests. Remoteness of memories was related to overgeneral memory (OGM) regardless of depression status. Further, the two groups showed similar performances when instructed to recall from a specific time period (either remote or recent). Depression was correlated with OGM but remoteness emerged as a mediating factor. The implications are discussed within the framework of existing theories of OGM.

POSTER 27 EXPLORING THE REPRESENTATIONAL BASES OF RECOLLECTION AND FAMILIARITY ASSESSMENT.

STEPHEN DOPKINS, (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

The representation underlying recollection is said to be more capable of refined discrimination than the representation underlying familiarity-based recognition. The familiarity representation is said to be more capable of recording inter-item relationships than the recollection representation. We obtained support for both of these claims using a priming manipulation. We interpret the effects of prime-test overlap at long and short response intervals as reflecting recollection and familiarity-based recognition, respectively. We provide support for this interpretation.

POSTER 28 EXPLORING MEMORY MECHANISMS OF LINEUP ERRORS FOLLOWING MUGSHOT COMMITMENT

CHARLES A. GOODSSELL, RYAN M. MCADOO, JENNIFER T. KEPPLER (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

The present study investigated the memory mechanisms following mugshot commitment errors. Witnesses that searched through mugshots and selected a suspect were highly likely to choose him again – more so when memory was weak. Following lineup decisions, participants made source judgments for lineup members. We found evidence that commitment resulted in conscious inference and supported the memory blending / replacement hypothesis. Those witnesses who did not commit were likely to make a source monitoring error.

POSTER 29 EXAMINING OUTPUT INTERFERENCE AS A FUNCTION OF STUDY LIST LENGTH

JESSICA FONTAINE, JENESSA HOLDER, WILLIAM AUE, AMY CRISS (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Does the length of the study list affect memory? Item-noise models say that adding items causes confusion. Context-noise models say that forgetting is due to prior contexts and adding

items does not harm performance. We investigate the role of feedback on the list length effect. We present multiple experiments demonstrating a list length effect when feedback is present and a null effect when feedback is absent.

POSTER 30 WHEN A CHILD RECALLS A FACT RELATES TO ITS ACCURACY, EVEN WITH THE COGNITIVE INTERVIEW

MICHELLE MCCAULEY (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE), KEVIN MADORE (HARVARD), KELSI MORGAN (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

The current study investigated whether the accuracy of given facts recalled by children relates to when in the interview the facts are recalled. Fifty-seven children (Mage=7) ate snacks and then were interviewed two days later about what foods they had eaten. Temporal placement of the recall (beginning, middle, or end of the interview) influenced the likelihood that a given fact was accurate, inaccurate, or intrusive. Implications for public health and forensic interviews will be discussed.

POSTER 31 RELEASE FROM OUTPUT INTERFERENCE IN LONG TERM MEMORY

CRISTINA SALOMAO, MARK AVERY CLARIDGE, ASLI KILIC, WILLIAM AUE, AMY CRISS (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Output interference (OI) refers to the finding that memory performance decreases with increasing test trials. However, when the test category switches, release from OI is observed (Malmberg, Criss, Gangwani, & Shiffrin, 2012). We consider two possible causes for this: a change in the information contributing to memory or recovered attention. The experiments presented here demonstrate release from OI for word and face stimuli, and that release from OI is due to memory processes, not attention.

POSTER 32 KNOWING YOUR HEART AND YOUR MIND: INTEROCEPTIVE ACCURACY CORRELATES WITH METAMEMORY ACCURACY

SUZANNE MAYERS (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), ELIZA BLISS-MOREAU (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS), ELIZABETH F. CHUA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Humans have the ability to monitor our peripheral physiological states (i.e., interoception) and our cognitive states (e.g., metamemory monitoring), but the relationship between these types of monitoring is unknown. We examined the relationship between metamemory, as measured by confidence-accuracy calibration, and interoception, as measured by heartbeat detection. Individuals with better interoceptive accuracy also showed better metamemory calibration ($r=-.47$, $p<0.05$). This raises the possibility that there may be a common mechanism for monitoring internal states.

POSTER 33 ORGANIZING OUR LIVES:

CHARACTERISTICS OF TURNING POINTS AND TRANSITIONS IN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY

KARALYN F. ENZ (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

The relationship between turning points, events of subjective change, and transitions, events of external change, in autobiographical memory (AM) was examined using a two-way within-subjects design. Turning-point and transition memories were both more central, significant, and emotional than non-turning-point or non-transition memories, but turning-point memories were more thematically and phenomenologically similar to related memories than non-turning-point memories, suggesting that memories of turning points and transitions serve different organizational functions in AM, despite similar phenomenology.

POSTER 34 HOW WORDS ARE RECALLED IN SHORT TERM MEMORY

EUGEN TARNOW

In free recall experiments the overall least remembered words are absent from the initial free recall. This curious finding is explained by inter-word competition: an N-word simultaneous reactivation with the first fully-reactivated word being reported. A single-parameter model with $N=0.14^*$ (number of words in the list) quantitatively describes the initial recall distributions of free recall data and delayed free recall data.

POSTER 35 ARTICULATORY SUPPRESSION: IS THE PHONOLOGICAL LOOP SLOWING DOWN MENTAL ROTATION?

LOGAN KIENHOLZ, KEAH KRAUS, KAITLYN KNIGHT, ROBIN ZIMMERMAN, MICHAEL SKELLY (EDINBORO UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the effect of articulatory suppression (silent vs. suppression) and the effect of angular rotation (00, 450, 1350, 1800) on the necessary time, in milliseconds, to make a normal-mirror judgment in a mental rotation task. Findings indicate suppression significantly decreased judgment reaction times for the 1350 and 180 conditions as compared to silent conditions. Accordingly, suppression may restrict auditory inference that may impede with performing low buffer, higher level visual tasks.

POSTER 36 A CLOSER LOOK AT THE ORIGINS OF MEMORY DISTORTIONS.

ELIZABETH CHUA, JEANNY KIM (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Most research on memory distortions has focused on retrieval processes, and the goal of this study was to examine the origins of memory distortions at encoding. We used eye movements to measure associative binding during encoding and showed that when binding was relevant to the memory task, there were more hits ($p<0.05$), whereas when binding was irrelevant, there were more memory distortions ($p<0.05$).

These results show that encoding processes contribute to memory distortions.

POSTER 37 CAN REMEMBER/KNOW JUDGMENTS CREATE A SHIFT IN MEMORY STRATEGY?

ANGELA KILB, AMANDA KELLEY, EVAN KOWALSKI, AMANDA COMEAU (PLYMOUTH STATE UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has shown that older adults demonstrate a memory benefit when asked to provide remember/know (RK) judgments (Naveh-Benjamin & Kilb, 2012). One explanation for the increase in performance is that providing RK judgments encourages participants to engage in new strategies at encoding and retrieval. We examined several manipulations to investigate possible strategy shifts that occur either at encoding or retrieval in younger and older adults, and results show some support for both explanations.

POSTER 38 RECALL ACCURACY OF AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY RELATES TO CURRENT GOAL STRENGTH.

STEPHANIE A BERGER, DESIREE ALVARADO, JENNY MARIA, ANGELICA TEJADA (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

This study assessed accuracy of autobiographical memory as a function of a current personal goal. Students recalled grades earned during the first 10 weeks of the semester in an on-going class and completed self-report measures of academic goals. Memories for grades related to strong academic goals were recalled more accurately than those related to weaker academic goals. Results are explained based on the Self-Memory System and the directive and self-coherence functions of autobiographical memory.

POSTER 39 MINDSET MEMORY: THEORIES OF INTELLIGENCE'S EFFECT ON THE CONTENT OF AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY

SEJAL BRAHMBHATT, JANINE BUCKNER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined whether participants (125 females, 43 males) who believed that intelligence is fixed (Entity Theorists) or malleable (Incremental Theorists) had differing cognitive, affective, and behavioral content in their memories regarding academic failure and success experiences. Our results suggest that for failure memories, Incremental Theorists tended to recall more constructive behavioral content than did Entity Theorists. For success memories, Entity Theorists tended to recall more positive affective content than did Incremental Theorists.

POSTER 40 EFFECTS OF FONT TYPE OF EMBEDDED KEY TERMS ON JUDGMENTS OF LEARNING AND MEMORY FROM TEXTBOOKS

ANDREW SCOTT ROBERTS (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Bolded key terms within textbooks are common. The current study investigated whether the presence of bold terms affects students' metacognition and comprehension. Seventy-five undergraduate psychology students read passages that contain either bold or non-bold key terms, provided several judgments about their memory for these passages and key terms, and completed comprehension tests. Results indicated students' judgments are not affected by bold terms, but under certain circumstances, bold terms within texts can significantly improve performance.

POSTER 41 CROSS-LANGUAGE TRANSFER IN ACQUISITION OF ENGLISH FRONT VOWELS: MANDARIN TO ENGLISH

XIAOFAN XIAHOU (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), PAULA J. WADDILL (MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY)

Language transfer refers to how the knowledge that learners generalize from their native language (L1) affects how they learn and use their second language (L2). This study evaluated predictions generated from three models of L1 transfer in phonology: the Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis, the Perceptual Assimilation Model and the Speech Learning Model. Results supported some of the predictions for cross-language transfer. In addition, better L2 perception was associated with better L2 production.

POSTER 42 WHEN ADULT DYSLEXICS PERFORM BETTER: EVIDENCE FROM COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY TASKS

RITA W. EL-HADDAD, STAVROS P. HADJISOLOMOU, NATALIE A. KACINIK (THE GRADUATE CENTER AND BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

On the basis of previous research, adult dyslexics were predicted to perform worse than controls in reading and phonological awareness tasks. A battery of such tasks was administered to 17 dyslexics and 23 controls. As expected, dyslexics performed worse than controls on reading, spelling, and certain phonological awareness tasks. Interestingly, dyslexics performed better than controls on passage comprehension and vocabulary. This could be due to compensatory strategies dyslexics may have attained over time through accommodations.

POSTER 43 THE TEMPORAL FRAMING EFFECT: EVIDENCE FROM EYE MOVEMENTS

STEPHANIE DIFABRIZIO, DAVID J. TOWNSEND (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Sentences using past progressive form establish a temporal frame for sentences using the simple past (e.g., Leech, 1987). Participants read an initial clause in the past progressive and a final clause in the simple past. The duration of the initial clause event was either less than or greater than the final clause event. Short duration contexts increased total time but not first pass time. Thus, comprehenders use verb forms to establish temporal relations between events.

POSTER 44 EXPLORING PHONOLOGICAL PREPARATION AND SEMANTIC INTERFERENCE IN WORD PRODUCTION

KIMBERLY PREUSSE, JENNIFER LEWIS, CARLA PRIETO, ALEXANDRA FRAZER, PADRAIG G. O'SEAGHDHA (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

We examined the combined and separate effects of phonological form preparation, a facilitatory attentional process, and semantic interference, which involves unconscious adaptation in memory, using blocked cyclic picture naming. We assess several accounts of the crucial combined condition (e.g., cyclically name puffin, pigeon, and peacock), including an independent process account (cancelling effects), a task incompatibility account (semantic interference prevents phonological preparation), and a phonological confusion account (phonological similarity cost in the combined condition).

POSTER 45 SERIAL PROCESSING OF LETTERS IN NORMAL SKILLED READERS

JENNIFER L. BROWN, REBECCA L. JOHNSON (SKIDMORE COLLEGE), ADRIAN STAUB (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

To investigate the proposed left-to-right serial scan of letters during reading, participants were asked to name or make lexical decisions about target words presented letter by letter from left-to-right, right-to-left, or simultaneously. Results indicated that across both tasks, regardless of frequency and regularity, simultaneous presentation led to the fastest response times. Left-to-right presentation also led to faster responses than right-to-left, indicating that some parallel processing occurs during reading.

POSTER 46 VALIDATING THE THINK-ALoud TASK AS A READING MEASURE FOR CHILDREN

ADRIANNA E. CROSSING (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Few reading measures assess the individual components of comprehension for children. Children in grades first through fourth completed Think-Along Tasks requiring them to "say what they were thinking" while reading. The resulting verbal protocols were categorized into Related and Unrelated Associations, Incorrect-Knowledge Based Inferences, Paraphrases, and Text-Based Inferences. The goal was to determine if young children exhibit the same patterns shown by adolescents, specifically, that low ability readers either paraphrase or overactivate information when reading.

POSTER 47 THE INFLUENCE OF NEGATION AND SEMANTIC OVERLAP ON THE ACCESSIBILITY OF REFERENTS.

MARY HARMON-VUKIC, SABRINA RAULERSON, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

The present set of experiments examines the extent to which negated information is accessible to readers. Participants read

stories in which information was either present or negated in the text. Naming times on the target words were recorded. Results show the various conditions under which negated information becomes available during reading comprehension.

POSTER 48 THE EFFECTS OF SEMANTIC NEIGHBORHOODS ON ABSTRACT AND CONCRETE CONCEPTUAL PROCESSING

BROOKS RUDY, LAURA R. SKIPPER, INGRID R. OLSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Word recognition involves the automatic activation of semantically-related concepts, referred to as semantic neighborhoods. However, little is known about how these neighborhoods affect concept processing. We measured response times in a lexical decision task, using concrete and abstract words with (1) many or few near-neighborhoods; and (2) many or few distant-neighbors. Results suggest that processing was slowest for abstract words with many near neighbors, which may indicate an inhibitory effect due to neighborhood competition.

POSTER 49 IS EMBODIED COGNITION REDUCTIVE?

THOMAS LEAHEY (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY)

The symbol system hypothesis about cognition resists reduction to neuroscience via the argument from multiple realizability: because thinking consists in representations manipulated by rules the nature of the device doing the processing can be ignored. However, the SSH has been criticized by proponents of embodied cognition, who claim that cognition cannot be understood apart from its bodily instantiation. I explore whether or not embodied cognition poses a reductive or an eliminative threat to the SSH.

POSTER 50 OBSERVATIONAL VERSUS FEEDBACK TRAINING DOES NOT DISSOCIATE EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT CATEGORIZATION

ADRIENNE M. DINK, ROGER D. STANTON (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Researchers have reported a dissociation in which observational training impairs learning of information-integration (II) categories but not rule-based (RB) categories; however, learning of RB and II categories is equivalent under feedback conditions. We demonstrate examples of two RB categories for which performance is lower when the categories are learned via observational training rather than feedback training. These results challenge the view that separate representational systems mediate the learning of RB and II categories.

POSTER 51 CATEGORY NUMBER IMPACTS INFORMATION-INTEGRATION CATEGORY LEARNING: EVIDENCE AGAINST DISSOCIABLE CATEGORY-LEARNING SYSTEMS

KATERINA M. DUDLEY, ROGER D. STANTON (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), ROBERT M. NOSOFKY (INDIANA UNIVERSITY)

As evidence for a multiple-system hypothesis, researchers reported a dissociation in which rule-based category learning is worse when the category is composed of four, rather than two response categories; however, information-integration category learning is unaffected by category number manipulations. We demonstrate that category number does impact information-integration learning when a key extraneous variable is controlled. Furthermore, model-based analyses indicate that a single-system learning model accounts well for both the original findings and the updated experimental findings.

POSTER 52 CONNECTING SELECTIVE INDUCTION AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION IN FOLKBIOLOGICAL REASONING

STEPHANIE LEE SILVEIRA, JOHN D. COLEY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

We examined relations between the process by which individuals project knowledge from one category to another, utilizing salient relations between the categories and the overall system that regulates cognitive processes, executive function. We found that people who were better at making selective inferences and seeing relations among salient categories also showed advanced control in a measure of executive function. Thus suggests there is a relationship between selective inferences and executive function.

POSTER 53 BELIEFS UNDERLYING TREATMENT CHOICES

AMANDA ROMANO, JESSECAE MARSH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

We are interested in beliefs that govern choosing between conventional and alternative medicine. We measured how these preferences differed depending on the health problem's perceived domain and the way treatment options were described. When simply labeled, alternative medicine and pharmaceutical drugs were perceived as equally effective treatments, with overall effectiveness varying by the health problem's domain. However, providing a full description of alternative medicine caused it to be perceived as a significantly worse treatment option.

POSTER 54 SAMPLE REPRESENTATIVENESS AFFECTS WHETHER BASE RATES ARE INTEGRATED INTO PROBABILITY JUDGMENTS.

NATALIE A. OBRECHT (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY), DANA L. CHESNEY (UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME), CHRISTOPHER J. DORAN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

We show that people use base rates and sample size when combining data to make overall probability judgments. Participants considered two samples from an animal

population in order to judge its aggressiveness. Samples either represented two different subgroups or the general animal population. Participants gave more weight to base rates when given subgroup data, and more weight to sample size when given general samples. This effect was stronger for more numerate participants.

POSTER 55 ILLUSORY CONJUNCTIONS REVEAL BODY IMAGE STEREOTYPES

AMELIA JEAN BROWN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), CHASITY ASHMORE, ALESYA BORISYUK, STEPHANIE BEARD, LONNIE YANDELL (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Illusory conjunctions occur when features of one stimulus are mistakenly perceived as belonging to an adjacent stimulus. Racial stereotypes have been revealed using an illusory conjunction task. Using a computer-administered illusory conjunction test, 34 Belmont undergraduate students were found to remember positive trait adjectives as being associated with the thinner women more than with larger women. This reveals that larger women are stereotyped as possessing more negative characteristics than thinner women using an implicit measure.

POSTER 56 NAMES WILL HURT YOU: EFFECT OF LABEL ON LIKING AND PREFERENCE

DEBRA A. ZELLNER, KAILA HOER, JULIANN FELDMAN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Does labeling affect preference, liking and intensity of odors? Two groups (one group told they were smelling cheeses and the other body odor samples) smelled and rated their degree of preference between two pairs of cheeses and the intensity and liking for each of the four samples. There was no effect of label on intensity ratings but when labeled as body odor the samples were liked less and there was less preference between them.

POSTER 57 PARANORMAL PHENOMENA, JUNK SCIENCE, AND CLASSROOM EXPERIENCES: DEVELOPING SCIENTIFIC SKEPTICISM VIA DIVERGENT INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS

JENNIFER ZELLER, LOU MANZA, ERIN PRUETT, JACKIE HOOVER (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

Beliefs about paranormal/pseudoscientific phenomena were assessed at the beginning and end of two sections of an undergraduate course that critically reviewed these matters. Regardless of exposure to issues via instruction on specific topics or broader critical thinking skills, skepticism increased towards both paranormal phenomena and junk science as the course progressed; opinions towards the former showed a larger change. Furthermore, across both sections, higher grades correlated with skepticism towards Paranormal Phenomena and Junk Science.

POSTER 58 PIECE OF CAKE! PHYSICAL (BUT NOT SEMANTIC) ISOLATION EFFECTS EMERGE EASILY

TAMRA J. BIRETA, BETTINA BABU, KATHERINE BAZLEY, EMILY COTENOFF, KIMBERLY NEWBERRY, CHELSEA NIGRO, AMY PEARL (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The isolation effect is improved memory for items that differ from the context. Hunt and Lamb (2001) demonstrated that semantic isolation effects require similarity and difference processing. The current study extended their methodology to include both semantic and physical isolates. The semantic isolation effect, but not the physical isolation effect, depended upon the processing at encoding. This suggests that not all isolation effects are caused by the same type of processing.

POSTER 59 BETTING ON YOUR INNER HOMUNCULUS: QUERY THEORY IN A DYNAMIC GAMBLING TASK

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

We examine how self-reflective reasoning biases your decision-making in a two-deck version of the Iowa Gambling Task. Study 1 had subjects list reasons for their decisions throughout the task and measured natural query order. Study 2 manipulated which deck subjects thought about first when listing reasons. Switching natural query order slowed learning of the IGT task contingencies. Self-reflective reasoning is an important cognitive process involved in dynamic decision-making situations.

POSTER 60 HUMAN RISKY CHOICE IN A REPEATED-GAMBLES PROCEDURE

SCOTT PARKER, ALAN SILBERBERG, LAURA WYATT, ALEXANDRA OLSON, MELINDA MURPHY, LAURA MCDONALD, HANALEAH HOBERMAN, MONICA FABOS, CANDICE ALLOUCH (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Lakshminarayanan et al. (2011) claimed to show a capuchin-human commonality in cognitive function when their capuchins (in a repeated-gambles procedure with constant expected value) were risk-averse with choices framed as gains but risk-seeking with choices framed as losses. We repeated their experiment using humans. Humans were risk-indifferent for choices framed as both gains and losses. The disparity between the two sets of findings violates the claim of cross-species commonality in this setting.

POSTER 61 DYING TO REMEMBER, REMEMBERING TO SURVIVE: DEATH THOUGHTS AND SURVIVAL PROCESSING

AMY D. BURNS (MARIST COLLEGE), MELANIE KRAMER (ALBANY AT UNIVERSITY), JOSHUA HART, DANIEL J. BURNS (UNION COLLEGE)

Thinking about dying improves recall of a subsequently learned list of words. Processing words for their relevance to survival also improves recall. We present a study suggesting that these two effects may be related. We show that thoughts of death

improve recall for a list of words rated for pleasantness, but not for words rated for their survival value. These results suggest that the processing induced by mortality salience and survival processing may be redundant.

POSTER 62 LOCATION OF LATER DESTINATIONS HAS AN EFFECT ON PATH CHOICE TO INTERMEDIATE DESTINATIONS

EN FU (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - CAMDEN CAMPUS)

Given several routes that lead to a target destination, people prefer the route that is most in line with their directions. We examined whether this same preference exists when people choose their route to go to an intermediate destination before going to later destinations. In a small conference room, participants walked around tables to fill in questions. Results show a preference towards routes that have their initial heading most in line with later direction directions.

POSTER 63 ADVICE FROM EXPERIENCE: THE BIASES OF COMMUNICATING INCOMPLETE INFORMATION

DANIEL BENJAMIN, DAVID BUDESCU (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

People often make decisions from the advice of others without information about their adviser's expertise. We examine how different learning modes – from description versus experience – influence advice. Learning mode, advice content, and task characteristics influence how people give and utilize advice. Advisers from Description provide better recommendations described in more detail. Advisers from Experience are more likely to share the details of their experience. Decision-Makers perform better and prefer when their adviser learned from Description.

POSTER 64 METACOGNITION UNDER PRESSURE: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN WORKING MEMORY AND DECISION MAKING UNDER TIME CONSTRAINTS

KATHERINE BROWN, ANDREW ROBERTS, ANA FRANCO-WATKINS, AIMEE CALLENDER (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Stressors can have differential effects for individuals. We examined how individual differences in working memory affected performance during a time pressure and whether individuals were metacognitively aware of their performance. Participants made decisions during a time pressure and without time pressure and judgments of performance. Working memory differences occurred when the stressor was presented second, but not when the stressor occurred first. High working memory individuals adjusted their metacognitions more after the time pressure stressor.

POSTER 65 LOOKING IS NOT EATING: HEDONIC CONTEXT EFFECTS IN MEALS

DEBRA A. ZELLNER, MONICA JIMENEZ, NANCY GREENE (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

In previous research, when an imitation chicken tender was presented as part of a meal it was rated worse when served with two hedonically positive side dishes than when served with two hedonically negative side dishes (contrast). However, here, when pictures of the same meal are only viewed, rather than eaten, the tender is judged more hedonically positive when shown with the hedonically positive sides than when shown with the hedonically negative sides (assimilation).

POSTER 66 CONFIDENCE IN FACIAL EXPRESSION RECOGNITION DIFFERS BY DEGREE OF EXPRESSION INTENSITY

SAMUEL COOPER, SEUNGYEON ANNIE LYU, MARIANN WEIERICH (HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Confidence in facial expression recognition might potentially account for differences in social functioning. We examine if confidence in recognition is lower when attempting to recognize less intense expressions. People reported lower confidence when asked to recognize negative, lower intensity and neutral expressions. We discuss our findings in the context of how lower confidence in recognition of negative, lower intensity expressions might be maladaptive.

POSTER 67 OH, THE NERVE! VAGAL NERVE INFLUENCE AND EMOTION: RSA PREDICTS EMOTION RECOGNITION

LAUREN BROOKE YADLOSKY, LAUREN B. YADLOSKY, ALICIA F. HEIM, J. RICHARD JENNINGS, GRANT W. ZEIGLER, BEN ALLEN (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)

Respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) measures vagal nerve influence on the heart and also indexes personal emotion regulation. To investigate whether RSA also predicts emotion recognition, researchers utilized EKG data during baseline, control, and experimental conditions of a memory task to obtain RSA values and two emotion recognition tasks. As hypothesized, greater decreases in RSA correlated with better emotion recognition. Exploratory analyses suggested that measures of RSA correlated independently with different measures of emotion regulation.

POSTER 68 EMOTIONAL DISCLOSURE AND VICTIM BLAMING

PETER PODOLSKI, KENT HARBER, (RUTGERS-NEWARK)

Viewing another's mistreatment violates just-world beliefs, and thereby arouses distress. This distress can produce victim blaming. However, emotional disclosure resolves difficult emotions, suggesting that disclosure reduces blaming. This was confirmed; subjects who viewed a victim but emotionally disclosed blamed less than those who suppressed, or those who viewed a non-victim.

POSTER 69 DO SPACING AND LABELS INFLUENCE AESTHETIC PLEASURE?

CEDAR RIENER, MEREDITH ECKLES (RANDOLPH-MACON)

COLLEGE)

What determines which art we enjoy and which we don't? While the nature of the art itself certainly influences aesthetic judgments, so do some elements of the viewing situation. We investigated whether spacing between pieces of art and the presence of text labels affect a perceiver's aesthetic judgments. While we hypothesized that labels and more space between paintings would increase aesthetic pleasure and understanding, there were no differences between conditions

POSTER 70 CUE UTILIZATION AND EOL/JOL JUDGMENTS IN MUSIC PERFORMANCE

BRIAN J. BRANDLER, ZEHRA F. PEYNIRCIOGLU, TIMOTHY J. HOHMAN (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

We examined metacognitive cue utilization in music performance by instrumentalists and vocalists. We varied both modality (extrinsic cue) and syntax (intrinsic cue) of the to-be-learned pieces, and asked for both Ease-of-Learning and Judgments of Learning ratings. Unlike in the verbal domain, where extrinsic cues are often ignored, both types of cues were used effectively in both types of judgments. We discuss the results in relation to cue salience.

POSTER 71 A MULTI-LEVEL RE-ANALYSIS OF THE "SWAN SONG" EFFECT IN CLASSICAL MUSIC

DANIEL MEREDITH, AARON KOZBELT (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

In a regression analysis, Simonton (1989) showed a late life resurgence of creativity in classical composers, a swan song effect. This current study attempted to replicate Simonton's findings by re-analyzing a similar sample using hierarchical linear modeling (HLM). Our analysis yielded no evidence for a swan song effect as presented by Simonton (1989). Isomorphic follow-up regression analyses on each composer interestingly also showed no single instance of the swan song effect. Simonton, D., K. (1989). The swan song phenomenon: Last-works effects for 172 classical composers. *Psychology and Aging*, 1, 42-47.

POSTER 72 QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS OF STORIES DIFFERING IN SUBJECTIVELY RATED CREATIVITY

THOMAS B. WARD, EVAN S. KENNEDY, (UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA), JAMES C. KAUFMAN, (CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN BERNARDINO)

Creativity is difficult to study due to its often subjective nature. The present study sought to determine the extent to which there exist objective, quantitative lexical differences between stories that receive subjective ratings as being relatively more versus less creative. We content analyzed 860 brief story sketches using the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) program and computed correlations between word-use categories derived from that analysis and subjective creativity ratings by independent coders.

POSTER 73 THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COGNITIVE LOAD, COGNITIVE EFFICIENCY, AND METACOGNITION MEASURES

WIK HUNG PUN, RAYNE A. SPERLING, PHILIP M. REEVES, LAUREN MELISSA SINGER, KAREN FRIES, CHARLYN WELCH SHAW, PAUL RICCOMINI (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY)

In this study relations among several measures of cognitive load were examined while simultaneously considering metacognition. Data from ninety university students included scores from a forward digit span task, a dual-task computational span, a cognitive efficiency rating based upon difficulty task ratings and performance, and two metacognitive inventories. Findings indicated significant relations among several measures of cognitive load. Problem solving metacognition was more strongly related to cognitive load than was general reported metacognition.

POSTER 74 THE EFFECT OF TIME LIMITS ON PERFORMANCE

KELLY M. JOHNSON, MELISSA CAMPILLO, FABIANA S. DESROSIERS (DOMINICAN COLLEGE)

We examined the effect of time limits on anxiety and Sudoku puzzle performance with 93 undergraduates. Contrary to expectations, the condition with the least amount of time produced the best performance which cannot be explained by a ceiling effect. Instead, a motivational effect seemed to be in play such that mild increases in anxiety led to superior performance in the five minute condition relative to the 10, 15, and 20 minute conditions.

POSTER 75 GESTURES BENEFIT SPATIAL PROBLEM SOLVING DURING RECALL

ORLANDO MEDRANO, RICHARD WESP (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

We further examined the relationship between gestures and spatial processing. Participants learned visual spatial arrays while gestures were restricted or not. Subsequently, participants were required to recall the arrays as part of a spatial problem-solving task while restrained or not. Participants showed more accurate problem solving when they were unrestrained at recall, but restraint showed no significant effect on reaction time. The findings suggested that gestures aid recall, but not encoding during spatial problem solving.

POSTER 76 THE POWER OF PRESSURE: EFFECTS OF PRESSURE ON ACCURACY AND RISK TAKING

KERRI NELSON, ANA FRANCO-WATKINS (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

We often experience social and performance pressures while making decisions. We examined how pressure affects accuracy in knowledge-based situations and risk taking in financial situations. Participants responded to a series of trivia

questions and hypothetical gambles. The results demonstrate that social pressures (e.g., peer responses) influenced accuracy in knowledge-based situations whereas the combination of social and performance pressures decreased financial risk taking. The implications of pressure in different contexts are discussed.

POSTER 77 STEREOTYPE FIT EFFECTS IN VERBAL STANDARDIZED TEST PERFORMANCE

LISA R. GRIMM, ALANA JORGENSEN, SOPHIE KAY, CHRISTOPHER KURZUM (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Negative task-relevant stereotypes lead to performance decrements known as stereotypes threat effects (e.g., Steele & Aronson, 1995), which we argue occur because the induced prevention motivational states mismatch the reward environments. We tested participants on multiple-choice GRE verbal problems, with half of our participants losing points and half gaining points each trial. Stereotype fit groups performed better than stereotype mismatch groups, and correlations were found between performance and SAT scores.

POSTER 78 WHEN A QUIZ DOES AND DOES NOT INCREASE PERFORMANCE ON A SUBSEQUENT EXAM

NEHA SINHA, ARNOLD GLASS, MARGARET INGATE, BRUCE DI LIU, SAMANTHA HUSSEY (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Three experiments investigated the effects of review questions when they were similar to exam questions at both a short and longer interval before the exam. Experiments 1 and 2 showed that asking the review question in addition to pre-lesson and post-lesson questions had no effect on subsequent exam performance 8 – 10 days later. Experiment 3 demonstrated that review questions (without pre and post lesson questions) significantly improved performance only with a shorter 2 day interval.

POSTER 79 EFFECTS OF SOCCER BALL "HEADING" ON MEMORY, REACTION TIME AND IMPULSE CONTROL

BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, AUGUST CAPIOLA, DAVID DENNIS (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the effects of soccer ball "heading" frequency and intensity on neuro-cognitive variables. Athletes engaging in high intensity "heading" had decreased verbal memory and increased reaction time scores pre- to post-season. Significant detrimental effects on memory, reaction time and impulse control are associated with high intensity soccer ball "heading". These data indicate the need for education and intervention related to safer "heading" techniques in the sport.

POSTER 80 LINE BISECTION PERFORMANCE CORRELATES WITH ANXIETY IN A NON-CLINICAL SAMPLE

RUTH PROPPER, KARLY HRANKK, ASHLEY REGINA (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), TAD T. BRUNYÉ (TUFTS UNIVERSITY & NATICK SOLDIER RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING CENTER)

The approach-withdrawal theory of affect proposes approach motivations are associated with right hemisphere, and withdrawal motivations associated with left hemisphere, activity. Line Bisection is predictive of lateralized differences in hemispheric activity in precisely those areas known to be involved in these motivational states. We examined relationships between performance on a line bisection task and emotional state. Results replicate, in a non-clinical population, previous correlations between LBT and anxiety in a clinical sample.

POSTER 81 TBI AND COGNITION: CAUSE FOR CONCERN.

GEORGE SPILICH, COLLEEN BANCROFT, NATASHA BERRYMAN, YOUAD DARWISH, ERICKA DUENAS, YOUSEFF GUEDERA, JENNA SCHMALJOHN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The performance of concussed and non-concussed College students was compared for three cognitive tasks: a visuoattentional task (the UFOV), a test of change blindness and the visual TOVA, a clinical test of sustained attention. On all three tasks, the TBI group performed significantly worse than controls and this effect was largest for those individuals with 3 or more TBI incidents. The implications of these results for students' lives are discussed.

POSTER 82 COGNITIVE OF THE COPING SKILLS TRAINING INTERVENTION FOR PROSTATE CANCER

WALTER CHARLES (NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY), LISA CAMPBELL (EASTERN CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)

Disadvantaged patients sorted representative sentence for different topics of the Coping Skills Training Intervention for prostate cancer into an order than makes the most sense to them. Patients sorted items similarly but different from their original intervention order. Topic, patient, item location, and size of sentence sets influenced sortings. The data endorsed the feasibility of this cognitive approach to the assessment of cognitive-behavioral interventions.

POSTER 83 SITUATION AWARENESS OF CONCEPTUAL AND PROCEDURAL TRAINED PILOTS IN AVIATION HOLDING MANEUVERS

ANDREW R. DATTEL, LISA KOSSUTH, CHELSEA C. SHEEHAN, H. JUSTIN GREEN (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Sixteen private pilots received either conceptual training or procedural training of holding aviation maneuvers. Both groups flew typical and atypical holding maneuver in a flight simulator. A 2 x 2 mixed ANOVA found that conceptually trained participants' situation awareness (SA) was just as good when

flying atypical holding patterns as it was when flying typical holding patterns. However, procedural trained participants' SA was worse when flying atypical holding patterns than when flying typical holding patterns.

POSTER 84 EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF MODELING, FEEDBACK, AND GENDER ON STUDENTS MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE

DARSHANAND RAMDASS (SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

This study examined the effects of modeling, feedback, and gender on the mathematics performance of 76 middle school students. Students were randomly assigned to one of four conditions: coping with feedback, coping without feedback, mastery with feedback, and mastery without feedback. It was hypothesized to find a main effect of modeling, feedback and gender. The results supported the first and third hypothesis. Although, feedback was non-significant, there was an interaction of feedback and modeling.

POSTER 85 THE EFFECTS OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER ON COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE IN CHILDREN

CLINTON SCOTT PERRY III (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS), GERTRUDE RAPINETT (NESTEC LIMITED COMPANY, NESTLÉ RESEARCH CENTRE), NICOLE S. GLASER, SIMONA GHETTI, (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS)

Research with children suggests that changes in hydration affect cognitive function, but these results are mixed, in part because of failure to account for preexisting differences. Children were tested on two days, receiving supplemental water on one day, and not on the other. Children who exhibited smaller changes in hydration following water supplementation significantly increased performance on memory, visual search, and reaction time tasks. For children who exhibited larger changes, the opposite was true.

POSTER 86 USING LATENT SEMANTIC ANALYSIS TO GRADE BRIEF SUMMARIES AT DIFFERENT ACADEMIC LEVELS

JOSE A. LEON (CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY/UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID), RICARDO OLMOS (UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID), GUILLERMO DE JORGE-BOTANA, INMACULADA ESCUDERO (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE EDUCACION A DISTANCIA, UNED)

In this study an integrated method to automatically evaluate very brief summaries using LSA was proposed based on a regression equation (calculated with a corpus of 100 summaries), and validated on 786 summaries by students at four academic levels on an expository or a narrative text. Results support that incorporating these parameters is more successful than the traditional cosine, and the reliability of LSA rises above the 0.80 level for the expository text.

POSTER 87 PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF 3-OPTION

VERSUS 5-OPTION MULTIPLE-CHOICE ITEMS

THOMAS P. HOGAN, ALLEGRA R. INDELICATO, JESSICA L. LYMAN, KELLIE A. MCINTYRE, CHRISTLORE I. MONDELUS, KATERINA Y. STRATIGIS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

This study provides a direct test of the prediction that 3-option MC items work more efficiently than 5-option MC items within a given time frame. Participants were randomly divided into those taking stem-equivalent 3-option or 5-option MC items on mathematics content in a 30 minute period, with the 3-option test providing 18% more items. The 3-option test yielded slightly higher alpha reliability and mean item-test biserial correlations, with comparable mean item difficulties.

POSTER 88 A COMPARISON OF TWO METHODS FOR SCALING FOOD LIKES AND DISLIKES

ARMAND V. CARDELLO (U.S. ARMY NATICK RD&E CENTER), SARA JAEGER (NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE FOR PLANT AND FOOD RESEARCH), ANNE GOLDMAN (ACCE INTERNATIONAL), WENDER BREDIE (UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN), LARRY LESHER (U.S. ARMY NATICK RD&E CENTER)

Ratings of 21 food names were made in 3 countries using a 9-pt bipolar hedonic scale vs. two 5-pt parallel like / dislike scales. The two unipolar scales produced additional significant differences in all 3 countries. Test-retest with a sub-set of subjects showed reliability of these differences at only chance level. Tests are on-going to determine the degree to which statistical differences in probabilities for finding differences using one vs. two scales play a role.

POSTER 89 THE INFLUENCE OF COLOR ON THE PROCESSING OF ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS

JOHN WESLEY MULLENNIX, CHI CHAN, LISA POLASKI, ZACH MICKEY (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN)

Participants viewed black & white and color versions of artistic photographs. Under varying conditions of cognitive load, they arranged the photographs in order of preference. The data suggested that the color versions of the photos were preferred more, with preference decisions for the color photos made faster than the black and white versions of the photos. The results are discussed in terms of the effect of color on the cognitive processing of visual art.

POSTER 90 EFFECTS OF ADHD SYMPTOMOLOGY ON READING FLUENCY AND COMPREHENSION

ANDY PHAM (FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the study is to explore how symptoms of ADHD contribute to reading performance in school-aged children. Data from 131 children were collected which includes performance from reading measures, and parent and teacher ratings of ADHD behaviors. Inattentive behaviors were strongly

linked to reading fluency and comprehension. Hyperactivity and impulsivity did not predict reading achievement. Overall, symptoms of inattention should be considered as risk factors when exploring reading performance in children.

POSTER 91 WORKING TOWARD GOALS OR EXPERIENCING THE UNEXPECTED? RECALL OF GOALS AND EMOTIONAL EVENTS

MELISSA M. BURCH (HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE), JENNIFER WENNER (UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA), ALEXANDRA GRAY (HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE)

Autobiographical memories inform our identity, and goals may be central because of their self-importance. We compared recall of emotional events to recall of goal-related events. We anticipated that participants would rate the goals as more important and emotionally intense. Our results were counter to our hypothesis, demonstrating that goal-related events do not differ from emotional events in importance. Emotional events also resulted in more intense emotional responses and more active meaning making in narratives.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper **Ziegfeld**

LEARNING PAPERS VI: TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: MIKE LE PELLEY (UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES) [[NOTE: FIRST TALK WILL BE 30 MIN. OTHER TALKS WILL BE 15 MIN. NO BREAKS BETWEEN TALKS.]

1:30pm - 1:45pm

INVITED FOCUS TALK: PHYSICAL THERAPY AND LEARNING: HOW UNDERSTANDING SPINAL CORD PLASTICITY INFORMS TREATMENT

JIM GRAU (TEXAS A&M)

The spinal cord is often characterized as a mechanical system that relays information to and from the brain. Work over the last 20 years has challenged this view and shown that neurons within the spinal cord can support a range of functions, from simple learning to locomotion. This work is important because it suggests some processes are widely distributed, a view that is stimulating the development of new procedures to promote recovery after injury.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

TRANSLATIONAL STUDIES OF EPILEPSY, BEHAVIOR AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: A PROGRESS REPORT

JOHN C. NEILL (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

I presented a paper at EPA in 1982, in which I described an empirical approach to concurrent evaluation of EEG and behavior in patients with epilepsy. In 1990, I began to study animal models of epilepsy. The present paper is a progress report on the last 30 years of work in my human and animal labs. I will review several behavioral procedures which have proven effective in evaluating neurologically-impaired mammals, and review the main findings.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

ASSOCIATIVE LEARNING PROCESSES IMPLICATED IN DELUSIONAL AND SUPERSTITIOUS BEHAVIOUR

MIKE LE PELLEY (UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES), RICHARD MORRIS (UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY), OREN GRIFFITHS, TITANIA TEOW (UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES)

Associative learning — learning about relationships between events based on experience — is an important source of our beliefs about the world. Perhaps, then, study of associative learning processes might shed light on why people sometimes hold superstitious beliefs that conflict with reality, and in the extreme develop delusional beliefs, a key symptom of psychosis. This paper investigates the dysfunction of learning mechanisms that might underlie (i) formation, and (ii) maintenance of superstitious and delusional beliefs.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

PHOBIC STIMULI AS PUNISHERS: A POTENTIAL NEW MODEL OF HUMAN PHOBIAS.

CHRISTOPHER M. BLOOM (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

Traditionally, signaled avoidance (SA) has been used to characterize human phobia, describing phobia as an avoidance behavior by presenting environmental cues which act as warning signals to an aversive stimulus (i.e., shock). Discriminated conditioned punishment (DCP), an alternative paradigm characterizes phobia as a choice behavior in which fear serves to punish an otherwise adaptive behavior. The present study quantifies the differences between the paradigms and proposes that DCP may offer an alternative model of phobia.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium **Gotham**

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: MODELS OF COLLABORATIVE LEARNING IN THE CLASSROOM

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: VINCENT PROHASKA (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

MODELS OF COLLABORATIVE LEARNING IN THE CLASSROOM

Interteaching (Boyce & Hine, 2002; Saville, Lambert & Robertson, 2011) is a method of teaching based on the psychology of learning. The typical "recipe" involves students completing a preparation guide before class, discussing that guide in dyads during class and reporting confusions that the instructor uses to construct a lecture for the following class. We present our modifications and extensions of this basic interteaching recipe, along with assessments of the effectiveness of this pedagogy.

Presentations

Implementing Interteaching in Introductory Psychology by Robin Musselman (Lehigh Carbon Community College)

Extending Interteaching to Collaborative Writing Assignments and Peer Reviews by Deborah A. Carroll (Southern Connecticut State University)

Using Interteaching with Quizzes and In-Class Questions by Vincent Prohaska (Lehman College, CUNY)

Views from current students in our classes by Current Students (Lehigh Carbon Community College, Southern Connecticut State University, Lehman College, CUNY)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Wilder

PSI CHI SYMPOSIUM: STARTING A SUCCESSFUL STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: ALVIN Y. WANG (UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA)

STARTING A SUCCESSFUL STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM

Best practices are shared for establishing successful study abroad programs. A case is made for incorporating service-learning in these programs to enhance the social, cognitive, and personal benefits of these inter-cultural experiences. These benefits are discussed within the theoretical framework of Positive Psychology. Specific examples of how the virtues and strengths espoused by Positive Psychology are developed and promoted during the course of the study abroad experience will be given. Presentations are by Alvin Y. Wang (University of Central Florida), Elaine P. Congress (Fordham

University), and Deborah Harris O'Brien (Trinity Washington University).

Discussant(s): Jennifer B. Latham (Fordham University), Harold Takooshian (Fordham University), Mercedes A. McCormick (Pace University)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper

Odets

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS III: INFANT AND CHILD LEARNING

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

IMPROVING ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT BY HELPING CHILDREN UNDERSTAND PATTERNS

ROBERT PASNAK, JULIE KIDD, MARINKA GADZICHOWSKI, DEBORAH GALLINGTON, CLAUDIA LOPEZ, KATRINA LEA SCHMEROLD (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

For seven months 140 first-graders were taught patterning, reading, mathematics, or social studies 15 minutes/ day, three days/week. "Patterning" instruction helps young children understand simple, repetitive patterns, i.e., red, blue, red, blue, red, blue. In May all children were tested on patterns, reading, and mathematics. The children given patterning instruction scored best in patterning, reading and math, often by grade equivalents of several months. The potential importance and limitations of patterning instruction are discussed.

1:45pm - 2:00pm

CHILDREN'S UNDERSTANDING OF PATTERNS OF LETTERS AND NUMBERS

K. MARINKA GADZICHOWSKI, SARAH E. O'BRIEN, JULIE K. KIDD, DEB A. GALLINGTON, ROBERT PASNAK (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

First-graders were shown horizontal and vertical patterns of letters and numbers with one, two, or three letters or numbers skipped between items. The middle letter or number was missing— e.g., R,T,?,W,Y, or J,M,?, S,V, or C,G,?,K, O. Scores for horizontal letter patterns were double those for vertical letter patterns. Scores for vertical number patterns were triple those for horizontal number patterns. There was also a three-way interaction between letters or numbers, orientation, and skips.

2:00pm - 2:15pm

DEVELOPMENTAL PATTERNS OF SPATIAL CUE USE IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

AMY E. LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Different spatial cues provide differentially effective information for navigation. Previous research indicated that young children use spatial cues differently than older children and adults, but that differential usage is a matter of inexperience choosing the best cues. Providing young children with training that indicates which cues they should use followed by putting those cues in conflict offers a window into the stability of cue preferences in young children.

2:15pm - 2:30pm

INFANTS' EYES: A MEANS TO UNDERSTANDING MECHANISMS IN EARLY WORD LEARNING

NANCY RADER (ITHACA COLLEGE)

To study the mechanisms underlying the effect of a speaker's use of show gestures in enhancing word learning in young infants, we measured pupil size for three gesture conditions while the word for the novel object introduced was uttered and for the pre-word period. Pupil size increased only in the show gesture condition and was correlated with word learning, showing that the effectiveness of show gestures relates to changes in the intensity of attentional processes.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES TO REPEATED EXPOSURE OF A NOVEL VEGETABLE IN PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

PAM BLUNDELL, SAMANTHA J. CATON, SARA M. AHERN, (UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS), ANNEMARIE OLSEN, PER MOLLER, HELENE HAUSNER (UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN), ELOISE REMY, SOPHIE NICKLAUS (CENTRE DES SCIENCES DU GOÛT ET DE L'ALIMENTATION, DIJON), MARION M HETHERINGTON (UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS)

The impact of individual differences on the acquisition of food habits was examined; in particular learning to like a novel vegetable. 332 children aged 8 – 33 months were exposed 5-10 times to a novel vegetable. Age and food fussiness best predicted intake over time and initial willingness to consume the novel vegetable. The results demonstrate individual differences in the response to repeated exposure as a method of promoting novel vegetable intake.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Hart

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: GROWING INTO ADULTHOOD IN THE NEW YORK CHINATOWNS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: UWE P. GIELEN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

GROWING INTO ADULTHOOD IN THE NEW YORK CHINATOWNS

The symposium focuses on two studies exploring the psychosocial adaptation of 145 Chinese American male and female adolescents and emerging adults. The reported results are based on qualitative analyses of 82 autobiographical essays, 63 extensive interviews, and 63 sentence completion tests. The four presentations focus, respectively, on the overall situation of Chinese immigrants in New York, their educational achievements, the nature of their bicultural identities, and the specific concerns of female writers and respondents.

Presentations

The Chinese Are Coming by Uwe P. Gielen (St. Francis College)

From Adversity to Achievement: Young Chinese Immigrants in New York City by Ting Lei (Borough of Manhattan Community College)

Chinese -- Asian Americans -- New Yorker: In what Order? by Jennifer Ho & Jeannette Raymond (St. Francis College)

Confessions of Caged Phoenixes by Jonathan Palumbo (St. Francis College)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper

Hudson

SCRA PAPERS I

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: CHRIS MICHAEL KIRK (ATLANTIC HEALTH SYSTEM)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

WHO IS A "RACIAL JUSTICE ALLY?" EXPLORING BORDERLANDS OF PRIVILEGE AND ACTIVISM.

DANA K. CHAMPION (PENN STATE HARRISBURG)

This qualitative case study uncovers how subtly racialized assumptions persist in undermining solidarity among racial justice allies. Prevailing models of ally racial identity development and identity tension restrict the complexities of allies' narratives. These findings from one ally community manifest a more nuanced understanding of racial privilege mediated by racial fluidity. Participants' self-identifications chart a diversely resistive borderland.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

CLASSROOM CHARACTERISTICS AND STUDENT EMPOWERMENT IN URBAN, PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CHRIS MICHAEL KIRK (ATLANTIC HEALTH SYSTEM), RHONDA K. LEWIS, KYRAH BROWN, BRITTANY KARIBO, ELLE PARK (WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Within an education system marred by inequity, schools can serve as settings that promote the empowerment of students from marginalized groups. Using survey data from urban high schools, this presentation tests the hypotheses that classroom characteristics predict student empowerment and that student empowerment is connected academic and behavioral outcomes. Results support the conceptual model and confirm that equitable and positive teacher-student relationships predict student empowerment. Implications for educational reform and future research will be discussed.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

UNDERSTANDING FACTORS INFLUENCING RETENTION OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN MEN ON CAMPUS: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

PADMINI BANERJEE, GWENDOLYN SCOTT-JONES (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

This paper explores the interplay of factors influencing the retention of African-American men on a university campus. Having supportive relationships with mentors on campus often plays a significant role in meeting educational goals. Many African-American men are socialized not to ask for help and specific strategies are needed to feel empowered in the campus setting. The authors present the findings from a survey of 116 students and discuss the larger implications of these findings.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

SHARING SPACE: POWER DIFFERENTIALS WITHIN A UNIVERSITY-COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION COLLABORATION

MICHELLE RONAYNE, (NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE), DEBRA HARKINS (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this paper is to explore the ways in which power was shared during the course of a five year long collaboration between a University and a Community

Organization. Power was negotiated and investigated from the Executive Director-Consultant team to the students acting as research assistants. We discuss whether or not it is possible for every voice to feel heard and how we do our best to maximize that potential.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Symposium

Imperial/Julliard

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: IMPORTANCE OF REASONING IN MORAL JUDGMENT AND DECISION-MAKING

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: JAY VAN BAVEL (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

MORAL REASONING REDUX: THE IMPORTANCE OF REASONING IN MORAL JUDGMENT AND DECISION-MAKING

Dual process models in moral psychology emphasize the dominance of automatic, emotional intuitions and relegate the role of reason to post hoc rationalization or correction. In this symposium, five speakers will each illustrate the importance of a different aspect of moral reasoning for human judgment and behavior. These presentations reassert the importance of reason in moral psychology and suggest that moral judgment may be better characterized by dynamic process models.

Presentations

Gut Check: Reappraisal of Disgust Helps Explain Liberal-Conservative Differences on Issues of Purity by Matthew Feinberg (Stanford Graduate School of Business)

The importance of moral construal: Moral versus non-moral construal elicits faster, more extreme, universal evaluations of the same actions by Jay J. Van Bavel (New York University), Dominic J. Packer (Lehigh University), Ingrid J. Haas (University of Nebraska), William A. Cunningham (University of Toronto)

Is this a moral situation? How prosocial values shape detection of and responses to others' moral acts by Kelly Chu, Dominic J. Packer, Michael J. Gill (Lehigh University)

Subtle framing shapes moral judgment by Andreas Kappes (University College London), Jay J. Van Bavel (New York University)

Punishment of perceived moral transgressions is deterred by costs incurred: A disconfirmation of the moral imperative hypothesis by Justin T. Aoki, Dominic J. Packer (Lehigh University)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Invited Speaker

Brecht

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY KEYNOTE: HUNGER AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE: JOSEF BROŽEK AND THE MINNESOTA STARVATION EXPERIMENT: DAVID BAKER

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: ROBIN L. CAUTIN (MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE)

HUNGER AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE: JOSEF BROŽEK AND THE MINNESOTA STARVATION EXPERIMENT

DAVID B. BAKER (UNIVERSITY OF AKRON, CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY)

In November of 1944, thirty-six conscientious objectors participated at the University of Minnesota in a study of the effects of semi-starvation, the results of which were to help guide relief efforts in Europe and Asia at the end of World War II. Josef Brožek, a young psychologist at the university's Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene, was responsible for investigating the psychological effects of near-starvation. This talk examines this most interesting chapter in the history of American psychology.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper

Chelsea

APPLIED PAPERS V: TRAINING AND LEARNING

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: BROOKS B. GUMP (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

TRAINING VETERANS TO CONDUCT TRAUMA-RELATED RESEARCH WITH FELLOW VETERANS

BROOKS B. GUMP (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), KAREN WOLFORD (SUNY OSWEGO), DESSA BERGEN-CICO (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW J. DYKAS (SUNY OSWEGO), STEPHEN J. GLATT (SUNY UPSTATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY), IVAN CASTRO, ARTHUR DELSING (SUNY OSWEGO), CHRISTINE DUMOUCHEL (ERSKINE COLLEGE), ROBERT MAIN (SUNY OSWEGO), RAMONA PENALA (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY), EMMA SCHMITT (VIRGINIA TECH), YILMAZ SULEYMAN YORUK (ITHICA COLLEGE), BRADFORD WEBSTER (SUNY OSWEGO)

We describe the process and outcomes of a newly initiated NSF "Research Education for Undergraduates" (REU) site. This site ("Training Veterans to Conduct Research with Fellow Veterans") involved the participation of 9 undergraduates, of which 6 were veterans and 3 were not. This group composition in combination with a super-ordinate goal (the development of a single research project) provided a unique learning environment and might serve as a model for re-integration of returning veterans.

1:45pm - 2:00pm

PEER- AND GROUP- REGULATED LEARNING IN THE CONTEXT OF A FLIPPED CLASSROOM

JESSICA M. LAMENDOLA, MEGHAN MORRIS DEYOE, ANGELA M. LUI, DIANNA L. NEWMAN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY/SUNY)

The purpose of this study is to investigate patterns of peer- and group-regulated learning in a flipped classroom. Observations took place at a private engineering college in upstate New York during Fall and Spring of 2012, in an undergraduate Electronics-Instrumentation course. Analyses of evaluator observations revealed four different types of group partnerships: 1) traditional, 2) formal, 3) assigned task, and 4) collaborative partnership. The collaborative group appeared most successful in the flipped classroom environment.

2:00pm - 2:15pm

THE USE OF MINDFULNESS AND BIOFEEDBACK TRAINING WITH CHILDREN WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS.

KARENA S. RUSH, MELISSA HORGER, SAMANTHA TOTH BEISEL (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Mindfulness techniques have been used to decrease maladaptive behaviors (e.g. anxiety) and improve overall wellness (e.g. relaxation). To date, little research has examined the effectiveness of mindfulness training with children. This study demonstrated the effectiveness of mindfulness techniques in decreasing anxiety and off task behaviors of school age children with special needs. Engaging mindfulness and biofeedback computer games were used and are proposed as a possible noninvasive intervention for children with disabilities.

2:15pm - 2:30pm

PARENTAL REACTIONS TO SIBLING DISPUTES: CROSS-CULTURAL VARIATIONS

AVIDAN MILEVSKY, MEGAN HEERWAGEN, GREGORY DREIBELBIS (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), ESTHER KIFFEL, SHIFRA ROZENFELD (MA'ALOT BALTIMORE)

The current study assessed the differences in parental sibling

dispute intervention style between a mainstream American sample and an Orthodox-Jewish sample of 170 parents. In the general sample the top three methods were: Counseling children about the other sibling's perspective, let children deal with it alone, and separate the siblings. The Jewish sample reported the three main methods as: Let children deal with it alone, counseling children about the other sibling's perspective, and separate the siblings.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

THE USE OF CROWDSOURCING FOR TEACHING PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH METHODS COURSES

LEIB LITMAN, JONATHAN ROBINSON (LANDER COLLEGE), RICHARD WAXMAN (TOURO COLLEGE)

Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk), a popular crowdsourcing website, is a source of high quality data that can be acquired very quickly. In recent years MTurk has been extensively used by psychologists for research purposes. Its use for teaching psychology however has not been explored. Here we describe how the inexpensive nature of MTurk provides students with unprecedented opportunities to conduct their own research studies in research methods, statistics and other social science courses.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30pm-2:50pm

Paper Broadhurst/Belasco

CLINICAL PAPERS VI: EATING DISORDERS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN COMPULSIVE BUYING AND DISORDERED EATING

SARAH L. WEINBERGER-LITMAN (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), KATHLEEN GALEK (PRIVATE PRACTICE)

Compulsive Buying (CB), which is largely ignored in the psychological literature, may share core features with eating disorder pathology. In a diverse sample of 524 New York City undergraduates, the prevalence of CB was assessed at 12.9-16%, which is significantly higher than previously reported. Furthermore, those meeting criteria for CB had higher indices of disordered eating on the total Eating Attitudes Test (EAT) and all EAT subscales. Clinical implications are discussed.

1:45pm - 2:00pm

EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMS AND WOMEN'S PERCEPTION OF WEIGHT PREFERENCES

LINDA LIN, HANNAH MCCORMACK, LAUREN KRUCZKOWSKI, BRITNEY MERRILL (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine how women's perceptions of the weight preferences of various reference groups are related to eating disordered symptoms. Results indicated that women perceive distal and female reference groups as preferring female thinness more than proximal or male reference groups, and that women who perceive their body size as being discrepant from the preferences of other women were found to show higher rates of eating disordered attitudes.

2:00pm - 2:15pm

FEMINIST IDENTITY, EMPOWERMENT, AND SOCIAL ACTION IN RELATION TO EATING PATHOLOGY AND BODY IMAGE

JESSICA HOLDREN, DEANNE ZOTTER (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Aspects of feminist identity (i.e., empowerment, critical thought, and social action) were examined as potential protective factors against eating pathology and poor body image. Female university students completed measures assessing personal empowerment, critical processing of beauty ideals, collective action, eating behaviors/attitudes, and body image. SEM analyses showed only empowerment served as a protective factor, suggesting that empowerment may be the key element of feminist identity that provides protective benefits.

2:15pm - 2:30pm

INCORPORATING JEWISH STORYTELLING IN PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR EATING DISORDERS

ELIEZER SCHNALL, BARRY EICHENBAUM, AARON CHERNIAK, JONAH RASKAS (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

The proposed lecture presentation will discuss the use of storytelling in psychotherapy, especially examining the limited extent Jewish stories have to date been used in this context. We will then provide original research suggesting how storytelling, based on classic Jewish religious texts, may be more extensively incorporated into therapy, particularly with Jewish clients. Given the Convention theme of food, we will emphasize use of stories in therapy for issues underlying eating disorders.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

EATING DISORDERS ACROSS DIVERSE POPULATIONS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

PETER M. DEL ROSARIO, KATELYNN DRAKE, ROZA

MAKHMUDOVA, TONI-ANN MASTANDO, KRISTEN PELUSO, ALEXA YASKULSKI (MARIST COLLEGE)

Recent studies have suggested that eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa, bulimia, and binge eating disorder, may differ in their prevalence rates among diversity groups (e.g., African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans, etc.). Various theories have been proposed regarding the factors involved in the development of eating problems among individuals from diverse groups. This paper reviews the literature on the prevalence, development, and culturally responsive interventions for working with eating disordered people across diverse populations.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Imperial/Julliard

SOCIAL SYMPOSIUM: POLITICS OF SOCIAL PERCEPTION

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: JARRET T. CRAWFORD (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

THE POLITICS OF SOCIAL PERCEPTION

This symposium brings together four research programs at the intersection of political ideology and social perception. Two talks present evidence that contrary to prevailing belief, prejudice (John Chambers) and social-cognitive bias (Jarret Crawford) exist on both sides of the ideological spectrum. Tessa West's research identifies when and why conservatives are better than liberals at judgments of sexual orientation. Lee Jussim identifies problems with and solutions to the lack of ideological diversity among social psychologists.

Presentations

Ideology and prejudice: The role of value conflicts by John R. Chambers (University of Florida)

Predictably political: Biases on the left and right by Jarret T. Crawford (The College of New Jersey)

The politics of gaydar: Ideology predicts accuracy for judgments of sexual orientation by Tessa V. West, Chadly Stern (New York University)

Science versus politics: Why ideological diversity will improve social psychology by Lee Jussim (Rutgers University)

Discussant(s): Jarret T. Crawford (The College of New Jersey)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Empire

INVITED APPLIED SYMPOSIUM: UNDERSTANDING THE CONSTRUCT OF "SUCCESSFUL" PSYCHOPATHY

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: DIANA FALKENBACH (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

UNDERSTANDING THE CONSTRUCT OF "SUCCESSFUL" PSYCHOPATHY IN DIVERSE, NONCRIMINAL COMMUNITY SAMPLES

The first study explores the protective role of psychopathic traits in victimization and the identification of psychopathic traits in others. The second study evaluates construct consistency through exploration of psychopathy subtypes within a sample of police officers. The third study investigates divergence in psychopathy correlates between college students in Lebanon and the US. The final study assesses "adaptive" psychopathic traits among college students to elucidate keys to academic success.

Presentations

Unmasking the Psychopath: Is There a Relationship Between Victimization Experience and the Ability to Perceive Psychopathy in Others? by Jennifer Lap, Niki Colombino, Trevor Barese, Christina Massey, Diana Falkenbach (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Psychopathic Subtypes in Police Officers: Implications for Successful Psychopathy by Erin Bremer, Stephanie Stern, Diana Falkenbach (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Construct Validity of Psychopathy Across Multicultural Samples by David Schuberth, Jennifer Lap, Marie-Ann Issa, Diana Falkenbach (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Predictors of Academic Success: Aggression, Empathy, and Psychopathic Personality Traits by Christina Massey, Jacqueline Howe, Diana Falkenbach (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Discussant(s): Diana Falkenbach (John Jay College of Criminal Justice)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Invited Speaker

Westside 3

PRESIDENTIAL INVITED ADDRESS: DIETING IN THE FACE OF PLENTY: JANET POLIVY

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: PAUL ROZIN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

DIETING IN THE FACE OF PLENTY: WHY APPETITE BEATS SELF-CONTROL

JANET POLIVY (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, CANADA)

The ever-increasing emphasis on dieting to lose weight has occurred alongside increases in food availability and attractiveness, leading to a "toxic environment" with respect to food and eating. Our research on restrained eating over the last 3 decades has demonstrated repeatedly that chronic dieters are more inclined to disinhibition (or losing control) and over-eating than they are to successful inhibition and under-eating. I will discuss the effects of ever-present food cues, and conversely, the absence of food cues, on eating behavior in an effort to understand how to promote healthier eating.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Chelsea

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: AUTISTIC SPECTRUM DISORDERS AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: CHERYL PARADIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

AUTISTIC SPECTRUM DISORDERS AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Two psychologists and two psychiatrists will discuss the unique challenges faced by defendants with Autistic Spectrum Disorders. Three cases will be presented. Issues relating to ability to assist counsel, competency to waive Miranda rights and criminal responsibility will be reviewed. Discussion will include results of neuropsychological testings. Forensic issues relating to impairment in social judgment, emotional regulation, intellectual limitations and ability to foresee the consequences of their actions will be discussed.

Presentations

Autism Spectrum Disorders: Review, legal and practical issues by Chinmoy Gulrajni (Yale University, SUNY Downstate University)

Case study: Autistic 12 year-old charged with sexual abuse by Alan Perry

Three forensic case studies by Cheryl Paradis (Marymount Manhattan College)

The intersection of ASD and the clinical justice system by Alexander Westphal (Yale University)

Discussant(s): Alexander Westphal (Yale University)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper

Hudson

SCRA PAPERS II

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: REBECCA C. TRENZ (MERCY COLLEGE)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

A WRAPAROUND CASE STUDY: DEVELOPING A COMPREHENSIVE NETWORK OF CARE THROUGH COMMUNICATION

ANGELA M. LUI, MEGHAN MORRIS DEYOE, JESSICA M. LAMENDOLA, DIANNA L. NEWMAN (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The purpose of this study was to examine growth in connections through communication amongst different education and mental health organizations within a wraparound approach in a high-risk urban school district. Evaluators utilized participatory data collection and reporting. Three major phases emerged: 1) initial silo approach, 2) development of ties, and 3) emergence of a comprehensive, wraparound system of care. Data gathered indicated positive impacts on staff and students' attitudes and signs of long-term attitude changes.

3:15pm - 3:30pm

DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL USE SEVERITY AND SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOR AMONG FEMALE SUBSTANCE USERS

REBECCA C. TRENZ (MERCY COLLEGE), MICHAEL SCHERER (JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH), NICOLE E. WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM W. LATIMER (UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA)

This study explores alcohol use severity and sexual risk behavior among female substance users. Data from the NEURO-HIV Epidemiologic Study (N = 251; Mage = 31.90, SD = 7.67) was used. Findings indicate differences in alcohol use severity and substance use before/during sex with steady partners. Race differences in alcohol use severity and sexual risk behavior with steady partners were also found. Implications for HIV transmission among vulnerable populations are discussed.

3:30pm - 3:45pm

NANCY'S HOUSE: AN APPLICATION OF THE RESEARCH ON FAMILY CAREGIVERS

ELISSA LEWIN

The needs and impacts of being a family caregiver have been identified and studied for years, starting with Rosalynn Carter in 1995. The detrimental effects are well-documented, and both professional and lay publications emphasize "Caregivers need to take care of themselves." Nancy's House used those research findings to create its program and teaches techniques and strategies of self-care in retreat settings. Guests are then better able to apply that learning at home.

3:45pm - 4:00pm

PRIVATE LIVES: PRIVACY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE CITIZENS

DAVID W. KRITT (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The developmental implications of two major aspects of privacy will be examined: the right to make a wide range of choices independently from others and the right to informational confidentiality. Security-minded practices in schools and the larger society combined with newly emerging uses of technology threaten traditional boundaries between personal and public. Discussion will focus on implications for participation as citizens in a democracy.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

PREVENTING UNDERAGE DRINKING-TOWARD A CROSS CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE COGNITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY DRINKING PROBLEMS

LAVINIA L MARCHIS (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), FABIAN AGIURGIOAEI BOIE, ALINA AGIURGIOAEI BOIE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The aim of the present study is to expand the understanding of the relationship between irrational thinking and college drinking from a multi-cultural perspective. It appears that unique patterns of irrational beliefs predict differently the use of alcohol and the alcohol-related problems. Students who engage in general irrational thinking will experience more problems associated with risky drinking. On the other hand, students who have drinking-specific irrational beliefs will drink more often, but have fewer binge drinking episodes and experience fewer problems due to alcohol abuse. Cross-cultural differences were also noticed in term of both general and specific patterns of irrational thinking. Prevention and clinical applications of the current findings are discussed.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Poster

Westside 1&2

SOCIAL POSTERS II

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

POSTER 1 THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS ON DISTINGUISHING EMOTIONS THROUGH FACIAL PERCEPTION

LAUREN JACOBS (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This research explains the relationship between intrapersonal dependency and diminished social empathic characteristics that may result in an individual's inability to perceive and evaluate emotions accurately. A correlational design is used to investigate the relationships between personality measures from the IDPE and responses to Ekman's Subtle Face Expression Assessment. The analysis is based on a sample of 45 women ages 18 to 30. It has been previously found that individuals with extreme dependency or antisocial personalities have difficulty perceiving some but not all [fear, disgust but not happiness] emotional expressions on others. The results of this study will compare potential mild dependency and empathy difficulties and examine how an individual's level of self-involvement and empathy for others can affect the individual's ability to perceive subtle emotional expressions. This will help better understand the extent to which personality factors may predict perceptual and interpersonal difficulties.

POSTER 2 RACE, RELIGION, AND REGION: DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES AMONG CONTEMPORARY FEMINISTS IN THE US

JILL SWIRSKY, DJ ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Despite data demonstrating a substantial gender gap, many contemporary women do not consider themselves feminist. The goal of this project was to identify demographic variables among women who do not identify as feminist in order to target them in awareness raising campaigns. Qualitative data suggests that while age and ethnicity do not have an effect on feminist identification, religious affiliation and geographical location are relevant factors in determining a feminist identity.

POSTER 3 REASONABLE WOMAN OR VICTIM IN A SEXUAL HARASSMENT CASE

ELEANOR P. GAER (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), MEGHAN SMITH (JOHN JAY COLLEGE), RACHEL KIRSHNER, JONATHAN TARBOUS, REBECCA MARK, JESSICA MARK (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

This experiment compared responses of mock jurors in a sexual harassment case with either reasonable woman or reasonable victim instructions. Participants saw one of four videos which varied appropriateness of dress and behavior in a male/female coworker encounter. Results showed that overall female participants judged the victim condition less likely to be sexual harassment than the woman condition, while males

judged the victim condition more likely to be sexual harassment than the woman condition.

POSTER 4 A LONGITUDINAL EXAMINATION OF THE MECHANISMS UNDERLYING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL ABUSE AND ADULT OBESITY

MELVILLE M FRANCIS (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY),
VALENTINA NIKULINA, CATHY SPATZ WIDOM (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study examined potential mechanisms linking childhood maltreatment to increased BMI in adulthood. Using a prospective cohort design, cases of child maltreatment and matched controls (N = 713) were followed-up into adulthood. Indirect and conditional indirect effects were examined. Only physical abuse was related to higher BMI in adulthood. Further, elevated MDD or PTSD symptoms in combination with lower GAD symptoms were found to be the greatest risk for weight gain in adulthood.

POSTER 5 SOCIOSEXUAL ORIENTATION AND ATTITUDES TOWARD SEXUAL MINORITIES

ANDREA C. VIAL, SARA E. BURKE, MARIANNE LAFRANCE (YALE UNIVERSITY)

Heterosexual college students (N = 83; 55.4% female) reported their attitudes toward gay/lesbian and bisexual targets, and they completed the Sociosexual Orientation Inventory. Because of negative stereotypes of bisexuals as more likely to cheat on their partners, we hypothesized that sociosexual orientation would be associated with attitudes toward bisexuals, but not toward gay/lesbian targets. However, analyses showed that more restricted sociosexual orientation was significantly related to more negative attitudes toward sexual minorities in general.

POSTER 6 THE EFFECTS OF GENDER, BODY SIZE AND TASK ON PERSONAL ATTRIBUTE RATINGS

KRISTIN MCCOMBS, JONATHAN KOLKS, KEITH FLEISHMANN, TIM WRIGHT, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants rated pictures of men and women varying in body size on 10 attributes. Each body size had 5 conditions, including a control condition, a treadmill condition, a television condition, a beer condition, and an eating condition. Females were more critical of ratings than males; females were rated higher by both sexes; as body size increased attribute ratings decreased; physical activity improved attribute, while watching television, drinking a beer, or eating diminished attributes

POSTER 7 EFFECTS OF THREE INTERVENTIONS ON STUDENTS' MENTAL HEALTH ATTITUDES, BELIEFS, AND BEHAVIORS

KATE TURETSKY, CATHERINE SANDERSON (AMHERST

COLLEGE)

Five-hundred-and-twenty college students were randomly assigned to one of three 15-minute interventions: a social norms intervention correcting mental health norm misperceptions, a general mental health education program, and a stress reduction workshop as the control. Students in the norms and general education conditions showed lasting improvements on measures of mental health attitudes and beliefs. Those in the norms intervention improved the most overall on norm perception accuracy, perceived public stigma, and attitudes toward seeking help.

POSTER 8 EFFECTS OF WORRY AND PERCEIVED RISK ON SMOKING CESSATION IN TWO CULTURES

MARIE HELWEG-LARSEN (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Thinking that smoking is dangerous can motivate smokers to quitting. Is that because of the high worry often associated with high perceived risk? In this longitudinal study of representative samples of daily smokers in the US and Denmark results showed as predicted that perceived risk and worry interacted in predicting smoking cessation intentions. This pattern was significant for the US but not for Denmark pointing to the need for further cross-cultural research.

POSTER 9 WHICH COMPARISON GROUPS INFLUENCE WOMEN'S THIN-IDEALS?

LINDA LIN, HANNAH MCCORMACK, LAUREN KRUCZKOWSKI, BRITNEY MERRILL (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This study investigates which comparison groups influence the development of an individual's ideal body size. We analyzed the influence of social groups by gender, and relationship proximity, and "real" vs. "ideal" body size. Results indicated that women's ideal body sizes are related to their perception of their close male and female friend's ideal body sizes. Implications for these findings are discussed.

POSTER 10 THE POWER OF FIRST IMPRESSIONS: EXAMINING JUDGMENTS THROUGH ANONLINE DATING PERSPECTIVE

FRANCESCA FALZARANO, KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

When presented with an online profile, do we put more stock in the picture or description of the potential date? It was hypothesized that women would judge a profile based on a combination of the picture and description because ample time to evaluate the description might create a balanced judgment. Females favored the attractive over the unattractive male regardless of the profile description. Clearly even online, appearance is still the most important component of attractiveness.

POSTER 11 TATTOO STEREOTYPES: SOME REMAIN WHILE OTHERS MAY BE CHANGING

TIFFANIE BAIR, SABRINA PATTERSHALL, MOLLY NACARELLI, SILVANA CIVETTA, EDWARD WAGNER, ADAM CRIST, LOUIS RIEGER, TIFFANY BORDNER, SANDRA MILLER, LINDSAY A. PHILLIPS (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study sought to update the literature on stereotypes of individuals with tattoos. We gathered data from 230 participants on perception of an individual with a tattoo versus perception of the same person without a tattoo. Results found that participants viewed the person with a tattoo as less likely to be a Republican and less likely to work with the public, but other previously held stereotypes were disconfirmed.

POSTER 12 PREDICTING WHISTLEBLOWING: THE ROLES OF MORAL ATTENTIVENESS AND MORAL COURAGE

JULIA DONOVAN (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present study examines whether various dimensions of moral awareness and moral courage are related to whistleblowing and how strongly a person considers reporting unethical behavior. Actual whistleblowing was significantly related to reflective moral awareness and the multiple values dimension of moral courage. How strongly a person thought about blowing the whistle was related to both perceptual and reflective moral awareness, and the endurance of threats dimension of moral courage.

POSTER 13 THE MEANINGS OF PAIN: AN EXPLORATION VIA MARATHON RUNNERS

TOMOAKI D. IMAMICHI (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

While pain is generally considered as “not good,” in the context of the marathon pain is an integral part why the marathon is considered an accomplishment: the marathoner’s ability to deal with pain. The marathon becomes meaningful because it is painful. Yet there are different kinds of pain. In-depth interviews with marathoners revealed four major ways in which pain is referenced: “Ok pain,” “Bad pain,” “Good absences of pain,” “Bad absence of pain.”

POSTER 14 ATTITUDES TOWARD DEATH: A COMPARISON OF RECREATIONAL GROUPS AMONG OLDER MEN

DANIEL DOUGLAS KLANICA, COLBY STOUFFER, BROOKE DESCHENES, JACOB WARNER, LUCY GU, JAMES D. GRIFFITH (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined attitudes toward dying and death of 201 older men categorized into four groups defined by recreational activities. The analyses found that skydivers (high death risk) reported the least fear of death, while nursing home residents (high death exposure) reported the highest level. In addition, skydivers and firefighters (high death risk and high death exposure) had higher death acceptance scores than nursing home residents and the control group.

POSTER 15 FROM MYSPACE TO FACEBOOK: AGE AND PERCEPTION OF INTERNET PREDATOR THREAT

HANNAH CAMPBELL (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

Eighty high school students and 75 college students completed surveys regarding their perceptions of threat when using social networking websites. There was a significant negative correlation between the high school participants’ exposure to media about internet threats (e.g. Dateline NBC news specials) and their feelings of safety online ($t[40]=-4.38, p<.05$) and a positive correlation between college students’ exposure to media about internet threats and their perceptions of threat towards adolescents ($r[73]=0.5197, p<.05$).

POSTER 16 UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEOPLE'S MORAL AND RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

MARCELA KATHERINE WILK, SCOTT MORGAN (DREW UNIVERSITY)

Recent research (e.g., Morgan, Skitka, & Wisneski, 2010) indicates that people’s moral and religious beliefs are distinct, and even have different consequences for people’s behaviors. This research investigated whether some people’s moral and religious convictions are more tightly related than others. Results indicated that people who were high in overall religiosity had moral and religious beliefs that were more strongly connected than people who were low in overall religiosity.

POSTER 17 DO PEOPLE EXPERIENCE PLURALISTIC IGNORANCE WHEN ESTIMATING OTHERS' EXERCISE AND DIETING BEHAVIORS?

FRANK DECUSATI, CATHERINE TEMME, MARGARET ZONAY, LINDA LIN (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

This research explored the prevalence of pluralistic ignorance for dieting and exercise behavior in undergraduates at a private liberal arts college in New England. Results showed that pluralistic ignorance does exist for women’s exercise and dieting behaviors. Women overestimate the amount of dieting and exercising done by other women. Men misperceive other men as exercising less frequently than they actually do. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 18 EXERCISE ATTITUDES AND INTENTIONS POST-HYPOCRISY: ORDER MATTERS.

BRITTANY K. JAKUBIAK, DEBORAH KENDZIERSKI (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

This study extended previous hypocrisy research by examining the effects of the order in which people report their exercise attitudes and intentions after becoming mindful of their own lapses. Individuals who were made mindful reported significantly more cognitive dissonance affect than their non-mindful counterparts and, as predicted, significantly less positive exercise attitudes and (nonsignificantly) weaker intentions when attitude was assessed before intention. These

findings have implications for exercise interventions.

POSTER 19 SOCIOSEXUAL ORIENTATION AND 2D:4D RATIOS IN WOMEN AND MEN'S DESIRABILITY RATINGS OF WOMEN

TARA DELECCE, ROBERT MATCHOCK, JOHN POLHEBER, THERESA PATTERSON, CHRIS LEHMAN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, ALTOONA)

This study examined men's ability to assess women's sociosexuality only from looking at static photographs of their faces. Female participants completed a survey measuring sociosexuality (Simpson & Gangestad, 1991), had their picture taken, and also had fingers measured for a 2D:4D ratio measurement to see if it was related to sociosexuality. Results revealed that men could assess (by judging faithfulness, attractiveness, and youthfulness) whether women had a restricted or unrestricted sociosexuality; 2D:4D ratio was related to men's faithfulness rating.

POSTER 20 PARENTING STYLES, RELATIONSHIPS, AND PERSONALITY.

LEANNE K. BARSCZ (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the relationship between parenting styles, self-esteem, relationship satisfaction and family sexual communication. One hundred and nine participants completed self-report measures of parent's parenting styles and also answered questions regarding self-esteem, intimate relationship satisfaction, and sexual communication that occurred between them and a parent. Results suggest that parenting styles correlate with family sexual communication. Future research is discussed.

POSTER 21 BIRACIAL ANCESTRY AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS IN CATEGORIZATION AND DIVERSITY PERCEPTION

EMILY VARGAS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK), DIANA T. SANCHEZ, DANIELLE YOUNG, LEIGH S. WILTON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This study examines how socioeconomic status (SES) and biracial ancestry additively influence perceptions. Participants read an excerpt of a college admissions essay of an African American, Asian American, or Latin American applicant whose self-description varied in ancestry and SES. Results suggest that perceivers categorized high SES and biracial applicants more frequently as "White". Thus, these applicants were considered "unqualified" to receive diversity awards such as affirmative action.

POSTER 22 SYMMETRY AND SELF-ESTEEM: THE CHANGING DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL COMPARISON AMONG COLLEGE WOMEN

AMBER GOULART, SETH SURGAN (WORCESTER STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines if the act of judging the attractiveness of stimulus faces has a significant effect on self-esteem. Fifty-one undergraduate female participants measured either the symmetry of their own face, a set of symmetrical faces, or a set of asymmetrical faces. A mixed factorial ANCOVA showed that judging the attractiveness of stimulus faces had a significant effect on self-esteem scores and that these effects changed depending on the stimulus condition. Theoretical implications are discussed.

POSTER 23 HOW PET OWNERSHIP AFFECTS DEPRESSION AND SELF ESTEEM

ROCKELLA BLAYLOCK, LAURA GELETY (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to determine if the type of pet affects a person's mental state. The two hypotheses were: 1) pet owners would have less depression and higher self-esteem than non-owners and 2) dog owners would have lower depression and higher self-esteem than cat owners. Dog owners and people who own no pets have significantly higher self-esteem than cat owners. There were no significant differences in depression among the three groups.

POSTER 24 ¿QUIÉN SOY? (WHO AM I?): WHAT BICULTURAL IDENTITY MEANS TO LATIN AMERICAN WOMEN

DEANGIE DAVIS (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

This project examined how Latinas biculturally identified. I analyzed stories and advertisements from Latin-targeted magazines. I also interviewed bilingual Latinas and asked about their experiences. The coding found that Latina magazine featured more articles about Latin heritage and more diversity than Cosmopolitan en español. In interviews, common themes were language barriers and frame switching. The participants self-identified with a magazine because of the content of the magazines more than the language itself.

POSTER 25 SEXUAL ABUSE HISTORIES AND ADULT SEXUAL FUNCTIONING

TONNE J. MCCOY, BRIAN HAMMOND (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

In this study, we explored the relationships between five components of sexual functionality (mindfulness, cognitive distraction, sexual thoughts, sexual satisfaction, and sexual esteem) and sexual abuse histories. Additionally, we explored the relationship between men (N=175) and women (N=320), who had been sexually active with a partner within the past year. Results indicate that males and females with sexual abuse histories have significant relationships with sexual functionality components, and somewhat differ with the impacts thereof.

POSTER 26 BULLYING AS A SOURCE OF POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH IN INDIVIDUALS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS

ELIZABETH MORGAN, BRIGITTE PACE, JENNIFER RATCLIFF, LAUREN LIEBERMAN, KALA ROUNDS (THE COLLEGE AT BROCKPORT THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Although it is well established that victims of bullying experience much emotional distress, previous research has yet to examine potential for posttraumatic growth in victims of bullying. The current study examined spontaneous expressions of posttraumatic growth in a sample of 43 individuals with visual impairments who had experienced bullying and were individually interviewed about these experiences. Results revealed that 44% of the sample spontaneously reported experiencing posttraumatic growth. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

POSTER 27 EXAMINING MUSIC STEREOTYPES: WHAT MUSIC SAYS ABOUT YOU

CHERYL P. STUNTZ, KURT REH (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Beliefs about music fans' personality traits and drug use depend upon the music they listen to, their age, and the raters' age. Classical fans were rated more conscientious, agreeable, and emotionally stable; rap fans were rated as more extraverted. Younger fans were perceived as more open and likely to use illegal drugs; older fans were perceived as more extraverted, agreeable, emotionally stable, and likely to drink alcohol. Participants' age also contributed significantly to perceptions.

POSTER 28 GUILT IMPACTS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIETARY RESTRAINT AND DISINHIBITED EATING

CHRISTINE MCBRIDE, ERIN BURDWOOD, JANET GRIEDER, AMY NEWCOMB (UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON)

This study examined how guilt affects eating behavior in restrained and unrestrained eaters. Women were randomly assigned to a guilt-inducing condition (they ate doughnuts) or to a control group. When later given the opportunity to eat more food, restrained eaters differed from unrestrained eaters in the amount eaten. However, this difference was seen only in those with high levels of trait guilt. Therefore, guilt may help explain the relationship between restraint and disinhibited eating.

POSTER 29 PERSONALITY TRAITS AND SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES

ROXANNE WILLIAMSON (DREW UNIVERSITY)

This research explores how use of social networking sites (SNSs) is connected to personality. Participants completed a survey of their internet habits and personality scales measuring loneliness, narcissism, and shyness. These measures were all correlated with specific aspects of Facebook, Twitter and Tumbler use. Understanding the connection between people

and SNSs can provide more help in reducing the negative effects of online interactions, cyber bullying, and promote the positive effects, new friendships.

POSTER 30 RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

DIANE D. BROCKMAN, KELSEY ALBANESE, ANNE BUCKLEY, MARGRETTA BUCKLEY (DICKINSON COLLEGE)

Human mating behavior does not occur in a vacuum and the sex ratio of a population will also affect mating behaviors. The sex ratio is typically reported for a given population in terms of the number of men per 100 women. When the sex ratio deviates significantly from 100, certain characteristic changes will take place in relationships that will correspondingly have effects on the family and other aspects of society (Guttentag & Secord, 1983). This archival study examined the sex ratios of traditional co-ed colleges in several Midwestern states. Results of this archival study found that 79% of the colleges had a low sex ratio. This low sex ratio may have a significant impact on the relationship satisfaction of women on college campuses as men in low sex ratio societies typically avoid commitment in a relationship (Guttentag & Secord, 1983).

POSTER 31 INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-MONITORING, COMPLEMENTARITY, AND SPIN

TAKAKUNI SUZUKI, THOMAS MATUZA, PATRICK MARKEY (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

Self-monitoring explains individual differences in the contributions of environment and trait in determining behaviors. The notion of complementarity, postulated by the interpersonal theory, provides specific predictions of behaviors of two people within a dyad as a result of each other's influence. Using the interpersonal circumplex, the present study investigated the relationship between self-monitoring, complementarity, and behavioral variability. High self-monitors were predicted to show higher complementarity and higher behavioral variability. The analyses showed mixed results.

POSTER 32 DOES EXPOSURE TO MEDIA AGGRESSION INCREASE RELATIONAL AGGRESSION IN A PROBLEM SOLVING TASK?

SAVANNAH LADAGE, JESSICA KIMBER, MARIE PREPTIT, ABBY HAWKINS, CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON, STEPHANIE BEARD (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Aggressive media is prominent in today's society, and concern has developed that viewers will model aggressive behavior. We hypothesized that experimental exposure to aggressive video material would induce relational aggression, although trait aggression would mediate this effect. Participants were exposed to aggressive news clips, and then performed a puzzle task with a confederate who antagonized them to induce relational aggression. Our hypotheses were not supported, although the aggressive video clip elicited self-report of aggressive feelings.

POSTER 33 IDEAL PARTNER PERCEPTIONS: EXAMINING BODY DISCREPANCIES, SOCIAL ATTITUDES, AND BODY SATISFACTION

KIMBERLY ERETZIAN SMIRLES, ASHLEY ALMEIDA, BRYNNE MEDEIROS, SONDRRA PETRONE (EMMANUEL COLLEGE)

We examined discrepancies between men's/women's body shape, their ideal shape, and their assumptions about others' ideals; furthermore, we tested whether relevant social attitudes predicted discrepancies and their combined relationship to body satisfaction. Women assumed that men desired thinner women than men reported, yet men accurately judged women's ideals. Furthermore, body discrepancy and social attitudes predicted different aspects of women's and men's body satisfaction. Findings are discussed in terms of the tripartite model and objectification theory.

POSTER 34 PERCEPTION OF PERSONALITY BASED ON CLOTHING COLOR AND GENDER

LAUREN ROSE PUPKO, SUSAN M. HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined how clothing color worn by males and females may affect the perception of one's personality. Pictures of both sexes wearing either light or dark-colored shirts, (where the model was controlled) were presented to participants to rate. Those wearing dark colored shirts were perceived as being happier, less stressed, and less depressed. Overall, males were perceived as being happier, more outgoing, and having a more positive outlook on life than females.

POSTER 35 HOW VIDEOS AND ARTICLES INFLUENCE NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES OF AFRICAN AMERICANS

JACLYN SAVINO (YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Influence of medial portrayal and type of media on negatively stereotyping African Americans was examined. Eighty-one York College of Pennsylvania General Psychology students watched a positive or negative video, or read a positive or negative article, followed by viewing 10 photos of individuals of different race, sex, weight, age and socio-economic status all not smiling. Sixty-one of the participants were female and 19 were male. The study was measured with a stereotype susceptibility scale. Participants rated on a scale from one (least likely) to seven (most likely) how likely the individual in the photo fit each stereotypical characteristic. There was no significant interaction between media portrayal or media type influencing negative stereotypes of African Americans. There was a significant main effect between media portrayal and stereotyping elderly African American women. There was also a significant interaction between media portrayal and type of media on stereotyping African American males (no suits).

POSTER 36 IMPACT OF COMPETITION-BASED REALITY TELEVISION ON MOOD AND HELPING BEHAVIOR

SAMANTHA WOLFF, M.L. KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the impact of competitive reality television on viewers' mood and helping behavior. Seventy-two participants viewed a clip of a reality show that was neutral, moderately competitive, or extremely competitive. They filled out a mood survey before and after, and had the opportunity to engage in a helping behavior afterwards. As expected, exposure to the highly competitive show produced the highest level of helping and also the greatest increase in negative mood.

POSTER 37 CROSS-CULTURAL OBEDIENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF IDENTITY THEFT

ZACHARY BAKER, HARRISON STOLL, JESSICA LEATHEM, ADAM LEVY (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), LELANIE MALAN, ALIDA NIENABER (NORTHWEST UNIVERSITY), MARIANNE MISERANDINO (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Milgram's paradigm is difficult to replicate today, however an authority figure asking for intensely personal information may be a new, valid measure of obedience. Our study tested this cross-culturally at Northwest University in Potchefstroom, South Africa. Results indicate that South African students are less likely to give out all of their information, compared to American students; they were more likely to give out all but their most personal information.

POSTER 38 THE EFFECTS OF PRIMING ON SELF BODY IMAGE

HARRISON STOLL, ZACHARY BAKER, ALEXANDRA DIORIO, ADAM LEVY, MARIANNE MISERANDINO (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY)

Do media images of smiling models subliminally prime women to feel dissatisfied? Women participants (n=26) saw images of either plus size or skinny women preceded by a subliminal smiley face or no smiley face, in a 2x2 factorial design of prime by model type. Participants in the plus size-prime group had more positive self-body image scores. Results suggest that campaigns to promote "big is beautiful" can be effective.

POSTER 39 THE USE OF STEREOTYPES IN DETERMINING ONE'S PREFERENCE OF MUSIC

MELANIE FULLARD, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined how stereotypes about gender and ethnicity may be used to determine others' music preferences. Participants viewed pictures of males and females of different ethnicities and were asked questions about the person's music preferences based only on seeing their appearance. We found that participants thought males were more likely to listen to rap and rock music, and females pop music. We also found many differences in perceived music preferences across the ethnic groups.

POSTER 40 EXAMINING WHETHER ATTRACTIVENESS

AND INCOME INFLUENCE COLLEGE STUDENTS' JUDGMENTS OF CRIMINAL CASES

SARAH MASTRAN, JESSICA BALL, DENISA HANNAH, MATTHEW KELLEY, MELISA BARDEN (WALSH UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the effects of physical attractiveness/annual income on criminal conviction judgments. Four profiles were utilized with photos of an unattractive or attractive man with a high or low annual income. Participants read a scenario describing a stalking case and answered questions to assess the severity of their conviction judgments. The main effects for attractiveness and income were not significant, but there was a significant interaction with unattractive/high income males convicted most severely.

POSTER 41 SELF-CONCEPT CLARITY AND VOCATIONAL IDENTITY: THE ROLE OF TOLERANCE OF UNCERTAINTY

FERNANDA C. D. ANDRADE, CRYSTAL A. FISHER, TAE O. WOO (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

One hundred twenty-eight college students participated in a study that examined the relationship between self-concept clarity (SCC) and vocational identity. As predicted, individuals with high SCC expressed more crystallized vocational identity and greater tolerance of uncertainty, or lower anxiety related to uncertainty. A mediational analysis suggested that high SCC individuals' tolerance of uncertainty was a significant contributing factor in their vocational identity formation.

POSTER 42 PERCEIVED RELEVANCE IN THE CLASSROOM: CLARIFYING THE DEFINITION OF AN UNDER-THEORIZED CONCEPT

MATTHEW F. HARTWELL, AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The current study aimed to characterize the theoretical dimensions underlying adolescent students' constructions of the relevance of particular science topics. One hundred and eighteen 9th-grade students completed open surveys asking them to make connections between science content and themselves. A combined deductive and inductive analysis of the narratives led to the elaboration of a multi-dimensional identity-based theoretical conceptualization of relevance. This model holds potential to inform assessment and to guide interventions to promote perceived relevance.

POSTER 43 'WEIGHT WATCHERS: EXPLORING THE LINK BETWEEN WEIGHT REGULATION TACTICS AND BODY IMAGE'

KATRINA OBLEADA, ASHLEY KORN, ANDREA MERCURIO (BOSTON UNIVERSITY), BRANDI RIMA (BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE), CHRISTINE SCHRAM, ELLEN CARMODY (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

We sought to explore how body surveillance may be one possible mechanism by which weight regulation strategies may

exert negative effects on body image in a community sample of average weight women. Our findings indicated that self-weighting and calorie tracking predicted lower body self-esteem. In addition, body surveillance partially mediated the relationship between each weight regulation tactic and body self-esteem.

POSTER 44 GENDER AND PERCEPTIONS OF MISTAKES IN THE WORKPLACE

MELISSA HEERBOTH (MERCYHURST UNIVERSITY)

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

POSTER 45 THE EFFECTS OF COLLABORATIVE LEARNING ON PERFORMANCE

TRESSA MICHAEL FRESE (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the extent to which collaborative learning correlates with emotion, achievement, and future expectations. Thirty college students were randomly assigned to working with a partner (experimental group) or working alone (control group) to complete an academic task (Thorndike Reading Scale). Affect and expectations for the future were measured. Results suggest an effect of collaborative learning on performance; participants performed better when working with a partner. Future research should measure motivation in addition to performance.

POSTER 46 WHO'S LISTENING? THE INTERPLAY OF PERSONAL TRAITS AND AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY

TRACY GROGAN, JANINE BUCKNER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the effects of social setting and perceived audience on autobiographical memories shared in written formats with a stranger. The influence of individual differences in self-concept and gender identity on narrative length, content, structure, and theme were explored. On average, participants wrote longer narratives when alone than when with others doing the same task, and women utilized more emotion and descriptive words than did men.

POSTER 47 BODY SIZE AS A PREDICTOR OF INDIVIDUALS' CHARACTERISTICS: BIGGER ISN'T USUALLY BETTER

JOHN H. HULL, MARI KOLANKO (BETHANY COLLEGE (WV))

Undergraduate participants viewed "Stunkard" line drawings of

females and males which range from very slender to very obese, then rated those drawings on dimensions of desirability, athleticism, health, intelligence, and likeability. For all dimensions except likeability, where larger bodies were perceived as more likeable, intermediate body sizes received the most favorable ratings, confirming previous research showing negative ratings for larger bodies, but also showing that very slender bodies also may be perceived negatively.

POSTER 48 PERCEPTION OF SPORTS HIGHLIGHTS WITH AND WITHOUT AUDIO

THOMAS J. LUDDY JR., SUSAN M. HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined whether the perception of sports highlight clips were affected by having sound accompanying the clip and the success of athletes' performance shown. Participants were shown sports clips with audio background or not. Athletes performing successful plays were perceived as being more skillful, successful, focused, and feeling less pressure. There was also a significant interaction between the outcome of the play and the audio condition on the perceived skill of the athlete.

POSTER 49 SPANISH FLUENCY AND WHITE ANCESTRY INFLUENCE DISTRIBUTION OF DIVERSITY AWARDS TO LATINOS

LEIGH WILTON, DIANA SANCHEZ, GEORGE CHAVEZ (RUTGERS)

Perceivers viewed Latino job candidates who varied in Spanish fluency, ancestry, and skin color and then determined their racial/ethnic categorization and whether or not they should receive resources reserved for racial/ethnic minorities. Language influenced the distribution of minority resources to all, but only the categorization of biracial, Latino targets. The target's perceived commitment to minority communities mediated effect of Spanish fluency on minority resource distribution, suggesting that categorization and resource distribution processes are distinct.

POSTER 50 OMG: LOOK WHO JOINED FACEBOOK! THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING AND ADOLESCENT RISK BEHAVIORS

BENJAMIN KORNICK (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK)

This study was the first to look at whether parental knowledge, solicitation, control, and closeness predict fewer adolescent risk behaviors online. Regression analyses indicated that knowledge predicted fewer risky behaviors. Control and closeness were the best predictors of knowledge. Solicitation accounted for additional variance in risk behaviors offline and online, but was a positive predictor. Results underscore need for additional research to identify the particular factors that may help explain the risks teens take online.

POSTER 51 WEIGHT, BODY IMAGE, AND THE CULTURAL

MEANING OF FOOD

DEBORAH MAJEROVITZ, DEBRA TOUSSAINT (YORK COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Examined attitudes toward food, weight, and body image among 52 ethnically diverse women at an urban campus. Themes emerging from structured interviews highlight complex relationships among cultural attitudes and values, role of food in family gatherings, influence of media and western culture, and personal attitudes related to health and beauty. Quantitative analysis suggests that traditional models of health behavior do not adequately consider cultural differences in attitudes toward food and weight.

POSTER 52 GENDER MODERATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND AFRICAN AMERICANS' HOPELESSNESS AND RISKY HEALTH BEHAVIOR

ABHILASHA KHURANA (THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), LAUREL M. PETERSON (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), MICHELLE L. STOCK (THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

African Americans' experience of racial discrimination contributes to distress and risky health behavior. Young adult African Americans (N=300; 157 female) reported their perceived racial discrimination, hopelessness, risky alcohol and sexual behavior. Perceived racial discrimination was associated with hopelessness only among men. Perceived racial discrimination was associated with increased alcohol and sexual behavior, and the relationship for alcohol was stronger among men. Results suggest that gender moderates the relationship between perceived racial discrimination and negative outcomes.

POSTER 53 DO FRIENDS LET FRIENDS NON-APOLOGIZE?

KEVIN J. MCKILLOP, BRITTANY KRUEGER, MICHAEL DEREGE, KATHARINE MILLER, MORGAN HARRIS (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Participants watched a video in which an actor described a transgression and then either apologized ("I'm really sorry that I pushed you down the stairs") or non-apologized ("I'm really sorry that you fell down the stairs") to a friend or a stranger. Participants were willing to forgive friends regardless of the type of apology, but they were more likely to forgive a stranger who gave a non-apology than a stranger who gave a real apology.

POSTER 54 A PERFECT GOD FOR IMPERFECT PEOPLE: THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERFECTIONISM AND GOD-IMAGE.

MENACHEM SCHEPANSKY, DAVID GOTTLIEB, LEIB LITMAN (LANDER COLLEGE)

Maladaptive perfectionism, defined as setting unreasonable

and excessive goals, has been associated with a range of psychological disorders. In our study we explore the link between maladaptive perfectionism and the perception of God (viewing God as angry and vengeful, or loving and forgiving). One hundred and fourteen participants filled out perfectionism (APSR) and God Image (ATGS9) scales. The results showed that maladaptive perfectionism correlated positively with Negative God Image and negatively with positive God Image.

POSTER 55 THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MORALITY AND HONESTY, ACTIVITY LEVEL, AND MOOD

BARBARA A. LEWIS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY),
HANNAH DRISKELL (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY),
COURTNEY MILLER, ALEXIS MURFREE (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to investigate relationships between morality and honesty, activity level, and mood in college students. Participants were recruited from psychology classes, athletic teams, and a Greek service organization. Morality, honesty, and activity level were measured using questions from the International Personality Item Pool. Mood was assessed using an adaptation of the Brief Mood Introspection Scale. Morality was positively correlated with both honesty and mood.

POSTER 56 GENDER-BASED ATTITUDES TOWARD FAMILY ROLES

MEGAN GAILEY, JESSICA LAKIN (DREW UNIVERSITY)

A traditional family consists of a husband who works and a wife who takes care of the home and children. This study measured the type of family in which participants grew up, implicit attitudes using an IAT, explicit attitudes using a Gender-based Attitudes Towards Family Roles Scale. People from more traditional families had more traditional implicit and explicit attitudes than people from less traditional families. Implicit and explicit attitudes scores were consistent with each other.

POSTER 57 GENERATION AND GENDER INFLUENCE THE PERCEPTIONS OF FIRST NAMES

CRYSTAL HOEFLING, SHAWN P. GALLAGHER
(MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

Moos-Racusin et al. (2012) has demonstrated that gender biases may persist in the world of college science faculty using the names "John" and "Jennifer." We conducted two experiments to test the claim that these names are evaluated equally and to explore the possibility that a generational bias exists today. We do not aim to challenge the existence of a gender bias, but to propose that gender biases can be compounded by generational biases.

POSTER 58 INTERNAL AND EXISTENTIAL SPIRITUALITY AS PREDICTORS OF LIFE SATISFACTION IN YOUNG ADULTS

DANIEL A. CHAPMAN (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF

PENNSYLVANIA)

The present study sought to explore the psychometric properties of the Spiritual Involvement and Beliefs Scale (SIBS), a frequently used measurement of spirituality. College students (n= 211) completed the SIBS and a measurement of life satisfaction. Factor analysis revealed a fairly one-dimensional factor structure, several low item-total correlations, and a number of ceiling and floor effects. Multiple regression analysis revealed that a factor assessing Internal/Existential spirituality was the only significant predictor of life satisfaction.

POSTER 59 EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE TYPE AND VICTIM GENDER ON PERCEPTIONS OF THE VICTIM AND THE ABUSER IN HETEROSEXUAL AND HOMOSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

EMILYANN BONANNO, AMANDA HAVENS, GWENDOLYN SEIDMAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Two studies examined perceptions of victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse and the abuse itself. Male physical abuse victims were seen as less masculine than emotional abuse victims. Physical abuse was perceived as more severe than emotional abuse. Regardless of gender and sexual orientation, abusers were seen as more masculine and less feminine than perpetrators. Sexual orientation was unrelated to perceptions of either the abuser or the abuse.

POSTER 60 EFFECTS OF MEDIA IDEALS ON ATTITUDES TOWARD COSMETIC SURGERY

RAPHAEL REICHEL, ARI DANIELS, LEIB LITMAN (LANDER COLLEGE), SARAH L. WEINBERGER-LITMAN
(MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Internalization of media ideals has been shown to be associated with attitudes towards cosmetic surgery. The present study randomly assigned fifty-seven women to view "idealized" or "average" images. Among those who viewed idealized images greater internalization of media ideals was associated with greater endorsement of cosmetic surgery. No association was found with internalization and cosmetic surgery attitudes among those who viewed "average" images. Implications for understanding increase in cosmetic surgery procedures are discussed.

POSTER 61 USING AN INNOVATIVE PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUE TO MEASURE EMPATHY IN INCARCERATED ADULTS

AMBER L. JACKSON, MINDY KOROL (MOUNT ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

Research sought to use a redesigned and modernized version of the projective technique, The Rosenzweig Picture Frustration (P-F) Test, to measure empathy and forgiveness in a population of incarcerated adults. It was hypothesized that incarcerated individuals would be less empathic and less forgiving. The findings supported the hypothesis that incarcerated individuals would be less empathic than

individuals in the general population and the P-F test appears to be a valid measure of empathy.

POSTER 62 AN EXAMINATION OF COURT DECISIONS BASED ON CELEBRITY STATUS

CAITLIN MARIE CIACCIO SOTO, SUSAN M. HUGHES
(ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined perceptions of court cases that had either gained fame or not, with rulings resulting in either acquittals or convictions. Participants viewed pictures and read descriptions of different persons who had been on trial. Participants were more familiar with, thought there were fairer rulings for, and thought the media had greater impact on the decisions for the famous cases. Participants agreed with and thought there were fairer rulings for cases resulting in convictions.

POSTER 63 DOES RELIGIOUS PRIMING PREDICT SKEPTICISM IN RELIGIOUS UNDERGRADUATES?

KRISTEN A. YEALY, ELIZABETH C. CARROLL, KATRINA M. HOLVIK, MEGAN K. WALLING, JOSEPH J. HORTON
(GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

Our study examined how priming religion affected college students' level of skepticism of an editorial argument. Participants were randomly assigned to one of four groups: well-written editorial with a Christian biography, well-written editorial with an atheistic biography, poorly-written editorial with a Christian biography, and poorly-written editorial with an atheistic biography. Results indicate that the quality of the passage, rather than the implicit religion of the author, significantly predicts the participants' skepticism level.

POSTER 64 ALCOHOL USE AMONG INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETES, COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS

SANDY E. JOLON, JASON F. SIKORSKI, ASHLEY E. ARBO, JENNIFER STANGER (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

717 undergraduate students attending Central Connecticut State University participated by completing the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey (CADS; Presley, Meilman & Lyerla, 1994). Statistically significant Pearson Chi Square and Multiple Two Way Analyses of Variance revealed that living with parents and religiosity represent protective factors related to a decreased risk to abuse alcohol. Universities should consider additional extracurricular activities for students that might relate to a decreased risk for alcohol-related problems.

POSTER 65 LACK OF SEXUAL DISGUST IN NARCISSISTIC INDIVIDUALS

ANASTASIA ZUPPE, JOHN A. TERRIZZI, JR., NATALIE J. SHOOK (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

Individuals with narcissistic personalities are more likely to be unfaithful to their romantic partners and have multiple sexual

partners at once (Rohmann et al., 2011). The present study examined whether narcissism is related to sexual disgust. After surveying 217 college students, a significant inverse correlation was found between narcissism and sexual disgust, but narcissism was unrelated to other forms of disgust. These findings have implications for understanding patterns in interpersonal relationships associated with narcissism.

POSTER 66 IMPLICIT RACISM AND SEXISM IN THE TICKING BOMB CASE

FAWN C. CAPLANDIES, JUSTIN A. WELLMAN, J. JEREMY WISNEWSKI (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

The "Ticking Bomb Case" assesses the likelihood of condoning torture. We examined whether the case is approached with prejudiced views and the degree that benevolent sexism influences responding. When the target was nameless and raceless, participants were likely to condone torture. Social dominance orientation was not correlated with willingness to torture in the Caucasian female condition, but was correlated with willingness to torture in the other conditions (no name, Arab names, or male Caucasian name).

POSTER 67 KNOWING ME, KNOWING YOU: THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT IN CONTINGENT SELF-WORTH

CLAUDIA BRUMBAUGH (QUEENS COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LORA PARK (UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO), ALISON BAREN, SANDRINA BROWN, ANNA BEHLER (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY), NEDA MOINOLMOLKI (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE)

We examined how relationships and attachment impact contingencies of self-worth (CSW), or self-esteem that is derived from specific life domains. After recalling a negative relational memory, insecure people relied more on competition, family support, and academic CSW (Study 1). After subliminally priming participants' partners, insecurity again corresponded to competition and virtue CSW (Study 2). Our findings suggest that activating romantic representations causes fluctuations in where people base their self-esteem, as a function of attachment.

POSTER 68 SELF-MONITORING AND MENTAL ROTATION ABILITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR THEORY OF MIND

RHEA HOWARD, KEN DEBONO (UNION COLLEGE)

High and low self-monitors completed a mental rotation task. Low self-monitors performed significantly more poorly than did high self-monitors. To the extent that perspective taking is an ability related to theory of mind development, these results suggest that low self-monitors may have relatively impoverished theories of mind.

POSTER 69 REVISITING THE INTERACTION MEMBRANE

CHRISTOPHER LEHMAN (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY OF ALTOONA)

Analysis of the literature found that group discussion of religion is only possible through the interaction membrane. We originally looked at Barker's idea of behavioral settings but his ideas were used to describe activities that had predetermined locations so the interaction membrane helps to better explain these situations. We interviewed participants that were frequently involved in religious discussions in groups. These conversations show that the interaction membrane is crucial for conversations of taboo topics

POSTER 70 THE EFFECTS OF STEREOTYPING ON DECISION-MAKING IN CIVIL LAWSUITS

ADRIANA SABATINO, ASHLEY MCCLEASTER, STEPHANIE SANTANGELO (GWYNEDD-MERCY COLLEGE)

The purpose of our study was to observe if there was less money awarded to individuals with an ethnic name in a civil suit. The survey presented a scenario involving a bus crash and respondents were asked how much they would award the woman for damages. The surveys were all identical, except for the name of the woman involved in the case. Results indicated that people were willing to give more money to traditionally white and Hispanic sounding names than African American or Middle Eastern.

POSTER 71 EFFECT OF SYMPTOM PRESENTATION AND SYMPTOM SEVERITY ON ATTITUDES ABOUT AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

JUSTINE GABRESKI, ANDREA ZEVENBERGEN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT FREDONIA), GUY A. BOYSEN (MCKENDREE UNIVERSITY)

This research investigated undergraduate students' perceptions of children with autism spectrum disorder based on the severity of a child's symptoms and presentation of these symptoms in a narrative or diagnostic format. The low functioning child was highly stigmatized despite symptom format. Diagnostic presentation of symptoms led to lower stigma toward the high functioning child. Additionally, the low functioning child's symptoms were seen as more medical and genetically influenced than those of the high functioning child.

POSTER 72 RELIGIOSITY AND CONSERVATISM IN RELATION TO SOCIAL VALUE ORIENTATION AND PHILANTHROPY

JESSICA LEE COLLINS (WEST LIBERTY UNIVERSITY)

This research explores the interdependent relationships between religiosity, conservatism, social value orientation, and philanthropy. It examines the proposal that religion promotes competing psychological stances: conservatism and a prosocial value orientation. Three hypotheses were tested to determine if those who are conservative and religious are expressing a prosocial value orientation differently than those who are religious and not conservative. Results provide support for models suggesting that religion promotes competing messages: conservatism and a prosocial value orientation.

POSTER 73 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT STYLE AND THE TRIANGULAR THEORY OF LOVE SCALE FOR COLLEGE AGED WOMEN

ELISABETH, JOSEPH WISTER (CHATHAM UNIVERSITY)

Fifty-three women were administered the Triangular Theory of Love Scale (Sternberg, 1990), and the Experience in Close Relationships Scale (Brennan, et al, 1998). Results indicate significant negative correlations between avoidant but not anxious attachment with passion, intimacy and commitment. There were also significant differences between subjects currently in a relationship and those who were single for all measures but anxious attachment. Age as possible moderating variable is discussed.

POSTER 74 REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN INTERRACIAL DATING ATTITUDES AND PAST BEHAVIORS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

HALLIE M. SMITH, MIRIAM R. FRONEBERGER, BYRON L. ZAMBOANGA (SMITH COLLEGE)

Interracial relationships have increased over the past decades, but interethnic dating is not always accepted or practiced equally throughout the US. This study examined differences in interracial dating attitudes and past interracial dating behaviors in college students from different US regions. Results indicated that students in the Midwest are least likely to have dated interracially, and students in the West coast are most likely to have done so. The study implications are discussed.

POSTER 75 ADJUSTING TO COLLEGE: THE EFFECTS OF ATTACHMENT, COPING STYLES, AND MEDIA USE

REBECCA JENSEN, DECEMBER RUTLEDGE, BRYNN DARLING, SARAH STOGSDILL, JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

This study examines several factors that have been demonstrated to predict college adjustment. We hypothesized that strong attachment to parents, peers, and God, the use of active coping mechanisms and less Facebook use would positively predict adjustment. Results demonstrated a significant positive correlation between attachment to mother and God and adjustment. We also found significant negative correlations with several coping strategies. These results hold implications for parents and counselors of college students.

POSTER 76 A TRIANGULATED ASSESSMENT OF MATH-RELATED STEREOTYPE THREAT

JASON D. SEACAT, CORY SAUCIER, ASHLEY MCMULLEN (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND UNIVERSITY)

The existence of academic-related stereotype threat has been empirically demonstrated. However, mediation of stereotype threat effects through proposed factors such as self-reported anxiety have provided mixed results. A triangulated laboratory experiment was conducted with undergraduate mathematics and engineering students to more accurately determine the

nature of these mediators and the validity/reliability of individual assessment tools. Findings will be discussed in the context of best practices for experimental stereotype threat studies.

POSTER 77 RELATIONSHIP AMONG MOTIVES FOR VOLUNTEERING, GROUP MEMBERSHIP, AND ATTITUDES TOWARD SERVICE

KELSEY FITTING, KIMBERLY LEONHARDT, MARY LOU KLOTZ (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

short abstract We hypothesized that students who belong to service organizations would have more intrinsic motives for volunteering than would students who belong to social organizations that also do service. Our 86 participants took a survey assessing their motives for volunteering along with their attitudes toward service and their membership in campus groups. We found partial support for our hypothesis. In addition, the intrinsic motive for volunteering was significantly correlated with positive attitudes toward service.

POSTER 78 INTERPLAY OF ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL PROCESSES IN STUDENTS' SENSE OF SCHOOL BELONGING

MELISSA KARAKUS, NIR MADJAR, TING DAI, BRADLEY BERGEY, MIRIAM M. WITMER, AVI KAPLAN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

This study used multiple methods to investigate the interplay of academic goal structures and social processes in students' sense of belonging to school. Results highlighted the roles that teachers' academic emphases and peer social climate played in students' sense of belonging. Whereas students' individual differences played a role in their perceptions of teacher emphases and of the classroom's social climate, negative social climate was related to sense of belonging regardless of individual differences.

POSTER 79 RELIGIOSITY AND THE MORAL FOUNDATIONS THEORY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN JEWISH UNDERGRADUATES

BATYA REICHMAN-BRONSTEIN (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY (FERKAUF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY)), MELANIE WADKINS (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), AHARON FRIED (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

This study identified relationships between religiosity and the five moral foundations that comprise the Moral Foundations Theory. Undergraduate Jewish women were recruited; participants self-identified their level of religious observance and completed the Moral Foundations Questionnaire. Results indicated significant differences between groups in regards to the moral foundations of Authority and Purity, with more observant participants assigning them greater importance. Knowledge of these relationships increases the opportunity for cooperation and understanding between people who religiously differ.

POSTER 80 COLLEGE STUDENT ATTITUDES ON MENTAL ILLNESS: EFFECTS OF PERSONAL AND ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE

KATHERINE A. CAMERON, NIOKA ALLEN, CHERISE BROWN, JORDAN FORD, JEANETTE CAMPBELL (COPPIN STATE UNIVERSITY)

Here we examined 73 HBCU college student attitudes about depression using Day's Mental Illness Stigma Scale. Ratings across 7 stigma factors in our minority students were similar to those of a majority sample. Personal experience with mental illness and specifically with depression significantly reduced expectations of relationship disruptions. Psychology course experience additionally reduced poor hygiene stereotypes of the mentally ill. Thus student stigma is malleable and may differ among various forms of mental illness.

POSTER 81 INTERPERSONAL FACTORS WITHIN HETEROSEXUAL AND HOMOSEXUAL COUPLES ASSOCIATED WITH CONDOM USE

JOHANNA LEHNER (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK HUNTER COLLEGE)

Communication about sexual safety can provide important insights as to why individuals in relationships choose to engage in unsafe sex. In this study, heterosexual and homosexual couples were given vignettes of a couple who wanted to engage in sexual activity, but did not have a condom. Their conversations were recorded. Factors concerning commitment and trust were examined. Analyses revealed that trust and commitment significantly impacted a couple's decision to support protected or unprotected sex.

POSTER 82 JUROR BIAS IN A MOCK CASE INVOLVING A DEFENDANT WITH KLEPTOMANIA

ALLY REEVES, PAIGE FISHER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Juror biases have been found to affect mock jurors' verdict and sentencing decisions. This pilot study investigated the impact of a diagnosis of kleptomania on the outcome of a mock shoplifting case. Mock jurors in the kleptomania-diagnosis condition were more likely to recommend a mental health intervention for the defendant and were more favorable towards defense testimony than those in the no-diagnosis condition.

POSTER 83 "SINGLISM": THE EFFECTS OF RELATIONSHIP STATUS AND GENDER ON PERCEIVED PERSONALITY TRAITS

EPIPHANY NELSON (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined how relationship status and gender affect perceptions of an individual's happiness and personality. Coupled targets were perceived as more comfortable around others and as having a more meaningful life. Coupled males were perceived as more caring than single males, but there was no effect of relationship status for females. Single males

were perceived as more stressed than coupled males, while single females were perceived as less stressed than coupled females.

POSTER 84 PERCEPTION OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF, IDEAL PARTNER, AND PARENTS

JAMIE R PLATT (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

We tested the hypothesis that in describing their ideal romantic partner, people would use personality traits that apply to their parents. Our 66 participants rated their ideal romantic partner, themselves, and their mother and father on 30 personality traits. Although men showed several strong correlations between ideal partner and mother, women did not show corresponding effects for fathers. However, both showed strong negative correlations between quality of their relationship with parents and the size of the parent-ideal partner discrepancy.

POSTER 85 THE EFFECTS OF GENDER ON BEST FRIEND AND FAVORITE SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS

GRIFFIN R. KEARNEY, MATTHEW A. SBORZ, RACHEL M. SCHAIBLE, GRETCHEN S. LOVAS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the effect of gender on best friend and favorite sibling relationships. Participants were 82 undergraduate students (68 females, 14 males), ranging in age from 18 to 24. Results indicated that same- and cross-sex siblings did not differ in warmth, conflict, or rivalry. Participants were closer to friends than to same- or cross-sex siblings. This may be due to age differences in sibling relationships, which were larger than those between friends.

POSTER 86 DEFINITIONS OF INFIDELITY: AN ANALOGUE INVESTIGATION

AUBREY L. DECARLO, GRACE I. L. CASKIE (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Differences in empathy for an individual committing infidelity were examined based on the gender of the participant, the gender of the vignette actor committing infidelity, and whether the infidelity was kept secret. Significant differences were found for both gender variables, but not for the secrecy variable or any interaction effects. Female actors received more empathy than male actors, and male participants showed more empathy than female participants.

POSTER 87 S(T)IMULATING SUCCESS: COLLEGE STUDENT (MIS)USE OF PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT DRUGS

JULIE KONTOS, HANNAH R. LONG (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Undergraduate students were surveyed about their attitudes and usage habits related to prescription stimulant drugs

(PSDs). In support of previous research, GPA and PSD usage were inversely correlated, however, in contrast to previous findings, females reported more PSD abuse than males. Findings also show that students largely do not view occasional use as abuse or see PSDs as dangerous, a view that should cause concern for college campuses.

POSTER 88 EXAMINING SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS IN INDIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

YVETTE FRUCHTER, ANTHONY F. SANTORO, NATASHA P. RAMANAYAKE, SONIA SUCHDAY (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

Researchers examined perceived socioeconomic status (pSES), objective socioeconomic status (oSES), and physical symptoms in Indian college students enrolled at St. Xavier's College. Perceived SES correlated negatively with physical symptoms ($p < .05$). When controlling for age, gender, and religion, pSES ($r = -.192$, $p = .01$) remained a significant predictor. Results indicate pSES may be a more powerful predictor than oSES of aches and pains in this population.

POSTER 89 PARENTING STYLES, SELF-ESTEEM, AND EXTRADYADIC RELATIONSHIP ATTITUDES

RACHEL E. GRIX, MICHAEL D. SMITH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the relationship between parenting style, self-esteem, and extradyadic behavior. 76 undergraduates completed the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Inventory and student developed measures of parenting style and attitudes about extradyadic involvement. Lower self-esteem and more positive attitudes toward extradyadic behavior were related to authoritarian and permissive-neglectful parenting. However, authoritative parenting was associated with higher self-esteem and more negative attitudes regarding extradyadic involvement. Permissive-indulgent parenting was not related to self-esteem or extradyadic involvement attitudes.

POSTER 90 EFFECTS OF TRAUMA EXPOSURE ON PERSONALITY VARIABLES, SELF-ESTEEM, COPING, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES.

SARAH ANN BEDWELL, LAURA KNIGHT (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examined the influence of trauma exposure, extraversion, optimism, and self-esteem on coping strategies, distress, and severity of posttraumatic stress (PTS) symptoms in college students. History of trauma was related to lower levels of optimism. Experience of interpersonal trauma was related to higher distress and more PTS symptoms. Students with lower levels of self-esteem were more likely to endorse use of dysfunctional coping strategies, in addition to greater distress and PTS symptoms.

POSTER 91 COLLEGE STUDENTS VIEW ACADEMIC MAJORS POSITIVELY

MARILYN LIVOSKY, RAAJ CHANDA, MELISSA HEERBOTH
(MERCYHURST UNIVERSITY)

College students provided three descriptors for 21 different academic majors by either selecting from a list of adjectives (forced-choice) or thinking of 3 words on their own (free response). Participants generated different stereotypes for different majors, and the two methods yielded similar results. Findings suggest that college students have very positive beliefs about individuals in a wide variety of majors. An exploration of the Big Five characteristics associated with academic majors may prove useful.

POSTER 92 AGGRESSION IN RELATION TO SINGLE-CHILD FAMILIES AND MULTIPLE-CHILD FAMILIES

LAUREN M. KEELEY (CABRINI COLLEGE)

ABSTRACT Bandura (1961) suggests that behaviors are acquired through interactions with others. For example, children mimicking aggressive behaviors learned with siblings (Temcheff, Serbin, Martin-Storey, Stack, Hodgins, Ledingham, et al., 2008). The current study examined if experiencing aggression from siblings would be related to exhibiting aggressive behaviors. A sample of 171 students were surveyed and results showed there was a correlation between the frequency of experiencing such aggression and being aggressive towards your peers.

POSTER 93 THE EFFECT OF THE COLOR PINK ON PERCEPTIONS OF GENDER IN TOYS

HEATHER ZELLNER, CARIANNE SULLIVAN, D. RYAN SCHURTZ (STEVENSON UNIVERSITY)

In this experiment, we investigated the effect of the color pink on perceptions of the femininity of children's toys. We created two different measures, one with the original pictures of the pink toys in color and the other measure with the same images in grayscale. We hypothesized that images of pink children's toys would be rated more feminine in comparison to the grayscale control group. The results of the experiment supported our hypothesis.

POSTER 94 CONTRACT OF CARRIAGE: MEDIA FRAMING OF AIRLINE SAFETY ISSUES AND OVERWEIGHT TRAVELERS

ERIN KELLY JOYCE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The goal of this study was to examine how media framing of airline safety issues affects participants' attitudes toward overweight people. This study was a 2x2 between-subjects design where weight and perceived safety on an airplane were manipulated. There was a statistically significant interaction effect between weight status and safety, $F(1,136) = 7.24$, $p < .01$. Results suggest that body composition, either fat or muscle, are distinguishable from each other and alter how overweight people are viewed.

POSTER 95 CONSTRUING ACTION ABSTRACTLY AND PERCEIVING CORRESPONDENCE AMONG GOALS

SHERI L. CLARK, ANTONIO L. FREITAS (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

A series of experiments showed that high-level action construals facilitate consonance among subjective evaluations of separable goal pursuits. Results of the present work also provide support for our proposal that modulating the accessibility of relations between one's goals and one's broader aims, and therefore highlighting the substitutability among achieving one's goals in achieving one's broader aims, may be the mechanism by which level of action construal impacts perceived goal correspondence.

POSTER 96 ATTITUDINAL DIFFERENCES ON MARRIAGE RELATED TO GENDER AND PARENTAL MARITAL STATUS

COURTNEY ALIO (CABRINI COLLEGE)

The effects of a parental divorce and attitudes towards marriage were examined to see if they had an effect on adolescent romantic relationships. A convenience sample of undergraduate students (53 women, 32 men) participated in this study. A Discriminant Analysis was conducted to evaluate if thoughts on marriage differed according to gender. Significant gender differences were found: women had more positive thoughts about marriage than the men did. Parental divorce showed no significant results.

POSTER 97 INTERRACIAL DATING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

AMANDA J. HERNANDEZ, ALICE TAN, BYRON L. ZAMBOANGA (SMITH COLLEGE)

Levin et al. (2007) found significant ethnic and gender differences with regard to interracial dating attitudes and behaviors. The present study utilizes a national multiethnic sample of college students ($n=5,053$). Results showed that Whites and Asians placed the most importance on within-group dating and that men dated interracially more than women. A significant gender and ethnic interaction effect emerged such that interracial dating occurred frequently among Black men whereas the opposite transpired among Black women.

POSTER 98 ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDES: THE IMPACT OF GROWING UP IN THE CITY OR THE SUBURBS

KATELYN GRABOWSKI, PETRA STOFKOVA (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Previous research has indicated that urban residents have more positive environmental attitudes than do rural residents. In the present study, however, students at a small urban college who grew up in 'a big city' reported less positive environmental attitudes than those who grew up in 'the suburbs'; those who grew up in a city also reported less

experience with 'nature,' a variable directly correlated with both environmental attitudes and behavior.

POSTER 99 CABALLERISMO AND FAMILISMO ATTITUDES IN MEXICAN AMERICAN OLDER MEN

GRACE CASKIE, SHANNON PATTERSON (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Using data from the Hispanic EPESE, this study aims to confirm the factor structure of a gender role attitudes measure assessing caballerismo and familismo and to investigate the correlations of these constructs with acculturation, depressive symptoms, and life-satisfaction in Mexican American men over the age of 65. Results indicate good fit for a two-factor model for gender role attitudes and significant correlations only with acculturation and depressive symptoms measured concurrently.

POSTER 100 THE EFFECTS OF BODY IMAGE AND SELF-ESTEEM ON ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

STEPHANIE CAROLINE MINNECI (CABRINI COLLEGE)

The research examined the level of satisfaction found in romantic relationships and if body image and self-esteem correlated with the level of satisfaction. A total of 50 undergraduate residents of a college (33 females and 17 males) that are in a romantic relationship were asked to self-report on their body image, self-esteem, and satisfaction in the relationship. I hypothesized that there would be a significant differences in the three variables reported between women and men.

POSTER 101 COULD BIRTHPLACE BE A MEDIATOR BETWEEN AGREEMENT WITH AGE STEREOTYPING AND BEHAVIOR?

KADIJA NY'OMI WILLIAMS, ELISABETH BRAUNER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Stereotypes are generalized ideas about the characteristics, attributes, and behaviors of particular groups and their members. These ideas may not only affect how we perceive or behave toward other people, but our attitudes can affect our self perceptions and behaviors. Our exploratory study examines the effects of attitudes toward age on behaviors such as memory performance and speed. Results suggest that the relationship between age-related attitudes and behaviors may be mediated by birthplace.

POSTER 102 THE MEANING OF MENTORING PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN PAROLEES

CORRIE MASSON, MARIA MCKENNA (SAINT ANSELM COLLEGE)

Mentoring programs have been developed to address the high and growing rate of incarceration among women in the United States. However, few researchers have evaluated such

programs. The present study examined the subjective meaning of mentoring programs for women parolees. A small group of women involved in a unique mentoring program were interviewed. Responses suggest that the long-term friendship and support received were the most valuable aspects, and learning new skills was also important.

POSTER 103 CONCEPTUALIZING SPIRITUALITY: BELIEF VS. NON- BELIEF IN A HIGHER POWER

DOMINIQUE TREBOUX, COLLEEN ROACH, PRISCILLA MCMILLAN, PAUL GINNETY (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE)

The blurring of boundaries between religiosity and spirituality has limited the understanding of their influence on well-being. This study examined the priming effects of including the term "higher power" on general spirituality (i.e., awakening, interconnectedness). College students were randomly assigned to a (1) Spirituality with (SPWith) or (2) without (SPWout) a Belief in a Higher Power questionnaire. Other measures included Religiosity and Sense of Coherence about the world. Results suggested gender differences as a function of priming condition and in patterns of relations.

POSTER 104 FROM PROTEST TO ACCOMMODATION

ALEXANDER KINNEY, NICHOLAS J. ROWLAND, ERIC P. CHARLES (PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY - ALTOONA CAMPUS)

We chart the multifaceted interaction dynamics surrounding the adoption of a Black Studies curriculum at The Pennsylvania State University. Focusing on then president Eric Walker and former Black Studies chair Cyril E. Griffith as case studies, we evaluate the creation of Black Studies using principles rooted in Charismatic Leadership Theory. This study bridges the disciplines of social psychological and organizational analysis by showing how radical student movements within higher academics shape organizational bureaucracies.

POSTER 105 MOCK JUROR PERCEPTIONS OF ONLINE SEXUAL HARASSMENT

CRYSTAL YOUNG, MICHAEL J. BROWN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK – COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

As the Internet solidifies its importance in every aspect of our lives, online criminality is becoming an increasingly pervasive concern. Prior research suggests that online interactions have the potential to evoke emotional responses that are similar to those in in-person interactions. Thus, harassment that takes place online may be just as distressing as harassment that takes place in-person; however, it may not always be viewed as so. This research examines how mock jurors perceive a lawsuit involving a case of online sexual harassment.

POSTER 106 ETHNICITY AND GENDER EFFECTS ON ASPIRATIONS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

FABIANA DESROSIERS, ELPHYS ALVAREZ (DOMINICAN COLLEGE OF BLAUVELT)

This study examined the effect of ethnicity and gender on the career and educational aspirations in freshmen and upperclassmen in college. Seventy-four undergraduate students from Dominican College participated. Results indicated gender did not contribute to differences in aspirations even though freshmen were significantly lower on both educational and career aspirations than upperclassmen. Ethnicity was a significant factor for both educational and career aspirations, with Latinos scoring highest on educational and career aspirations.

POSTER 107 GENDER ROLE BELIEFS AMONG GAY MEN

ALYSSA LUPINSKI, MICHAEL J. BROWN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK – CITY OF ONEONTA)

This study examines gender role beliefs among gays and lesbians. More specifically, we were interested in whether gay and straight men hold similar gender role beliefs. Overall, straight men had the most traditional gender role beliefs whereas lesbians had the most feminist gender role beliefs. Gay men and straight women did not significantly differ in their GRBS scores.

POSTER 108 WHAT IT MEANS TO BE GEORGIAN: RELIGION, CULTURE AND CITIZENSHIP

MESTVIRISHVILI MAIA, MARTSKVISHVILI KHATUNA, ARUTINOV LUIZA, MESTVIRISHVILI NATIA (TBILISI STATE UNIVERSITY)

In order to find out weather cultural constructs, religious and nationalistic attitudes are significant predictors of citizenship style 415 female and 270 male students between ages of 18—24 completed the set of questionnaire. Result reveals that Cultural and civic citizenship style is positively associated with patriotism, nationalism and orthodoxy, whereas, civic citizenship style has no association with nationalism and is only weekly associated with orthodoxy and patriotism.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper

O'Neill

COGNITIVE PAPERS VII: THINKING AND DECIDING

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: MAUREEN O'CONNOR (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

THE ROLE OF NEED FOR COGNITION IN JUROR EVALUATIONS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE TESTIMONY

MAUREEN O'CONNOR (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY

UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), VICTORIA LAWSON (THE GRADUATE CENTER AND JOHN JAY COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Many criminal trials include complex scientific evidence; this science varies widely in reliability, particularly in the area of the forensic sciences. Need for Cognition (NC) may influence the extent to which jurors take the reliability of forensic evidence into consideration. We found that NC influenced the extent to which jurors' were persuaded by forensic experts' source conclusions in addition to affecting their perceptions of the quality of the evidence and the expert.

3:20pm - 3:35pm

ASSESSING JOINT PROBABILITIES - THE LINK BETWEEN VEGETARIAN DIET AND HEART DISEASES

HAN-HUI POR, DAVID V. BUDESCU (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

We presented subjects with events (e.g., A=Vegetarian, B=Dying from heart diseases) and asked for their assessment of the events' likelihoods. Subjects vastly overestimated the mortality from heart diseases and the proportion of vegetarians. Comparing the direct joint probabilities of A and B and the indirect joint estimates derived based on Bayes' Theorem, we found that the indirect estimates are superior to the direct estimates. We will discuss the health implications of such inaccurate assessments.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

NORMATIVE EXPECTATIONS IN GENERIC KNOWLEDGE

DENNIS BUBLITZ, SANDEEP PRASADA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Some generic knowledge (e.g. dogs are four-legged) supports normative expectations. For example, we think that dogs should have four legs and that dogs that don't have four legs have something wrong with them. Other generic knowledge (e.g. dogs wear collars) does not support such expectations—there is nothing wrong with a dog that doesn't wear a collar. Four experiments investigated the source of these normative expectations.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

THE MODULATION OF OLFACTORY PREFERENCES BY DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

GERALDINE COPPIN (JOHN B. PIERCE LABORATORY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, YALE UNIVERSITY), SYLVAIN DELPLANQUE, DAVID SANDER (SWISS CENTER FOR AFFECTIVE SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA)

Preferences are traditionally assumed to be stable. However, empirical evidence such as preference modulation following choices calls this assumption into question. This talk sought to

examine how and to what extent decision-making processes can shape olfactory preferences, as well as the level of processing (explicit vs. implicit) required in this modulation of preference induced by choice. The question of the evolution of such preference change following choice over long time spans will also be addressed.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium **Gotham**

TEACHING SYMPOSIUM: TEACHING STATISTICS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: BONNIE A. GREEN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY), SUSAN A. NOLAN (SETON HALL)

TEACHING STATISTICS: HARNESSING ADVANCES IN THE VISUAL DISPLAY OF DATA

During this session we will review the history of great visual displays of data, cover APA's tips for visual displays of data, highlight the methods and benefits of teaching how graphs can be misleading, and review how the application of Mathematica, software that helps students to visualize data, can benefit student learning.

Discussant(s): Bonnie A. Green (East Stroudsburg University), Susan A. Nolan (Seton Hall)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Event **Wilder**

PSI CHI AWARDS CEREMONY

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: MERCEDES A. MCCORMICK (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Psi Chi at EPA annually awards selected research posters.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium **Hart**

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: INVOLVEMENT AT THE UN

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: JUDY KURIANSKY (TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

INVOLVEMENT AT THE UN AND IN INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY FOR STUDENTS AND FACULTY

An increasing number of students, early career professionals, and professionals are interested in being involved in international work. This presentation offers resources about opportunities and how to proceed to be involved in issues on the global agenda at the United Nations and in the field of international psychology. It includes a screening of a new DVD and steps to become an intern or professional involved in the newly- formed Psychology Coalition at the UN.

Discussant(s): Uwe P. Gielen (St. Francis), Neal S. Rubin (Illinois School of Professional Psychology), Tara Pir (IMCES Institute For Multicultural Counseling & Education Services), Suzana Adams (Phoenix, AZ)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper **Brecht**

HISTORY PAPERS III: EXPLORATIONS IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: MARIO LABORDA (UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

THE FIRST EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY LABORATORY AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

MICHAEL PALIJ (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Reviews of the first psychology laboratories at U.S. colleges from Delabarre (1894) to Benjamin (2000) have contained erroneous, misleading, or misinterpreted information about the first lab at New York University. Factors such as changing the name of the university, a new campus in the Bronx, New York, and the "co-location" of the lab and faculty in the Graduate School of Arts & Science and the School of Pedagogy partially explain this situation.

3:20pm - 3:35pm

ON SERGIO YULIS, THE DICTATORSHIP, AND THE BEHAVIORAL APPROACH IN CHILE

MARIO A. LABORDA (DEPARTAMENTO PSICOLOGÍA, FACSO, UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE), VANETZA E. QUEZADA

(DEPARTAMENTO PSICOLOGÍA, FACSO, UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE; ESCUELA DE PSICOLOGÍA, PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE CHILE), ALVARO VERGES (DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA)

We examine the life and work of Sergio Yulis, pioneer of the behavioral tradition in Chile, emphasizing the impact of the dictatorship (1973–1990) on this approach. Yulis obtained his Ph.D. at the University of Iowa. The period following his return to Chile (1969–1973) was one of the most fruitful for behavioral psychology. Unfortunately, the development of the approach was abruptly interrupted by Yulis' exile due to pressures from officials loyal to the dictator.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: EMOTIONAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SUICIDAL/SELF-INJURIOUS THOUGHTS/BEHAVIORS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: REGINA MIRANDA (HUNTER COLLEGE)

EXPLORING INTERPERSONAL AND INTRAPERSONAL EMOTIONAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SUICIDAL AND SELF-INJURIOUS THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIORS

Suicidal and non-suicidal self-injurious thoughts and behaviors (SITB) are a significant concern among young adults. This symposium will include three presentations that address risk and protective factors for SITB among college students across the eastern coast. Findings indicate that intrapersonal factors, including emotional reactivity, optimism, and cognitive rumination, and interpersonal factors, including emotional expressiveness to others and supportive relationships, are significantly associated with SITB. The mediating effects of these factors are also explored.

Presentations

Interpersonal and intrapersonal emotional experiences and self-injurious thoughts and behaviors among young adults by Colleen Jacobson (Iona College), Ryan Hill, Jeremy Petit (Florida International University), Dima Grozeva (Iona College)

Interpersonal and Intrapersonal Protective Factors Mitigating against Self-Injurious Behaviors among Women by Abigail Wren, Margaret Andover (Fordham University), Vincent Corcoran, Kaitlin Walsh (Teachers College, Columbia University)

Rumination, Hopelessness, and Emotion Dysregulation in

the Prospective Risk for Suicidal Behavior by Aliona Tsypes (Hunter College, City University of New York), Michelle Gallagher (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), Regina Miranda (Hunter College, City University of New York)

Discussant(s): Regina Miranda (Hunter College)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Paper

Ziegfeld

LEARNING PAPERS VII: EXTINCTION/INTERFERENCE II

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: MARTHA ESCOBAR (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

THE ROLE OF THE PREFRONTAL CORTEX IN THE PARTIAL REINFORCEMENT EXTINCTION EFFECT

DAVID N. GEORGE (UNIVERSITY OF HULL), JOSEPHINE E. HADDON (CARDIFF UNIVERSITY), SIMON KILLCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES)

Responding to a partially reinforced (Prf) stimulus extinguishes less rapidly than to a continuously reinforced (Crf) stimuli. Here, we report the results of two experiments in which we found that lesions to different subregions of medial prefrontal (mPFC) cortex abolish this effect in rats, by either retarding extinction of the Crf stimulus or accelerating extinction of the Prf stimulus. The results support a theory of completion between learning processes under the influence of the mPFC.

3:15pm - 3:30pm

LATENT INHIBITION AND ATTENTION IN A VIDEO GAME TASK WITH HUMANS.

JAMES BYRON NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY), ALEX ARISTIZABAL (UNIVERSITY OF JAEN), JAVIER DURAN, ANTON NAVARRO (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY)

Four experiments demonstrate context-independent latent inhibition in humans that was not conditioned inhibition. Gaze data collected with an eye tracker showed orienting to the subsequently conditioned stimulus declined during pre-exposure and increased during conditioning. Participants demonstrated goal-tracking by directing their gaze to the portions of the scene where the unconditioned stimulus was expected. Latent inhibition was not affected by a context change across two experiments. Implications for theories and methods are discussed.

3:30pm - 3:45pm

EXTINCTION AROUSES ATTENTION TO THE CONTEXT, BUT DOES NOT AFFECT CONTEXTUAL CONTROL

JEFFREY A. LAMOUREUX (BOSTON COLLEGE), JAMES BYRON NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY), SAMUEL P. LEON (UNIVERSITY OF JAEN), ANDREW J. FARIAS (BOSTON COLLEGE)

Three conditioned-suppression experiments using a videogame task assessed the theory that extinction enhances attention to contextual cues (e.g., Rosas, Callejas-Aguilera, Ramos-Alvarez, & Abad, 2006). In Experiment 1, extinction enhanced the use of contextual cues to solve a complex discrimination. In Experiments 2 and 3, however, extinction did not make subsequently-learned information more context-specific. In Experiment 3, context-specificity was observed only in the cue undergoing extinction.

3:45pm - 4:00pm

PREEXPOSING MAY ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTINCTION

WHITNEY KIMBLE, ELIZABETH J. POWELL, MARTHA ESCOBAR (AUBURN UNIVERSITY), BLAKE ARNSDORFF (CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY LONG BEACH)

Three experiments, using rat subjects, assessed the combined effects of CS preexposure and extinction. Preexposure occurring immediately prior to conditioning attenuated spontaneous recovery of subsequent extinction, even if few CS preexposures were provided. If preexposure occurred long before extinction, spontaneous recovery was observed regardless of whether extinction occurred immediately or delayed after conditioning. These results suggest that a combination of CS preexposure and extinction can provide benefits for the long-term attenuation of fear.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

ARE FLAVOR PREFERENCES PRODUCED BY PAVLOVIAN FLAVOR-NUTRIENT CONDITIONING REALLY RESISTANT TO EXTINCTION?

KEVIN P MYERS (BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY)

Rats learn strong preferences for flavors followed by positive nutritional effects in the gut, and this learned preference is commonly considered "resistant to extinction." However, our recent experiments have shown in a number of ways that extinction training after flavor-nutrient pairing does substantially alter flavor evaluation and reduces the flavor's motivational significance. Residual preference for a previously nutrient-paired flavor after extinction training is not attributable to a lasting palatability shift.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00pm-4:20pm

Symposium

Odets

DEVELOPMENTAL SYMPOSIUM: DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING: NEURAL BASIS OF DYNAMIC LEARNING CHANGES ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

Sunday, March 3, 2013 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: PETER BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE)

DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING: NEURAL BASIS OF DYNAMIC LEARNING CHANGES ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

This symposium highlights dynamic features of learning and its changing supporting neurobiology across the lifespan. The symposium begins with a presentation by Dr. Raineki that highlights the neurobiology of infant attachment learning and suppression of fear. Next, Dr. Stanton will describe the neurobiology and ontogeny of spatial learning at an age when pups begin to leave the nest. Dr. Lee will then describe a brief unique features of fear learning during adolescence in both human and rodents. We conclude with a presentation by Dr. Toufexis on illustrating the dynamic neurobiology of learning that accompanies changes in estrus in female rats.

Presentations

Neurobiology of infant attachment learning in rat pups by Charlis Raineki (University of British Columbia, Vancouver)

Ontogeny of Spatial Learning: The Context Preexposure Facilitation Effect by Mark E. Stanton, Nathen J. Murawski, Sarah A. Jablonski, Felipe L. Schiffrino (University of Delaware)

Altered Fear Learning in Humans and Mice Across Development by Frances Lee (Weill Cornell Medical College)

Estrogen and the serotonin 6 receptor modulate the expression of conditioned inhibition of fear in rats by Donna Toufexis (University of Vermont)

Discussant(s): Peter Balsam (Barnard College, Columbia University)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Chelsea

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS IN A COMPETITIVE MARKET

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: TONY D. CRESPI (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

GRADUATE EDUCATION IN PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN A COMPETITIVE MARKET

M.A.? Ph.D.? Psy.D.? Clinical Psychology? Counseling Psychology? School Psychology? Marriage & Family Therapy? Truly, for students interested in graduate education the choices can seem overwhelming. Full-Time? Part-Time? More important, what employment opportunities accompany differing degrees? This presentation examines graduate education opportunities with particular attention to both doctoral and master's degree options and opportunities. For students interested in graduate education the applied nature of the presentation should be engaging.

Presentations

School Psychology To Forensic Psychology: Diverse Choices In A Complex World by Tony D. Crespi (University of Hartford)

Ph.D. Or Psy.D. Degree: Inside Professional Training by Denise LaFramboise (University of Hartford)

The Graduate Experience: Inside Graduate Education by Mackenzie L. McNamara

Discussant(s): Tony D. Crespi (University of Hartford)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Empire

PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: HONORING ALBERT ELLIS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: DEBBIE JOFFE ELLIS

HONORING REVOLUTIONARY GENIUS ALBERT ELLIS - PIONEER IN PSYCHOLOGY: IN HIS CENTENNIAL YEAR.

Albert Ellis (1913-2007) created Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy (REBT), a major cognitive approach of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, which significantly influenced the development of other approaches, (eg CBT, ACT & DBT), and changed the direction of psychology. He made his approach accessible to millions, through his books and public and professional workshops. In this symposium, presenters which include notable experts in psychology, a former APA president, and Ellis's wife, will share their observations of, and experiences with, Albert Ellis.

Discussant(s): Stanley Krippner (Saybrook University), Frank Farley (Temple University), Nando Pelusi (Psychology Today), Debbie Joffe Ellis, (Independent Practice)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30pm-6:30pm

Paper

Imperial/Julliard

SOCIAL PAPERS VII: SEX AND GENDER

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: AVALON GOEBEL (CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE)

4:30pm - 4:45pm

HOW UNSTABLE IDENTITY COMPATIBILITY UNDERMINES THE SUCCESS OF WOMEN IN STEM FIELDS

SHEANA REISS AHLQVIST, BONITA LONDON (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY), LISA ROSENTHAL (YALE UNIVERSITY)

The perceived compatibility between one's gender and STEM identities has been linked to the success of women in STEM fields. The present study examined how the stability of Gender-STEM compatibility over time contributes to STEM success and found that larger fluctuations in compatibility predicted impaired engagement outcomes the following school year and lower academic performance in STEM (but not non-STEM) classes. The week-to-week changes in Gender-STEM compatibility followed negative academic (but not social) experiences.

4:50pm - 5:05pm

THE EFFECTS OF GENDER SCHEMAS ON VOTING.

AVALON GOEBEL, DAVID MELNIKOFF, VIRGINIA VALIAN (CUNY HUNTER COLLEGE)

How do voters rate the competence and likability of male and female candidates? Participants rated a male or female senatorial candidate who was addressing a "male", "female", or neutral issue. Regardless of issue type, male candidates were rated as more competent. Both candidates were seen as more likable when addressing "female" rather than "male" issues, but the female candidate particularly benefited in likability by addressing a female issue. Participants showed no voting preference.

5:10pm - 5:25pm

A HIERARCHICAL CLASSES ANALYSIS OF THE SEXUAL SELF

WARREN A. REICH (HUNTER COLLEGE), ANDREA C. VIAL (YALE UNIVERSITY)

We categorized 109 young men and women into positive, ambivalent, and unelaborated sexual self-schema groups using hierarchical classes analysis. Women (vs. men) were more likely to hold ambivalent sexual self-views. Those with elaborated sexual self-views reported more sexual experience. Women's sexual self was more likely than men's to share trait with the gendered self and the private self. Men's and women's trait attributions to the sexual self largely matched Anderson & Cyranowski's (1994, 1999) predictions.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30pm-6:30pm

Symposium

O'Neill

INVITED SYMPOSIUM: R. DUNCAN LUCE: IN MEMORIAM

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: SCOTT PARKER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

R. DUNCAN LUCE: IN MEMORIAM

R. Duncan Luce (1925 – 2012) made fundamental contributions to a wide range of topics in sensory psychology, decision-making, cognitive psychology, mathematical psychology, and measurement. His many awards included the National Medal of Science for 2003, election to the National Academy of Sciences, the AAAS Prize for Behavioral Science research, and the APA's Distinguished Scientific Contribution award. Three speakers will provide discussions of his work and reminiscences of a remarkable, generous, and wonderful man.

Discussant(s): Michael Birnbaum (California State University at Fullerton), Eugene Galanter (Columbia University), Ragnar Steingrimsson (University of California at Irvine)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Brecht

HISTORY SYMPOSIUM: PERSPECTIVES ON WOMEN AND GENDER

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: STEPHANIE A. SHIELDS (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY)

PERSPECTIVES ON WOMEN AND GENDER IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

This invited symposium comprises four individual talks, each of which pertains to women and gender in the history of psychology. Two will consider the life and work of particular

psychologists, Isabelle Kendig and Charlotte Bühler respectively, while the other two discuss broader historical and contextual issues related to women and gender in the history of psychology.

Presentations

Women and psychology: A relationship with a history by Stephanie A. Shields (Penn State University)

Eugenics and gender: The woman who contradicted Charles Davenport by Ben Harris (University of New Hampshire), Bonnie Barlow (University of New Hampshire)

Charlotte Bühler, in her own words and on her own terms: Lessons and potentialities by Kristian Wiehs (York University)

Reconsidering 'women's work' in the history of psychology by Ann Johnson (University of St. Thomas)

Discussant(s): Stephanie A. Shields (Penn State University)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Hart

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONS AMONG STUDENTS

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: IRINA NOVIKOVA (PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA)

INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONS AMONG STUDENTS

International students' mobility intensification determine the urgency of students' intercultural communication study. It was discovered, that there are four main types of tolerance in students intercultural communication. Subjective well-being is positively related to ethnic identity, and ambiguously – to communicative tolerance. Cultural intelligence directly correlates with positive ethnic identity and inversely - with hypoidentity. Intercultural communication stimulates students to change their ideas of conjugal relations from patriarchal toward egalitarian ones.

Presentations

Tolerance Types of International Students by Irina A. Novikova (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Subjective Well-Being in the Context of Intercultural Communication by Elena J. Chebotareva (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Relates of Cross-Cultural Intelligence and Ethnic Identity by Ksenia A. Shkvarilo (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Gender and Ethnic Features of Students' Understanding of Conjugal Relations by Elina A. Kaminskaya (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Social Representations of Russian Cuisine in Russian and International Students by Alexey L. Novikov (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Expression of Happiness in the Art of Different Cultures by Anastasia V. Chebotareva (Russian State Humanitarian University)

Salsa: Just Dance or Lifestyle Change? by Irina A. Novikova, Darya A. Tolstova (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Psychological features of persistence in second language acquisition by Yulia V. Kozhukhova (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Stereotyping as the result of cognitive styles functioning by Elena V. Belovol (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Hardiness and personal features of adaptation of international students to Russian cuisine by Olga A. Kadilnikova (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Discussant(s): Olga A. Kadilnikova, Elena V. Belovol, Svetlana A. Moskvicheva & Maria I. Vitkovskaya (Peoples' Friendship University of Russia)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Ziegfeld

INVITED LEARNING SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF ROBERT RESCORLA

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: DANIEL GOTTLIEB (SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE)

INVITED LEARNING SYMPOSIUM: CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF ROBERT RESCORLA

Robert Rescorla recently retired after a remarkable career of theoretical and methodological advancement. Rescorla's research is notable not only for its quality but also its breadth; there are few important issues in Pavlovian conditioning to which Rescorla did not make a strong contribution. This symposium highlights researchers with perspectives that often widely diverged from those of Rescorla, but who, through

interactions with him, advanced our understanding of basic learning processes and bettered psychology. This symposium honors Rescorla, not by focusing on his career, but by celebrating ideas, clarity, and the ongoing pursuit of interesting data.

Presentations

Rescorla and his legacy, with a focus on total-error reduction by Ralph R. Miller (SUNY-Binghamton), James E. Witnauer (SUNY-Brockport)

Trials to Acquisition in Appetitive Trace Conditioning by Doug Williams (University of Winnipeg)

Stimulus Magnitude and Discrimination Learning by John Pearce (Cardiff University)

Time and Inhibition by Peter Balsam (Barnard College)

Discussant(s): Daniel Gottlieb (Sweet Briar College)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Wilder

PSI CHI SYMPOSIUM: ISSUES IN CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: JANET A. SIGAL (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

METHODOLOGICAL, PRACTICAL, CULTURAL AND FUNDING ISSUES IN CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH.

Global research is a significant part of psychological disciplines. In this symposium, several factors affecting cross-cultural research will be examined. (1) Methodological issues in cross-cultural research. (2) Best practices and cultural pitfalls in cross-cultural research. (3) Cultural factors and creativity in international research. (4) Funding issues in cross-national student research.

Presentations

Methodological, Practical, Cultural and Funding Issues in Cross-Cultural Research by Susan A. Nolan, Andrew Simon, Magdalena Galazyn (Seton Hall University)

Best practices and cultural pitfalls in cross-cultural research by Carrol S. Perrino (Morgan State University)

Cultural factors and creativity in international research by Weihua Niu (Pace University)

Funding issues in cross-national student research by Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)

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

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30pm-6:30pm

Paper Odets

DEVELOPMENTAL PAPERS IV: GRADUATE STUDENT SESSION

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY) [NOTE: TALKS WILL ACTUALLY BE 5 MIN IN LENGTH WITH 5 MIN IN-BETWEEN]

4:30pm - 4:45pm

INFLUENCES OF PERINATAL RISK AND ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERISTICS ON LANGUAGE OUTCOMES

ANTHOULA POULAKOS (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), PATRICIA BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND), ABIGAIL JEWKES (THE COLLEGE OF HUMAN ECOLOGY)

This study examined whether children's home environments, parenting and child characteristics at 14 months had stable paths of influence on children's 24 and 36-month language outcomes in a Head-Start sample (N=2245). Using structural-equation modeling, direct and indirect effects measured at 14 months predicted later language outcomes. Child intelligence mediated associations between perinatal risk and language abilities; strong associations existed between home environment, parental mental health, parent-child interactional characteristics and language outcomes at each age.

4:45pm - 5:00pm

EFFECTS OF EARLY LIFE ABUSE DIFFER ACROSS DEVELOPMENT

MILLIE RINCON CORTES (THE SACKLER INSTITUTE AT THE NYU SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), REGINA M.SULLIVAN (EMOTIONAL BRAIN INSTITUTE, NATHAN KLINE INSTITUTE, CHILD STUDY CENTER, CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

Early life abuse increases vulnerability to later-life psychopathologies like depression. How infant abuse alters brain development to produce pathways to pathology is poorly understood. We used two complementary rat models of infant abuse to study the emergence of depressive-like behavior. Our results show that both models of early-life abuse induce

deficits in social behavior during preweaning and adolescence, while depressive-like behaviors were observed only during adolescence and correspond to an increase in amygdala neural activity.

5:00pm - 5:15pm

ADULT FEAR AND MATERNAL BEHAVIOR AS A FUNCTION OF EARLY LIFE ABUSE

ROSEMARIE PERRY, REGINA SULLIVAN, (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

Infant abuse alters adult fear and maternal behavior. Fear expression to a predator odor and mother-infant interactions (in a fearful situation) were assessed in normal and early life abused mothers/virgins. Early life abused rats display more active fear [removed]i.e. exploring, rearing) than normal controls. Infant abused mothers exhibit rougher, more disorganized behaviors to pups than normal mothers. Infant abuse alters the response selection process to fear and leads to poorer quality maternal behavior.

5:15pm - 5:30pm

SES PREDICTS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

RACHEL LYNN MANES (GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Socioeconomic status (SES) is associated with a wide array of health and cognitive outcomes in children. This presentation demonstrates how childhood SES affects physical activity and academic achievement by using a person-process-context-time framework (Bronfenbrenner, 1995). A variety of mechanisms that link SES to these developmental outcomes during middle childhood to adolescence are identified using a mediational path model. The complex relationship between SES, health, and child development is discussed.

5:30pm - 5:45pm

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PHYSICAL FITNESS AND CHILDREN'S PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

TIMOTHY W LAVIGNE, ERIN K SHOULBERG, BETSY HOZA (THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT), WILLIAM M. BUKOWSKI (CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined associations between physical fitness levels and psychological adjustment in children. Two hundred twenty-two children (54% female, ages 10-14 years) completed a standardized physical fitness assessment, and a series of questionnaires assessing feelings of loneliness, competence, and self-worth. Teachers also rated children's adaptive functioning and behavior problems. There was a significant association between physical fitness and psychological well-being for both genders.

5:45pm - 6:00pm

UNDERSTANDING MOTHERS' CONCERNS ABOUT THEIR CHILD'S WEIGHT

JESSICA SCHULZ (UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE), EMILY WOOD, CHARLOTTE N. MARKEY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The present study aimed to determine predictors of mothers' concerns about their child's weight. Three hundred and twelve women answered an online survey designed to assess mothers' concerns about their child's eating behaviors and obesity risk. Results suggest that women who resolved their eating and body image concerns before their pregnancy are less likely to exhibit concern about their children's weight, which may help prevent mothers' feeding behaviors that are correlated with children's obesity risk.

6:00pm - 6:15pm

DEVELOPMENT OF AN IMITATION AND WORKING MEMORY BATTERY FOR 2- TO 4-YEAR-OLDS

LAURA JEAN ZIMMERMANN, RACHEL BARR (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY), FRANCYS SUBIAUL, ELIZABETH RENNER, BRIAN SCHILDER (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), CHAGAI MENDELSON, LAURA GOLOJUCH (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

An imitation battery examined preschool performance on two computer tasks, cognitive and motor-spatial (Subiaul et al., 2012), and two object-based tasks, animal (Herbert and Hayne, 2000) and tool-based puzzle box (adapted from Nielsen, 2006) and was compared to working memory (Hughes & Ensor, 2005). Preliminary results from 83 preschoolers highlight associations with semantic task (cognitive, animal) and the motor-based task performance (motor-spatial, puzzle box). Working memory was associated with three of four imitation tasks.

6:15pm - 6:30pm

INTERNALIZING BEHAVIOR AND RISK IN LOW-INCOME PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

D. PAOLA MIRANDA, PATRICE M. MILLER (SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY)

This presentation examines risk factors for internalizing behavior problems in Head Start children. The 73 mothers and their 4 to 5 year old children were part of a larger study that also included 32 middle-class mothers and their children. Head Start children had significantly more internalizing behavior problems, and these problems were related to more stress in their mothers, less optimal emotion regulation, and lower verbal I.Q. in the children.

6:30pm - 6:45pm

BE KIND TO ONE ANOTHER: AN HISTORICAL CONTENT

ANALYSIS OF VERBAL INTERACTIONS IN CHILDREN'S TELEVISION

COLLEEN RUSSO (VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY), GINA DOW (DENISON UNIVERSITY), ABIGAIL DYE (TUFTS UNIVERSITY), ZOE ASHMEAD (OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY)

Children's television is examined as a possible predictor of increasing bullying behaviors. Study 1 analyzed bullying and pro-social verbal content in 15 shows over the past two decades and found a significant increase of bullying content and a significant decrease of pro-social content over time. Study 2 analyzed the values within the shows: benevolence has significantly decreased while values associated with bullying behaviors have significantly increased over time. Suggestions for lessening these effects are discussed.

6:45pm - 7:00pm

ALCOHOL COPING MOTIVES PREDICT PROBLEM BEHAVIORS AMONG FEMALES IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD

CLARISSA A. GREEN, SHARON Y. LEE (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Among our sample of 79 emerging adult females, coping motives for alcohol use was significantly associated with the following symptoms: anxious depressed symptoms, withdrawn depressed symptoms, somatic symptoms, rule-breaking behavior, and aggressive behavior. Of the five motives for alcohol use outlined by Simon and colleagues (1998), coping was the strongest and sole predictor for all externalizing and internalizing indices, supporting Luthar and Becker's (2002) work about the phenomenon of self-medication in affluent circles.

7:00pm - 7:15pm

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN MOTHERS' ADAPTATION TO PARENTING A YOUNG INFANT

DARCEY N. POWELL, KATHERINE KARRAKER, RACHEL STOIKO (WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY)

There is much research on first-time (FT) mothers' transition to parenthood, but little on experienced (XP) mothers' adjustment to a new baby. This study examined mothers' adaptation based on whether they were a FT or XP mother and the age of their infant. Factorial ANOVAs revealed both similarities and differences in FT and XP mothers' adaptation to parenting a young infant, and some differences associated with infant age. Implications of these findings are discussed.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Westside 3

PRESIDENTIAL INVITED SYMPOSIUM: NEW INSIGHTS INTO THE BIOLOGY, ASSOCIATED PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, AND PREVENTION OF OBESITY

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: ALLAN GELIBTER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER TOURO COLLEGE)

NEW INSIGHTS INTO THE BIOLOGY, ASSOCIATED PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, AND PREVENTION OF OBESITY

Obesity has become a worldwide epidemic and is finally receiving greater attention in various disciplines, including psychology. The etiology and maintenance of obesity is multifactorial including genetic, biological, environmental, and psychological factors. This special Presidential symposium brings together a group of psychologists studying obesity from different perspectives to provide new insights into mechanisms, psychological factors, and prevention strategies. Each speaker will have 25 minutes to speak with 5 min for questions.

Presentations

Stomach Distension and Capacity in Obesity by Allan Geliebter (Columbia University Medical Center Touro College)

Neuroimaging and Obesity by Susan Carnell (Columbia University Medical Center)

Emotional Eating, Night Eating, and Body Mass Index (BMI) by Laurence J. Nolan (Wagner College)

Self-Monitoring of Weight to Prevent Obesity by David Levitsky (Cornell University)

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30pm-6:30pm

Paper Hudson

SCRA PAPERS III

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: WHITNEY A LEOEUF (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

4:30pm - 4:45pm

DEFYING THE ODDS: SUPPORTING AT-RISK STUDENTS' BELIEFS, HOPES, ADJUSTMENT, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

PEGGY BRADY-AMOON (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY);

KATHLEEN KEEFE-COOPERMAN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY); SHAYNE BOWMAN (SAN MIGUEL ACADEMY), SEJAL BRAHMBHATT (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Poor boys of color are statistically most at-risk for school failure yet little is known about factors that contribute to their success. This study examined the association between 54 at-risk male middle-school participants' scores on measures of cultural identity development, beliefs about their abilities, hope, adjustment, and academic performance. The results provide further evidence of the critical role of psychological factors in promoting at-risk middle school boys' academic success. Implications for psychologists are discussed.

4:50pm - 5:05pm

THE ROLE OF RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE IN VIOLENCE PREVENTION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

KRISTIN KENNEAVY, TAJA ESTRADA, SARAH MCCONKEY (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Sexual assault in the U. S. is a common occurrence and especially problematic on college campuses. This research utilizes survey data from two random cluster samples of college students to examine the relationship between rape myth acceptance (RMA) and students' willingness to intervene in situations that could lead to violence. Students who report greater RMA are found to be significantly less likely to intervene, although greater exposure to anti-violence programming significantly increases willingness to intervene.

5:10pm - 5:25pm

THE EFFECTS OF SCHOOL MOBILITY AND STUDENT TURNOVER RATES ON EARLY READING ACHIEVEMENT

WHITNEY A LEOEUF, JOHN W. FANTUZZO (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study used longitudinal population-based student data in Philadelphia to investigate the concurrent and cumulative effects of school mobility and high student turnover rates on the reading achievement of both mobile and non-mobile students between first and third grades. Findings demonstrated concurrent, cumulative, and contextual negative effects of school mobility on reading achievement as well as differences by subgroups of particular concern. Resulting implications for educational and child-specific public policies are discussed.

5:30pm - 5:45pm

SELF-CONCEPT, SUICIDAL IDEATION, AND PERCEPTION OF OTHERS IN BULLYING

SARA M. BERRY, MARIANNE FALLON, KRISTIN HENKEL CISTULLI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines relationships among bullying, self-

concept, and suicidal ideation. Participants viewed victims more positively than bullies, regardless of one's personal experience with bullying. Participants involved in bullying (as victims or bullies) reported higher suicidal ideation and lower self-concept than those who were not.

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30pm-6:30pm

Symposium

Broadhurst/Belasco

CLINICAL SYMPOSIUM: MAPPING THE HUMAN RELATIONSHIP SYSTEM

Sunday, March 3, 2013 4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

CHAIR: GREGG HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

MAPPING AND MEASURING THE HUMAN RELATIONSHIP SYSTEM

The Influence Matrix is offered as a map of the human relationship system (Henriques, 2011), and it posits that people are guided by the need for relational value and have derived motives for power, love, and freedom. Data will be reported on a scale developed to test the model and analyses will be shared which point to the validity of the model and its potential to integrate many disparate lines of thought.

Presentations

Mapping the Human Relationship System by Gregg Henriques, Mark Menzies (James Madison University)

The Psychometrics of the Influence Matrix Scale (IMS) by Tim Bready (James Madison University)

The Influence Matrix Scale and the Interpersonal Circumplex by Chris Hill (James Madison University)

The Influence Matrix Scale and the Self-Other Dialectic by Lindsay Anmuth (James Madison University)

The Influence Matrix Scale and Interpersonal Dependency by Lauren Mays (James Madison University)

Discussant(s): Gregg Henriques (James Madison University)



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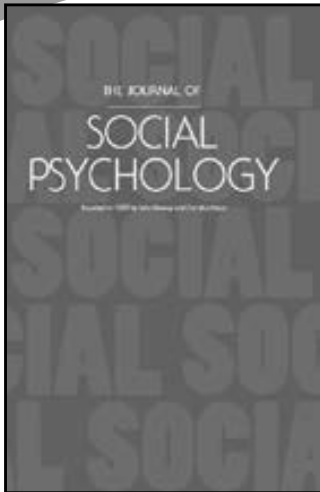
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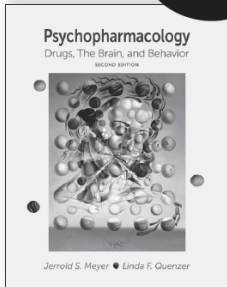
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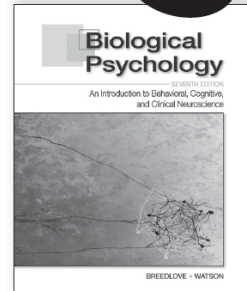
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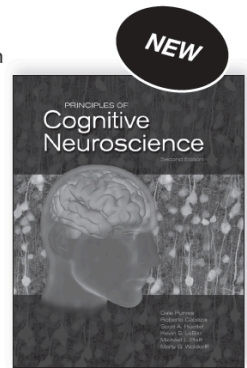
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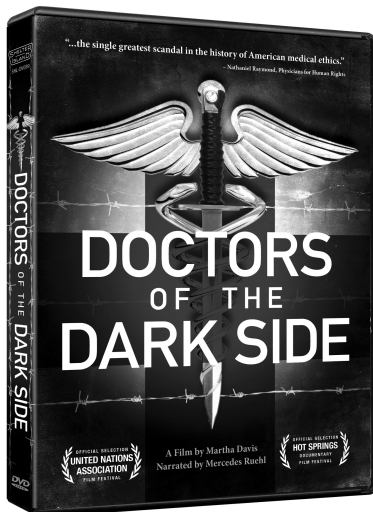
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