

Thursday, March 4, 2010 4:00pm-5:20pm

Event **Salon F/G**
EPAGS BUSINESS MEETING
Thursday, March 4, 2010
4:00 PM - 5:20 PM

CHAIR: NICOLETTE JONES (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Thursday, March 4, 2010 6:45pm-8:30pm

Invited Speaker **Salon F/G**
KEYNOTE SPEAKER
Thursday, March 4, 2010
6:45 PM - 8:30 PM

CHAIR: KURT SALZINGER (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)
MY JOURNEY FROM EVIL TO HEROISM
 PHILIP G. ZIMBARDO (STANFORD UNIVERSITY)

Friday, March 5, 2010 8:00am-8:50am

Paper **Salon H**
LEARNING
PAPER SESSION I
Friday, March 5, 2010
8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: DOUGLAS A. WILLIAMS (UNIVERSITY OF WINNOPEG)

8:00am - 8:10am

OVERSHADOWING OF CS1 BY A BEHAVIORALLY SILENT CS2
 DOUGLAS A. WILLIAMS (UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG)

Two appetitive conditioning experiments with rats examined how a target US embedded within the duration of CS1 is best overshadowed by a competing CS2 having a common onset. Large variations in anticipatory responding to CS2 were created by introducing extra USs into the intertrial interval and varying CS2 offset. Overshadowing of the CS1 was virtually complete when CS2 terminated just as the target US arrived, although CS2 supported minimal responding in these circumstances.

8:15am - 8:25am

THE DORSAL HIPPOCAMPUS: RENEWAL AND SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY OF EXTINGUISHED APPETITIVE LEARNING
 VINCENT CAMPESE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY), ANDREW R. DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Three experiments in rats assessed the role of the dorsal hippocampus (DH) in the contextual control over extinguished appetitive Pavlovian conditioning using a magazine approach paradigm. These studies showed that while muscimol induced DH inactivation did not influence ABA or ABC renewal (Experiments 1 & 2 respectively), spontaneous recovery was eliminated (Experiment 3). These data suggest that in an appetitive magazine approach paradigm, conditional control by temporal but not physical contexts depends upon the DH.

8:30am - 8:40am

A SEARCH FOR BIAS IN THE ASSOCIATIVE REPRESENTATION OF UNCERTAINTY
 DANIEL A. GOTTLIEB (SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE)

Rescorla (2002) used a novel testing technique to show that the learning rate parameter is greater for reinforcement than for nonreinforcement. An implication is that the associative strength of a 50% reinforced stimulus is closer to that of a 100% reinforced stimulus than to a nonreinforced stimulus. This prediction was tested in six rat and mouse conditioned approach experiments. Results did not support the idea that rodents represent 50% more like 100% than 0%.

Paper **Salon B**
TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION I
Friday, March 5, 2010
8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: BRONNA D. ROMANOFF (THE SAGE COLLEGES)

8:00am - 8:15am

DOES DISCOVERY-BASED INSTRUCTION ENHANCE LEARNING?
 LOUIS ALFIERI, PATRICIA J. BROOKS, NAOMI J. ALDRICH (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CUNY), HARRIET R. TENENBAUM (KINGSTON UNIVERSITY)

Two meta-analyses of discovery learning practices were conducted using 153 studies: the first examined the effects of unassisted discovery versus explicit instruction and the second examined the effects of enhanced discovery versus other types of instruction. Random effects analyses of 509 comparisons revealed outcomes were favorable for explicit instruction when compared to unassisted discovery. In contrast, analyses of 344 comparisons revealed outcomes were favorable for enhanced discovery when compared to other forms of instruction.

8:20am - 8:35am

THE CHALLENGE AND PROMISE OF MASTER'S LEVEL EDUCATION IN PSYCHOLOGY

BRONNA D. ROMANOFF (THE SAGE COLLEGES)

The master's degree is a viable and valuable alternative to doctoral training as preparation for professional practice in applied psychology. This paper briefly recounts the history of master's level education in psychology, gives an overview and assessment of the current status of applied master's training in psychology, identifies mechanisms for insuring rigorous program standards and competent graduates, and presents critical issues for the future of applied master's training programs.

Friday, March 5, 2010 9:00am-10:20am

Invited Speaker Salon F/G
KEYNOTE SPEAKER IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
Friday, March 5, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: GREGG HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)
TOWARD UNIFIED CLINICAL SCIENCE: A PSYCHOTHERAPIST'S PERSPECTIVE
 JEFFREY MAGNAVITA (PRIVATE PRACTICE)
 There is an emergent movement toward unifying clinical science. The practice of psychotherapy is a convergent point of interest for clinical scientist, practitioners, theorists, basic researchers as well as many related disciplines. This address will examine the trend toward unification through the lens of a psychotherapist by looking at psychotherapy in the 20th century, how it evolved and where it is headed in the 21st century.

Poster Salon D/E
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
POSTER SESSION I
Friday, March 5, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

POSTER 1

SHUFFLE UP AND DEAL: AGGRESSIVENESS IN POKER PLAYING STYLE BY GAME TYPE AND SETTING

STEVE L. ELLYSON, JAMES E. JUERGENSEN (YOUNGSTOWN STATE UNIVERSITY)

With television coverage and over 1700 online sites, poker has increased dramatically in popularity. Examining poker playing strategies in internet cash games and in live home cash games, it was hypothesized that online players would be significantly more aggressive than live home players. To test this hypothesis, 108 participants were monitored for 1200 hands in either home or online games. There was a significant difference in playing style based on environment; possible explanations are explored.

POSTER 2

DISTANCING FROM A PERSON WITH CANCER: EMPATHY AND FAMILY HISTORY

GEORGE I. WHITEHEAD (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY), STEPHANIE H. SMITH (INDIANA UNIVERSITY-NORTHWEST)

We examined several propositions. The more empathy someone has, the less the distance from a target person with cancer. Women report greater empathy than do men. Women distance themselves less from the target when there is a family history of cancer than when there is not. Participants read about a person with cancer and evaluated their personalities relative to the target. Results confirmed predictions. The findings indicated a complex relationship between gender, empathy, and distancing.

POSTER 3

PREDICTORS OF COUNTERPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR IN COLLEGE LIFE

ARNO R. KOLZ, MICHAEL MARY HARRISON, JOSHUA DIAZ (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present study attempts to apply previous research on predicting counterproductive work behavior to the prediction of similar counterproductive behaviors in college life. Participants completed the Neo-Five Factor Inventory and 26 items which measured vandalism, absenteeism, physical altercations, excessive teasing, academic dishonesty, rumor-mongering, drug and alcohol use, and sexual harassment. Agreeableness or conscientiousness significantly predicted every counterproductive behavior except drug and alcohol abuse.

POSTER 4

PREDICTING COLLEGE CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR

ALANA J. GARVEY, DR. ARNO KOLZ, JACQUELINE HARGROVE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The past decade has seen an increase in research focusing on beneficial non-task behaviors by employees. Such behaviors are most commonly referred to as Organizational Citizenship Behaviors (OCB). Research on OCB has been largely limited to work settings. However, the concept should also apply to college life. The present study explores potential predictors of OCB in college students. Results indicated that extraversion and conscientiousness are important predictors of OCB in college.

POSTER 5

THE ROLE OF PERPETRATOR MOTIVATION IN TWO CRIME SCENARIOS

O. J. SIZEMORE (IONA COLLEGE),

The role of perpetrator motivation (anger versus personal desire) was examined in two crime scenarios (rape versus robbery). Undergraduate students read a crime scenarios and then completed a series of attitude items, assigned blame points to agents in the scenario, and assigned a prison sentence to the perpetrator. Participants assigned the least blame to the victim in the case of anger-motivated rape. Perpetrator blame and length of prison sentence did not change systematically by condition.

POSTER 6

THE EFFECT OF MUSIC AND FRIENDS ON MOOD WHILE EXERCISING

JULIA A. LAKE, DR. KERRIE BAKER (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

This study examined the relationship between moderate exercise and mood in female college students. Fifty-two participants performed the same exercise treatment, split into four groups with combinations of two independent variables: exercise with a friend nearby or listening to music. The main hypothesis, exercise positively influences mood was supported. The secondary hypotheses, that the four combinations of independent variables positively influences mood, were not supported directly. Other results and their implications will be discussed.

POSTER 7

RELATIONSHIPS AMONG LEVELS OF EXERCISE AND PERCEIVED OBSTACLES AND BENEFITS

DEBRA B. HULL, EMILY BORCHERS, ANDREA BOVA, MONICA PRIEUR, CASSANDRA SANDERSON (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), JOHN H. HULL (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Undergraduates described their levels of exercise, then their degree of agreement with reasons for and for not exercising. Results showed that students who were not exercising, but intend to start, more strongly agreed with reasons for not exercising than students who were exercising. Those interested in encouraging college students to establish life-long exercise habits need to focus on helping those who strongly endorse reasons for not exercising to cope with or overcome those obstacles.

POSTER 8

IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES IN EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE: IS CONSERVATISM ASSOCIATED WITH DEFICITS IN EMOTION PROCESSING?

MARINA DRUS, C. D. HARDIN (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER - BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

In two studies, we explored relations among several measures of ideology and emotion processing. Findings suggest that endorsing political conservatism, social dominance orientation, protestant work ethic, and right-wing authoritarianism predicts reduced self-consciousness, range of emotions, attention to feelings, increased externally orientated thinking and emotion suppression. In addition, right-wing authoritarianism predicts reduced emotion differentiation, and social dominance orientation predicts reduced emotional repair.

POSTER 9

EVERYDAY PAIN AND THE SYMBOLIC POWER OF MONEY: REPLICATING FINDINGS FROM CHINA

FAUN ROCKCLIFFE, JUANITA SHARPE, VANESSA HALFHIDE, MULIKA ADAMS, KATHLEEN BARKER (MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE/CUNY)

We sought to replicate a study conducted in China that examined the role of distress in the activation of a symbolic desire for money. Our hypothesis that participants who were primed them to recall common symptoms of everyday types of physical pain would overestimate the size of currency and to give up idealized value compared with participants who experienced a neutral word-completion task was not supported. Reasons for the failure of the replication are considered

POSTER 10

IMPACT OF ACADEMIC VERSUS HEALTH-RISK INFORMATION ON COGNITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ILLICIT PRESCRIPTION STIMULANT USE

VIRGINIA K. ARLT, MICHELLE STOCK, DANA LITT (THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the impact of presenting information that illicit prescriptions stimulant use is not effective in improving grades versus health-risk information or no information on willingness to use prescription stimulants, attitudes toward use, beliefs about use, and normative perceptions of use. Results indicated that providing information related to academic ineffectiveness has a more positive impact on these cognitions than information about health risks or no information.

POSTER 11

TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION, AGE, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

MICHELE VAN VOLKOM, JANICE STAPLEY (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined factors that may influence comfort with and adaptation to technology. Age and employment status were found to impact upon views of technology. As participants' age increased, their comfort with current technology and ease of adaptation to new technology decreased. As participants' age increased, viewing technology as a useful tool decreased. Unemployed participants were less comfortable with technology when compared with those who were working both full-time and part-time.

POSTER 12

SOCIAL INFLUENCE USING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

KARA J. LALONDE, ERICA OLMSTEAD, KARA CARPENTER, RENEE BATOR (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT PLATTSBURGH)

We used electronic communication to increase member attendance at a Psi Chi event. First contact was made using a foot-in-the-door or door-in-the-face request. The target request to attend the event occurred either immediately after the first request or two days later. These four conditions were compared to a control group, which was only asked the target request. Results show that the control group was significantly more likely to decline the target request.

POSTER 13

AFFECT AND ADJUSTMENT TO COLLEGE
JENNIFER J. NOONAN (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

A sample of 87 college students given either a happy or an angry mood induction rated their first year in college and completed an emotion questionnaire. There were no significant mood induction effects on First Year ratings but they were correlated ($p < .001$) with students' current sadness and happiness. These findings are consistent with previous research on college students' emotion regulation, depressive affect and college adjustment.

POSTER 14

STIMULATING OR SUPPRESSING - THE EFFECTS OF INSTRUCTION ON RATED CREATIVITY

WEIHUA NIU (PACE UNIVERSITY), JENNY LIU (AMITY REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL)

128 high school sophomores in two academic levels participated in a study to examine effects of different instructions, no special focus, positive encouragement, and pressured reinforcement, on rated creativity in art and literature. The results demonstrated that (1) both positive and pressured instructions promote students' creativity; however, (2) students with relatively higher academic preparation benefit more from the positive encouragement instruction, whereas students with relatively lower academic preparation benefit more from the pressured reinforcement.

POSTER 15

DEVELOPMENT VALIDATION OF A TEST FOR REAL ESTATE AGENT SELECTION

STEPHANY A. SILVA, MICHAEL GOODSTONE (FARMINGDALE STATE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research was to develop and validate an employment selection test of basic job knowledge to predict sales performance for real estate agents. The dependent variables were the average number of sales each agent closed over a period of 9 months ($r = .32, p < .05$) and the total sales dollars produced ($r = .30, p < .05$). The results of this study indicate that real estate knowledge can validly predict sales performance.

POSTER 16

THE EFFECT OF FEEDBACK AND ACHIEVEMENT TYPE ON CHEATING BEHAVIOR

VERONICA A. GRAVELINE (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE), JOANNE C. VEGA, DR. JOSHUA FEINBERG (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effect of feedback on performance prediction and cheating behavior. Participants (N = 58) completed two "achievement" tests. Participants received either positive or negative feedback after Test 1 and then predicted their performance on Test 2. The results indicated that negative feedback led to increased performance avoidance motivation and participants with greater performance avoidance motivation were more likely to "cheat". This study provides evidence for a new predictive model of student cheating.

POSTER 17

THE COMPARISON OF POSITIVE LEADERSHIP QUALITIES OF ATHLETIC LEADERS

KELSEY A. KEMP, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Differences in positive qualities between captains and coaches were explored in this study of athletic leadership. On the Revised Leadership Scale for Sports, members of 6 different college sports teams significantly rated their captains as more democratic, displaying more positive behaviors, and providing higher social support; coaches were rated with significantly better training and instruction. Comparisons of athletic leaders self ratings vs. team ratings of various positive qualities are also presented.

POSTER 18

BREAST SIZE AND CLOTHING FIT AND THEIR EFFECT ON CLOTHED BODY CATHEXIS

KRISTA M. LIPPINCOTT, BIRGIT BRYANT (LE MOYNE COLLEGE)

This study examined the effect of breast size on clothed body cathexis (i.e., self-confidence, comfort and self-esteem). Results revealed that women with smaller breasts had significantly more self-confidence and felt more comfortable than women with larger breasts, but only when wearing business attire and swimwear, and not for everyday or formal wear. Women with smaller breasts also did not differ significantly in self-esteem from larger breasted women.

POSTER 19

SIGNS DISCOURAGING LITTER MAY PRODUCE REACTANCE

KARA CARPENTER, KARA LALONDE, ERICA OLMSTEAD, RENEE BATOR (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT PLATTSBURGH)

manipulated to discourage cigarette butt litter. Small signs were posted on cigarette receptacles and littering rates were calculated. We were surprised to find no differences in littering across conditions. The control condition with no sign posted had the lowest littering rate. Future researchers are encouraged to examine reactance in this domain.

POSTER 20

THE EFFECT OF ACTIVE LEISURE TIME ON COUPLE COLLABORATION; AN ATTRIBUTION PERSPECTIVE

AMANDA L. DEER, CAITLIN I. BUCKEL, SARAH T. GOOSS, EMILY E. KUEZEK, JENNIFER J. LAVOINE, JOSEPH J. HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

An experiment was conducted to assess the effect of active leisure time on couple problem-solving. Couples engaging in physical activity were hypothesized to give a higher collaboration rating than sedentary couples. After taking the RAS, experimental couples took a brisk walk, while control couples read separately. Couples discussed controversial questions, before completing a collaboration survey. No significant difference was found between the experimental and control groups for collaboration. Further experimentation may involve more heart-elevating exercise.

POSTER 21

APOLOGY, FORGIVENESS, AND RECONCILIATION: RELATIONS WITH POSITIVE TRAITS AND EMOTIONS

ANDREA E. MERCURIO, ALEXANDRA DICK, MAJED ASHY (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Research is establishing a major role for apology and forgiveness in regard to individual physical and mental health and reconciliation in international relations. Using a new measure of apology, forgiveness, and reconciliation (AFRS), we explored associations among subscales of the AFRS and several positive psychology measures. We found that orientations towards apology and forgiveness were related to positive traits and emotions, although the pattern of relations differed by gender.

POSTER 22

DOES A LAB COAT ENHANCE AN EXPERIMENTER'S AUTHORITY?

THOMAS BLASS (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

To see whether or not an experimenter is seen as more effective when wearing a lab coat, in a repeated-measures design, participants were shown photos of two experimenters, each one with and without a lab coat. When wearing a lab coat, the experimenter was seen to be significantly more competent and more successful at recruiting subjects, with her participants performing better on an anagram task and showing greater task involvement.

POSTER 23

THE INFLUENCE OF PRIMING ON INTERPRETATION OF NEUTRAL FACIAL EXPRESSIONS

LAUREN E. KITTLE, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study investigated whether viewing pictures exhibiting happy or unhappy facial expressions would prime participants to rate a neutral-expression (presented immediately following) differently. Results showed that participants rated the neutral faces that were presented after seeing a series of unhappy faces as more unhappy than the neutral faces presented following the presentation of happy faces. These findings implicate the role that unhappy facial expressions may have in influencing the interpretation of subsequent facial expressions.

POSTER 24

FRIENDSHIP AND EXTRAVERSION IN AN ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORK

CARRIE R. ROSENGART, NICOLE R. VERNON, DAVID R. GRAY, KRISTA K. MALETIC, KELLY R. KAMINSKI (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of this project was to investigate the nature of friendships and extraversion in online social network. Extraversion was positively correlated with the number of Facebook friends but was not related to the amount of information people posted about themselves or looked at on their friends' pages. Introverts acted more like extraverts online. Facebook social networks were larger than in the real world networks. Perhaps online social networks enhance people's social cognitive abilities.

POSTER 25

WHEN DREAMS ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN WAKING THOUGHTS: ROLES OF REGULATORY FOCUS

MADELINE LORMAND, RACHEL ELLSWORTH, KATHRYN CHILDS, CLAIRE MASCHINSKI, STEPHANIE SWAN, N. PAUL NINO, GREGORY SPIRER, ELLEN O'MALLEY, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

We examined the importance people place on dreams and waking thoughts, as moderated by varied promotion versus prevention regulatory focus and by thought/dream content (a plane crash v. a friendly celebrity). Regardless of thought/dream content, participants in a promotion focus placed less importance on waking thoughts than on dreams. They also placed less importance on waking thoughts than people in a prevention focus placed on either waking thoughts or dreams.

POSTER 26

OPTIMISM, MINDFULNESS, PROMOTION PRIDE AND PREVENTION PRIDE AS PREDICTORS OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

STEPHANIE SWAN, ELLEN O'MALLEY, GREGORY SPIRER, N. PAUL NINO, RACHEL ELLSWORTH, MADELINE LORMAND, CLAIRE MASCHINSKI, KATHRYN CHILDS, LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

We examined the importance people place on dreams and waking thoughts, as moderated by varied promotion versus prevention regulatory focus and by thought/dream content (a plane crash v. a friendly celebrity). Regardless of thought/dream content, participants in a promotion focus placed less importance on waking thoughts than on dreams. They also placed less importance on waking thoughts than people in a prevention focus placed on either waking thoughts or dreams.

POSTER 27

FORGIVE BUT DON'T FORGET: PERCEIVED INTENT INFLUENCES THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NON-APOLOGIES

JESSICA R. LUST, KAREN HYE, BRITTNEY DENNIS, NICHOLE HORN, JACKI BOWER, KEVIN MCKILLOP (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We studied the effect of clarity of intent on reactions to a real apology, a non-apology or no apology following a transgression. During a computer-based math competition, a confederate either intentionally or "accidentally" turned off the participant's computer and then issued a real apology, a non-

apology or no apology. The findings suggest that real apologies were most successful when the transgressor's intent was clear, while non-apologies worked best when the transgressor's intent was unclear.

POSTER 28

INDEPENDENT RATINGS OF FACIAL AND VOCAL ATTRACTIVENESS AS A FUNCTION OF LIGHTING

SHEA E. MIKELONIS, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Participants were asked to rate the attractiveness of pictures of faces, voice samples, and matched presentations of faces and voices in either a light or dark-lit room. Generally participants rated faces, whether presented alone or in the combined condition, as being more attractive than voices presented alone, regardless of lighting condition. Those who indicated that they had a preference for being a "night" person rated the faces as being more attractive than did "day" persons.

POSTER 29

THE EFFECTS OF AGE AND COST ON HELPING BEHAVIOR

MICHAEL S. MCGRAW, CAMILLE BUCKNER (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to test if the age of the beneficiary and the cost of helping influenced helping behavior. Personality factors were also tested; these included masculinity, femininity, unmitigated agency, and unmitigated communion. Differences in reasons for helping, willingness to help, and amount of help given were studied. The cost of helping and certain gender-related personality factors showed a significant relationship with the amount of help offered.

POSTER 30

A COMPARISON OF ACADEMIC AND RELATIONSHIP CHEATING.

NADIA DAYARAM, BARBARA A. LEWIS, BRIAN WILKIE, BRETT BROWN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to determine if there was a link between academic cheating and relationship cheating in college students. Seventy-six students participated in this research. They first answered questions about how often they had engaged in various cheating behaviors. Next, they completed the Trust Scale as a measure of fidelity in relationships. Those who felt they were more

trustworthy in a relationship were less likely to have plagiarized prior to college.

POSTER 31

WHY A DOG? DESIRED CHARACTERISTICS OF A CANINE

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

Previous research indicates that a good match between an owner and a dog increases human health benefits and animal well-being. To further our understanding of the human-canine bond, 58 undergraduate students were asked to describe characteristics of the "perfect dog." Results show that companion characteristics ("part of the family" and "loves me") were significantly more important than activity characteristics (works as a team) or breeding characteristics (could have puppies just like him or her).

POSTER 32

EVALUATING INFORMATION ABOUT RELATIONSHIPS: QUALITY OF SOURCE AND MEMORY FOR INFORMATION

BARBARA A. FULMER, GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI, JR. (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This study examines if the source of information (fellow students, media self-help books, academic research) influences perceptions about romantic relationships. A sample of 127 read information about good and bad relationships, evaluated the quality of information, and took a short quiz on what they read. Analyses revealed that academic research is seen as a higher quality source of information. However, individuals may rely on, and have better memory for, the advice of friends.

POSTER 33

MENTAL HEALTH STEROTYPES OF GAY MEN

MICHAEL A. DEJESUS (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT FREDONIA)

This study examines stereotypes about the mental health of gay men. One sample of gay and bisexual men and three samples of college students evaluated symptoms of mental disorder based on their typicality for gay men, typicality for women, and negativity. The stereotype about gay men was consistent across groups and overlapped considerably with the stereotype of women. The gay male stereotype was also more negative than positive and more feminine than masculine.

POSTER 34

THE EFFECT OF BIRTH ORDER ON ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

KRISTIE L. SCHEIB, ALYCIA GORLASKI, CAROLINE SANDRICK, BARBARA A. SHAFFER, STEPHEN BAKER (SAINT FRANCIS UNIVERSITY)

The effect of birth order on achievement motivation was investigated. Participants included 94 undergraduate students (27 male and 67 female). To assess the level of motivation, the Ray Achievement Motivation Scale (1979) was used. Results indicate that there is a significant difference in achievement motivation in relation to birth order, with first born participants and third born participants scoring significantly higher on achievement motivation than second born participants

POSTER 35

THE MOTIVATIONS FOR PUNISHING UNDER HIV NON-DISCLOSURE LAWS

BRITTANY N. NEILSON, VALERIAN DERLEGA (OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY)

This experiment examined jurors' motivations for punishing violations of HIV nondisclosure laws, where someone with HIV has sex without disclosing their diagnosis to sexual partners. There was a significant effect of just deserts motive for meting out punishment, based on the severity of consequences associated with HIV nondisclosure. The deterrence motive, which is to prevent a similar crime in the future, had no effect on punishment. Implications for public health are considered.

POSTER 36

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

BETH A. LEWIS, PH.D. (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), JUDITH CAPRIO (RHODE ISLAND DISTRICT COURT)

Changing Lives through Literature program is an alternative sentencing program implemented through the Pre-Trial Services Unit of the District Court. Led by a college or university professor and a court representative, the program uses literature as the basis for helping participants examine choices they've made. The study involved 42 participants. A significant difference in recidivism rates for completers versus non-completers was found. Post hoc analyses identified other predictors for completion of program and recidivism rates.

POSTER 37

DOES PURE ALTRUISM EXIST?

ALBERT R. ROUSE, RACHEL E. DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

The purpose of this paper is to explore the existence of pure altruism, defined as the experience of helping for no apparent benefit to oneself, for example, providing help and not being able to identify any reason for doing so. Three potential helping scenarios were presented through an online questionnaire. Participants selected from possible responses and indicated reasons for their selected responses. Results were inconsistent, but indicated some evidence of pure altruism.

POSTER 38

THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF RACIAL IDENTITY AND BLACK PEERS ON ALCOHOL USE VULNERABILITY AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN YOUNG ADULTS

JANELLE N. DIXON, MICHELLE L. STOCK, LAURA WALSH (THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown that racial identity is a protective factor against, and assimilation a potential risk factor for, substance use among Black young adults. A phone-based survey was designed to examine how these two factors interact with each other to predict alcohol use willingness among Black young adults. Results showed that racial identity protected against alcohol use vulnerability among highly assimilated participants, and those with high assimilation and low racial identity had the highest vulnerability.

POSTER 39

WHERE DOES KATHERINE GO TO COLLEGE? NOT WHERE KAYLA DOES.

JOHN E. WAGGONER (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Student directories at three colleges (private, public and community) were accessed to determine the frequencies of first names which have been shown to be correlated with maternal education (e.g., Katherine's mother tends to have a higher level of education than Kayla's mother). Overall, the distribution of names varied across colleges as hypothesized. Names signifying high maternal education were more common at the private college than at the public and community colleges.

POSTER 40

**WHAT MAKES FOR A HELPFUL PERSON?
EXAMINING CORRELATES OF PROSOCIAL
BEHAVIOR**

HEATHER POLLOCK (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the relationships among compassionate love, religiousness, empathy, political affiliation, prosocial behavior and morality. All constructs were measured with self-report questionnaires. Results showed that both prosocial behavior and morality were significantly correlated with compassionate love, religious faith, intrinsic religiousness, and empathy. Extrinsic religiousness was not significantly correlated with morality, but was significantly correlated with prosocialness. Political affiliation was not significantly correlated with either prosocialness or morality.

POSTER 41

**WHO IS WILLING TO SACRIFICE FOR THE
GOOD OF THEIR ROMANTIC
RELATIONSHIP?**

AMELA RIZVANOVIC (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examined the role of agreeableness, conscientiousness and attachment styles in willingness to sacrifice in a romantic relationship. Sixty-one college students completed self-report measures of the Big Five personality characteristics, attachment style, and willingness to sacrifice in a romantic relationship. Results showed a significant negative correlation between neuroticism and willingness to end the relationship when faced with a problem. Further research should examine which specific aspects of neuroticism predict willingness to sacrifice.

POSTER 42

**THE EFFECT OF PROMPTS AND EASE OF
COMPLIANCE ON ENERGY CONSERVATION**

GERARD P. DERVAN, SAM BANNON, SARAH LICHY, ALEXANDRA NICKLAS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Previous researchers found high rates of non-compliance with environmental conservation signs. Two factors may explain this: inconvenience - leading to a commons dilemma effect - and reactance to commands in the signs. The present experimenters tested compliance with signs that requested a simple response (minimizing inconvenience) - that public restroom users turn off lights. Signs had no significant effect but modeling (lights already off

when participant entered restroom) led to a significant increase in compliance.

POSTER 43

**ENERGY EXPERTS FAIL TO RECOGNIZE
THE POWER OF NORMATIVE MESSAGES**

JESSICA M. NOLAN (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON), JESSICA KENEFICK, MADELYN SMINKEY (DURHAM UNIVERSITY), SARAH HYNDS (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Previous research has shown that normative social influence is underdetected by laypeople. For example, households in Southern California that received normative messages reduced their household energy consumption while maintaining that they did not perceive the messages to be motivating. In the present study, 29 energy experts evaluated five messages used in previous research on energy conservation. The results showed that energy experts, like laypeople, failed to recognize the motivating potential of the normative message.

POSTER 44

**SIMILARITY AND ATTRACTION AMONG
LATINO IMMIGRANTS**

CRISTINA M. NOVOA, FATHALI MOGHADDAM (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

The current study used surveys and interviews to test two competing intergroup hypotheses—similarity attraction and similarity differentiation—in a sample of Cuban-Americans from the greater Miami metropolitan area (n=54). These hypotheses form the foundation of two alternate strategies for diversity management: assimilation and multiculturalism. The study found respondents were more willing to interact with ethnic groups that they perceived as similar to their own, thereby providing support for the similarity attraction hypothesis.

POSTER 45

**EXPLORING THE EXPERIENCE OF BODY
DISCONNECT**

TARA L. BROCCOLI (MITCHELL COLLEGE)

The conceptual definition of self-objectification (i.e., Fredrickson & Roberts, 1997) and related research suggests that women and men experience disconnect from their physical bodies. Two hundred and seven undergraduate students (55% women) completed an adapted version of Aron, Aron, and Smollan's (1992) inclusion of other in self (IOS) scale to explore the experience of body disconnect. Qualitative and quantitative analysis suggests the validity of the

measure and the experience of disconnect in women and men.

POSTER 46

AN EXPLORATORY QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE 2008 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

SAYEEDUL ISLAM, ANDREW ILARDI, BERNARD S. GORMAN (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

A content analysis using Hart's DICTON program was performed on the 2008 Obama vs. McCain presidential campaign speeches. It was found that the content of the speeches varied over time on the DICTON dimensions of certainty, activity, optimism, realism, and commonality. Obama consistently demonstrated higher levels of commonality throughout the campaign. Implications for dynamic, time series content analyses are discussed.

POSTER 47

TRANSGRESSOR'S AND VICTIM'S INTENTIONS ON THE VICTIM'S LEVEL OF INJURY.

WILLIAM A. ASHTON (YORK COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), CHERRY SUDARTONO (YORK COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Research has found a relationship between the transgressor's intention to harm and perceptions of the victim's level of injury and it suggests that the inverse relationship between a victim's intent to avoid harm and her perceived injury. In this study, 198 female participants read a scenario which manipulated the intentionality of the transgressor to harm (intentionally/accidentally) and the victim to avoid harm (unaware of danger/aware but unconcerned/aware and intentionally seeking harm). Support was found for most predictions.

POSTER 48

SPOUSAL ABUSE FREQUENCY, INJURY SEVERITY, CHILD PRESENCE, AND BELIEFS ABOUT ABUSE SERIOUSNESS

JEFFREY D. ELLIOTT, AARON S. ALDER, NICHOLAS C. RIZZUTTI (STEVENS UNIVERSITY)

College student participants read a scenario that manipulated abuse frequency, injury severity, and child presence during spousal arguments, and rated the seriousness of spousal abuse. A 3X2X2 ANOVA was conducted. Participants rated abuse as less

serious when it occurred only once than when it occurred 10 or 20 times, but only if the abuse required no medical attention and was not witnessed by the child. Female participants viewed the abuse as more serious than males.

POSTER 49

WHY ARE YOU BEING SO RUDE? A QUALITATIVE EXPLORATION OF WORKPLACE DEVIANCE

HELENA LUCASTI, DANIEL SEYFERT, JENNIFER BUNK (WEST CHESTER UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of the current qualitative study was to examine why workers choose to engage in rudeness. Participants (n = 295) completed a web-based survey and results revealed that the most common reason for being rude at work was to be humorous (22.2% of respondents). Our respondents (18.9%) also blamed others for their own rudeness. Understanding why workers commit rude acts is an important step toward reducing the occurrence of these subtle yet harmful behaviors.

POSTER 50

THE PERCEPTION OF TATTOOS: A STUDY OF CONTENT AND LOCATION

BENJAMIN S. MCGLOTHLIN (BELMONT)

Tattoos are extremely prevalent in our society. The purpose of this study is to research the effects of location and content of tattoos on the perception of a person using grouped photos and a personal characteristics rating system. It was concluded that people with extreme tattoos that are readily visible are not necessarily perceived more negatively than people with less extreme, less visible tattoos and that tattoos are judged based on content rather than location.

POSTER 51

THE ROLE OF HEIGHT ON INITIAL CHARACTER PERCEPTION AND CONSEQUENT JUDGMENT

AMANDA R. PERRY (MOUNT SAINT MARY COLLEGE)

Past research supports the idea that height plays a role in social judgments regarding character. The current study asked participants to view male and female images varying in height and to provide ratings of character perception. A significant interaction between height and gender was found for professional status. Main effects for height were found for social attractiveness, masculinity and

athleticism. Implications of height on character perception and suggestions for further research will be discussed.

POSTER 52

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE STRATEGIES IN NEGOTIATIONS ABOUT SAFER SEX

ATARA L. STEMPEL, LINDSEY P. ZAHRA, JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE CUNY)

The present study sought to identify how positive and negative conversational styles, such as Affection and Anger, affect how dating couples negotiate safer sex. Audio recordings of discussions between 56 college-age, heterosexual, dating couples were evaluated to identify how gender and sexual history influence positive and negative aspects of conversational style that may lead couples to decide to pursue safer (vs. unsafe) sexual behavior. Results highlight how men and women differed in their negotiating tactics.

POSTER 53

CONVERSATIONAL NORMS IN ART APPRECIATION: EFFECTS OF COMMUNICATIVE INTENT

MELISSA J. DOLESE (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK: THE GRADUATE CENTER AND BROOKLYN COLLEGE), AARON KOZBELT, CURTIS HARDIN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Negative feelings about modern art experienced by the non-trained viewer could be explained as violating tacit norms of communication. Participants viewed representational or abstract art, after reading one of four introductory paragraphs designed to mimic text that accompanies museum exhibits, two of which contained a communication intent manipulation. Representational art was given more favorable ratings on all measures. Regression analyses also showed that Gricean maxims predict liking and the successful conveying of meaning.

POSTER 54

“PLEASE EXTINGUISH ALL CIGARETTES”: THE EFFECTS OF ACCULTURATION ON SMOKING ATTITUDES OF RUSSIAN AND CHINESE IMMIGRANTS

NHAN L. TRUONG (GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), NAN SUSSMAN (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Growing attention has been paid on the relation between multi-directional acculturation and health in U.S. immigrants. 364 male and female Chinese and

Russian immigrants in New York City completed a survey on the effects of ethnicity, acculturation and gender on smoking attitudes. Acculturated immigrants held more negative attitudes. Acculturated Chinese and Russian women held more positive attitudes and were more likely to smoke. Ethnicity, acculturation and gender are factors that can inform smoking cessation programs.

POSTER 55

USING SINGLE CATEGORY IATS TO MEASURE CONNECTION WITH NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENTS.

SEAN DUFFY, MICHELLE VERGES, COURTNEY COYLE, CHRISTOPHER DECKER, KATI MASON, CHRISTINA PORCELLI, JESSICA SCHULTZ (RUTGERS - CAMDEN)

Traditional IAT measures of connection with nature have set up a false dichotomy between natural and built (i.e., urban) environments. Using single category IATs, we show that people can be connected to both natural and built environments in ways that the traditional IAT can not measure. Moreover, these measures significantly correlate with explicit measures of environmental preference and ecological concern. We discuss the distinct advantages of using single category implicit measures in environmental psychology literature.

POSTER 56

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FANTASY EMPATHIZERS

RUTH YEH, SHERMAN A. LEE (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the Davis IRI subscale Fantasy Empathy (Davis, 1980) correlations with measures of the Big Five personality traits (Saucier, 1994), three facets of alexithymia (Bagby, Parker, & Taylor, 1994), and emotional empathy (Mehrabian, & Epstein, 1972), among undergraduate college students (N = 40). No significant correlations were found for gender and race with Fantasy Empathy. Results indicated that Fantasy Empathy was significantly correlated with Openness and the Externally oriented thinking aspect of Alexithymia.

POSTER 57

IF YOU KISS THE WORM, I'LL KISS THE WORM

ALFRED W. MCKINLEY, MELISSA K. BAILEY, AMANDA F. LAWLESS, ALEXANDER J. SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)
 We tested the hypothesis that inducing disgust in a social context will modulate disgust responsiveness. Across three conditions (alone, social with nondisgusted partner, social with disgusted partner) we measured disgust responses when participants interacted with 4 disgust stimuli. Alone individuals interacted with the disgust items significantly less and expressed significantly more disgust than individuals in the two social conditions. Disgust level of the social partner significantly modulated participant disgust levels for two mildly disgusting stimuli.

POSTER 58

THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONS ON PERCEPTIONS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2008 ELECTION

SEAN P. GARGUILO, BRIAN JOHNSTON, IRA ROSEMAN, ANDREW BRYANT (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)
 This study examined relationships between discrete positive and negative emotions and evaluations of political candidates. Questionnaire data indicated that some positive emotions (hope felt toward Obama; pride toward McCain) were better predictors of how people rated these candidates than other positive emotions. Hope, anger, and contempt felt toward Obama each accounted for significant variability in participants' feeling thermometer ratings, suggesting that (1) both positive and negative emotions, and (2) particular emotions may influence candidate evaluations.

POSTER 59

CAN PEOPLE ACCURATELY PREDICT HOW THEY'LL RESPOND TO RISK INFORMATION?

MARGO P. DEMERS, AMBER MUNDIS, MICHELE M. SCHLEHOFER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)
 This study investigated whether people respond similarly to risk information about identity theft presented as actual or hypothetical. Participants (N = 138) were given either comparative or personal risk information about identity theft that either placed them at high or low risk. Risk information was presented as being either actual or hypothetical.

When presented as being actual risk, people were more responsive to comparative versus just self risk information.

POSTER 60

NARCISSISM, SENSITIVITY TO CRITICISM, AND ENTITLEMENT PREDICT LIMITING THE CHOICES OF OTHERS

KATHERINE D'ANGELO, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)
 The current study examined narcissism, sensitivity to criticism, entitlement, as predictors of limiting the choices of others. Participants (N = 102) completed self-report measures of all constructs. Results showed that people high in self-sufficiency narcissism, entitlement, and sensitivity to criticism tended to want to limit the choices of others if it agreed with their opinion and did not want to limit the choices of others if it did not agree with their opinion.

Paper	Whitman
COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY	
PAPER SESSION I	
Friday, March 5, 2010	
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM	

CHAIR: NORA M. ISACOFF (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

9:00am - 9:15am
LEXICAL ACCESS: IMPORTANT LINGUISTIC COMPONENTS AND HOW THEY DEVELOP OVER TIME

NORA M. ISACOFF, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)
 This study investigates the development of lexical access abilities. We assessed the syntax, vocabulary, phonology, and lexical access abilities of over 1250 preschool children. Lexical access was assessed by two tasks, one designed to tap hierarchical semantic organization and the other non-hierarchical. RESULTS showed that phonological ability was only an independent predictor for the non-hierarchical task and that the importance of phonological ability on both tasks increases with age.

9:20am - 9:35am
ARE GOOD LISTENERS GOOD TALKERS? THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHONEME PERCEPTION AND PRODUCTION

ALIZA LICHTENSTEIN, KARIN STROMSWOLD (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)
 The developmental link between phoneme perception and production is unclear. In this study, preschool

children listened to words and selected the matching picture from phonologically minimal “quartets” of words (e.g., SNail, Sail, Nail, Mail). They then said the target words. Analyses of overall performance and phonological subtypes of stimuli (onsets, codas, simple consonants, consonant clusters, liquids, sibilants, etc.), and analyses of individual children’s data revealed little evidence of a developmental link between phoneme perception and production.

9:40am - 9:55am

ASYMMETRICAL CONSEQUENCES OF FORM PREPARATION ON VOICED AND UNVOICED CONSONANTS.

JORDAN L. KNICELY, PADRAIG O’SEAGHDHA (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

Examination of the consequences of form preparation on unplanned words showed that voicing similarity influenced response times to unplanned words, but place did not. Asymmetries between voiced and unvoiced targets suggest features are planned. Though phonetic features are considered to be below the level of abstract planning in major theories of word production (Levelt, Roelofs, & Meyer, 1999; Dell, 1986), the current study suggests that features are accessed during the planning of overt speech.

Symposium

Roebbling

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM I

Friday, March 5, 2010

9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: CHANA ETENGOFF (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

EXPLORING CRITICAL ISSUES OF EMERGING ADULTHOOD: RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC IDENTITY, MORTALITY, AND ANXIETY

Arnett’s theory of emerging adulthood (2000) argues that the current development of 18-29 year-olds within industrialized countries must be redefined because the economic and social context promotes the extension of education and the postponement of marriage and parenthood. However, this developmental phase is further modified by additional factors. This panel will explore how variables such as culture, immigration status, religious orientation, and anxiety disorders significantly alter the larger theory and phase of emerging adulthood.

Discussant : Chana Etengoff (The Graduate Center of The City University of New York)

Paper

Gleason

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY PAPER SESSION I

Friday, March 5, 2010

9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: KELLI VAUGHN-BLOUNT

9:00am - 9:15am

FROM CAMBRIDGE TO COUNTRY: PSYCHE CATTELL’S PATH TO THE WEST END SCHOOL

SHAWN P. GALLAGHER (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), KIMBERLY R. DIPIETRO (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this investigation was to use local archives and personal interviews to explore the many factors that led Psyche Cattell, an accomplished developmental psychologist and daughter of James McKeen Cattell, to leave Harvard for Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a small conservative town located miles from any large research institution.

9:20am - 9:35am

RE/VISIONING ITALIAN AMERICANS IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGY:

LEONARD COVELLO: VISIONARY EDUCATOR OF THE OPPRESSED (1896-1957)

ELIZABETH G. MESSINA (INDEPENDENT PRACTICE)

There is growing awareness among cultural psychologists that there exist previously obscured differences between European ethnic and cultural groups. The goal of this presentation is to extend the scope of the history of cultural psychology by exploring the contributions of little-known Italian American psychologist-educator Leonard Covello (1896-1957) during the early to mid twentieth century United States.

Paper

Boardroom

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPER SESSION I

Friday, March 5, 2010

9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: WEIHUA NIU (CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE, PACE UNIVERSITY)

GROWING UP CHINESE IN NEW YORK CITY

UWE P. GIELEN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE), TING LEI (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE, CUNY), JONATHAN PALUMBO, CHRIS LASALLE (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

Our paper reports a qualitative content analysis of 81 autobiographical essays that were submitted by college and high school students in the context of an essay competition for male and female Chinese American students residing in New York City. The writer's self-chosen topics included topics such as acculturation, linguistic issues, exposure to discrimination, gender issues, educational pressures, body-image, ethnic roots, and cultural taboos.

Paper **Salon H**

**LEARNING
PAPER SESSION II
Friday, March 5, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM**

CHAIR: MICHAEL F. BROWN (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

9:00am - 9:15am
MASSIVE EXTINCTION IN MULTIPLE CONTEXTS REDUCES FEAR RECOVERY AFTER A DELAYED CONTEXT SHIFT
MARIO A. LABORDA, RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

In two experiments with rats we evaluated the conjoint effect of massive extinction and extinction in multiple contexts in reducing recovery of extinguished conditioned responses after a delayed context shift. Experiment 1 showed that renewal and spontaneous recovery summate to produce larger recovery of extinguished conditioned responses than either manipulation alone. Experiment 2 found that the combination of massive extinction and extinction in multiple contexts attenuated this recovery more than either recovery-attenuating treatment alone.

9:20am - 9:35am
ROLE OF CONTEXTUAL ASSOCIATIONS IN THE PAVLOVIAN PARTIAL REINFORCEMENT RESPONSE DEFICIT
GONZALO MIGUEZ, JAMES E. WITNAUER, RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Three conditioned suppression experiments with rats assessed the context's role in partial reinforcement's (PR) performance deficit (PRPD). Associative deflation of the context after PR reduced PRPD (Experiment-1); conversely, associative inflation of the context after PR enhanced PRPD (Experiment-2). Finally, associative down modulation of the context by a cue with a within-compound-association to the context but not to the target CS reduced PRPD

(Experiment-3). The results are discussed in terms of retrospective reevaluation.

9:40am - 9:55am
SOCIAL INFLUENCES ON RAT SPATIAL CHOICES: PREVIOUS CHOICES OF SELF AND OTHER

MICHAEL F. BROWN, MATTHEW KELLER (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

We have previously reported that, in a radial-arm maze, spatial choices are influenced by choices made earlier during the trial by another rat foraging in the same maze. Furthermore, spatial memories produced by the rat's own visits interact with spatial memories produced by observation of the other rat's visits to determine choices. Here we report analogous results in an open field spatial task which provide a more fine-grained analysis of social influences on spatial choice.

10:00am - 10:15am
RESURGENCE OF INSTRUMENTAL BEHAVIOR II: ROLE OF REINSTATEMENT
NEIL E. WINTERBAUER, MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Three experiments examined resurgence as reported by Epstein (1983, 1985). He had pigeons peck a keylight for grain before that pecking was extinguished. Another response was then briefly reinforced and extinguished, prompting all subjects to again keypeck. Our Experiment 1 replicated the effect in rats, Experiment 2 implicated the reinstating effect of reward as the primary mechanism, and Experiment 3 showed that elimination of the ability of reward to reinstate responding eliminated the resurgence effect.

Paper **Salon C**

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION I
Friday, March 5, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM**

CHAIR: RICK M. CHEUNG (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

9:00am - 9:15am
STATUS-BASED ASYMMETRY IN MEN'S INTERGROUP RESPONSES: IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERGROUP RECONCILIATION

THOMAS E. MALLOY (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE), TIINA RISTIKARI (UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD), ROSALIE BERRIOS-CANDELERIA,

BETH LEWIS, FREDRIC AGATSTEIN (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

We studied dyadic interactions of Black and White men. In Study 1, 34 African American and 34 European American men interacted with two out-group members. Black men differentiated the traits of and the quality of interactions with White men; White men did not make these differentiations. Study 2 showed that the failure to differentiate an out-group member is due to group status differences. Asymmetric intergroup responses interfere with intergroup reconciliation.

9:20am - 9:35am

COSTS AND BENEFITS OF IDEOLOGY: THE CASE OF SELF-STEREOTYPING AND STEREOTYPE THREAT

RICK M. CHEUNG, CURTIS D. HARDIN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Ideological stance regarding the status quo determines whether one thinks about the self and behaves along stereotypical lines or counterstereotypical lines. Identity salience caused Filipina domestic workers in Hong Kong to devalue their own labor and women in the U.S. to underperform in a logic task, but only to the degree that they endorsed pro-system ideologies. In contrast, identity salience caused self-enhancement and improved performance to the degree that participants endorsed anti-system ideologies.

9:40am - 9:55am

THE POSITIVE FEEDBACK BIAS TO MINORITIES

KENT D. HARBER, JAMIE GORMAN, REBECCA OUELLETTE (RUTGERS/NEWARK)

This paper reviews the Positive Feedback Bias, wherein Whites provide more praise and less criticism to minorities than to fellow Whites for work of equal merit. The bias is displayed by undergraduates, teacher trainees and actual public school teachers; it occurs across the country, and it occurs in both written and face-to-face communications. We also show that Whites provide more positive feedback to minorities in order to see themselves as non-prejudiced.

10:00am - 10:15am

"DOMINANT" AND "OPPRESSED": THE ROLES OF CONFLICTING STEREOTYPES IN STEREOTYPE THREAT

DAISUKE AKIBA (QUEENS COLLEGE & THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Previous research on Stereotype Threat has shown that members of stigmatized groups may "choke" on

tests, presumably fearing the possibility of confirming unfavorable stereotypes (e.g., African-Americans and women taking math tests). The current experiment adds a dimension to this notion and considers a social group that carries both negative and positive stereotypes in a given context (i.e., Asian-American females in mathematics). Preliminary results reveal persistent yet malleable effects of negative stereotypes. Future implications are discussed.

Invited Speaker **Salon B**
TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SPEAKER I
Friday, March 5, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: DIANE FINLEY (PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

WORKSHOP ON TEACHING TESTING AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN INTRODUCTORY AND AP PSYCHOLOGY

BERNARD C. BEINS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Psychologists have developed a large array of tests to assess different aspects of the individual, including intelligence tests and personality inventories. However, the complexity of measuring these constructs makes it hard to develop reliable and valid tests. This workshop will provide examples and illustrations of ways to teach these issues, including presentation of easily available tests that students can complete as part of the classroom experience.

Symposium **Salon A**
PSI BETA SYMPOSIUM I
Friday, March 5, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: KERRIE BAKER (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

ATTRACTING UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS TO RESEARCH

Drawing on accumulated wisdom, experience, and essays to help undergraduates get involved in research. Panelists will present strategies for generating ideas for research, selecting appropriate and realistic topics, and connecting to the topic for an enjoyable and meaningful process. Also, do you need specific research interest before applying to graduate school and tips to get research on your resume. Current undergraduates, new graduate students, and faculty advisors will share experiences, lessons learned, and answer questions.

Presentations

Sharon Himmanen, Ph.D. (Cedar Crest College)
Larissa Barbaro (Cedar Crest College)
Jamie Bower (Cedar Crest College)
Julia Lake (Cedar Crest College)
Melanie Lantz (Cedar Crest College)
Danielle Schmidgall (Cedar Crest College)

Invited Speaker **Robinson**
SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY RESEARCH
AND ACTION INVITED SPEAKER
Friday, March 5, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: SUDHA M. WADHWANI (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)
COMMUNITY-WIDE CRISIS PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION: THE UNIQUE ROLE OF CRISIS CALL CENTERS
 JOHN DRAPER (NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION LIFELINE)
 This presentation will focus on how crisis call centers and the national Lifeline network of centers uniquely approach community-wide crisis work. It will review: a brief history of crisis hotlines; the mission, structure and work of the SAMHSA-funded National Suicide Prevention Lifeline; groundbreaking research findings on crisis hotlines; how crisis lines promote access and continuity of care in fragmented behavioral health care systems; and advances and future implications of crisis line work in the U.S.

Friday, March 5, 2010 10:30am-11:50am

Invited Speaker **Salon F/G**
FRED KELLER DISTINGUISHED LECTURE
Friday, March 5, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: SHERRY SERDIKOFF (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)
A MODEL OF ADDICTIVE GAMBLING
 THOMAS ZENTALL (UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY)
 Humans often buy lottery tickets in spite of the fact that generally they lose more money than they win. The reasons for this maladaptive behavior are complex and may include the inability to calculate or understand the odds, the salience of winning but not losing by others (the availability heuristic), and the possible social reinforcement that may come with winning. But both humans and pigeons show maladaptive gambling behavior, even when given adequate experience with outcomes and under

nonsocial conditions suggesting that basic learning processes may be involved.

Poster **Salon D/E**
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
POSTER SESSION I
Friday, March 5, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

POSTER 1

EGO-DEPLETION AND VULNERABILITY TO DEPRESSION
 BRITTANY A. HARMAN, TORU SATO (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)
 Beck (1987) suggested that highly autonomous individuals rely excessively on personal skills while highly sociotropic individuals are overly dependent on others. The present study examined how these personality factors influence the way we react to ego depletion caused by active self-control. Participants (N=205) engaged in problem solving tasks and completed a personality test. The results suggested that, following ego-depletion, highly sociotropic individuals expend less effort, while highly autonomous individuals expend more effort on problem-solving tasks.

POSTER 2

SELF-STRUCTURE AND ROLE ENACTMENT: STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL DIMENSIONS OF LIFE SATISFACTION
 WARREN A. REICH, ELLEN KESSEL (HUNTER COLLEGE)
 Eighty participants described themselves generally and in 14 roles. One general and 14 role-specific self-congruence scores were computed from idiographic hierarchical classes analyses of this data. Participants rated commitment and time spent in each role, and overall life satisfaction. General self-congruence predicted life satisfaction, but not for those with highly negative self-conceptions. Self-role congruence uniquely predicted commitment to the target role in all 14 cases. Life satisfaction was correlated with time spent in congruent roles.

Flynn effect was found, and the implications of these findings are discussed.

POSTER 3

CONTRASTING PARENTAL INTROJECTS IN OVERDEPENDENT, DETACHED, AND HEALTHY DEPENDENT COLLEGE STUDENTS

AMY L. SMITH, DIANA B. HOFSHI, ALEXANDRA M. ROSEN, ALYSON B. ALOIS, ROBERT BORNSTEIN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)
 Several studies have assessed correlates of Destructive Overdependence (DO), Dysfunctional Detachment (DD), and Healthy Dependency (HD) in clinical and nonclinical samples, but few investigations have examined antecedents of these relationship styles. In this investigation a mixed-sex sample of undergraduates completed the Relationship Profile Test (RPT) and Blatt Object Relations Scale (BORS); RPT-BORS relationships generally supported hypotheses regarding the parental representations associated with DO, DD, and HD.

POSTER 4

SOCIAL SUPPORT AND MENTAL HEALTH IN MIDDLE-AGED ADULTS: GENDER MODERATION

KATHERINE L. FIORI, CHRISTY DENCKLA, CATHARINE KAUFMANN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)
 The purpose of this study is to determine whether gender moderates the association between various aspects of social support and depressive symptoms. Using a sample of 6,824 middle-aged adults from two waves of the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (1992-3 and 2003-5), we found that social support decreased depressive symptoms in women more than in men, supporting previous research.

POSTER 5

RISING IQ SCORES AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTELLIGENCE TESTING

ALAN F. DUBRO, JARED DUBRO
 Since the introduction of standardized intelligence tests in the early 20th century, there has been a systematic and universal rise in IQ scores. This psychological phenomenon is known as the Flynn effect. In this study the Flynn effect was studied in a group of learning disabled clients referred for vocational assessment. They were studied prospectively and half were administered the WAIS-III and half were administered the WAIS-IV. The

POSTER 6

DOES PTSD MEDIATE THE RELATION BETWEEN OCD AND DISSOCIATION?

SARAH C. TESTERMAN, BETH S. GERSHUNY (BARD COLLEGE)
 Previous studies indicate a positive relation between OCD and dissociation, but it's uncertain why. Because prior research consistently demonstrates positive relations between PTSD and dissociation, unusually high prevalence rates of PTSD in treatment resistant OCD, it seems feasible that PTSD might then explain why dissociation relates to OCD. In following, the current study sought to examine whether or not PTSD mediates the relationship between OCD and dissociation.

POSTER 7

TRAUMA AND PTSD IN CHILDHOOD VERSUS ADULTHOOD ONSET OF OCD

HELENA A. DE KLERK, BETH S. GERSHUNY (BARD COLLEGE)
 Research suggests that treatment refractory OCD has etiological roots in psychological trauma and unabated PTSD. However, it is unclear if trauma history and levels of PTSD vary as a function of the age at which one's OCD initially develops. Thus, the present study addressed this gap by examining differences in traumatic experiences and PTSD between individuals who experienced childhood onset OCD compared to those who experienced adulthood onset OCD.

POSTER 8

OCD AND PTSD: FURTHER EXPLORATIONS OF RELATIONS AMONG SYMPTOMS

KATHLEEN M. HUMPHREYS, BETH GERSHUNY (BARD COLLEGE)
 Prevalence of PTSD in the general population is approximately 6-11%, and about 30% in individuals who have experienced trauma. Furthermore, PTSD exhibits a high rate of comorbidity with other disorders. One of the relatively common comorbid disorders with PTSD is obsessive-compulsive disorder; some studies have shown a comorbidity of up to half in treatment-refractory OCD patients and has been known to complicate treatment. Given these statistics, research on the connections among comorbid PTSD-related disorders is vitally important.

POSTER 9

CHARACTERISTICS AND PERCEPTIONS OF THOSE WHO STIGMATIZE THE MENTALLY ILL

NAVA R. SILTON, KEVIN J. FLANNELLY (HEALTHCARE CHAPLAINCY)
Regression analyses of data from the 1996 and 2006 General Social Survey (N = 2500) found that respondents who frequently attended religious services were less likely to stigmatize individuals presenting one of three mental health problems (i.e., alcoholism, depression and schizophrenia). Respondents' perceptions (a) that the problem was a mental health disorder, (b) that it was severe, and (c) that it posed a danger to others, all mediated the relationship between presenting problem and stigma.

POSTER 10

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN DISORDERED EATING AND ATTITUDES TOWARD COSMETIC SURGERY IN A DIVERSE SAMPLE OF UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN

CARMEN CARRION, LAURA A. RABIN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), SARAH WEINBERGER-LITMAN, KATHLEEN GALEK (SPEARS RESEARCH INSTITUTE)
We explored the association between disordered eating and attitudes towards cosmetic surgery in a sample of 81 female undergraduate students. We hypothesized that individuals more likely to endorse cosmetic surgery as a means of achieving a desired physical outcome would show higher levels of disordered eating. Results supported our hypothesis, which is not surprising given media pressures on young women to attain certain beauty ideals. Implications for at-risk populations and future research directions are discussed.

POSTER 11

IMPACT OF SUPPORT AND NUMBER OF DEPLOYMENTS ON DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS

MEGAN N. JOHNSTON, LAUREN M. LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)
The impact of therapeutic support and total number of deployments was examined in relation to rates of depression, anxiety, and stress among 362 military spouses. Spouses of deployed service members, especially those experiencing one deployment, reported significantly more maladaptive emotional

symptoms than their non-deployed counterparts. Since military doctors and military therapists were rated lowest in levels of satisfaction, findings suggest the need for improvement of military supports to reduce the negative impact of deployments.

POSTER 12

STAFFS' ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF CONTAINMENT METHODS WITH INSTITUTIONALIZED YOUTH

TESS K. DRAZDOWSKI, MARTIN F. SHERMAN, BETH A. KOTCHICK, SHARON GREEN-HENNESSY (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY IN MARYLAND)
This study investigated both staffs' attitudes of approval towards 11 internationally used containment methods and staffs' levels of endorsements of evaluation categories across containment methods (i.e., whether staffs endorse/agree that containment methods in general are effective, acceptable, familiar, etc.). Methods that were viewed as less restrictive were approved at a higher level than containment methods that were more restrictive and containment methods with higher levels of approval were reported as being used at more facilities.

POSTER 13

LEVELS OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AMONG TRAUMATIZED FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES

EMILY E. ELIAS, EVE SLEDJESKI (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)
The present study examined the prevalence of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and depression in a convenience sample of 60 traumatized undergraduate women. Results revealed high rates of PTSD (53%) and depression (58%), with 40% being comorbid. Further, psychopathology was related to higher levels of trait and state anxiety, higher perceived stress, and lower social support. These findings highlight the importance of assessing mental health in traumatized undergraduates and ultimately determining how psychopathology impacts academic success.

POSTER 14

THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY ENVIRONMENT ON DISSOCIATION IN PEDIATRIC INJURY PATIENTS

EVE M. SLEDJESKI (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), NICOLE R. NUGENT (BRADLEY/HASBRO CHILDREN), NORMAN C. CHRISTOPHER (AKRON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL ,

NORTHEASTERN OHIO UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, DOUGLAS L.
DELAHANTY (NORTHEASTERN OHIO
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, KENT
STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study sought to disentangle the independent effects of trauma and family environment on the development of dissociation among a sample of non-maltreatment-related traumatized youth. Using latent growth curve modeling, results revealed that family cohesiveness was associated with dissociation symptoms at 6-weeks and family adaptability was not. These findings suggest that family environment may have little impact on dissociative symptoms independent of the environmental effects of child maltreatment.

POSTER 15

RUMINATION MEDIATES THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PERCEIVED ETHNIC DISCRIMINATION AND NEGATIVE CLINICAL OUTCOMES

ASHLEY BORDERS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY), CHRISTOPHER T. H. LIANG (UNIVERSITY OF LA VERNE), LUIS A. GUILLÉN, BRIENNÉ N. JENNINGS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Ethnic discrimination may constitute one cause of rumination. This survey study examined the associations between perceived ethnic discrimination, rumination, and several negative clinical outcomes. Analyses indicated that higher levels of discrimination were associated with more rumination, and that rumination partially mediated the links between discrimination and depressive symptoms, hostility, anger, and verbal aggression. Our results support the hypothesis that perceived ethnic discrimination may lead to ruminative thinking, which in turn results in negative clinical outcomes.

POSTER 17

PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT SELF PERCEPTION OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AT ADMISSION AND AT DISCHARGE

HOWARD EISMAN (CONEY ISLAND HOSPITAL), JOSHUA FOGEL (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), POLINA ABRAMOVA, YEVGENIY SMIRNOV (JOHN JAY COLLEGE), NAZMEARE MUHAMED, MARIA SLIVKO (BARUCH COLLEGE)

Inpatients in a short term psychiatric ward where administered Social Functioning Scale at admission and at discharge. Their self perception of their independent, social, and employment functioning were tested. Results indicated no changes in patients

self perception, except for a significant reduction in their perception of how well they could deal with employment. The possibly negative impact of being hospitalized and other patient's behavior on a patients' perception of their own social behavior is discussed.

POSTER 18

THE EFFECTS OF RUMINATION ON SOCIAL PROBLEM-SOLVING IN DEPRESSED AND ANXIOUS MOOD

YONG W. LEE, JIM A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined if the relationship between rumination and social problem-solving changes based on symptom and rumination status, the type of problems being solved, and how social problem-solving was measured. The extent of this relationship was based on the participants' interpretations of their problematic situations, their problem-solving behavior, and their ability to rationally problem-solve. The results indicated that the relationship between rumination and social problem-solving was unique to ruminators with mixed symptom states.

POSTER 19

DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND NOT SLEEP QUALITY ARE A KEY FACTOR IN PROCRASTINATION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

KATHERINE E. NUTTER-UPHAM (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LAURA (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JOSHUA FOGEL (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Procrastination, or the tendency to delay tasks, is commonly observed in educational settings and is associated with decreased performance. Despite the overlap between procrastination and sleep disturbance, there has been little empirical study of the association between these variables. A sample of 215 ethnically diverse undergraduate college students completed questionnaires assessing sleep quality, procrastination, and various mood and demographic variables. Depressive symptoms and age but not sleep quality were key factors associated with academic procrastination.

POSTER 20

TRAUMA AND PTSD SYMPTOMATOLOGY: DISPOSITIONAL FORGIVENESS AS A POTENTIAL MEDIATOR

SARAH BRENNAN, SARA C. HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY - BROOKLYN)

The possible mediating role of dispositional forgiveness in the relationship between trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms was investigated. Using a sample of 107 undergraduates, associations between perceived severity of trauma, PTSD symptoms, and dispositional forgiveness were tested. Although perceived severity of trauma was significantly associated with PTSD symptoms, hypotheses regarding forgiveness were not supported and mediation not tested. One explanation for this outcome is that dispositional forgiveness may be better studied via moderation.

POSTER 21

SUBLIMINAL PRIMING TO MEASURE IMPLICIT BIAS TOWARDS RELIGION

RUDOLPH T. FRANCIN, JOEL WEINBERGER (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

The present study subliminally primed participants with one of three major religions (CHRISTIANITY, ISLAM or JEWISH) or with no stimuli. Participants were then asked to read a paragraph describing the daily events of a man engaging in ambiguously hostile behaviors. Following the paragraph participants were asked to rate the man on 12 trait scales. A multi-factor ANOVA, along with other statistical tests were performed in order to assess participant bias towards religion.

POSTER 22

THE EFFECT OF FEMALE-TO FEMALE ALTERNATIVE AGGRESSION ON WOMEN'S LONG-TERM LIVES

JILL M. SWIRSKY (DREW UNIVERSITY), D.J. ANGELONE, LAUREN LUCENTE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), C. ROBIN TIMMONS (DREW UNIVERSITY)

Research has found alternative aggression (AA) to have negative short-term implications on girls' self worth, social anxiety, and ability to form relationships. The current study examined the long-term effects of AA, finding that having a history of AA negatively influences both women's trust in other women and risky sexual behavior with men. Perceptions of middle- and high-school also revealed that AA experience acts as a predictor of middle- but not high-school experience.

POSTER 23

SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS OF DEPRESSION AND GENDER-RELATED AGEISM

EMMA L. GERSTEN, SUSAN A. NOLAN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Many elderly depressed people (particularly men) are not treated. In this experiment, participants read about target people, then reported their perceptions. Targets varied on gender, age group, and whether a cause for their depression was stated. Among the findings was a three-way interaction; older depressed men with no stated cause tend to be viewed as particularly high in functioning, despite exhibiting the same symptoms as others, perhaps a reason they tend to receive less treatment.

POSTER 24

ART AS ASYLUM - THE LIVING MUSEUM

EDWARD J. KORBER, PH.D. (NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH -CREEDMOOR PSYCHIATRIC CENTER), JANOS MARTON (CREEDMOOR PSYCHIATRIC CENTER, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, THE LIVING MUSEUM PROGRAM)

Art, as asylum, offers respite, creativity and healing to those who suffer illness. People who must accept refuge in psychiatric facilities tragically spend much time in activity which contributes to personal isolation and cycles of decline. Art, which is primal, also requires free time but can facilitate cognitive and affective expression occasioning enhanced self esteem and improved coping skills; a preferred alternative to institutionalization. The Living Museum has offered this healing path of creativity.

POSTER 25

DADDY AND I ARE NOT ONE: FATHER-DAUGHTER RELATIONSHIPS, WOMEN'S INTIMACY MOTIVATION AND FEAR OF INTIMACY IN ADULT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

VALENTINA L. STOYCHEVA (DERNER INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES, ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated the impact that a woman's childhood relationship with her father has on her capacity to achieve emotional intimacy in romantic relationships in adulthood. One significant correlation and two trends were obtained, suggesting a relationship between a daughter's fear of intimacy and paternal rejection, overprotection, and generally negative paternal practices. A third trend suggested a

link between paternal overprotection and a woman's low levels of intimacy motivation.

POSTER 26

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDREN'S SELF-PERCEPTIONS AND BEHAVIOR IN CONTEXT:

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STUDY OF BEHAVIOR CHANGE IN AT-RISK YOUTH

HALLIE C. SPIERINGS VAN DER WOLK, JACK C. WRIGHT (BROWN UNIVERSITY), AUDREY L. ZAKRISKI, CAITLIN DELANEY (CONNECTICUT COLLEGE)

This research examines children's perceptions of how their behaviors change during short-term residential treatment, identifies discrepancies between their self-perceptions and direct behavioral observations, and offers a framework for reconciling these discrepancies. The findings clarify why children's self-perceptions can conflict with behavioral criteria, and demonstrate how conclusions about positive vs. "iatrogenic" effects of psychosocial interventions depend on how behavior is conceptualized and assessed.

POSTER 27

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS PERCEPTION, COPING STYLES, AND DISORDERED EATING IN DANCERS

ERICA N. HUTCHISON, SARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of the present study is to investigate the degree to which dancers endorse disordered eating, as well as the specific nature of their disordered eating. This study also examined perceived stress and coping styles as potential influencing factors. Results suggest that emotion-focused coping is associated with greater perceived stress. Further, greater endorsement of disordered eating is associated with higher levels of emotion-focused coping and lower levels of task-focused coping.

POSTER 28

THE COLLEGE STUDENT DIET: CORRELATIONS WITH MOOD AND EATING PATHOLOGY

JAIME F. KAPLAN (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), JEAN F. AYERS (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER), MARIA P. FRACASSO (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Reciprocal influences among food intake and mood have been well documented (Hammersly, Reid, &

Duffy, 2007; Lafay et al., 2001). We questioned whether 4 aspects of weekly food intake correlated with self-rating and standardized assessment of mood states in a sample of 29 college students. We further questioned whether mood scores and dietary intake correlated with 3 subsets of the Eating Disorders Inventory. Results indicate significant correlations between mood ratings, perfectionism, and drive for thinness.

POSTER 29

VARIATIONS IN AFFECTIVE SEMANTIC PRIMING: EXAMINING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW SCHIZOTYPY

AMY N. CAIRONE, JESSICA FLECK, ELIZABETH SHOBE, JENNIFER LYKE (THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined relationships between schizotypy and patterns of affective priming. Positive SPQ seems to be a significant predictor of reduced priming for negative stimuli; however, negative SPQ was not found to be a significant predictor of atypical patterns of affective priming. These findings are consistent with prior research and provide further evidence that reduced priming is related to high positive schizotypy.

POSTER 30

UTILIZATION OF GROUP TO PROVIDE SUPPORT TO COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH ASPERGER'S SYNDROME

MATTHEW C. SMITH, STEFANIE ULRICH, MELISSA CONWAY, CHRISTINE M. FOLEY (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

The COMPASS Program at Fairleigh Dickinson University provides a social skills group for undergraduate students with Asperger's Syndrome (AS) who are transitioning to college. This poster will outline the underlying theory of this group, share some of the techniques we have used, and discuss how program evaluation informs group topics. Students with AS often have difficulty adjusting to the social, interpersonal aspects of college. The weekly group integrates group psychotherapy, social skills, and active learning.

POSTER 31

THE IMMEDIACY OF SUICIDE: SHORT TERM VERSUS LONG TERM RISK FACTORS

REBECCA L. OUELLETTE (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Factors such as life experiences, mental health, substance and alcohol use, and demographics may increase the likelihood of committing suicide. This study uses data collected by the US Department of Health to examine the long and short term risk factors for suicide so that recommendations for treatment can be made. The results indicate that short term factors, such as using alcohol or substances on the day of death, most increased the likelihood of committing suicide.

POSTER 32

COGNITIVE PROCESSING ERRORS ON AN AFFECTIVE GO/NO-GO TASK AND AFFECTIVE LABILITY

THOMAS RATTIGAN, JANINE FLORY (QUEENS COLLEGE CUNY)

Candidate endophenotypes for Bipolar Disorder include cognitive processing errors, deficits in emotion recognition and affective lability (AL), as some evidence suggests they persist into euthymic states. 164 college students performed an affective Go/No-go task (e.g., happy vs. sad faces) and completed an AL questionnaire. Results revealed an association between commission errors and AL that was present among females but not males. Additional research should determine if abnormalities in emotion recognition reflect state versus trait markers.

POSTER 33

SPIRITUALITY AND RELIGIOUS COPING PREDICTS THE FADING AFFECT BIAS

STEPHANIE L. KOFRON, JENNIFER GAMBLE, ANDREW HARTZLER, ANGELA TOSCANO, SARAH WHITE, BENJAMIN ROSEBERRY, JEFFREY A. GIBBONS, SHERMAN A. LEE (CHRISTOPHER NEWPORT UNIVERSITY)

Unpleasant affect tends to fade to a greater degree in comparison to pleasant affect over time. This tendency, known as the Fading Affect Bias (FAB), was examined in relation to individuals' religiousness/spirituality. Specifically, researchers examined the relation of FAB to religious coping and religiousness/spiritual events and non-religious/spiritual events. Religious coping was positively related to FAB for religious/spiritual events. Spirituality was positively related to FAB for both religious/spiritual and non-religious/spiritual events.

POSTER 34

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE TEST OF EVIDENCE-BASED THEORIES AND PRACTICES

DEBORAH S. CROWE, D. ALAN BENSLEY (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

We evaluated the reliability and validity of a new instrument called the Test of Evidence-based Theories and Practices (TEBTP, designed to assess psychology students' knowledge of evidence-based versus poorly-supported psychological treatments and practices. Analyses of data from 170 undergraduate and graduate psychology students administered the TEBTP and other instruments showed that the TEBTP is reliable. We also obtained evidence supporting both the predictive and concurrent validity of the TEBTP.

POSTER 35

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISPOSITIONAL AND SITUATIONAL NEED FOR COGNITIVE CLOSURE AND FEAR.

ELIZABETH R. SHOBE, DANIELLE BROWN, SEAN HANRAHAN, KEN LEMASZEWSKI (RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

We hypothesized that individuals with characteristically high need for closure (HNFC) will exhibit greater fear than those with low NFC and that situational need for closure could be manipulated when fear is salient. In study one, 146 participants (25 low NFC, 39 high NFC) completed the Fear Survey Schedule and the Need for Closure Scale (NFCS). In study 2 participants in a Fear-Salient or Not Salient group completed the NFCS. Results supported the hypotheses.

POSTER 36

EFFECTIVENESS OF A COGNITIVE REHABILITATION PROGRAM IN KORSAKOFF'S SYNDROME: A SINGLE-CASE STUDY

JACQUELINE R. WEAVER, MEGAN ANDREJCZUK (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

The ability of therapeutic journaling to improve memory, mood and quality-of-life in an individual with Korsakoff's syndrome was studied. Evaluation of caregiver quality of life and emotional functioning was also examined. Compared to baseline, a 3-month intervention was associated with a trend towards improvements in auditory memory recall, subjective reports of cognitive functioning by the subject,

decreased depression scores in both caregiver and patient, and improved quality of life for the subject.

POSTER 37

ACADEMIC SUPPORT FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS WITH AS: TRANSITIONING FROM CST TO SELF-ADVOCACY

CAROLINE G. BEISCHER, KATE DAVIS (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

This poster will present a comprehensive review of the one-on-one academic coaching component of Fairleigh Dickinson University's COMPASS program for college students with Asperger's Syndrome. Details and evidence will be presented including: fostering academic independence; developing executive functioning, organizational skills, and self advocacy; student and parent reaction to the program; and college adjustment tips for parents and educators.

POSTER 38

ASSESSING THE VALIDITY OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING SCALE-HR

CRAIG A. ASSELIN, ADAM EDMUNDS, ASHLEY GLOVER, GREGG HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this proposal is to investigate the convergent validity of the Psychological Well-Being Scale-HR. Specifically, it will be assessed along the domains of languishing (depression) and flourishing (well-being). The Psychological Well-Being Scale-HR is a six item measure that was administered to college students in conjunction with the Healthy Minds Study. The PWBS-HR looks to address the need for a more valid, self-report, short form for assessing an individual's overall well-being.

POSTER 39

PREVIOUSLY UNTREATED COMPLEX PSYCHOSIS AND THE RESPONSE TO SUPPORTIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY; A CASE STUDY.

AMANDA M. SPRAY (FERKAUF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY AT YESHIVA UNIVERSITY), JONATHAN PASTOR, PSYD (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS)

Often when treating patients with severe persistent mental illness, the focus is on psychopharmacological treatment while the efficacy of psychotherapy is minimized. In this case of a patient who presents with debilitating hallucinations, varying delusions (including somatic), and without consistent treatment for over ten years, the positive impact of

psychotherapy cannot be denied. This case report demonstrates the efficacy of using multiple therapeutic techniques with a patient who presents an exceptionally complex clinical picture.

POSTER 40

COUNSELOR/CLIENT RACE AND A PERCEIVED EFFECTIVE THERAPEUTIC ENCOUNTER

MEGAN C. FORD (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The perceived effectiveness of a therapeutic encounter based on therapist and client race (n=70) was examined. Participants viewed a picture of a Black or White therapist and read a short biography. Then, they answered five survey questions regarding the effectiveness of a therapeutic encounter. Therapist and client race were predicted to affect the perceived effectiveness of the therapeutic encounter. Results showed a significant interaction of the race of the participant and the therapist.

POSTER 41

DRAWING SELF-IMPROVEMENT: PERSONALITY AS A PREDICTOR OF INCREASED WELL-BEING FROM DRAWING SELF-PORTRAITS

SALINA C. SANTORE, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The effects of drawing a self-portrait on self-esteem, body-image, and mood were examined with the Big Five personality factors as moderators. Forty-three college students drew either a self-portrait or circles for fifteen minutes and completed self-report measures. Results showed drawing one's self-portrait to have positive effects on body image for people high in either openness to new experience or agreeableness and negative effects on the self-esteem and body image of those high in neuroticism.

POSTER 42

POSITIVE EFFECTS OF NEGATIVE VISUALIZATION FOR DEFENSIVELY PESSIMISTIC ATHLETES

SAMANTHA S. O'CONNELL, KRISANNE BURSIK, JUSTINE ROMANO (SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY)

The current study applied Norem's theory of defensive pessimism and strategic optimism to the athletic performance domain. The performances of defensive pessimists and strategic optimists were compared across three imagery conditions. Participants were 150 high school and college athletes. The present study adds to the body of

literature suggesting that defensive pessimists are individuals who are generally higher in anxiety, lower in confidence, and perform better if they are allowed to consider negative outcomes.

POSTER 43

COLLEGE MAJOR AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

JENNA D. HEMENWAY (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The purpose of this study was to compare psychology majors to non-psychology majors in regards to family history of psychological disorders, to see which major had more cases in their family histories. The results of this study were not significant, however psychology majors did report a higher percentage of total disorders, and a higher percentage of each specific disorder when compared to non-psychology majors.

POSTER 44

SOCIAL ANXIETY AND COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

AMANDA C. SAKOWSKI, SUSAN A. NOLAN, PAIGE H. FISHER (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the relationship between social anxiety and college adjustment through student self-report on the Social Phobia and Anxiety Inventory (SPAI) and the Student Adaptation to College Questionnaire (SACQ). As with prior studies, students reported high-levels of social anxiety. Negative correlations were found between social anxiety and college adjustment, specifically social adjustment and affiliation to institution. Additionally, commuter students reported more social anxiety and lower college adjustment, suggesting they are a particularly vulnerable population.

POSTER 45

FACETS OF MINDFULNESS AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH LIFE SATISFACTION

DEIRDRA F. FRUM, ANNEMARIE SCHOEMAKER, LEEANN CARDACIOTTO, JENNIFER BLOCK-LERNER (LASALLE UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined the five facets of mindfulness to explore which component(s) is/are associated with overall satisfaction with life. We hypothesized factors consisting of attention and awareness to the present moment would better predict life satisfaction. The "act with awareness" subscale emerged as a significant predictor ($B = .571, p = .009$). This partially supported our original hypothesis,

suggesting that those who better attend to activities in the present moment have greater life satisfaction.

POSTER 46

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SCALE THAT MEASURES THE GLOBAL TRAIT OF POSITIVITY

THOMAS J. HERSHBERGER, DEANNA HAMILTON, MOLLY MITCHELL (CHATHAM UNIVERSITY)

Studies conducted over the past two years have demonstrated the stability, reliability, validity and interrelationship of traits normally associated with positive psychology, such as happiness, hope, forgiveness, optimism, and self-efficacy. In the current study, factor analysis of multiple measures was used to create a 12-item measure of a unified trait of "positivity" or "p." The instrument and the psychometrics will be presented and clinical and research applications will be discussed.

POSTER 47

CHANGE EXPECTANCY, HOMEWORK COMPLIANCE AND INITIAL CHANGE IN CBT FOR DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY'

JESSICA C. SPAETH MCCORMACK (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

The current study investigated the relationship between change expectancy, homework compliance and initial change in CBT treatment for anxiety and depression in fourteen patients. It was predicted that these variables would influence initial change in therapy. Findings were not significant; however, certain trends were observed that suggested the importance of these variables and lack of significance was likely a function of small sample size.

POSTER 48

THE ROLE OF APOLOGY IN FORGIVENESS OF TRANSGRESSIONS

SAMANTHA L. KOZZA (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY), DR. LORI TOEDTER (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

The objective of this study was to find an association between the type of apology delivered and the amount of forgiveness that occurs. Participants read descriptions of a transgression and then viewed one of three levels of videotaped apology that varied by amount of empathy expressed by the transgressor. Those who viewed the two most empathetic levels of apology forgave more than those who saw the video where the transgressor displayed the least empathy.

POSTER 49

ATTACHMENT STYLE, AFFECT, AND TRAIT FORGIVENESS

DYLAN J. ROSE, KATHLEEN MALLEY-MORRISON (BOSTON UNIVERSITY)

Attachment style has proven to be a powerful predictor of many indices of both human well-being and dysfunction. This study addressed relationships among attachment styles, expressed affect and trait forgiveness. Secure and fearful attachment styles were significantly related to affective valence of expressed emotion, and scores on the Forgiving Personality Scale.

POSTER 50

SOCIAL INTEREST, EXTERNAL RESOURCES, AND THEIR RELATEDNESS IN RURAL MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

GREG P. GILLAM, MARY KATHERINE WAIBEL DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examined the relatedness of middle school students' self-reported social interest and perceived external resources in order to begin exploring environmental factors associated with a sense of belonging. Participants included 240 students (M=12.46 years, SD=0.972) enrolled in a rural public middle school. Data showed that social interest and three of the four external resources (social support, boundaries/expectations, and empowerment) were significantly related. Recommendations are offered for future research and practice.

POSTER 51

PARENT SUPPORT FOR AS COLLEGE-BOUND STUDENTS

DOROTA W. NOVITSKIE (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), STEFANIE M. ULRICH, (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

This poster will present an overview of the development of the parent support component of the COMPASS program, a college-based program for students with Aspergers Syndrome. COMPASS has formalized the role of parent involvement in COMPASS. COMPASS incorporates the parents twofold: 1. helping the student best benefit from COMPASS and 2. help the parents remain a source of security to their children. This poster will describe the multiple pieces of the parent component.

POSTER 52

RUMINATION, SOCIAL PROBLEM SOLVING, AND NEGATIVE AFFECT

LINDSAY M. ANMUTH, KELLY MACKENZIE, JAMES A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The relationship between dimensions of social problem solving, anhedonic depression, anxious arousal, and rumination were investigated. Participants of the longitudinal study were undergraduate students. Results indicated that rumination and social problem solving were able to significantly predict negative affect at both time 1 and time 2. In addition, negative problem solving orientation and rumination were significantly associated with factors promoting ineffective problem solving.

POSTER 53

PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTING, EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS, AND NEGATIVE AFFECT

STEPHANIE KERRIGAN, JIM A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The relationships between perceptions of parenting, early maladaptive schemas (EMS), depressive symptomology were explored. Participants were undergraduates in introductory psychology courses. Results indicated that EMS and parenting each predicted depressive symptomology, and that several EMS were significant unique predictors. Results also indicated that certain EMS served as mediators between parenting and depressive symptomology.

POSTER 54

RURAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS OF RESERVE COMPONENT VETERANS

MARY E. SCHAFFER, AMANDA OKEL, MATTHEW MCNALLY, ELIZABETH BENNETT, MICHAEL CRABTREE (WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study is to investigate educational needs and identify barriers for rural health care providers who work with Reserve Component veterans returning to rural areas in southwestern Pennsylvania. The results suggest that in a rural civilian environment, many physicians are knowledgeable about PTSD, but may miss the need to make mental health referrals, because they may not be considering combat stress as a possible underlying cause of their patients' difficulties.

POSTER 55

WHEN TRADITIONAL SUPPORT IS NOT

ENOUGH: SPECIALIZED SERVICES FOR UNDERGRADUATES WITH ASPERGER'S.

MELISSA CONWAY, STEFANIE ULRICH
(FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

This poster will present an overview of the COMPASS program for undergraduate students with Asperger's Syndrome at Fairleigh Dickinson University. The program works on a model of progressive advocacy using academic coaching, individual counseling, and innovative group treatment. The poster will demonstrate how these components were developed in response to identified needs of college students with AS, present indicators of the program's success, and outline lessons learned from ongoing program evaluation.

POSTER 56

USING THE PROJECTIVE PLANT DRAWING ASSESSMENT TO MEASURE SELF-ESTEEM

HILDA SPEICHER, MEREDITH BERRY
(ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE)

Research has shown scores on the Projective Plant Drawing Assessment (PPDA) to be related to well-being. The present research extended this validity work to examine the relationship between plant drawings and self-esteem specifically. In a predominantly female sample of college students (N = 32, age 19-54), PPDA scores show modest correlation with scores on self-esteem. Application to therapeutic settings and need for further validity research are discussed.

POSTER 57

WHAT'S BEHIND THE ACHIEVEMENT GAP? A POPULATION-BASED STUDY OF RISK AND RACE IN THIRD GRADE URBAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

HEATHER L. ROUSE, MICHELLE CICCONE,
JACLYN MACFARLANE, WHITNEY LEBOEUF
(UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Despite years of attention to the issue, minority and low SES student populations suffer from a persistent achievement gap in relation to their white counterparts. Specifically, African-American students have been found to perform significantly below their peers as early as kindergarten. The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of multiple risks monitored by public service agencies on educational outcomes for African-American children to better understand what's behind these school readiness gaps.

POSTER 58

PREDICTING RELATIONSHIP QUALITY:

THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT STYLE, EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMAS, AND DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS

KATHRYN M. NOWLAN, JIM HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined whether attachment, depression (BDI), and early maladaptive schemas (EMS's) contribute unique variance to the prediction of relationship quality. Participants were undergraduates in relationships. In the overall models, attachment styles, BDI, and EMS's predicted significant variance in relationship quality, except for passion. Both EMS's and depression did not account for unique variance in some of the models, while attachment was predictive of all models. Specific schemas contributed unique variance to relationship quality.

POSTER 59

A GRUDGE THEORY PERSPECTIVE ON FAMILY ESTRANGEMENT: THE PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION OF MULTIPLE HYPOTHESES

WILLIAM J. RYAN (FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS), RICHARD CONTI (COLLEGE OF SAINT ELIZABETH)

This study explores grudge theory (cf., Baumeister, et al., 1998) by examining numerous hypotheses about how grudges operate in families. When family relationships stop, they typically endure in the form of intrusive thoughts and anger or painful longing. Family estrangement appears to be fertile territory for exploring grudge theory.

POSTER 60

RELATIONSHIP AMONG OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE SYMPTOMS, COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY, WORRY, AND RUMINATION IN ADULTS

ASHLEY LONGO (NOVA SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY), FRANK ANDRASIK, JAMES ARRUDA (UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA)

This study evaluated the relationship among obsessive-compulsive symptoms (OCS), cognitive flexibility, worry, and cognitive rumination in 87 adults. Cognitive flexibility predicted 55.3% of the OCS variance, while worry, reflection, and brooding rumination predicted an additional 7.8%, 5.6% and 1.7% of OCS variance, respectively. Results are similar to previous worry research; however this study indicates the importance of assessing cognitive flexibility and rumination in persons with OCS. Treatment implications are discussed.

Paper **Salon I**

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

PAPER SESSION I

Friday, March 5, 2010

10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: SANGMOON KIM (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

10:30am - 10:45am

THE NATIONAL STUDY OF ORTHODOX JEWISH MARRIAGE: SATISFACTION AND STRESSORS IN A RELIGIOUS MINORITY

ELIEZER SCHNALL (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

This presentation focuses on the results of a large research project (N=3,670) investigating marriage among Orthodox Jews. Levels of marital satisfaction and marital stressors will be explored, as well as barriers which may prevent this group from receiving proper couples counseling. Findings from this community will be compared with those from the general population. Finally, this presentation will offer recommendations for future intervention, clarifying the role of mental health professionals in such endeavors.

10:50am - 11:05am

MODERATING EFFECT OF ETHNICITY ON THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SHAME AND DEPRESSION

SANGMOON KIM, RANDALL S. JORGENSEN, CARA REMEDIOS (SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies have reported that shame but not guilt is positively correlated with depression highlighting a critical role of shame in depression. However, the majority of participants of previous studies were Whites and consequently the moderating effect of ethnicity on the association has been rarely examined. A primary purpose of the current study was to explore how the magnitude of association between shame and depression would be different between East Asian and White.

11:10am - 11:25am

THE EFFECTS OF CULTURE ON VIEWS OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND TREATMENT SEEKING

MARSHA BROWN (JOHN JAY COLLEGE), ELIZABETH L. JEGLIC (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

A large proportion of the general public may be misinformed about the causes of mental illness (MI). This misinformation may deter individuals with MI from seeking treatment. The present study examined 301 undergraduate students in an ethnically diverse urban college. Participants completed a survey

assessing their beliefs about MI. Overall, it was found that a large percentage of respondents were misinformed about MI. Findings will be discussed as they pertain to the effects of culture on such beliefs.

11:30am - 11:45am

SEEKING SOCIAL SUPPORT MODERATES INTERGROUP MISTRUST AND LOW SELF ESTEEM INDICATORS OF PERCEIVED STRESS FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS

VERONICA Y. WOMACK, LLOYD SLOAN (HOWARD UNIVERSITY)

African American HBCU Students (147) completed trait, coping strategies and perceived stress measures. Cultural mistrust and lower self esteem each independently predicted increased perceived stress; social support seeking moderated those relationships. High social support seekers produced stronger cultural mistrust impacts on stress while low social support seekers displayed stronger self-esteem impacts. Seeking social support may be an important coping strategy in stress prevention programs for African Americans with low self esteem or high cultural mistrust.

Paper

Whitman

**COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION II**

Friday, March 5, 2010

10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: ALMUT HUPBACH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

10:30am - 10:45am

EPISODIC MEMORY UPDATING: BOUNDARY CONDITIONS AND TEMPORAL FACTORS

ALMUT HUPBACH (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY), REBECCA GOMEZ, LYNN NADEL (UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA)

Reactivated memories can be modified and subsequently require reconsolidation. We recently reported reconsolidation effects in human episodic memory and showed that re-instating the spatial context is crucial for initiating memory reconsolidation. In this presentation, I will talk about the role of context familiarity, temporal properties of memory updating, and I will provide evidence against a source memory explanation of our data. Our findings encourage a view of memory that emphasizes its malleability.

10:50am - 11:05am

RETRIEVAL PRACTICE AFFECTS SEMANTICALLY SIMILAR BUT NOT LEXICALLY SIMILAR ITEMS

SARAH K. JOHNSON, CHRISTOPHER J. SCHILLING, ALEXANDER V. AGNOR (MORAVIAN COLLEGE)

Retrieval practice affects memory for unpracticed items from practiced categories differentially depending on the type of inter-item similarity. On a semantic test (word association), retrieval practice affected semantically related items but not lexically related items. On a lexical test (fragment completion), neither item type was affected, even when retrieval practice was cued auditorily to enhance the impact of phonetic similarities. These results help frame the boundary of retrieval-practice effects to semantic relationships and tests.

11:10am - 11:25am

EXPANDING RETRIEVAL DEPENDS ON EXPANSION SEQUENCE AND WORKING MEMORY

AIMEE A. CALLENDER (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Expanding retrieval (spacing out retrieval attempts over increasingly longer delays) was investigated with respect to expansion sequence and working memory ability. Four expansion sequences (1-2-3; 1-5-9; 3-5-8; 5-8-13) were compared against even spacing (5-5-5) to determine if different sequences produced different levels of performance a final test taken 10 minutes later or 2 days later. Working memory appears to be an important factor in the effectiveness of different expansion sequences.

Invited Speaker **Roebling**
DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY INVITED
SPEAKER I

Friday, March 5, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

USING GENERALIZED MAGNITUDE TO ORGANIZE THE WORLD (IN THE MIND)

STELLA LOURENCO (EMORY UNIVERSITY)

In this talk, I will start by presenting behavioral and neural evidence in support of a system of generalized magnitude reasoning, one in which numerical, spatial, and temporal cues are conceptually intertwined and processed abstractly in a common representational code. Drawing on different paradigms, I will then argue that this general magnitude system is operational from early in human life and that it affects children's expectations about

how objects and events should be structured. I will conclude by presenting recent data from my lab which speaks to the extent of generalization. In this research, we show that (at least in adults) generalized magnitude reasoning extends to the processing of non-prototypical sources of magnitude information such as emotional expression.

Invited Speaker **Gleason**
HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY INVITED
SPEAKER I

Friday, March 5, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: WADE PICKREN (RYERSON UNIVERSITY)

ROBERT W. WHITE AND CURRENT PSYCHOLOGICAL PRACTICE

SUZANNE C. OUELLETTE (THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

White understood lives as lived amidst social, political, and cultural forces. He called for persons to be studied "the long way" by investigators who appreciate inevitable change, and use tools drawn from history, the arts, and humanities. This paper creates a scholarly space in which White's too often overlooked relevance is recognized, particularly in light of the academy's increasing acceptance of contextual approaches, intensive and extensive case studies, narrative research, and the role of self-reflexivity.

Symposium **Boardroom**
INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM I

Friday, March 5, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: MICHAEL MEIR (TECHNICAL CAREER INSTITUTES)

ETHNIC PSYCHOLOGY TODAY

How has psychology developed differently among diverse ethnic and nationality groups? This symposium brings together leading psychologists from diverse backgrounds to review indigenous or ethnic psychologies today in the USA and overseas.

Presentations

Counseling and Psychotherapy in Turkey.

-Şenel Poyrazlı, Süleyman Doğan, & Mehmet Eskin, (Penn State University)

Psychology and Italian-Americans.

-Elizabeth G. Messina (Lenox Hill Hospital)

Greek psychology.

-Artemis Pipinelli (Lehman College), Thomas

Mallios (New York City), & Katherine Stavrianopoulos (John Jay College).

Armenian psychology.

-Samvel Jeshmaridian (Borough of Manhattan Community College) & Ani Kalayjian (www.meaningfulworld.com)

Hispanic psychology.

-Rafael Art Javier (Saint Johns University)

Feminist attitudes: Does culture make a difference?

-Christine Graham, Delilah Opal Hutson-Ellenberg, Mahfuz F. Ahmed (Fordham University)

Discussants: Rivka Bertisch Meir (Private Practice), Ayse Çiftçi (Purdue University)

Symposium

Salon H

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM II

Friday, March 5, 2010

10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: MICHAEL CLUMP (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

STUDENTS TEACHING STUDENTS: EXPERIENCES OF AND BENEFITS FOR UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING ASSISTANTS

Undergraduates as teaching assistants (UTAs) is less common than as research assistants, but this experience is still valuable for them. This symposium describes the development of a laboratory component for a general psychology course taught by UTAs, the experiences of the UTAs as teachers (and all it entails), and the effect of teaching on their psychological research thinking skills, beliefs about psychology as a science, and their beliefs about themselves as leaders, speakers, and scientists/researchers.

Presentations

How we got to where we are: the background to the new course and students as instructors

-Michael A. Clump (Marymount University)

From behind the desk to in front of the class: a firsthand perspective from student instructors

-Genevieve Fleming, Tracie Raines, Kayla Kinworthy, Alison Wilhelm, & Michael McGraw (Marymount University)

Changes to the student instructors: what the data indicate

-Michael Clump (Marymount University)

Discussant : Michael Clump (Marymount University)

Paper

Salon C

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

PAPER SESSION II

Friday, March 5, 2010

10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: SANAM BAMSHAD ALAVI (THE CITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

10:30am - 10:45am

THE PERSISTENT DISADVANTAGE FACING MOTHERS WORKING IN GENDER-NEUTRAL OCCUPATIONS

KAREN A. COUTURE, KATHLEEN R. JOHNSON (KEENE STATE COLLEGE)

We investigated the effect of the “motherhood penalty” on judgments of anticipated work behaviors in a gender neutral job. Fit perceptions between mother and ideal worker stereotypes should be closer in a gender neutral job than in a male-typed job and reduce evaluative penalties to mothers. However, due to the tenacity and strength of the mother stereotype, we hypothesized that mothers would continue to be disadvantaged over fathers and non-parents. Results were supportive.

10:50am - 11:05am

PERSUASION AND REDUCING SEXUAL PREJUDICE: A POSSIBLE SHORT-TERM CHANGE IN ATTITUDE

SANAM BAMSHAD ALAVI (THE CITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DEBORAH L. VIETZE (THE CITY COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This research explores the effect of reading a persuasive text on change in sexual prejudice towards gay men. 67 Participants were randomly assigned to either read about a young gay man’s life experiences, or to read a text about the iPhone. Attitudes were measured by three different scales, at two times during the study. The results suggest that the persuasive text reduced participants’ sexual prejudice in the experimental condition when measured by Evaluation Thermometer.

11:10am - 11:25am

ANTI-SEMITISM AND SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL: AN EMPIRICAL REVIEW

FLORETTE COHEN (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY), LEE JUSSIM (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY NEW BRUNSWICK), KENT HARBER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY NEWARK), GAUTAM BHASIN (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY TEACHER’S COLLEGE)

A new theoretical model of anti-Semitism is presented and tested in three experiments. Study 1

showed that mortality salience led to greater levels of anti-Semitism and lowered support for Israel. Study 2 showed that mortality salience caused Israel, to perceptually loom large. Study 3 showed that mortality salience increased punitiveness towards Israel's human rights violations more than towards other countries. Collectively, results suggest that anti-Semitism and hostility to Israel may be causally related.

Symposium **Salon B**
TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM I
Friday, March 5, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

WIKI'S, WEBSITES, AND OTHER WAYS TO USE TECHNOLOGY IN YOUR PSYCHOLOGY CLASSROOM

With iPhones, Blackberries, netbooks, laptops, and Wi-Fi internet, our students are spending more time with technology than in the classroom. These tools can be used by the savvy psychology instructor to maintain students' attention and enhance the learning experience both inside and outside the classroom. Professor hosted blogs, student built wiki's, and interactive online classroom activities are the new tools for teaching. This symposium will introduce techniques and ideas to engage your students through technology.

Presentations

Technology in the High School Classroom

-Debra Park (West Deptford High School)

The Online Psychology Lab

-Maureen McCarthy (Kennesaw State University)

Enhancing Lectures through Technology

-Kimberly Fairchild (Manhattan College)

Discussant : Kimberly Fairchild (Manhattan College)

PSI BETA INVITED SPEAKER I

Friday, March 5, 2010

10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: ROBIN MUSSELMAN (LEHIGH CARBON COMMUNITY COLLEGE)
LIFE LESSONS THAT SUPERHEROES TEACH US

ROBIN ROSENBERG (PRIVATE PRACTICE)
 Superheroes can provide a roadmap for handling the vicissitudes of life. Superheroes teach us that it is important to identify and harness the way in which each person is different-- the unique constellation of talents and abilities. Superheroes also model one way that we can overcome adversity. Psychologist Robin S. Rosenberg discusses relevant psychological research about these life lessons, and illustrates them with examples from superhero comics, television shows, and movies.

Paper **Robinson**
SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY RESEARCH AND ACTION
PAPER SESSION I
Friday, March 5, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

10:30am - 10:45am
"BUILDING COLLABORATIONS ON CAMPUS TO PROVIDE COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS TO REACH UNDERSERVED COLLEGE STUDENTS"
 SUDHA M. WADHWANI (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

This presentation will provide strategies on developing collaborative, multidisciplinary community interventions on campus to reach students who are typically under-represented at university counseling centers. Innovative approaches and programs will be presented, illustrating the importance utilizing multiple resources to reach students who may experience cultural stigma toward traditional psychotherapy services. Faculty, administration, student life staff, and college counseling clinicians will have the opportunity to share ideas on developing similar collaborations at their own university settings.

10:50am - 11:05am

Invited Speaker **Salon A**

PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL GROUPS AS A PRACTICAL TOOL TO FACILITATE RESETTLEMENT WITH IRAQI REFUGEES AND ANCHOR RELATIVES

RASHIDA TAYLOR, REBECCA GORDON
GREGOR SARKISIAN (ANTIOCH COLLEGE)

This paper describes an intervention developed for a Los Angeles based refugee resettlement agency to aid them in the resettlement of Iraqi refugees. The intervention is centered on three distinct psychoeducational workshops. These workshops facilitate a partnership between the agency, the refugee, and their anchor relative with the goal of promoting refugee self sufficiency. Although these interventions were developed for a specific resettlement agency, they can be generalized for use within most U.S. resettlement agencies.

11:10am - 11:25am

“...AND KEEP THE CHANGE”: A SCHOOL-BASED COMMUNITY INTERVENTION MODEL

BINYAMIN L. GOLDMAN, BINYAMIN L. GOLDMAN (CENTER FOR APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY)

The school-based community intervention (SBCI) model extends Schensul and Trickett’s Multilevel, Community-Based Intervention model, shifting school interventions’ expected outcomes from individual targets to the broader community systems that intersect the school. SBCI’s ecological perspective requires professionals to focus more intently on pre-entry issues and to engage in ongoing ethnographic and participatory research processes. This paper will describe the SBCI model and illustrate it using the insular Hassidic community of Monsey, NY as a model.

11:30am - 11:45am

COLLISION, COLLUSION AND COLLABORATION: ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON SUSTAINED TRANSFORMATION OF MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTION IN AN ULTRA-INSULAR ORTHODOX JEWISH COMMUNITY

ISAAC SCHECTER, BINYAMIN GOLDMAN, RIVKA STARCK (CENTER FOR APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY AT BIKUR CHOLIM), GILA SCHNITZER (CENTER FOR APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY (CAPS) AT BIKUR CHOLIM; VREIJE UNIVERSITAT BRUSSELS-DEPARTMENT OF ORTHOPSYCHOLOGY)

In this paper we aim to describe 1) the marked increase in of mental health service utilization in the insular and historically underserved Orthodox, Ultra-Orthodox and Hasidic Jewish communities , 2) the multiple pathways driving that change and the

ensuing transformation in ecology, community engagement, systems of meaning and the ability to have sustainable culturally-situated intervention and 3) the tensions and fault lines within the insular system around these changes.

Friday, March 5, 2010 12:00pm-1:20pm

Invited Speaker Salon F/G

KEYNOTE SPEAKER IN COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

**Friday, March 5, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**

CHAIR: BARBARA MALT

SPACES OF THOUGHT

BARBARA TVERSKY (COLUMBIA TEACHERS COLLEGE)

Spatial knowledge derives from many sense modalities, is essential for survival, and is a basis for other knowledge. Our conceptions of space derive from our perceptions of space and our behavior in space. Both our bodies and the world have natural asymmetries that affect perception of and behavior in these spaces, yielding mental or external representations of them that systematically differ from space as measured by geographers or physicists. Perception and behavior are different for the different spaces we inhabit: the space of our bodies, the space immediately surrounding us, the space we navigate, and the space of graphics, the spaces we create to expand the mind and to communicate with others.

Poster

Salon D/E

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

POSTER SESSION

**Friday, March 5, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**

POSTER 1

SOCIAL VALUES SCALE FOR YOUTH (SVSY):

A CARTOON-BASED MEASURE OF SOCIAL INTEREST

MARY KATHERINE WAIBEL DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The present study introduces the Social Values Scale for Youth (SVSY)—a cartoon-based measure of social interest modeled after Crandall’s (1975) Social Interest Scale, describes the SVSY’s reliability, and examines demographic differences in 240 middle school students’ (M = 12.46 years, SD = 0.972) self-

reported social interest. Findings indicate that the SVSY has acceptable reliability. Analyses revealed significant difference in SVSY scores across grade but not gender. Recommendations for future research are offered.

POSTER 2

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LABELING AND RECALL OF SWEET AND SOUR FLAVORS BY CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS

NICOLLE M. NESTLER, SUSAN P. LUEK, BEA G. GROSH, CHRISTINA L. KUNKLE (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

College students (18.1-20.9 years), older children (10.3-11.6 years), and younger children (8.0-9.9 years) tasted and labeled 5 sweet and 5 sour jelly beans. They later tasted and labeled 20 randomly presented beans—the original 10, 5 “new” sweet, and 5 “new” sour—and indicated whether each was original or new. Accuracy, consistency, accuracy/consistency, and recognition measures demonstrated that females outperformed males, sour yielded better performance than sweet, and older children often outperformed other age groups.

POSTER 3

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE: WHAT IS IT GOOD FOR ANYWAY?

JEFFREY D. LEITZEL, MATTHEW FLEMING (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PA)

Evaluated the ability of trait emotional intelligence (TEI) to predict college GPA after controlling for cognitive functioning and the big-five personality factors. In addition, the validity of the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue) was examined. Global trait EI explained a statistically significant proportion of the variability in college GPA, half of which was independent of the big-five. The big-five provided substantially more explanatory power than TEI in terms of predicting college GPA. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 4

PARENTAL ATTITUDES IN TRADITIONAL SINGLE PAYCHECK AND NONTRADITIONAL DUAL PAYCHECK FAMILIES

CATHERINE A. CHAMBLISS, JENIFER NORTON, KIM TERMINE, OLIVER BARRY, JONATHAN BAHM, ADAM PAPAS, HARRIS PAPAS, (URSINUS COLLEGE)

Parents in traditional single paycheck and nontraditional dual paycheck families were compared. Nontraditional family parents rated their

children more favorably; ratings of children were similar when defensive and non-defensive nontraditional family parents were compared. Incongruent traditional family parents had lower self esteem than those whose maternal employment beliefs and behavior were congruent; nontraditional family parents had intermediate self esteem scores. Fathers from traditional families had higher self esteem than the three other parent groups.

POSTER 5

THE EFFECTS OF OBJECTIFYING ADVERTISEMENT ON BODY DISSATISFACTION AND GENERAL ANXIETY
MELISSA J. BROWN, KATHERINE FRITZ, DARRIUS PUGH, KYLE JOHNSON, SETH ZIMMERMAN, JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

This study examined a possible link between body dissatisfaction induced by viewing common television commercials portraying women as sexual objects and temporary anxiety in both male and female participants. While no significant effect was found for anxiety, results give further evidence for temporarily increased body dissatisfaction in both men and women after viewing objectifying television commercials. Results indicated that men had an increased desire for larger body sizes and women for slimmer body sizes.

POSTER 6

WOMEN’S INFLUENCE SCHEMAS IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: A NARRATIVE APPROACH

CANDICE FEIRING, RACHEL POSNER, SHARANYA MOHANTY (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examined newly developed narrative measures of young women’s influence schemas in the context of conflict in their current romantic relationships. Thirty-six women were interviewed about how well they and their partners met each others’ needs and completed ratings of relationship functioning. Narrative indicators of Denigration and Reflection were related to ratings of decision making, flat/indifferent emotions in reaction to needs not met and verbal aggression.

POSTER 7

TWINS AT RISK FOR DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY: BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF EARLY SOCIAL COORDINATION

NAOMI J. ALDRICH (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND & THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), LINDITA ISMAILI, VANDA MELENDEZ, SONIA RAGIR (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND & THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), BERNARD Z. KARMEI, JUDITH M. GARDNER (NYS INSTITUTE FOR BASIC RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES)

We investigated the emergence of joint attention and social interaction between twins at risk for developmental delay due to low birth-weight, prematurity, and/or CNS injury. Twin dyads (7- to 25-months) were coded for expression of social coordination, imitation, and communication. Results establish links between neonatal factors and social-cognitive outcomes.

POSTER 8

STUDENT ATHLETE VERSUS NON STUDENT ATHLETE STRESS IN COLLEGE

AMANDA D. PITCHKO (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The current study examined how collegiate athletes respond to stress. Stress was manipulated by randomly assigning both athletes and nonathletes to either a high stress condition (give a speech on camera), or a low stress condition (write an essay). Anxious mood was assessed following the manipulation. Results showed that while all participants reported more anxiety in the high stress condition, this effect was more pronounced in athletes than in nonathletes.

POSTER 9

EMOTIONALLY ELABORATED FIRST YEAR EXPERIENCES: A WINDOW INTO COLLEGE STUDENTS' LIVES.

JANICE C. STAPLEY (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY), K. M. GISSUBEL (RED BANK CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL), A. K. FRAGALE, B. J. GAGLIARDO, C. K. O'LEARY (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Qualitative data regarding emotions obtained from 87 students were content analyzed. Overall, social relationships were the most emotionally elaborated aspect of first year college students' lives. Academic situations were more likely to be mentioned for anger, whereas activities, sports and clubs were more frequently mentioned for happiness (p=.04). These data provide insight for those interested in First Year

programming and are consistent theoretically with the need to examine the discrete emotions separately.

POSTER 10

CRITICAL FEMINIST THEORIES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS TO FEMINIST RESEARCH AND CLINIC WORK

DONGXIAO QIN, ELIZABETH A. SCHOENEROCK, ELISA M. CARBONE (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE)

The Overall aim of this article is to provide a new theory on women's sense of self and other from a critical feminist perspective. Three main points of view are presented. First, cultural feminists' essentialist claims of "gendered experiences for all women" are discussed. Second, a critique on essentialist assumption is introduced. Third, a critical feminist perspective and its implications to feminist research and clinical work are provided.

POSTER 11

BELIEFS ABOUT AGE DIFFERENCES IN MEMORY PERFORMANCE

SUSAN E. MASON, CLARA V. KUNTZ, KRISIOLOA PRIFTI (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

Older adults are stereotyped as having poor memories, and experimental studies have reliably demonstrated memory decline with age. To determine the level of information people have concerning the patterns of decline, we administered the Beliefs about Memory and Aging Scale to both young and old adults. Although young adults were judged to be superior to older adults on most tasks, participants presented a fairly positive view of memory and aging.

POSTER 12

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TEMPERAMENT AND EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION

MARTA E. LOSONCZY-MARSHALL (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study focused on the relationship between temperament (nine dimensions) and emotional expression (latency, intensity & duration). Participants were 29 four and five-year-old children. Temperament was measured using The Behavioral Style Questionnaire. Children's emotional expressions to five stimuli were video recorded and analyzed through behavioral coding by two independent raters. Hypothesized correlations were small and not statistically significant. However, post

hoc exploration revealed interesting relationships between dimensions of temperament and parameters of emotional expression.

POSTER 13

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND EMPATHY AMONG ELEMENTARY STUDENTS IN AN INTERACTIVE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM OF TOLERANCE

JAMES A. GRAHAM, KRISTINA AVISADO, ANDREA MALDONADO, ASHLEY DELVALLE (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The present study evaluated the experiences in a children's museum of tolerance. Third, fourth, and fifth graders (N = 559) visited a children's museum of tolerance where they completed pre- and post-test measures on stereotype knowledge, discrimination, empathy, and future aspirations. Statistical analysis showed mixed results among these variables. We discuss the potential of interactive museum exhibits to improve empathic attitudes and prosocial behaviors of children among different age groups.

POSTER 14

GENDER DIFFERENCES: STEREOTYPE KNOWLEDGE, EMPATHY, AND ASPIRATIONS IN A CHILDREN'S TOLERANCE MUSEUM

NICOLE WONDERGEM, KRISTINA AVISADO, ANGY PLATA, AKILAH ROBINSON, JAMES A. GRAHAM (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The present study evaluated the impact of gender in a children's museum of tolerance. Participants included (N = 559) elementary students who visited a children's museum of tolerance. Participants completed pre- and post-test measures on stereotype knowledge, discrimination, empathy, and future aspirations. Statistical analysis showed mixed results among these variables. This study has important implications for the potential of interactive museum exhibits to improve future empathic attitudes and prosocial behaviors of boys and girls.

POSTER 15

A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF ASIAN AMERICAN EMERGING ADULTS CONCEPTIONS OF ADULTHOOD

ANGELA M. DE DIOS, JEFFREY ARNETT (CLARK UNIVERSITY)

Emerging adulthood is a period in life between the ages 18 to 29 when most people feel like they are adult in some ways, but not others (Arnett, 2000). In the current study, 26 Asian American emerging adults

were asked whether they felt like an adult and whether they felt their parents considered them adult. We found that participants endorsed individualistic criteria the most when they thought about themselves and their parents' criteria for adulthood.

POSTER 16

AGE, GENDER AND TASK DIFFICULTY INTERACT IN PRESCHOOL COLLABORATIVE DISCOURSE

ROBERT B. THOMPSON, THOMAS COTHRAN (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE), DANIEL MCCALL (GETTYSBURG COLLEGE)

A microgenetic analysis explored preschoolers' collaborative language during a challenging 12 segment (varying difficulty) elicitation task. There were main effects and interactions for gender, age and difficulty level—girls and older children overall used significantly more collaborative language. Age was positively correlated with collaborative language during the most difficult segments but only among girls. Results have implications for pragmalinguistic development and Vygotskian theories of dyadic problem solving and the ZPD.

POSTER 17

THE USE OF CONTEXT BY PRESCHOOL CHILDREN TO INFER THE MEANING OF NOVEL WORDS

MELODY R. GOLDMAN (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), KATALIN WEINHOFFER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), LARAIN MCDONOUGH (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND CUNY GRADUATE CENTER)

Two studies assessed the ability of preschool children with Specific Language Impairment (SLI) or Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) to use semantic context and eye gaze to infer the meanings of novel nouns, and to recall those meanings after a delay. All participants performed better using semantic context than eye gaze, but the children with ASD had greater difficulty with eye gaze than those with SLI. Results are discussed in terms of language acquisition and future teaching interventions.

POSTER 18

ALCOHOL USE AND BODY IMAGE NORMS AS PREDICTORS OF OBLIGATORY EXERCISE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

KARA S. SCHULTHEIS, SARAH MILLER, MEGAN ROACH, HOLLY CHALK (MCDANIEL COLLEGE)

The present study assessed alcohol norms/use, attitudes toward appearance, and obligatory exercise in undergraduate students. Women who consumed alcohol more frequently and in greater quantities perceived more pressure to be thin and held more westernized standards of physical appearance. For both genders, alcohol use positively correlated with obligatory exercise and perceptions of high alcohol use in peers. These findings suggest that excessive alcohol use and unrealistic goals toward appearance may lead to maladaptive exercise behaviors.

POSTER 19

MOMS AND COLLEGE STUDENTS: MUTUAL SEPARATION

DANIELLE M. KOURI (ARGOSY UNIVERSITY), CELENA S. CHONG, CLAIRE J. OWEN, LINDA Z. SOLOMON (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

The present study assessed the relationship between college students' response to leaving home and beginning college and their mothers' adjustment to their own 'empty' or somewhat 'empty nest.' Students were asked to indicate their own degree of homesickness and also their perceptions of their own mothers' adjustment to a home without them. Results indicated that the more positively the students perceived their mothers' adjustment, the less homesickness they reported for themselves.

POSTER 20

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN ADOLESCENT TELEVISION AND IN REAL-LIFE: IT'S COMPLICATED

LANCE C. GARMON, HALEY L. MILLER, SAMANTHA E. CUMMINS (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

While adolescent media research typically examines the behaviors of media characters and adolescent, the current study compares representations of real-life attachment relationships and the type of televised relationships viewed. Online questionnaires (N = 278) assessed representations of attachment and overall exposure to televised interactions for mothers, fathers, peers, and romantic partners. Analyses suggest that viewing preferences are positively related to an individual's relationship with their mothers, peers, and/or romantic partners, but not with their fathers.

POSTER 21

THE ROLE OF LOCOMOTOR EXPERTISE ON LIMB PREFERENCE

MARIE ROSE C. POLIS, SARAH BERGER, REMY FRIEDMAN (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY)

This study documented the development of manual and pedal side preference across locomotor transitions in infancy. Novice and Expert Crawlers and Walkers traversed a path repeatedly to reach a goal at the end. Infants showed greater stability in lateralization for reaching than they did for leading-out, suggesting that motor systems may be in flux during the acquisition of new skills. These findings speak to underlying developmental trajectories associated with the acquisition of new motor abilities.

POSTER 22

SUCCESSFUL EDUCATIONAL PATHWAYS: LESSONS FROM DOMINICAN STUDENTS ATTENDING AN URBAN PUBLIC COLLEGE

MONIKA SON, DAISUKE AKIBA (GRADUATE CENTER CUNY)

While the high attrition rates among Latino students have long been identified as a major problem in American schools, surprisingly few attempts have been made to understand the normative developmental experiences among this population. This study, based on an ethnographic approach, examines the experiences of urban Dominican-American college students. Their strategies for effectively navigating a wide variety of contexts (e.g., school, work, family, and neighborhood) are analyzed, and implications for their educational efforts are discussed.

POSTER 23

LATE ADOLESCENTS' PERCEIVED FAMILY RESEMBLANCES- AND DIFFERENCES

KELLY A. MARIN, LEAH GAMBOLATI, LAURA MARINO, VANESSA PUGLIESE, LAURA RUSSO (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Family comparisons, whether they take the appearances of resemblances, or differences provide information about whom we are, who we may become, or who we don't want to become. Very little is known about adolescents' perceived resemblances, and even less is known about perceived differences between adolescents and their family members. Our findings suggest a compelling story concerning adolescents' perceived family resemblances and differences.

POSTER 24

RELATIONS BETWEEN NARRATIVE

STRUCTURE AND THE FUNCTIONS OF IDENTITY SCALE

JANICE AUTERA, KELLIE MONACO, KELLY MARIN (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

What does an identity provide individuals? Researchers taking a narrative approach to identity believe that narratives serve to organize personal experiences into a coherent sense of self. The objective of this study was to examine relations between the structure of identity narratives and identity functions. Results suggest that individuals who have a more complex and coherent sense of self create a more complex and coherent narrative.

POSTER 25

CHARACTERISTICS OF ADOPTEES IN PSYCHIATRIC POPULATIONS

DAWN K. KRIEBEL, ANGELICA WEBSTER (IMMACULATA UNIVERSITY)

Data from the National Survey of Adoptive Parents were examined. Chi-square analyses suggest that, among the three types of adoptees included in the study (international, foster, and domestic/private), the children adopted from foster care are most heavily represented in psychiatric populations. Further analyses indicate that the greatest proportion of adoptees who had been placed in a psychiatric hospital had prenatal exposure to drugs and alcohol. Implications of findings for clinical and adoption professionals are discussed.

POSTER 26

AN ASSESSMENT OF PERSONALITY FOR HUMANS AND EQUINES

ERYN L. ZIEGLER, JANE WARD, KERRIE Q. BAKER (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

The current study observed nine horse and rider pairs in a horseback riding camp program to determine the nature of the relationship between the horse's personality and that of the rider. At the conclusion of the program, riders and their instructors evaluated the experience. Findings indicate that personality factors, specifically extraversion and neuroticism, of the horse and rider played important roles in their compatibility. The interpretations of these findings and their implications will be discussed.

POSTER 27

RELIGION, FAMILY AND FRIEND SUPPORT,

LIFE SATISFACTION AND HEALTH AMONG OLDER ADULTS

VERNEDA P. HAMM BAUGH (KEAN UNIVERSITY)

This study examined perception of support from family and friends and religious practices and their relationship to health rating and life satisfaction among older adults. Life satisfaction and health rating, in addition to being correlated with each other, were both correlated with belief that religious devotion affects physical well being. However, life satisfaction was also related to perception of family and friend support and private religious practices. Explanations for these results are discussed.

POSTER 28

CHANGING CONCEPTUALIZATIONS OF "PLAY" IN JAPAN: A SOCIOCULTURAL ANALYSIS

YOKO TAKAGI (THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DAISUKE AKIBA (QUEENS COLLEGE & THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The current research investigates how the notion of play has been conceptualized and defined in the Japanese society. Adults (ages 24 to 69) completed a questionnaire concerning, among others, their own childhood experiences with play and their perceptions of the current trends. Preliminary analyses reveal some intriguing results, such as an overwhelming valuation of interpersonal communication, devaluation of structured plays, and unexpected optimism associated with technological advances. Implications for future research are discussed.

POSTER 29

LEAVING HOME AND BEGINNING COLLEGE: THE IMPACT OF CULTURE SHOCK

REGINA R. ESCANO, ERICA E. LAYTON, LINDA Z. SOLOMON, CLAIRE J. OWEN (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), NAOMI A. SOLOMON (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

The present study assessed predictors of negative emotional responses among first semester freshmen attending a small college in New York City. In the course of analysis, the authors created 5 subscales from a larger questionnaire. The results indicated that health stress and extraversion both predicted homesickness whereas academic dysfunction did not; moreover, culture shock (e.g., not knowing how to find resources) had an independent effect on

homesickness even when the other variables had been controlled.

POSTER 30

EMOTIONAL ABUSE, EMOTIONAL NEGLECT, CRUEL PUNISHMENT, AND ANXIETY AMONG ADOLESCENT PRIMARY CARE PATIENTS

COURTNEY A. MCCULLOUGH (NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), ERICA MILLER (TEACHER'S COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND THE NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), JEFFREY G. JOHNSON (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND THE NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE) Childhood emotional abuse, emotional neglect, cruel punishment and anxiety disorder symptoms were assessed in a multisite sample of 194 adolescent primary care patients. Results indicated that both childhood emotional abuse, emotional neglect, and cruel punishment were significantly associated with elevated levels of generalized anxiety disorder and panic disorder symptoms. Findings were consistent with the hypothesis that childhood emotional abuse, emotional neglect, and cruel punishment may be independently associated with elevated risk for adolescent anxiety symptoms.

POSTER 31

LINKS BETWEEN NONPARENTAL CARE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD AND SELF-CARE IN ADOLESCENCE

SAMANTHA K. CASE, C. RYAN KINLAW (MARIST COLLEGE), JOHN E. BATES (INDIANA UNIVERSITY), GREGORY S. PETTIT (AUBURN UNIVERSITY), KENNETH A. DODGE (DUKE UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined links between the extent of nonparental care in early childhood and self-care in adolescence. Parents reported levels of nonparental care in early childhood, and adolescents reported levels of self-care. Significant associations were identified among the measures of care at different time points within each developmental period and between the types of care across developmental periods. Aspects of family context are discussed as offering possible avenues for understanding the longitudinal linkages.

POSTER 32

STUDY ABROAD AND COLLEGE STUDENTS' REFLECTIVE JUDGMENT

CATHERINE A. CROSBY-CURRIE, LARYSA S. BALYSKY, STEVEN HORWITZ (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The Reflective Judgment Model focuses on how adults construct meaning and make judgments. This study examined whether studying abroad relates to college students' reflective judgment. First-years and seniors completed the Reasoning about Current Issues Test and a survey of study abroad experiences and attitudes. All participants demonstrated reasoning at a high level, but senior were one stage higher than first-years. However, seniors' actual and first-years' intention to study abroad were not related to reflective judgment.

POSTER 33

FRIENDSHIP AND DATING GOALS IN ADOLESCENCE: THE IMPORTANCE OF GENDER AND ADJUSTMENT

JENNIFER J. THOMAS, ANNA MCFADDEN (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

To better understand why girls view romantic relationships as more detrimental to friendships than boys, seventh (n=178), ninth (n=107), and twelfth (n=56) graders reported on their relationships goals and adjustment. Age differences suggest that older adolescents desire closer relationships than younger adolescents. Gender differences revealed that girls continue to desire close friendships while dating; boys desire closer romantic relationships than friendships. Correlations with adjustment indicate that better adjusted adolescents also value closer friendships and romantic relationships

POSTER 34

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: DO PARENTING STYLES, LOCUS OF CONTROL, AND COLLEGE CLASS MATTER?

JOHN B. CAMPBELL, LIN NIE (FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE)

We investigated locus of control (LoC) and year in college as moderators of the relationship between parenting styles (PS) and subjective well-being (measured by both domain-specific and global constructs). There were limited relationships between PS and SWB, but LoC consistently explained significant and large amounts of variance for all measures of SWB, supporting our primary prediction. ANOVA and regression analysis also revealed that class and LoC moderated several relationships between PS and SWB.

POSTER 35

RELATIONSHIPS AMONG MEASURES OF SOCIAL INTIMACY, FRIENDSICKNESS AND COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

GAIL CABRAL, KEBRA SCHALLER, VANESSA SZILAGYI, KAYLA TROAST (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Literature suggests that college adjustment is related positively to higher levels of friendship intimacy, and negatively to measures of “friendsickness.” In a study of the relationships among all three variables, social intimacy, friendsickness, and college adjustment, high social intimacy was significantly negatively correlated with the Interpersonal Problems subscale of the College Adjustment Scale. Living situation was a predictor of friendsickness; resident students, and students who lived further from home, were more likely to indicate friendsickness.

POSTER 36

COUPLES' COPARENTING EXPERIENCES IN THEIR FAMILY OF ORIGIN AND EXPECTATIONS ABOUT FUTURE COPARENTING RELATIONSHIPS

REGINA KUERSTEN-HOGAN, COURTNEY CARPENTER (ASSUMPTION COLLEGE)

This study explored coparenting experiences within the family of origin and partners’ mutual understanding of these experiences and future plans for their coparenting relationship in pregnant couples. Supportive coparenting experiences in their family of origin were linked to less negativity about their future coparenting relationship, though greater understanding of partners’ past coparenting experiences and future plans as well as higher marital satisfaction also played a role in shaping optimistic expectations about the future coparenting relationship.

POSTER 37

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR KINDERGARTEN READINESS: A POPULATION-BASED STUDY OF LATINO CHILDREN ENTERING PUBLIC SCHOOL

HEATHER L. ROUSE, JACLYN MACFARLANE, MICHELLE CICCONE, WHITNEY LEOEUF (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Latinos are currently the largest minority group in the U.S. and are expected to triple in size within the next four decades. Despite their growing population, Latino children continue to evidence persistent achievement gaps that appear as early as kindergarten. The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of multiple risks monitored by public service agencies on educational outcomes for

Latino children to better understand what’s behind these school readiness gaps.

POSTER 38

BECOMING CIVICALLY ENGAGED: WHY SATISFACTION MATTERS

HE LEN CHUNG, ELIZABETH AYAD, JAMES BARRECCIA, MEAGAN DOCHERTY, TANISHA PROVERBS, JULIO RIVAS (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study explored links between perceived satisfaction and civic engagement outcomes – volunteering, civic actions, political activity – among 108 African-American emerging adults (ages 18-25). Results indicate that satisfaction regarding participation in civic activities is positively correlated with the perceived likelihood of future participation even after controlling for important covariates (e.g., attitudes toward activity involvement). Findings can inform an area of research that has received limited investigation and support positive citizenship and psychological development in urban settings.

POSTER 39

NATURE: THE POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC APPROACH FOR THE ELDERLY IN SENIOR CARE FACILITIES

LISA M. STORY, STEPHANIE VALUTIS (CHATHAM UNIVERSITY)

Using green space and nature programs to increase wellness of mind and body for the aging is new. There is little research to confirm why senior care facilities are infrequently using this approach. Assisted living facilities in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania were surveyed. Results indicate perception of budgetary obstacles, and significant differences in knowledge of programs and their implementation between facilities using or not using these programs. Findings inform potential efforts to implement programs more widely.

POSTER 40

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS (SES) ON PARENT/CHILD METACOGNITIVE INTERACTIONS.

BRANDON J. FOSTER, BRUCE THOMPSON
(UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

The relationship between socioeconomic-status and metacognitive language in 14 parent-child dyads was investigated. SES-related variables (parent education, occupation and parenting stress as a mediating variable) were predictors for parent and child metacognitive language and children's overall language ability. Results: Maternal SES, was predictive of metacognitive language to children, and children's own language ability but not children's own metacognitive language use. Effects were partially mediated by parenting stress. Directionality of influence and educational implications are discussed.

POSTER 41

SOCIAL COMPETENCE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO COPING STRATEGIES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

MIRANDA L. GRUBER, MANDY B. MEDVIN
(WESTMINSTER COLLEGE)

The current study examined whether socially competent preschool children have more adaptive coping strategies than less socially competent children. Teachers completed three questionnaire measures of children's coping strategies, social competence, and social mastery for twenty-nine preschool students. Findings indicated that children high on social competence and social mastery were more likely to choose adaptive coping strategies than children lower on these measures. Implications for preschool interventions will be discussed.

POSTER 42

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON COLLEGE ADJUSTMENT

SASHA R. STAUFFER, JILL M. NORVILITIS
(BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

Parent involvement in high school education can have an effect on how well a student adjusts to college life. The present study examined the relationship between parent involvement in academics in high school and academic and social adjustment in college through a series of self-report questionnaires. Parenting style was related to social adjustment in college, but involvement in school was unrelated to college adjustment.

POSTER 43

INFLUENCES OF FAMILY HEALTH HISTORY AND PARENT NEGATIVE EMOTION ON CHILD OUTCOMES

NOAH MEYERS, NIKIA SCOTT, TEGAN NEUSTATTER, CAROL WEISSBROD
(AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

The current study addresses the influence of negative affect in self and parents on young adult coping and problem solving strategies in families with and without a family member with an illness or disability. Results suggest that children's level of negative affect influences how parent negative affect impacts children's coping and problem solving styles. Furthermore, when children live in a family where a family member has health problems, coping styles involve more isolated strategies.

POSTER 44

PREDICTORS OF MATH ANXIETY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: INVESTIGATION OF FOURTH GRADERS

MAKIKO DEGUCHI (KOBE COLLEGE),
RICHARD TORRES (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the potential predictors of math anxiety among children in fourth grade, including parental attitudes towards math. A significant negative correlation was found between student performance and parent's math anxiety scores, however no correlation was found between student performance and their own math anxiety scores, suggesting that parental attitudes may be a stronger predictor for student math performance than students' own perceptions at this age. Implications for math educators and parents discussed.

POSTER 45

FAMILY VARIABLES AND NARCISSISM PREDICT PHYSICAL AND RELATIONAL AGGRESSION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

EILEEN ASTOR-STETSON, ANNA JOHNSON,
JULIE KONTOS (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY),
MELANIE NEUMANN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

The relationships among parents' marital status, perceived parental characteristics, narcissism, and physical and relational aggression in college students was investigated. High parental warmth and behavioral control predicted decreased physical aggression. Low behavioral control and high parental hostility predicted increased relational aggression. Narcissism dimensions of entitlement and exhibitionism predicted relational aggression; entitlement predicted physical aggression. Neither gender nor marital status was related to aggression. Males scored higher in narcissism than did females.

POSTER 46

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: AN EXAMINATION OF STEREOTYPE KNOWLEDGE, EMPATHY, AND ASPIRATIONS

DYLANN C. GOLD, BONNIE AUTENRIETH, KRYSTLE VITELLI, JAMES A. GRAHAM (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

The present study evaluated the impact of educational context in a children’s museum of tolerance. Elementary students (N = 559) visited a children’s museum of tolerance where they completed pre- and post-test measures on stereotype knowledge, discrimination, empathy, and future aspirations. Statistical analysis showed mixed results among these variables. We discuss the potential of interactive museum exhibits to improve empathic attitudes and prosocial behaviors of children from public and private school settings.

POSTER 47

ATTITUDES ABOUT AGE AND MEMORY AMONG TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL COLLEGE STUDENTS

KRISTI A. BARNES, KIM KEFFER (OHIO UNIVERSITY SOUTHERN)

The present study examines age differences in attitudes about the ability to manage age-related changes in memory. The growing population of older adults (Census, 2009) and the increased incidence of Alzheimer’s disease (Alzheimer’s Association, 2009) may negative impact these attitudes. The impact is critical because research suggests that active engagement may prevent or slow the progression of the disease and these attitudes may undermine efforts to promote cognitive engagement (Byrd, 2006).

POSTER 48

COMPLETING TANGRAM PUZZLES: CHILDREN’S SUBJECTIVE TIME PERCEPTION

KATHERINE S. CHOE, CAITLIN MORTENSON, HALEY HAAVIK, ELIANNA APOTHAKER (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

The current study examines whether children and adults use concrete known set of time (in minutes) or abstract perceived set of time (in units) more effectively while they engage in easy and difficult tasks. Participants completed two sets of tangram puzzles along the two main dimensions—difficulty of the task and knowledge of anchor duration. The data indicated some developmental differences in subjective time perception.

Poster

Salon D/E

APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS

POSTER SESSION

Friday, March 5, 2010

12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

POSTER 49

WHEN SPEAKING OF “FLIRTATION”: CONCEPTUALIZING THE TOPIC WITHIN RESEARCH AND NATURALISTIC PARADIGMS

JENNIFER A. WADE (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

Flirtation has been a topic receiving relatively scant attention from psychologists. The current study explores individuals’ verbal reports on what qualifies as flirtation (collected via questionnaire) and then discusses the validity of such self-report data in comparison to actual flirtatious behavior. The relevance of scale development and understanding what qualifies as a flirtatious act in naturalistic settings will be discussed.

POSTER 50

PARENT PARTICIPATION’S RELATION TO SKILL ACQUISITION IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

JESSICA L. HEACOCK, BENJAMIN MCGLOTHLIN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

Many therapists and clinicians emphasize the importance of parent participation for the success of therapeutic programs for children with Autism. However, there has been little research that specifically examines this relationship. Our research compared the skill acquisition rate of ten children at an early intervention center with the average amount of time their parents engaged in therapeutic practices at home to find that there is a positive relationship between the two.

POSTER 51

THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL ATTENTION ON STEREOTYPIC BEHAVIORS IN AN AUTISTIC CHILD

AMANDA K. MASON, MICHELLE ENNIS SORETH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), CRYSTAL HARMS (BEHAVIOR COUNTS THERAPY)
 The purpose of this study was to determine whether stereotypic counting behavior in a boy diagnosed with Autism was maintained by social attention in the home setting. An ABABC reversal design was implemented. The frequency of counting behavior was recorded during ABA treatment sessions that took place in the child's home. The data emphasized the importance of seeking empirical evidence of behavioral function rather than relying on topographical diagnostic categories to design behavioral interventions.

POSTER 52

A MULTIPLE-BASELINE STUDY OF JOINT ATTENTION AS A PIVOTAL BEHAVIOR FOR CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

CARIN E. HEANEY, ALEXANDRA PEREIRA, SAMANTHA SANDLAND (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY), ANDREA CHAIT (STRATEGIC TEACHING CENTER), SHEILA QUINN (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)
 Pivotal behaviors are skills that, when mastered, result in the rapid acquisition of other skills. This poster documents the preliminary results of an examination of the relationship between joint attention (JA), theorized to be a pivotal behavior, and the development of collateral social behaviors in 3 children with autism. Results of this multiple baseline study indicate that although JA improved between baseline and acquisition, there was no correlated change in other social behaviors.

POSTER 53

ATTENTION TO EMOTIONAL TONE OF VOICE IN SPEECH PERCEPTION IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

BERTRAM O. PLOOG, ALEXA SCHARF, DENNIS VLASIKOV, PATRICIA GAJA, PATRICIA J. BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)
 A video-game was developed to assess speech perception in children (5 to 10-year-olds: n = 7 autistic, n = 10 typical) who heard various sentences spoken with grouchy vs. enthusiastic affect. Both groups discriminated these sentences based on content and tone of voice but differed in their attention patterns.

POSTER 54

OVERSELECTIVE ATTENTION TO WORDS

IN YOUNG CHILDREN: UTILIZING MULTIPLE ASSESSMENTS
 NANCY H. HUGUENIN (BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS & TECHNOLOGY, INC.)

Computer touch-screen technology was employed to determine if overselective attention occurred in young children when words were presented. Multiple stimulus-control tests were administered to permit greater precision in identifying the presence and intensity of overselective attention. Although most children demonstrated overselective attention when words were presented, they differed in their degree of overselective attention. This has educational relevance because assessing whether a child attends to individual letters within whole words is critical for reading instruction.

POSTER 55

SOCIAL INTERACTIONS IN UNSTRUCTURED SETTINGS: FURTHER EVALUATION OF AN AUTISM AWARENESS PROGRAM

CHELSEA E. BOURN (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY), SHEILA O'BRIEN QUINN (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY), ANDREA CHAIT (PATHWAYS STRATEGIC TEACHING CENTER)
 The study compared the initiation, response, and attention behaviors of 3 adolescent boys with autism before and after implementation of Project New Friends. The rate of typical peer initiation was also examined. While it was found that social initiation by the students with autism was not affected, there was an increase in response to initiation by typically developing peers. Attention to peers increased for two participants, but decreased for the third.

POSTER 56

EFFECTS OF A CONTINGENCY FOR PRETEST PERFORMANCE ON POSTTEST PERFORMANCE IN A LABORATORY SETTING

JULIEANNE K. GUADALUPE, ARIELLE KAISH (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY), MATTHEW TAYLOR, JOSEPH JACOBS, NANCY HEMMES (QUEENS COLLEGE, & THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)
 This study assessed the effects of exposure to pretesting on subsequent test performance, by manipulating parameters of the pretest condition. Students were tested using a between-groups design and were assigned to the following pretest conditions: 1) control; 2) focused study; 3) pretest without contingency for performance; 4) pretest with

contingency for performance. There was a significant effect on performance for novel posttest items as a function of the experimental condition.

POSTER 57

VERBAL FEEDBACK FACILITATES HEART RATE DISCRIMINATION AND DIFFERENTIATION IN HUMAN PARTICIPANTS

MICHAEL A. KIRKPATRICK, ANDREW S. GROVES (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)
 We trained heart rate (HR) discrimination and differentiation in 12 university athletes who ran on a treadmill wearing HR monitors. Speed varied semi-randomly within sessions. Initially blind to their HR, six participants were then told their HR after guessing, while the other six were given a target HR value and asked to adjust their speed to produce it. All athletes showed significant improvement in the accuracy of their HR discrimination or differentiation.

POSTER 58

SAFETY DISCRIMINATION AND DEMONSTRATION AS A FUNCTION OF THE PROXIMITY BETWEEN TRAINING STIMULI
 PATRICK MIAO (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY), MATTHEW TAYLOR (QUEENS COLLEGE & THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), EMILY LINDER (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY), ALICIA ALVERO (QUEENS COLLEGE & THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

The study assessed procedures within computer-based training to determine which will further increase the likelihood that workers will perform safe behavior. The experiment assessed the effects of (1) the use of either safe or both safe and unsafe examples during training and (2) the proximity (i.e., similarity) of the unsafe to the safe training examples along a continuum.

POSTER 59

SAFETY DISCRIMINATION AND DEMONSTRATION AS A FUNCTION OF THE NUMBER OF TRAINING STIMULI
 KATHERINE URENA, MELISSA CUARTAS (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY), MATTHEW TAYLOR (QUEENS COLLEGE & THE

GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY), EMILY LINDER (QUEENS COLLEGE, CUNY), ALICIA ALVERO (QUEENS COLLEGE & THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY)

The study assessed procedures within computer-based training to determine which will further increase the likelihood that workers will perform safe behavior. The experiment assessed the effects of (1) the relative number of safe to unsafe trials used during training and (2) the absolute number of safe and unsafe trials used during training.

POSTER 60

COMPETENCE IMAGERY TO INCREASE SERVE ACCURACY AND ACES AMONG JUNIOR TENNIS PLAYERS

RICHARD M. O'BRIEN (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY), KYLE G. FEATHERSTON (PAUL D. SCHREIBER HIGH SCHOOL PORT WASHINGTON, NY)

Anxiety interferes with performance in tennis. Anxiety Management Training using competence imagery has been shown to decrease anxiety. Ten experienced junior tennis players were divided into late and early treatment groups in a multiple baseline design over ten sessions. A single treatment occurred before the fourth or eighth sessions. Memories of their best competitive serves provided the competence image. Number of aces increased substantially only after treatment. Serve percentage increased only for the late treatment group.

Paper	Salon I
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY	
PAPER SESSION II	
Friday, March 5, 2010	
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM	

CHAIR: JOHN R. JACOBS (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

12:00pm - 12:15pm
ATTACHMENT TO GOD AND RECOVERY AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

TRACY A. PROUT (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT), JOHN CECERO (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

Although psychosis is typically characterized by a significant disruption in object representations and attachment styles, individuals with psychotic illness often maintain a strong connection with the divine. This paper examines the relationships between parental object representations and recovery among outpatients with psychotic disorders, emphasizing the moderating role of attachment to God. Research findings on the quality of parental object representations and attachment to God among individuals with psychotic disorders will be presented.

12:20pm - 12:35pm
ATTACHMENT RELATED ANXIETY RELATES TO PROLONGED GRIEF TRAJECTORIES FOR CONJUGALLY BEREAVED ADULTS

CHRISTY A. DENCKLA (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY, DERNER INSTITUTE), ANTHONY MANCINI (PACE UNIVERSITY), GEORGE BONANNO (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the role of attachment in conjugal loss by comparing results from the Experiences in Close Relationships – Revised (ECR-R) measure in three groups: conjugally bereaved adults suffering from prolonged grief symptoms, asymptomatic bereaved adults, and a married control group. This study found that individuals who met criteria for prolonged grief showed significantly greater anxious attachment as measured by the ECR-R than the asymptomatic bereaved group and married controls.

12:40pm - 12:55pm
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBJECT RELATIONS AND POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH AND COPING IN BEREAVEMENT

NITI DHINGRA, SARA C HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The study investigated the roles of object relations and coping on the posttraumatic growth (PTG) experienced by bereaved college students (mean age = 24.31). Task-oriented coping and degree of interpersonal bond were positively related to PTG. No relationship was found between the degree of integration of object relations and PTG. A thematic analysis of the descriptions provided an in-depth understanding of how individuals remember and describe the deceased and significant people in their lives.

1:00pm - 1:15pm
THE EXPERIENCE OF DEATH OF A PARENT ON ADULT LIFE EVENTS

JOHN R. JACOBS (SOUTHERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), GREGORY BOVASSO (COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA)
 The study examined whether the experience of the death of a parent in childhood, affects adjustment in adulthood. Participants consisted of 3,481 adult men and women with a mean age of 47. The parental death group is quicker to adapt than the non-bereaved group to some stressful life events. The parental loss group reported less difficulty adjusting to marital separation and unemployment, however they had significantly more difficulty adjusting to retirement.

Symposium **Whitman**
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM I
Friday, March 5, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: BEVERLY GREENE (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

A MINYAN OF WOMEN: FAMILY DYNAMICS, JEWISH IDENTITY AND PSYCHOTHERAPY PRACTICE

This symposium explores the connection between family dynamics and their influence on the development of a Jewish identity and how that identity is reflected in the psychotherapy practice of participants.

Discussant : Beverly Greene, PhD, ABPP (St. Johns Univ)

Paper **Roebing**
HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY PAPER SESSION
Friday, March 5, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: JOY SPENCER (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

12:00pm - 12:15pm
DEVELOPMENT OF A VOLUNTEER REFERENCE GUIDE FOR FAMILIES, CHILDREN, AND YOUTH
 MARY KATHERINE WAIBEL DUNCAN (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This paper summarizes the literature on youth volunteerism and community outreach. In addition, the paper provides a detailed description of the process of developing Y.O.O. Rock Columbia County: Youth Outreach Opportunities for Area Families, Children, and Youth, a reference guide that inventories one county's opportunities for young people to carve out positions of significance within their communities. Follow-up studies are providing evidence of the guide's effectiveness at engaging youth in service activities.

12:20pm - 12:35pm
THE INFLUENCE OF PARTNER TYPE ON CONDOM USE AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN
 ERNESTINE A. DUNCAN (NORFOLK STATE UNIVERSITY), CAROL AVERY (VIRGINIA CONSORTIUM PROGRAM IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY)

This study examined sexual risk reduction in African American women in the southeastern U.S. Specifically, condom use and partner type was examined. Women identified male sex partners designated regular or non-regular. Higher condom use was found for women with non-regular partners and women with multiple partners: with higher rates of condom use for non-regular partners when compared to regular partner(s). Findings suggest that women at high risk may negotiate safer sex based on partner type.

12:40pm - 12:55pm
EXAMINING A TRIPARTITE MODEL HIV/AIDS PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR YOUTH IN SIERRA LEONE
 JOY SPENCER, JUDY KURIANSKY, ASHLEY TATEM (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

As a subgroup, youth account for half of new HIV infection rates worldwide. This presentation is an overview of the Sisi Aminata show, a unique tripartite comprehensive sexuality education program geared toward youth in Sierra Leone, West Africa. This presentation describes the program, provides research findings of its effectiveness and impact on its target

populations and gives an update on the current status of the program and HIV in Sierra Leone.

1:00pm - 1:15pm
MIXED-STAGE AND STAGE-SPECIFIC BREAST CANCER SUPPORT GROUPS: AN INTERPRETATIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS
 RUVANEE M. VILHAUER (FELICIAN COLLEGE)

The study objective was to explore the experiences of women with metastatic breast cancer (MBC) in mixed-stage and stage-specific groups. Interpretative phenomenological analysis of fifteen interviews from eight women with MBC indicated that they did not receive needed support from mixed-stage groups. Experiences in stage-specific MBC groups were very different and much more positive. These findings have implications for the provision of group support, as well as the conduct of research studies, with this population.

Invited Speaker Gleason
EPA HISTORIAN'S ADDRESS
Friday, March 5, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: INGRID FERRARAS (HOOD COLLEGE)
OTTO KLINEBERG: BETWEEN ANTHROPOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY
 WADE PICKREN (RYERSON UNIVERSITY)
 Otto Klineberg (1899-1992), an EPA President, had a long and distinguished career in psychology. He earned his medical degree from McGill University (1925), then came to Columbia, where he earned his doctorate in psychology (1927). However, Klineberg might just have easily had an equally distinguished career in anthropology. His doctoral and immediate postdoctoral research was as much anthropology as psychology. The intersection and divergence of psychology and anthropology in this era are explored through the work of Klineberg.

Symposium Boardroom
INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM II
Friday, March 5, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: ANI KALAYJIAN
PSYCHOLOGISTS AT THE UNITED NATIONS
 How have psychologists become increasingly involved in United Nations activities in recent years? This symposium describes past activities, current roles, and future opportunities.
A brief history of psychology organizations at the United Nations
 -Siroon P. Shahinian (Great Neck, NY).
Psychology organizations today
 -Susan A. Nolan (Seton Hall University)
Teaching psychology to United Nations personnel.
 -Anthony J. DeLuca (Rector, Ignatius University) & Harold Takooshian (Fordham University)
Stress reduction among U.N. peace-keepers
 -Neal S. Rubin (Argosy University)
Student internships at the United Nations.
 -Wismick Jean-Charles (International Association of Applied Psychology)
Discussants: Deanna Chitayat (APA Team at United Nations), Florence L. Denmark (Pace University), Sherry Dingman (Marist College), Janet A. Sigal (Fairleigh Dickinson University).

Symposium Salon H
LEARNING SYMPOSIUM I
Friday, March 5, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: BRUCE L. BROWN (QUEENS COLLEGE)
INTERACTION BETWEEN EMOTION AND TIME: BEHAVIORAL AND NEUROBIOLOGICAL BASES
 How emotion affects time perception is poorly understood. Four presentations demonstrate effects of emotional properties of stimuli on time judgments in human and animal subjects. Effects are interpreted in terms of cognitive processes that may govern timing, including speed of an internal clock, memory storage and retrieval, and attention. Also considered is mediation of emotional effects on timing by amygdalar and dopaminergic neuronal networks.
Presentations
Effects of a fear cue on time estimation in human observers
 -Erich Grommet (Graduate Center, CUNY), Sylvie Droit-Volet, Sandrine Gil (Blaise Pascal University), Nancy S. Hemmes, A. Harvey Baker, & Bruce L. Brown (Queens College)
Effects of emotional valence and arousal on temporal perception

-Heather Van Volkinburg (Columbia University), & Peter Balsam (Barnard College)
Time and fear in human adults
 -Sylvie Droit-Volet, & Sandrine Gil (Blaise Pascal University)
Distortion of interval timing by fear: control by the central amygdala, but not via the nigrostriatal dopaminergic projection
 -Valérie Doyère (CNRS, Paris-Sud University), Mouna Es-seddiqi (Paris-Sud University), Bruce L. Brown (Queens College) & Nicole El Massioui (CNRS, Paris-Sud University)
Discussant : Peter Balsam (Barnard College)

Paper Salon C
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION III
Friday, March 5, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: STEPHEN KILIANSKI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)
12:00pm - 12:15pm
IS IT REALLY DEATH ANXIETY? EXAMINING ALTERNATIVES TO TERROR MANAGEMENT THEORY (TMT)
 STEPHEN KILIANSKI (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)
 According to TMT, death anxiety increases worldview defense and bias against outgroups. I hypothesized that TMT effects are mediated by a reduction in self-esteem. In this experiment, mortality salience did not affect state self-esteem or self-efficacy. However, I also failed to find typical TMT effects on measures of prejudice, calling into question issues regarding the length of latency and the type of tasks performed during the delay. Other possible alternatives to TMT are also proposed.
12:20pm - 12:35pm
TMT-DRIVEN INTOLERANCE: A POTENTIAL EXPLANATION FOR ANTI-OBAMA ATTITUDES.
 MICHAEL J. BAYLY, MARTHA S. SPIKER (UNIVERSITY OF CHARLESTON)
 Mortality salience's influence on expression of anti-Obama attitudes and racist beliefs was tested in a 2 (MS present v. absent) by 2 (anti- v. pro-Obama essay) by 2 (Black or White author) design in which White participants evaluated essays purportedly written by other students from their campus. Participants experiencing MS reported higher agreement with racist beliefs and more negatively evaluated the President than participants in the neutral conditions.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

**THE EFFECTS OF DEATH PENALTY
ATTITUDES ON INDIVIDUAL JUROR
VERDICTS**

JACQUILINE L. COTTLE, CORA TETREAULT,
EMMA DEGREGORIO (ROGER WILLIAMS
UNIVERSITY)

This study was conducted to determine how pre-existing attitudes towards the death penalty influence juror verdicts during capital punishment murder cases. 546 participants watched excerpts from an actual criminal trial and were asked to make determinations regarding the defendant. Participants were also asked to rate various pieces of evidence to determine their weight in verdict recommendations. Attitudes towards capital punishment were found to influence jurors' evaluation of trial information, but not final juror verdicts.

Paper

Salon B

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION II**

**Friday, March 5, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**

CHAIR: DIANE FINLEY (PRINCE GEORGE'S
COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

**BROWN BAG TEACHING DEMOS: BRING
YOUR LUNCH; TAKE HOME SOME NEW
IDEAS**

DIANE FINLEY (PRINCE GEORGE'S
COMMUNITY COLLEGE), JULIA DANIELS
(WESTCHESTER COMMUNITY COLLEGE),
JULIE PELLMAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE),
JENNIFER PHILLIPS (MOUNT ST. MARY'S
UNIVERSITY),
LAURA RABIN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE &
GRADUATE CENTER OF CUNY), CAROLYN
SPRINGER (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY),
HOLLY SWEET (MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY),
NINA TARNER (SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY)

One advantage of the regional conferences is the chance to talk with other teachers of psychology and exchange activities that have worked. In this symposium, teachers will share their best activities. Bring your lunch while you gather new activities to enhance your teaching.

Symposium

Salon A

**PSI CHI INVITED
SYMPOSIUM I**

Friday, March 5, 2010

12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF
SCRANTON)

**APPLYING TO GRADUATE SCHOOL IN
PSYCHOLOGY: A MINI-WORKSHOP**

This mini-workshop draws on accumulated wisdom, literature reviews, and recent studies to present prescriptive information on preparing for graduate school in psychology. Designed for both faculty advisors and prospective graduate students, the panelists will present strategies for preparing for admission requirements, acquiring research and practical experiences, selecting compatible graduate programs, writing personal statements, and capitalizing on student strengths. Handouts adapted from Graduate Study in Psychology, the Insider's Guide to Graduate Programs in Clinical and Counseling Psychology, and the Complete Guide to Graduate School Admission will supplement the presentations.

Presentations

**Preparing for Graduate School: GPAs, GREs,
Admission Criteria, and Acceptance Rates**

-John C. Norcross (University of Scranton)

**Identifying and Targeting Compatible Graduate
Programs**

-Carlos Escoto (Eastern Connecticut State
University)

**Selling it: Personal Statements and Admission
Interviews**

Susan K. Whitbourne (University of Massachusetts)

Paper

Robinson

**SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY RESEARCH
AND ACTION**

PAPER SESSION II

Friday, March 5, 2010

12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

12:00pm - 12:15pm

**THE EFFECTS OF RACISM AND
OPPRESSION ON CURRENT PARENTING
PRACTICES IN AFRICAN AMERICAN
PARENTS: LESSONS FROM THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EVIDENCE-
BASED PARENTING PROGRAM**

TAMIKA J. HOWELL (INSTITUTE FOR
COMMUNITY LIVING), SUSAN COHEN
ESQUILIN (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY,
CENTER FOR CHILD ADVOCACY)

This workshop will focus on the lessons learned from implementing the Incredible Years, an evidence-

based parenting program, with urban African-American parents. We will explore ways to work with parents whose beliefs and values sometimes conflict with the recommended practices. We will then, based on theories such as Post-Traumatic Slave Syndrome (DeGruy Leary, 2005), explore the resistance to applying these techniques and what appears to be values that are related to a collective history of racism and oppression.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

UNDERSTANDING THE STRENGTHS AND STRESSORS OF LATINA IMMIGRANT MOTHERS

CATHERINE L. RISKIE, KATE LIEBERMAN, HUYNH-NHU (MIMI) LE (THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY), DEBORAH F. PERRY (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)
Existing measures do not account for the unique experiences of low-income Latina immigrant mothers in the U.S. The current study seeks to identify specific risk and protective factors among 40 Latina mothers who participated in qualitative exit interviews, as part of a preventive perinatal depression intervention study. Preliminary results reveal culturally specific sources of stressors and resilience. Findings will assist in the development of a Latina Immigrant Strengths and Stressors Inventory.

Friday, March 5, 2010 1:30pm-2:50pm

Invited Speaker **Salon F/G**
RICHARD SOLOMON DISTINGUISHED LECTURE

Friday, March 5, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: ROBERT ALLEN (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

RETHINKING REINFORCEMENT: ALLOCATION, INDUCTION, AND CORRELATION

WILLIAM BAUM (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS)

The concept of reinforcement is at least incomplete and almost certainly incorrect. An alternative way of organizing our understanding of behavior utilizes three concepts: allocation, induction, and correlation. Allocation means choice: All behavior entails choice and consists of choice. Allocation changes as a result of induction and correlation.

Poster

Salon D/E

HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY
POSTER SESSION
Friday, March 5, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

POSTER 1

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF VIDEO GAME PLATFORM ON MOOD, PHYSIOLOGY, SNACKING BEHAVIOR AND CALORIC BURN: NINTENDO WII VS. MICROSOFT X-BOX

KRISTIN M. MCCOMBS, JARED BLOOM, RYAN HUNKER, TIM WRIGHT, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)
Participants played a boxing game on both the Wii and the X-Box, and a no-game control condition. Actiwatch monitors measured movement and caloric expenditure. There was significantly higher blood pressure and pulse with the Wii. Mental and physical demand and self-evaluated performance were higher in the Wii condition. Greater activity scores in the Wii condition led to greater caloric expenditure. When a snack (M&Ms) was available during play, less was consumed in the Wii condition.

POSTER 2

DISORDERED EATING ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS IN FEMALE COLLEGE DANCE MAJORS

ALICE E. SCHLUGER (CAPELLA UNIVERSITY)
Disordered eating attitudes and behaviors were examined among 90 undergraduate modern dance and ballet majors. Participants completed the Eating Attitudes Test and the Eating Disorder Inventory Perfectionism subscale. Few individuals scored in the clinically significant range but ballet dancers had significantly higher means on Bulimia/Food Preoccupation and Oral Control than modern dancers. There were no differences between groups in Perfectionism scores. Results will be discussed in terms of the implications for female dancers and athletes.

POSTER 3

A COMPARISON OF RESIDENTIAL AND OUTPATIENT AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT CLIENTS

AMANDA A. ZIEMBA (CENTENARY COLLEGE), KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE) Residential (n=958) and outpatient (n=2,229) therapeutic community substance abuse treatment clients were compared across demographic and treatment process measures. Residential and outpatient samples significantly differed regarding residence, treatment history, and employment level. At 30 and 60 days the outpatient sample retained a significantly greater proportion of the clients; the residential sample retained a higher percentage of clients at 180 days. No significant differences existed between residential and outpatient samples at 90 or 120 days.

POSTER 4

THE EFFECT OF DANCE ON SELF-CONCEPT

KATELYN M. UYEHARA (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), MARY O'KEEFFE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research was to examine the effect of dance experience on children's self-concept. A modified version of the Piers Harris Children's Self Concept Scale was administered to 25 children (19 girls, mean = 9.2 years) before and after exposure to five 30-minute dance classes. Significant improvement in overall self-concept was observed. Subscale analyses revealed that though dance experience did not affect appearance dimensions of self-concept, anxiety scores improved and happiness scores increased.

POSTER 5

PERSONALITY, PERCEIVED SUSCEPTIBILITY TO THE H1N1 VIRUS, AND HAND WASHING BEHAVIORS

ADAM N. RANN, LAUREN E. DIEHL, THOMAS A. MARTIN (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

The H1N1 virus has prompted health officials to emphasize hygiene. An effective method of preventing the spread of pathogens is hand washing. This study investigated the relationship between personality (specifically, Neuroticism and Conscientiousness), hand washing behaviors, and perceived susceptibility to illness among 262 undergraduate students. Results yielded significant correlations between Conscientiousness, hand washing behaviors, and perceived susceptibility to illness, while Neuroticism did not correlate significantly with the other measures.

POSTER 6

THE INCONGRUOUS ALCOHOL-ACTIVITY

ASSOCIATION: PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

PATRICIA C. RUTLEDGE (ALLEGHENY COLLEGE), JESSICA R. B. MUSSELMAN (UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA)

Research suggests that there is a positive association between alcohol consumption and physical activity in college students. The present study confirmed this using a broad definition of physical activity and multiple measures of alcohol consumption. In addition, a series of potential third variable explanations were explored and the association was found to be invariant in the presence of these variables, further confirming the existence of an incongruous association between alcohol and activity in college students.

POSTER 7

THE LONGITUDINAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG CRAVING, PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, AND GENDER

MEGAN B. GAJARY, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

An autoregressive-cross lagged model (N=328) examined the relationship between drug craving and general psychopathology distress between treatment entry and day 90. The model fit the data (chi-square = .34, p=.99, RMSEA = 0). In addition, constraining the gender effect to zero did not significantly erode model fit, change chi-square (df) = .27 (2), p=.87. Consequently, though drug craving and general psychopathology distress did demonstrate a strong relationship, the effects were not influenced by client gender.

POSTER 8

SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND CHINESE IMMIGRANTS' CARDIOVASCULAR REACTIVITY TO STRESS

YUEN SHAN LEE, SONIA SUCHDAY, JUDITH WYLIE-ROSETT (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

The study examined the association between social integration and cardiovascular reactivity to stress among 140 Chinese immigrants in the New York City area, as no prior studies have focused on this population. Results showed that social integration does not have an attenuating effect on cardiovascular responses to stress among Chinese immigrants. This suggests that having more various types of relationships and a larger social network may not act as a buffer to cardiovascular reactivity for Chinese immigrants.

POSTER 9

STUDENT TRAINERS EFFECTIVELY FACILITATE ATHLETES' ESTIMATION AND CONTROL OF EXERCISE HEART RATE

AMANDA N. STOVER, NATALIE L. ALLEN, MICHAEL A. KIRKPATRICK (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Five groups of undergraduate students trained 18 peers to accurately discriminate or differentiate their heart rate (HR) while running on a treadmill or track, or playing basketball. Discrimination training consisted of telling the athletes their actual HR after they guessed. The differentiation group was given a target HR and adjusted their activity to attain it. All groups showed significant improvement in their accuracy. Peer facilitators can train people to "feel" HR objectives for fitness.

POSTER 10

ATTITUDES TOWARDS VAGINAL MICROBICIDES: IMPACT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONSHIP STATUS

KATHLEEN M. JENSEN (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), KATHLEEN M. MORROW (BROWN MEDICAL SCHOOL)

The purpose of this research was to perform a secondary qualitative analyses to examine the relationship between domestic relationship status and attitudes toward covert use of a vaginal microbicide. Overall, living situation did not appear to impact general attitudes toward using a microbicide covertly. However, living situation did have an impact on the attitudes of women when specifically discussing the nature of a relationship and partner type.

POSTER 11

COMPARING CHANGES IN DRUG CRAVING OVER TIME BETWEEN THREE DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES

ASHLEY W. KIMBLE, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Historically, alcohol dependency within the therapeutic community (TC) was deemed less severe than cocaine or heroin dependency (De Leon, 2000). This poster examines the changes in drug cravings for alcohol, cocaine-crack, and heroin dependent clients (N=223) across two time-points (treatment entry and 90-days). Repeated measures ANOVA found a significant interaction effect where alcohol cravings significantly increased while drug cravings for cocaine-crack and heroin clients decreased between treatment entry and day 90.

POSTER 12

DIFFERENCES IN CARDIOVASCULAR REACTIVITY BETWEEN HISPANICS AND NON-HISPANICS

MARIA ANTONIA RODRIGUEZ, SONIA SUCHDAY (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the differences in blood pressure and heart rate between 20 Hispanics and 22 non-Hispanics during baseline, two stress tasks, and recovery. Hispanics displayed a trend of greater baseline values for blood pressure and heart rate. During the stress tasks, values were greater for Hispanics. In contrast, non-Hispanics' cardiovascular measures took more time to recover to baseline values. These findings suggest that different biological mechanisms are functioning in the body's response to stress.

POSTER 13

THE BRIEF SYMPTOM INVENTORY: RECONSIDERING THE NORMS FOR A SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT POPULATION

JUSTINE LABRUTTO, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis, 1993) is a measure of psychopathological symptoms commonly used in substance abuse treatment programs. However, with no norming data for raw score conversions, the applicability of the BSI to this population is questionable. The present study of substance abuse treatment clients (N=670) both demonstrated the ineffectiveness of the current norms for this population while also presenting an alternative norming scheme.

POSTER 14

DOES MESSAGE FRAMING INFLUENCE H1N1 VACCINE ACCEPTANCE?

JAIME L. LIPSKI, ASHLEY REIDY, MARY O'KEEFFE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of message framing on students' attitudes about the H1N1 vaccine. We hypothesized that loss-framed messages (the risks of not receiving the H1N1 vaccine) would be associated with greater vaccine acceptance and higher perceived severity and susceptibility than gain framed messages. Despite widespread media attention, most students were ambivalent about the vaccine. Message framing did not significantly affect H1N1 perceptions or intentions to receive the immunization.

POSTER 15

THE EFFECTS OF ANIMALS ON HUMAN PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

JAMIE D. BOWER, KERRIE Q. BAKER, DIANE M. MOYER (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

The current study looked at the effects of animals on well-being. Participants were exposed to either a slideshow of pet photos or one of neutral photos. Prior to and after the stimulus, participants' well-being was measured. Based on results, the type of slideshow and time had a significant effect on well-being. Participants had drastically lower blood pressure and reported a higher emotional wellness after viewing the animal photos, when compared to measurements before the slideshow.

POSTER 16

CHANGE IN ENVIRONMENTAL CUE BASED DRUG CRAVING: COMPARING RESIDENTIAL AND OUTPATIENT CLIENTS.

GABRIELLA MULLADY (CENTENARY COLLEGE), KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

Substance abuse treatment clients (N=489) in residential (n=337) and outpatient (n=152) facilities were evaluated (between treatment entry and treatment day 90) for changes in environmental cue-based drug craving. Repeated measures ANOVA found a significant decrease in craving between treatment entry and treatment day 90. Contrary to expectations, facility type did not significantly influence change in craving over time.

POSTER 18

LONG-LASTING EFFECT OF CHRONIC COCAINE EXPOSURE ON INTERVAL TIMING

CATALIN V. BUHUSI, MARCELO REYES, ALEX WOODDELL , RONALD E. SEE, PHONG DO, SARAH DEPTULA (MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

Exposure to addictive drugs is linked to a shortening of the planning and timing horizon. We evaluated the effect chronic cocaine self-administration on interval timing in the peak-interval procedure. Two months after being chronically exposed to cocaine rats showed a leftward shift in the peak function relative to controls, with preservation of the scalar property of interval timing. These results are consistent with reports of distorted timing, planning, and decision making in cocaine addicts.

POSTER 19

ARE DEPRESSION AND TYPE D PERSONALITY PREDICTIVE OF VITAL EXHAUSTION?

ELINA SPEKTOR, MARIA DZIOK, SONIA SUCHDAY (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

Type D personality, depression, and vital exhaustion have been found to be correlated with each other and to be independent predictors of heart disease in European samples. This study aimed to examine the relationship between these constructs among cardiac patients in the U.S. Significant correlations were found between depression, VE, and Type D personality. Moreover, depression, but not Type D personality, was an independent predictor of vital exhaustion.

Poster

Salon D/E

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

POSTER SESSION II

Friday, March 5, 2010

1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

POSTER 20

EFFECTS OF MORTALITY SALIENCE ON IMPLICIT AND SELF-ATTRIBUTED DEPENDENCY SCORES

AUDREY L. REICHMAN, KRISTIN E. ZURLO, ROBERT F. BORNSTEIN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

Research suggests that mortality salience increases the individual's tendency to perceive him-or herself as connected to a larger entity (e.g., a religion or relationship) that provides "symbolic immortality." This study examined the effects of exposure to a mortality salience versus control prime on implicit and self-attributed dependency scores in 42 undergraduates; results indicated decreases in most dependency scores following the mortality salience prime, with an increase in healthy dependency (connectedness and adaptive help-seeking).

POSTER 21

ADHD AND SEXUAL AGGRESSION

ELIZABETH C. SAUNDERS, AMY HOFFMAN,
JANE HARRIES, RAYMOND KNIGHT
(BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY)

Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is often comorbid with forms of antisocial behavior. Statistics show that high numbers of juvenile sex offenders have ADHD, but no recent studies have assessed the impact of ADHD on sexual aggression. This study examined correlations between ADHD and two clusters of factors implicated in sexual aggression, namely sexualization and antisocial behavior. Results showed that ADHD was correlated with these factors, indicating that ADHD provides an important role in sexual aggression.

POSTER 22

THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN MEANING IN LIFE, RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION AND SELF-TRANSCENDENCE

CHRISTOPHER W. SHANNON (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), SARAH L. WEINBERGER-LITMAN (SPEARS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, HEALTHCARE CHAPLAINCY, NEW YORK, NY), LAURA A. RABIN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE - CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KATHLEEN GALEK (SPEARS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, HEALTHCARE CHAPLAINCY, NEW YORK, NY)

The presence and search for meaning in life are linked to psychological well-being. Religious orientation and spirituality may insulate against certain types of psychological distress. Using a large, ethnically and religiously diverse undergraduate sample, we investigated how religiosity and spirituality influence meaning in life. Results revealed that those with an intrinsic orientation toward religion rated higher in presence and lower in search for meaning in life, and this orientation corresponded with higher levels of spirituality.

POSTER 23

BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS IN HELP-SEEKING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

KIMBERLY E. KLEINMAN, KAYAN WAN
(JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this poster is to examine the help-seeking behaviors of college students with a perceived need of mental health help. Specifically, how help-seeking is influenced by health behaviors, stigma, gender, age, race or ethnicity, international student status and the presence of a mental health diagnosis. In relation to these findings, suggestions regarding how to better inform mental health

practices and outreach on college campuses will be discussed.

POSTER 24

MALINGERING OF MEMORY IMPAIRMENT IN DEFENDANTS UNDERGOING COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL EVALUATIONS

CHERYL PARADIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE), ELIZABETH OWEN (KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL), COURTNEY E. SEMBACH (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JUSTIN MONTGOMERY (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

200 defendants evaluated for competency to stand trial rated their "memory problems." The 36 (22 %) reporting significant memory deficits were given malingering memory impairment tests [Test of Memory Malingering (TOMM), Rey- Fifteen Item Test (FIT)]. Of this subgroup, 31% "passed" both tests (not malingering), 31% "failed" both tests and 5% "failed" either the FIT or TOMM. The prevalence rate of malingering or feigning (8%) of the entire 200 defendants was lower than predicted.

POSTER 25

THE PREDICTIVE POWER OF CALLOUS UNEMOTIONAL TRAITS IN JUVENILE SEXUAL OFFENDERS

SHERI L. BEDNARZ, ELZBIETA SIKORA,
DAVID MORRISSEY, JASON F. SIKORSKI
(CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study sub-grouped incarcerated juvenile sexual offenders based on their choice of victims and levels of callous/unemotional traits. Results revealed that those highest in CU traits featured a profile consistent with an elevated risk for both criminal recidivism and future psychological problems. Interestingly, information on choice of victims was not useful in distinguishing varying treatment needs amongst these offenders. Risk assessment and treatment implications are discussed.

POSTER 26

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TYPE OF

**CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE
VICTIMIZATION AND SYMPTOM SEVERITY**

SARA B. GRAVATT (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), CRAIG SPRINGER(NEWARK BETH ISRAEL MEDICAL CENTER), JUSTIN R. MISURELL (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)
Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a troubling phenomenon responsible for a variety of symptomatology. Despite this, few studies have ascertained whether type of CSA experienced relates to symptom presentation. The current study assessed whether type of sexual victimization is related to level of internalizing and externalizing symptoms. Findings are consistent with the hypothesis that more severe forms of abuse (e.g., penetration) are associated higher levels of symptoms than less severe abuse (e.g., fondling).

POSTER 27

**PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PSYCHOPATHY
IN INCARCERATED JUVENILE SEXUAL
OFFENDERS**

DAVID P. MORRISSEY, SHERI BEDNARZ, ELZBIETA SIKORA, JASON F. SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)
Large samples of incarcerated juvenile sexual offenders and non-sexually offending juvenile delinquents were assessed for the presence of anxiety symptoms, primary psychopathy symptoms and secondary psychopathy symptoms. Results suggest that, as in adult criminal samples, primary psychopaths tended to display fewer symptoms of anxiety compared to secondary psychopaths. These results suggest that psychopathy can be assessed reliably in juveniles and used to inform treatment practices for both sexually offending and non-sexually offending juvenile delinquents.

POSTER 28

**SYMPTOMATOLOGY AMONG AFRICAN-
AMERICAN AND HISPANIC VICTIMS OF
CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE**

KATHRYN L. YUSCHAK (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), CRAIG SPRINGER (NEWARK BETH ISRAEL MEDICAL CENTER), JUSTIN R. MISURELL (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)
Child sexual abuse (CSA) impacts many individuals and families regardless of ethnicity. Literature is sparse and contradicting in regards to the relationship between ethnicity and CSA symptomatology. The current study attempted to clarify these inconsistencies. Hispanic victims of CSA were found to experience greater rates of internalizing symptoms as compared to African-American victims. In

particular, Hispanics were found to exhibit greater anxiety, withdrawal and depressive symptoms.

POSTER 29

**VIOLENCE EXPOSURE IN JUVENILE
SEXUAL OFFENDERS BASED ON EARLY
ATTACHMENT HISTORY**

KRYSTAL M. RICH (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)
Incarcerated juvenile sexual offenders, distinguished based on their early attachment history and parental marital status, were compared on their histories of violence exposure at home and school. Multiple significant differences in violence exposure based on the quality of parental bonds in childhood were observed. This unique sub-categorization formula suggests that cognitive behavioral treatment for some juvenile sexual offenders may require an examination of the impact of early childhood experiences on current decision making.

POSTER 30

**UNDERSTANDING ATTITUDES TOWARD
HELP SEEKING BEHAVIORS FOR WORK
DISTRESS AMONG CHILD WELFARE
SOCIAL WORKERS**

MARK R. MENZIES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)
This study measured stress and attitudes towards various help seeking behaviors in child welfare social workers. Such workers are thought to have high levels of work-related stress due to many factors including the work environment and populations with which they work. Using the Professional Quality of Life Scale (ProQOL R-IV) social workers from a religious social work agency reported high levels of satisfaction and strongly endorsed faith practices as most supportive among several options.

POSTER 31

**"COMMUNITY VIOLENCE: THE ROLE OF
COPING AS A MODERATOR BETWEEN
DIRECT VICTIMIZATION AND
DEPRESSION"**

SARAH HASSAN SARA C. HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)
The present study examined the impact of community violence on young urban populations. The role of coping as a moderator between violent experiences and depression was investigated in 126 college students. The present study focused on three specific events, (a.) threatened (b.) sexually assaulted and (c.) physical assaulted. Results indicated no significant

interactions for being sexually assaulted or threatened. However, the relationship between being physical assaults and depressive symptoms depended on how the individual coped.

POSTER 32

BORDERLINE PERSONALITY FEATURES AND RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS IN AN UNDERGRADUATE POPULATION

REBEKKA J. LIPP, JILL. M. NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)
Abstract

This study examined whether the presence of features of Borderline Personality Disorder in college students is related to participation in reckless behaviors. Participants completed measures of Borderline Personality and participation in and assessment of risk behaviors/ Participants reporting features of Borderline Personality reported more frequent participation in reckless behaviors, specifically shoplifting, binge eating and purging, and reckless spending. However, Borderline features were not related to whether participants described such behaviors as risky or controllable.

POSTER 33

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND STRESS RESILIENCE IN AFRICAN AMERICANS AND LATINO/AS WITH PSYCHOSIS

THOMAS J. DINZEO, JEFF KNEISL, JESSICA HAYES, GIOVANNI HUACCAMAYTA, KELLY MACKENZIE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), MARIA O'CONNELL, JANIS TONDORA (YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE)

The current study examines the specific relationship between personality characteristics and psychological factors involved with stress-resiliency in 212 African and Latino/a Americans diagnosed with psychosis. All participants were receiving outpatient services and were assessed at three time points over an 18-month period. Ethnicity moderated the relationship between personality and stress resilience. In particular, high levels of neuroticism were found to be predictive of low stress resilience in Latinos/as but not African American participants.

POSTER 34

EFFICACY OF A HOPE PROGRAM FOR INNER-CITY CHILDREN

CHRISTA A. DINOLFO, KATHLEEN HART (XAVIER UNIVERSITY)

The present study implemented an intervention designed to increase hope through an eight week program for 23 children ages 7- to 11-years old from an urban after-school center. Children in the Hope Intervention did not show increases in hope, but children in a comparison group showed increases in some features of hope, as measured by the Children's Hope Scale. The present findings are discussed with reference to the ways to increase hope in children.

POSTER 35

NARCISSISTIC PERSONALITY SUBTYPES, ATTACHMENT, AND SELFOBJECT NEEDS
LAUREN M. KUNIK (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY BROOKLYN), PHILIP WONG (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

The concept of Covert and Overt Narcissism is relatively new. The study's aim is to assess the relationship between attachment, selfobject need orientation, and narcissistic subtypes. Male and female undergraduate students were assessed by self-report to measure narcissistic personality traits, adult attachment style, and selfobject need-seeking behavior. Positive correlations were found between attachment anxiety, reassurance seeking, and separateness seeking in Covert Narcissists. Positive correlations were detected between status seeking and reassurance averse in Overt Narcissists.

POSTER 36

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN NARCISSISTIC ENTITLEMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN A CLINICAL SAMPLE
KIM A. WEIKEL, CATHERINE J. LUCAS (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

In a clinical (residential addictions treatment) sample, narcissism and narcissistic entitlement were related to psychological distress among men. Narcissism and narcissistic entitlement were not related to psychological distress among the women. There may be a gender difference in the association between narcissism and psychological distress.

POSTER 37

PERSONALITY TRAITS AND SEX PREFERENCES IN THERAPEUTIC SITUATIONS

ELIZABETH J. CLARK, MEGAN C. FORD, KEYLA M. PAGAN (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)
 The impact of participants' gender and personality on therapy preference (n=43) was investigated. Participants viewed a picture and heard audio of a mock therapy session and answered questions. Three therapies were used- Behavior, Cognitive, and Humanistic. Type of personality and gender were predicted to affect therapy preference. Results showed a significant main effect for gender, type and effectiveness of therapy, and client-therapist match. There was no main effect for the effectiveness of the therapist.

POSTER 38

SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY FACTORS AND CREATIVE COGNITION

KELLY BARINA, JESSICA FLECK (THE RICHARD STOCKTON COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study explored the relationship between schizotypal personality traits and creativity. Prior research has examined the relationship between positive schizotypal traits and creativity, suggesting that higher levels of positive schizotypal traits are associated with higher levels of creativity. Much less is known about how the other schizotypy dimensions, negative and disorganized, relate to creativity. The present study revealed that disorganized schizotypy, rather than positive, was most associated with creative cognition.

POSTER 39

MMPI-2 CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNET SEX OFFENDERS

YUKA K. MATSUZAWA (PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY), CARY MITCHELL, CAROLYN KEATINGE (PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY), LEA CHANKIN (PACIFIC FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATES)

This study examined personality characteristics of adult male Internet sex offenders who differed in whether their offenses included direct contact with child victims. The sample's 26 contact offenders were compared to 26 noncontact offenders. As predicted, noncontact offenders scored significantly higher than contact offenders on the Social Introversion and Low Positive Emotions scales of the MMPI-2. There were no significant differences on Antisocial Behavior scales.

POSTER 40

INTROVERSION-EXTRAVERSION AND MUSIC VOLUME PREFERENCE

TORU SATO, DAVID HELFRICH, REGINA HENRY, MELISSA HOSTETTLER, SHAWN STAUB (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

Research on introversion-extraversion has suggested that introverted individuals prefer lower levels of stimulation than extraverted individuals (e.g., Eysenck, 1990; Geen, 1984; Zuckerman, 1998). The present study examined the relationships between introversion-extraversion and music volume preference. The same segment of classical music was played at two different volume levels to introverted and extraverted individuals. Results indicated that extraverted individuals preferred music played at a higher volume and introverts preferred music played at a lower volume.

POSTER 41

ESCAPING THE PAST: PAST-NEGATIVE TIME PERSPECTIVE AND ESCAPE-STYLE COPING

STEFANIE MORGAN, JOSHUA HORTON, DANIELLE S. WILLIAMS, ELIZABETH R. SPIEVAK (BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE)

This survey study (N = 150) replicated limited research on past negative temporal orientation (Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999) and supported the hypothesized link with negative health behaviors included in Baumeister's (1991) theory of escape style coping. Results underscore the importance of temporal orientation in self injurious behaviors.

POSTER 42

COPING STYLES AND SEX DIFFERENCES IMPACT THE EFFECT OF TRAUMA EXPOSURE ON DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMATOLOGY

JENNIFER HIBBERD MUNDY, SARA CHIARA HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study examined how coping styles impact depressive symptoms among traumatized men and women. 118 young adults completed surveys assessing trauma exposure, coping, and depression. Separate hierarchical regressions were conducted for men and women to test for main and interaction effects of trauma exposure and coping styles on depression. Coping was significantly related to depression for men and women; however, for women, the relationship between trauma and depression depended on their degree of positive coping.

POSTER 43

SUPPORT FOR CONSTRUCT VALIDITY OF SELF-CONSTRUAL REFORMULATED AS A MULTIDIMENSIONAL CONSTRUCT

MAIA C. JAMADI, PHILIP S. WONG, HOWARD MCGUIRE, NICHOLAS PAPOUCHIS (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the impact of self-construal— independent and interdependent— on sensitivity to facial expressions of emotion. A facial morphing task was used in which faces slowly changed from neutral to 100% expression. No significant findings were demonstrated when self-construal was treated as a two-factor construct. When self-construal was treated as multidimensional, significant relationships between interdependent factors and sensitivity were revealed. The findings provided support for construct validity and reconceptualizing self-construal as a multidimensional construct.

POSTER 44

HETEROGENEITY ACROSS PH.D. CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAMS: ADMISSION RATES AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

JOHN D. DIMOFF, MICHAEL A. SAYETTE (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), JOHN C. NORCROSS (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

We surveyed directors of 161 APA-accredited Ph.D. clinical psychology programs (100% response) regarding a range of admissions and program characteristics. Results reveal considerable heterogeneity across clinical psychology Ph.D. programs. Most dramatically, member programs of the Association for Psychological Clinical Science (APCS) admitted much lower percentages of applicants with higher GPAs than did programs housed in specialized institutions. APCS programs provided full tuition and funding to 98% of students, compared to 0% for specialized programs.

POSTER 45

EFFECTS OF DISTRACTIONS ON TEST PERFORMANCE

SYLVIA BABIARZ (DOMINICAN COLLEGE)

This study investigated the effect of distractions and type of test question (applied or factual) on test performance. Participants experienced one of four distraction conditions (silence, door slamming, conversation, or combination) while taking a general psychology quiz. A 2 x 4 independent groups ANOVA showed that students performed significantly better on applied questions compared to factual, and significantly better in the conversation condition relative to the door slamming condition.

POSTER 46

SELF-REPORTED ADHD SYMPTOMS AND PERFORMANCE ON WORKING MEMORY TESTS

RYAN G. BEASTON, ASHLEY GILBERT, LESLIE WAGNER, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The main purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between self-reported Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) symptoms and select working memory tests. Seventy-seven college student participants were assessed with an ADHD self-report questionnaire and the Stroop Color and Word, WAIS Digit Span, and Trails B tests. Significant positive correlations were found between inattentiveness and both time and errors on Trails B. However, measures could not clearly identify participants with ADHD symptoms or diagnosed ADHD.

POSTER 47

NARCISSISTIC SUBTYPES, ANXIETY, AND ANGER

ELISE N. FELDMAN, DANA B. GRUBER (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY)

Two recently identified subtypes of narcissism appear to differ in emotional presentation and experience. This study examined the relationships between narcissistic subtypes, anger, and anxiety. A sample of 206 university students completed self-report measures, a mood manipulation, and an Implicit Association Test. Findings confirmed hypotheses demonstrating that covert narcissists report higher anxiety than overt narcissists, while self-reported anger was unexpectedly high in both subtypes. No significant differences were found between subtypes for implicit emotions.

POSTER 48

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENTIATION OF SELF AND IRRATIONAL BELIEFS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

STEVE M. JENKINS, YASEMIN ALEV (WAGNER COLLEGE)

The present study examined the relationship between Differentiation of Self and irrational beliefs in college students. A total of 64 participants completed the Differentiation of Self Inventory (DSI), the Shortened General Attitude and Beliefs Scale, and a demographic questionnaire. Statistical analysis revealed that those who endorsed irrational thoughts, scored significantly higher on three of four sub-scales of the DSI, including Emotional Reactivity, I-Position, and Fusion with Others.

POSTER 49

THE INFLUENCE OF INCENTIVES ON CPT PERFORMANCE AMONG CHILDREN WITH AD/HD

MICHELLE G. BUBNIK, NICHOLAS F. ALBINO, KERI SHIELS, LARRY W. HAWK (THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO)

This study examines the effects of incentives on continuous performance task (CPT) measures (hits and false alarms) among children with AD/HD-Combined type (AD/HD-C) and a control group of typically-developing children. Children completed a four block AX-CPT with an incentive manipulation that alternated between blocks. Strong incentive and group effects were observed. Though incentive effects were generally stronger for ADHD than control participants, performance of children with ADHD was not normalized by performance-based incentives.

POSTER 50

THE EFFECT OF INCENTIVES ON INHIBITORY CONTROL IN ADHD

NICHOLAS F. ALBINO, KERI SHIELS, MICHELLE BUBNIK, LARRY HAWK (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO)

This study examines the effects of performance-based incentives on inhibitory control as measured by the Stop Signal Task among children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and typically developing controls. Children completed two Stop Tasks, a standard version without feedback or incentives and an incentive version with trial-by-trial feedback paired with rewards. Children with ADHD displayed deficient inhibitory control compared to typically developing peers and this deficit was ameliorated, or normalized, with the introduction of performance-based incentives.

POSTER 51

THE EFFECT OF GENDER AND RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION ON PERCEPTIONS OF THERAPIST EFFECTIVENESS

COURTNEY J. DELEASA, JANET SIGAL, RON DUMONT, MIHAELA EPURIANU DRANOFF DAWN M. BERGER (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Sixty undergraduates received a picture and scenario, in which the therapist was either described as male or female, and Muslim or non-Muslim. Participants rated the therapist on effectiveness and other traits. Participants reported significantly higher levels of comfort with the female therapists and rated them as warmer and more sociable than the male therapists. The Muslim male therapist received the lowest ratings. Findings indicate a need to address stereotypes and biases in the therapeutic relationship.

POSTER 52

EATING ATTITUDES AND TYPE OF HIGH SCHOOL

ERIN R. BIRELY, JIM SIEMEN (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The present study tested eating attitudes and behaviors and the type of high school girls attended. It was hypothesized that girls attending a private school would score higher on the Eating Disorder Inventory, especially the subscale for perfectionism, and a fear of fat scale, than girls who attended either public or parochial school. There was a significant difference in body dissatisfaction and fear of fat between girls who attended private versus non-private high schools

POSTER 53

THE EFFECT OF MASSAGE ON BODY IMAGE STATE

BONNIE J. FLETCHER (BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine change in body image state due to massage, and the relationship between body image and attitudes toward massage in women. Results showed significant improvements in body image state due to massage, as well as significant relationships between positive body image and positive attitudes toward massage. Results affirm massage for body image disturbance intervention, and point towards further research on massage and stabilization of body image health.

POSTER 54

BODY IMAGE SATISFACTION IN

HETEROSEXUAL AND LESBIAN INDIVIDUALS

NICOLE I. ISSA (MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY), TERESA K. KING (BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research was to examine the relationship between body image and lesbian sexual orientation. Results indicated that lesbian women reported less investment in their appearance, yet rated their appearance more negatively than heterosexual females. Additionally, lesbian women reported being less preoccupied with weight and dieting, despite describing their weight as approximately the same as the comparison sample. Increased understanding of body image among Lesbians can inform treatment for this underrepresented community.

POSTER 55

THE EFFECTS OF GENDER AND PRE-PAIN RELAXATION INSTRUCTIONS ON PAIN TOLERANCE

JIM R. SIEMEN, KALEY THOMPSON (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

The present study investigated the relationship between pre-pain relaxation instructions and gender on pain tolerance. Forty-five male and female subjects participated in a cold-pressor induced pain tolerance procedure while given relaxation or no relaxation instructions. The results indicated that males tolerated pain significantly longer than females and that simple relaxation instructions allowed for significantly faster return to baseline pain levels. Results are discussed in light of psychological intervention strategies for pain amelioration.

POSTER 56

ASPECTS OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING IN ADULTS WITH ADHD

ANNE M. MURTAGH (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

Executive functioning deficits are observed consistently in children with ADHD; however, such an association is not clear for adults. In the present study (N=41), young adults with low, medium and high ADHD symptoms showed no significant differences in performance on the Stroop or the Wisconsin Card Sort Test. Also, ADHD symptom clusters failed to predict performance. Thus executive functioning deficits do not appear to be consistently associated with high levels of symptoms in adult ADHD.

POSTER 57

TESTING FORGIVENESS THEORY, HOPE THEORY, AND GRUDGE THEORY THROUGH FAMILY ESTRANGEMENT SURVEY

WILLIAM J. RYAN (FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS), RICHARD CONTI (COLLEGE OF SAINT MARY)

Most of our ended relationships do not haunt us, regardless of the degree of significance the relationships once held. These relationships typically end unrelated to grudges, events requiring forgiveness, or attempts to re-assert a power imbalance in the relationship. Family relationships are different from these other relationships, however. Intrusive thoughts, anger or painful longing follow the end of a family relationship. Consequently, family estrangement appears to be fertile territory for exploring grudge theory and forgiveness.

POSTER 59

RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION, BLOOD PRESSURE REACTIVITY TO FORGIVENESS-RELATED STRESSORS, AND DISPOSITIONAL FORGIVENESS

IRIEON K. WALKER (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

The relationships between aspects of religiosity and health have received increased attention in the past decade of research investigation. The purpose of this study was to provide support for the intrinsic religiosity-health relationship in a young adult population and to investigate the relationship between dispositional forgiveness and religious orientation. Data was collected from 41 participants. This study found a significant negative relationship between intrinsic religiosity and blood pressure reactivity and intrinsic religiosity and dispositional forgiveness.

Symposium

Salon I

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM II

Friday, March 5, 2010

1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: PETER J. DONOVICK (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES IN PRISONS: OLD PROBLEMS, INCREASING CHALLENGES

Psychologists working in prisons are faced with many clients who have low IQs and/or have learning disabilities. Psychotherapeutic approaches typically assume that the client is of average intelligence and has normal language skills. Psychologists provide services to aging prisoners who are serving long sentences. Those on death-row face a predetermined time and date of death. Four presentations address issues relating to providing psychological services to individuals serving time, and perhaps facing death, in American prisons.

Presentations

Intellectual Characteristics of Incarcerated Individuals

-Diana Zamora (Binghamton University)

The impact of low I.Q. on providing psychotherapy in a prison setting

-Laura C. Hayward, Marie Gracia, & Peter J. Donovanick, (Binghamton University)

Aging and dying in prison

-Peter J. Donovanick & Richard G. Burright* (in memoriam) (Binghamton University)

Death Penalty - the final punctuation to a failed life

-Donna M. Crossman (Binghamton University)

Discussant : Peter J. Donovanick (Binghamton University)

Symposium

Whitman

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

SYMPOSIUM I

Friday, March 5, 2010

1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: BOB REHDER (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

MODERN CAUSAL REASONING: INTENTIONALITY, MORALITY, AND NORMALITY

This symposium presents new research demonstrating how causal knowledge supports not just simple inferences among causes and effects but also how it influences a wide variety of everyday judgments and decisions. Speakers consider the role of causality in moral reasoning, judgments of intentionality, acts of categorization, and people's conception of what makes one's behavior "normal."

Presentations

Causal Explanations and Judgments of Psychological Normality

-Nancy S. Kim (Northeastern University)

A Causal Model of Intentionality Judgment

-Steven A. Sloman, Scott Ewing, Philip Fernbach (Brown University)

A Generative Model of Conceptual Representation

-Bob Rehder, ShinWoo Kim (New York University)

A Causal Contrast Theory of Moral Intuitions

-Michael R. Waldmann, Alex Wiegmann (University of Göttingen, Germany)

Paper

Roebling

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

PAPER SESSION I

Friday, March 5, 2010

1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: WHITNEY LEOEUF (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

PREPARING CHILDREN FOR INVESTIGATIVE INTERVIEWS: RAPPORT-BUILDING, INSTRUCTION, AND EVALUATION.

YEE SAN TEOH (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MICHAEL E. LAMB (UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE)

The present study examined (1) the ways investigative interviewers prepared children for substantive questioning and (2) whether the techniques used and the amount of time spent in the pre-substantive phase were related to the amount and quality of the children's responses. The sample included investigative interviews of 75 alleged victims of sexual abuse, aged between 5 and 15 years. Interviewers' rapport-building, test or instructive prompts were examined in relation to children's informativeness.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

INDIVIDUAL TRAJECTORIES OF CHANGE IN PTSD SYMPTOMS: ADOLESCENCE TO YOUNG ADULT

BETH S. ROSENTHAL (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), W. CODY WISON (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

PTSD symptoms were measured at ages 16, 19 and 20 for a sample of 179 individuals living in Queens, NY that was heterogeneous in gender, race/ethnicity and SES. Data were analyzed by growth mixture modeling. A model with 5 classes of trajectory best fitted the data. Symptom trajectories (% in trajectory) were: very high with steep decline (2%); high, stable

(15%); moderately high, slight decline (24%); low moderate. stable (39%), very low, slightly increasing (20%).

2:10pm - 2:25pm

PATTERNS OF HOMELESSNESS AND SCHOOL MOBILITY AS THEY RELATE TO EARLY EDUCATIONAL WELL-BEING
WHITNEY LEOEUF, JOHN FANTUZZO
(UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study uses a large integrated data set to examine the relations between homelessness, school mobility, and early educational well-being among a third-grade cohort of children in a large urban school district. Findings indicate that both homelessness and school mobility affect academic and behavioral outcomes, and that children who experience both of these disruptions have the greatest trouble adjusting in the early school years.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

EXPLORING CONSEQUENCES OF EARLY EXPERIENCES WITH BULLYING
SARAH A. NOVAK, KYE PORONSKY, KELLY ANNE DRUMMOND (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY), MATTHEW NEWMAN (ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY)

Weight-based bullying can be damaging, but research has not compared it to other types of bullying. Participants reported past experiences with bullying, reasons they were targeted, and current depression, self-esteem, loneliness, and stress. As expected, more frequent bullying was associated with poorer current psychological well-being. Contrary to expectations, those reporting weight-based bullying were no different from those who were not bullied, and both groups showed greater well-being than those targeted for appearance or other reasons.

Symposium **Gleason**
HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM I

Friday, March 5, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: CHRISTOPHER GREEN (YORK UNIVERSITY)

BRINGING THE PAST TO THE PRESENT: USING HISTORICAL SOURCES TO TEACH CONTEMPORARY TOPICS

Historical ideas can resonate with current concepts in psychology. In this symposium, we will identify ways instructors can incorporate the history of psychology into their classes so that students can learn how theoretical approaches affect the way psychologists characterize concepts and how those concepts change shape as psychological ideas evolve. We will identify how historical ideas have contemporary relevance for a wide range of classes.

Presentations

Are we more intelligent about intelligence than a century ago?

-Bernard C. Beins (Ithaca College)

The Social Psychology of Disability: Then and Now

-Dana S. Dunn (Moravian College)

New Wine in Old Bottles: Putting the Focus on History

-Ronald Sheese (York University)

Discussant : Shawn Gallagher (Millersville University)

Symposium **Boardroom**
INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM III
Friday, March 5, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: LYNN H. COLLINS (LASALLE UNIVERSITY)

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: A FASCINATING HISTORY

Though it was only in 1997 that the American Psychological Association welcomed International Psychology as its Division 52, international psychology can trace a very colorful history, starting with the odd meeting that was the first International Congress at the new Eiffel Tower in 1889.

Presentations

Paris in 1889: The first International Congress of Psychology

-John D. Hogan (Saint John's University).

Yale in 1929: the first International Congress in the USA

-John D. Hogan (Saint John's University).

New York in 1912: Carl Jung's lectures

-Sylvester Wojkowski (President, C.G. Jung Institute-New York)

Margaret Mead in New York City

-Robert W. Rieber & Mark E. Mattson (Fordham University)

The International Council of Psychologists, past and future

-Ann M. O'Roark (President, International Council of Psychologists)

Psychologists at the United Nations: The early years

-Edwin G. Hollander (Baruch College & CUNY Graduate School).

Discussant : Neal S. Rubin (Argosy University)

Paper Salon H
BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE
PAPER SESSION
Friday, March 5, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: STEVEN SPECHT

1:30pm - 1:45pm

GENOME-WIDE EXPRESSION ANALYSIS OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE IN OUTBRED MICE IMPLICATES WORKING MEMORY (DOPAMINE) ASSOCIATED GENES
 STEFAN KOLATA, KENNETH LIGHT, CHRISTOPHER WASS, LOUIS D. MATZEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Gene-expression microarrays were used to quantify 25,000 genes and expression profiles of mice characterized for high or low general cognitive abilities. Across three replications and real-time PCR analysis, a cluster of three dopamine-signaling genes in the prefrontal cortex (PFC) accounted for most of the variance in general cognitive abilities across 60 mice. These results are consistent with the established roles of PFC dopamine signaling in the regulation of working memory and of working memories' contribution to intelligence.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

EXPECTANCY PROCESSES IN THE COGNITIVE AND SUBJECTIVE EFFECTS OF NICOTINE

PAUL T. HARRELL, ZANDRA ZWEBER, LAURA JULIANO (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)
 Beliefs about nicotine, i.e., nicotine expectancies, may influence nicotine administration outcomes. We manipulated nicotine-related beliefs to evaluate their role in smoking outcomes. After overnight abstinence, regular cigarette smokers were provided

either a regular or denicotinized cigarette to smoke. Nicotine dose was crossed with instructions that nicotine would either enhance or impair performance. Participants completed a vigilance task (RVIP) and measures of subjective effects. Manipulated beliefs about nicotine effects influenced subjective outcomes but not cognitive performance.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

AMPHETAMINE DURING INSTRUMENTAL LEARNING ACCELERATES THE PROGRESSION TO HABITUAL RESPONDING
 KATHLEEN M. TAYLOR (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JON C. HORVITZ (CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK), PETER D BALSAM (BARNARD COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Actions may initially occur in order to earn an outcome (A-O), but with extended training can become habitual (S-R). In two experiments with rats we found that amphetamine delivered prior to training accelerates the shift to habit whereas injections of vehicle or amphetamine delivered 1 hour after training do not. These results are consistent with the hypothesis that dopamine is an important factor in the transition from goal directed to habitual responding.

Paper Salon C
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION IV
Friday, March 5, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: MICHAEL D. SMITH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

A THEORY-BASED ASSESSMENT OF CURBSIDE RECYCLING BEHAVIOR
 JASON D. SEACAT, DENINE NORTHRUP (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE)

The current study adapted and tested the empirically validated Information-Motivation-Behavioral Skills model (IMB), traditionally used to predict personal health behavior, to explain curbside recycling behavior. Structural equation modeling was used to test the proposed IMB recycling model on one community sample and then to confirm the model using a second independent community sample. A total of 687 participants were recruited. Findings provided empirical support for the IMB recycling model. Theoretical and public policy implications will be discussed.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

INTERCEPT SURVEYS OF LITTERERS AND DISPOSERS

RENEE J. BATOR (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT PLATTSBURGH), ANGELA D. BRYAN (UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO), P. WESLEY SCHULTZ (CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN MARCOS), KARA CARPENTER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT PLATTSBURGH)

Across 14 different outdoor settings in eight states, we interviewed 102 disposers to examine how littering is affected by environmental factors, social norms, demographic characteristics, and self-reported motivations. Twenty-five percent of all disposals were littered. The most commonly littered item was cigarette butts. Participants were less likely to litter at locations with more receptacles and with receptacles positioned to be easily accessible. Younger participants, who reported weaker personal norms against littering, littered more often.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

A SOCIAL-COGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF YOUNG MEN'S INVOLVEMENT WITH INTERNET PROSTITUTION.

MICHAEL D. SMITH (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Thirty-eight male escorts (mean 22.4 years) employed by a single agency were interviewed about entering sex work. Heterosexuals evidenced lower SES and more legal problems than homosexuals. Income and lifestyle were primary reasons for prostitution; excellent wages allowed better living standards and free time. Participants were concerned about stigma, values, safety, and impact on relationships; they developed strategies to manage these. Participants stated that high income outweighed negatives. Social-cognitive analyses accounted for sex work initiation.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

TRANSPORTATION LIKELIHOOD AND NARRATIVE PERSUASION

LEIGH ANN VAUGHN (ITHACA COLLEGE)

This talk presents an overview of a new model of transportation likelihood (the likelihood of mentally immersing one's self in a narrative) and discusses motivational and ability factors that should influence experiential engagement with and persuasion via narratives. It also presents initial evidence from research on how regulatory fit (a good fit between one's motivational orientation and strategies of goal pursuit) and story quality can affect persuasion via narratives.

Invited Speaker

Salon B

KEYNOTE SPEAKER IN TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY

Friday, March 5, 2010

1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: DIANE FINLEY (PRINCE GEORGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

HOW TO TEACH ALMOST EVERYONE ALMOST EVERYTHING: DISTRIBUTED TESTING INCREASES LEARNING AND LONG-TERM RETENTION IN A LARGE COLLEGE LECTURE COURSE

ARNOLD GLASS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Modern technology has made it possible to turn a college lecture course into an active experience by presenting questions online before and after class and in class throughout the lecture. When students answer related questions, one or two days before, in, and a week after class, they answer over 80% of the questions on block exams containing novel but related questions correctly and over 90% of the questions on the final exam correctly.

Invited Speaker

Salon A

PSI CHI DISTINGUISHED LECTURE

Friday, March 5, 2010

1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE)

CHANGING FEAR

ELIZABETH PHELPS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

In this talk, I will explore how animal models of fear learning extend to humans in a social context. Specifically, I will demonstrate how the neural circuitry of fear conditioning forms the basis to fears learned through social communication and how changing fears in humans through social and non-social means relies on overlapping neural mechanisms. Finally, I will discuss novel techniques to eliminate fears in humans by targeting reconsolidation.

Symposium **Robinson**
**SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY RESEARCH
 AND ACTION
 SYMPOSIUM I**
Friday, March 5, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: HEIDI DELOVEH (GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY)

HOW CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE STUDENTS CAN GET INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY (AND WHY THEY SHOULD).

Clinical psychology students rarely have the opportunity to attempt community psychology. However, training in this area is beneficial to both the clinical student and the community. Students benefit by accumulating real-world skills that are useful in their future careers while the community benefits by receiving consultation that may not otherwise be possible. In this symposium, three clinical psychology graduate students will share their perspectives on completing community consultation projects as part of their clinical program.

Friday, March 5, 2010 3:00pm-4:20pm

Invited Speaker **Salon F/G**
**VIRGINIA SEXTON DISTINGUISHED
 LECTURE**
Friday, March 5, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: WADE PICKREN (RYERSON UNIVERSITY)

CONTEMPORARY COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGY APPROACH TO PEACE AND WAR

ETHEL TOBACH (AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY)

When the world is suffering military mayhem everywhere, the application of comparative psychology, to the pacificity of human and nonhuman animals is challenging, but worthwhile. One response to the existence of wars is that wars are inevitable; we are destined to have wars because we are descended from animals that fight their own kind to survive. I want to share with you the thought that the human animal can build peace, other animals seem to need fights to survive.

Poster **Salon D/E**
**INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
 POSTER SESSION**
Friday, March 5, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

POSTER 1

AMERICAN, CROATIAN, AND LEBANESE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

JANET A. SIGAL, PH.D. (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY), NATASA JOKIC-BEGIC (UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB), BAHIA ELMOUFTI (UNIVERSITY OF BALAMAND), IVANA VIANI, DOROTA NOVITSKIE (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)
 Three hundred twenty-five college students from America, Croatia, and Lebanon read a domestic violence scenario in which a husband attacked his wife after finding out that she had an affair, or had neglected him. As predicted, American and Croatian students rated the husband as significantly more responsible, and the wife as significantly less responsible for the incident than Lebanese students. The results were interpreted in terms of each country's gender equity rankings.

POSTER 2

CROSS-CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN BULLYING BETWEEN COLOMBIAN AND COSTA RICAN MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

MARJORIE E. ORTEGA (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE), LEONOR LEGA, YENY MEDINA, CAROLINA VEGA (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE), HANNIA CABEZAS PIZARRO (UNIVERSIDAD DE COSTA RICA), MARIA TERESA PAREDES (PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD JAVERIANA DE CALI)
 This experiment was conducted to compare two previous experiments done in different countries, Colombia and Costa Rica, on the phenomenon of bullying. The study consisted of 824 participants both male and female. Participants in both countries were given questionnaires based on the Olweus literature to fill out anonymously. The results of a two-way MANOVA showed that there were main effects in the category of gender as well as in country.

POSTER 3

RATIONAL EMOTIVE BEHAVIOR: DIFFERENCES IN BELIEFS ABOUT FEMININE ROLES FOR KENYAN WOMEN.

ESTHER M. ABURI (ST. PETER'S COLLEGE)
There is limited research done on Kenyan women from a psychological perspective. This study was conducted to identify irrational beliefs about feminine gender roles with the frame of Albert Ellis (1956) REBT model. Using 2 (US vs. Kenyan women) X 2 (daughters vs. mothers) MANOVA match group design with O'Kelly Women Beliefs Scale scores as dependent variable. Results indicated cross-cultural differences among groups for all subscales: Demand, Rating, Awful and LFT.

POSTER 4

OVERCOMING POVERTY, VIOLENCE AND ETHNIC TENSIONS IN HAITI BY ENGAGING YOUTH AND DEVELOPING COOPERATIVE PROJECTS WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY
WISMICK JEAN-CHARLES (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY), JUDY KURIANSKY (TEACHERS COLLEGE).

This poster presents a model of rural community development implemented by the Centre Bon Samaritain in an underserved community in Haiti collaboratively with the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and US Doctors for Africa. The community-based organization mobilizes leaders of the community, engages local youth, and forms partnership with local and international neighbors to develop an effective response to rural poverty by creating programs that bring hope to the hearts of the rural villagers.

POSTER 5

"EXPLORING THE UNIVERSALITY OF SPIRITUAL AND EXISTENTIAL WELL-BEING"

HILLARY A. LEWIN, HEATHER GLUBO, PEJMAN SEHATPOUR, SONIA SUCHDAY (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

Spirituality and Existentialism are universal concepts experienced by individuals throughout the life-span. This study aims to examine spiritual and existential well-being amongst 356 students (mean age =19) students in Mumbai, India, using the Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS). The SWBS yielded a distinct construct measuring spirituality (Cronbach's Alpha=.810). This construct was the same for eastern and western populations. In contrast to the western

population, three separate constructs classifying existential well-being were found amongst this eastern population.

POSTER 6

EXAMINING THE ROLE OF TRADITION AND FAMILY ON MATE SELECTION IN INDIA.
HEATHER GLUBO, HILLARY LEWIN, PEJMAN SEHATPOUR, SONIA SUCHDAY (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

Two modes of marriage in India are termed "Arranged Marriage" and "Love Marriage;" which are traditional and non-traditional, respectively. The less traditional mode of mate selection (love marriage), is becoming more popular. Reasons for this are unknown. The present study examines the mate selection process amongst 356 college students in Mumbai, India. The influence of family and tradition on mate selection preference was investigated. Tradition exerts a strong influence on this generation's mode of marriage.

POSTER 7

CHILDREN IN PENAL SYSTEMS: AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

JEAN E. KUBECK (NEW YORK CITY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, CUNY), VERA ALBRECHT (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE, CUNY), JESSE LYON (NEW YORK CITY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, CUNY)

At what age can a child be held responsible for a criminal action? The minimum age of criminal responsibility is lowest for North/Central America (8.8 years) followed by Oceania (9.3), Africa (9.5), Asia (10.7), Europe (13.1), and South America (15.4). The lowest age at which a child can be tried in adult court is Oceania (13.5 years) followed by South America (15.4), North/Central America (15.5), Asia (15.5), Europe (16.2) and Africa (16.7). Moderators are presented and discussed.

Poster Salon D/E
**SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY RESEARCH
 AND ACTION**
POSTER SESSION
Friday, March 5, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

POSTER 8

EXAMINING A MULTICULTURAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION THROUGH THE LENS OF EMBEDDED INTERGROUP RELATIONS THEORY: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

MELISSA EXTEIN (RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY - NEW BRUNSWICK)

Organizational psychology is moving toward community-minded work, but little of its literature has attempted to understand social justice organizations. This study explores one such organization, a multicultural NGO based in Southeast Asia, through the lens of an organizational psychology theory, Embedded Intergroup Relations Theory (Alderfer, 1987). The analysis describes the NGO from an intergroup perspective and offers suggestions for future research and recommendations for working with NGOs.

POSTER 9

BRAVERY AND SACRIFICE IN AFGHANISTAN: CULTURALLY-GROUNDED COMMUNAL COPING AND RESILIENCE

ELENA A. WELSH, AMY CARRILLO, JILL SCHEIBLER, DAVID CHEN (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

Throughout Afghanistan's history, Afghan women have faced threats to their survival, yet they also have a related history of resistance and resilience. This poster explores this resilience in The Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA). Grounded theory-based analysis (Glasser & Strauss, 1967) identified bravery and sacrifice as crucial mechanisms for culturally-grounded communal coping and resilience. The results have implications for the promotion of culturally-grounded coping in other settings experiencing political and social oppression.

POSTER 10

UTILIZING A THEORY-BASED MEASURE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT TO ASSESS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT, QUALITY OF LIFE AND GLOBAL ASSESSMENT OF FUNCTIONING

ELIZABETH QUINN, JOHN SCILEPPI, ANGELICA BUTLER, VICTORIA KETTERIDGE, MELISSA SHRIVER (MARIST COLLEGE)

The study measured social support, perceived quality of life and overall functioning for those with chemical dependency, the severe and persistent mentally ill, and veterans on probation. Results showed that social support, as measured by the theory-based, empirically supported, Ideal Family Social Support Scale was significantly associated with Quality of Life and Global Assessment of Functioning. Empirically assessing the relationship between social support, perceived quality of life and overall functioning is relevant to mental health practice.

POSTER 11

COMPARING THE MISSION, VISION, AND VALUE STATEMENTS OF HBCU AND THEIR COUNTERPARTS.

LENORE N. MALONE , TAJA PETERKIN MCLEAN , BONNIE A. GREEN (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

People look toward the mission, vision, and values statements of schools to determine what is to be assessed and thus improved upon. This study looks at the differences between mission, vision, and value statements between pairs Historically Black College or Universities and their matched controls. Qualitative evaluations of constructs associated with academic success in students of color will be explored (e.g., religiosity, incremental view of intelligence, faculty involvement).

POSTER 12

CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS IN RURAL KENYA: MOTHER-DAUGHTER SEXUAL HEALTH COMMUNICATION AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTION

CARLIE D. TROTT, KATHERINE CLOUTIER, HILARY RUNION, JESSICA VELCOFF, GARY HARPER (DEPAUL UNIVERSITY)

This presentation explores the influence of culture on sexual health knowledge, communication, and risk-reduction behaviors among mothers and daughters in rural Kenya. Qualitative interviews were conducted with 38 mothers and daughters in rural Kenya. Main

themes related to the influence of broad societal religious organizations, and specific tribal and cultural values are explored. Findings have clear implications for researchers and practitioners involved in the prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted infections in rural Kenya.

POSTER 13

DOES HOUSING REALLY MATTER? EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC HOUSING, SECTION 8, AND PRIVATE-HOUSING ON LOW-INCOME, ETHNICALLY DIVERSE CHILDREN'S COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

CYNDY A. KARRAS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY), HIROKAZU YOSHIKAWA, This study examines the relationship between type of housing among low-income, ethnically diverse families and children's cognitive development and antisocial behavior. One-hundred-ninety-three Mexican, Dominican and African American mothers and their children were interviewed when the child was 1, 24, and 36-months old. Preliminary findings show that children in public housing, relative to those in private housing, have higher antisocial behavior and expressive language scores. Mother's distress, parenting practices, and discipline style partially explain these associations.

POSTER 14

GIRLS LEADING OUTWARD: PROMOTING GIRLS' LEADERSHIP AND EMPOWERMENT

JAZMIN REYES, HEATHER HAMED, DOMINIC MOCERI, PAOLA RICARDO, ARIELLE ALPHONSE, ELYSE COHEN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), LAURAN MORANA, MARIA IOZZI (RED BANK BOROUGH SCHOOLS), MAURICE ELIAS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY) This poster presentation will describe Girls Leading Outward (GLO), a leadership and empowerment program for young adolescent girls, designed to help facilitate adolescent and high school transitions and prevent adjustment difficulties, while promoting positive growth and thriving. The presentation will include 1) a description of the program's conceptual underpinnings, goals, and methodology, and 2) highlight some of the preliminary data that has been collected as part of the evaluation of the effectiveness of GLO.

POSTER 15

REDUCING EATING DISORDER RISK FACTORS IN MEMBERS OF TWO NATIONAL SORORITIES

REBECCA A. GREIF (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY), CAROLYN B. BECKER (TRINITY UNIVERSITY), COURTNEY YOU, SAMANTHA FARRIS, KATIE B. TAYLOR, G. TERENCE WILSON (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This effectiveness study aims to replicate previous findings on Reflections: Body Image Program, a peer-led prevention program shown to reduce eating disorder risk factors. Two sororities at Rutgers University participated in Reflections both as peer leaders and program participants. Participants will complete questionnaires, assessing their attitudes about body shape and weight, positive and negative emotional states, social functioning, and eating disorder behavior over 17 months (the longest outcome assessment of Reflections to date).

POSTER 16

THE ROLE OF CHILDREN IN RESILIENCE PROCESSES IN AN AFGHAN WOMEN'S COMMUNITY

PENINA M. BACKER, EMILY KLINE, GITIKA TALWAR (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY)

Afghan women's "spontaneous resilience" (Brodsky, 1999) – resilience arising without outside intervention - could inform and improve outside aid offered to Afghan women by local and international actors. For some Afghan women, resilience is fostered through their role as political activists in RAWA; for a subset, resilience is fostered by their combined role as activists and mothers. This poster explores ways in which children contribute to individual- and organizational-level processes of resilience within RAWA.

POSTER 17

HEALTHY LIVING STUDY A QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE FOOD & FITNESS PROGRAM

TEJAL PATEL, CINDY CRUSTSO, DAWN SUGARMAN (YALE UNIVERSITY)

The Healthy Living Study investigated the implementation of four health promotion curricula implemented in grades K-3 using four focus groups. Assessment focused on sustainability, strengths and challenges of implementing the curricula, experiences implementing curricula, and child and

family attitude changes. We concluded the most successful prevention programs in schools need to consider the amount of burden put on teachers who implement, be able to be easily incorporated into the school schedule, and have low cost.

POSTER 18

INTENTIONS TO PERFORM BREAST SELF EXAMS (BSE): RISK X AGE INTERACTIONS
 GIFTY Y. ASIAMA, SOLANGE FRANCOIS, OLUWADAMILOLA EKUNDAYO, TINA BROWN, MICHELE SCHLEHOFER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the interaction between age and risk and the intentions to perform breast self exams (BSE). Female participants (N = 215) aged 20 and 84 (54% African American/Black) completed measures of intended and actual BSE behavior, perceived risk of breast cancer, and reported their age and ethnicity. Results indicate that when younger women feel susceptible to breast cancer, they are more likely to perform BSE in comparison to older women.

POSTER 19

PROMOTING EMPOWERMENT AND CRITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS THROUGH EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN

GALINA A. PORTNOY, JILL E. SCHEIBLER, ANNE E. BRODSKY (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY)

This poster examines the functioning of basic and political education in RAWA, an underground Afghan women's political and humanitarian organization, as well as the outcomes that education brings to oppressed populations and settings. 110 interviews, archival, and participant observation data from a larger data set are explored. Empowerment, critical consciousness, and resilience theory all help to explain the operation of multiple forms of education in this unique setting. Findings have implications for other social movements.

POSTER 20

FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR DEVELOPING HIV PREVENTION PROGRAM IN BLACK CHURCHES

GAURI SAXENA, SHERRY MOLOCK, HENRY PREMPEH, DAVE JEAN (GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

An often-overlooked venue for HIV prevention in the black community is the Black Church. This multi-methods study assessed the feasibility for developing a prevention program in a predominantly black

church in the District of Columbia metro area. Qualitative and quantitative data revealed low knowledge about and stigmatizing attitudes towards HIV positive individuals. Results suggest stigmatizing attitudes are associated with low knowledge and with a desire for HIV-related education. Participants expressed openness to church-based prevention efforts.

POSTER 20a

"BECAUSE THEY WANT ME TO; NORMS AS PREDICTORS OF BREAST SELF-EXAMS"

AMARIS D. WATSON, ANDREA PAPPAS, TIARA DORSEY, DR. MICHELE SCHLEHOFER, DR. TINA BROWN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the influence of social norms on breast self-exams. Women aged 20 and older (n=215) were asked to report their BSE frequency and intentions and complete a social norm measure to assess the extent of normative influences on their behavior. While parents, siblings, friends, and roommates predicted BSE use and intentions among students, family health care providers had the most influence in encouraging BSE behaviors among community members.

Poster

Salon D/E

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY
 POSTER SESSION
 Friday, March 5, 2010
 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM**

POSTER 21

EFFECTIVENESS OF SCREENCASTS AS SUPPLEMENTS TO LECTURES

The present study examined the effectiveness of screencasts (i.e., interactive web-based tutorials) used to reinforce a lesson on data analysis. After lecture, students were assigned to one of three review opportunities: view an online screencast, read a written summary, or mentally review the lecture. In one situation, mentally reviewing the lecture produced the best results on a post-test and subsequent test question. A subset of students found the summaries more effective than screencasts.

POSTER 22

INCORPORATING ACTIVE LEARNING TECHNIQUES IN AN INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY COURSE

DINA M. KARAFANTIS, MARIA LAPADULA (NEW YORK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

The impact of active learning techniques was assessed by comparing performance data from two sections of Introduction to Psychology, one traditional, and one experimental in which active learning techniques were incorporated into each lecture. Data from three identical semester tests, final exam grades and overall course grades were compared. Students in the experimental section performed the same as students in the traditional section on all measures. The final grade distributions were similar as well.

POSTER 23

SERVICE LEARNING: PROJECT EXAMPLES THAT CAN BE USED IN PSYCHOLOGY COURSES

RICHARD J. HARNISH, K, ROBERT BRIDGES (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY AT NEW KENSINGTON)

We explored novel ways to integrate psychological theories and research methods by engaging students in a service-learning project. Our goal for the course was to bring to life theories and research methods that students often regard as academic rather than practical. Students reported high satisfaction with the course. The benefits students receive from service-learning courses is discussed.

POSTER 24

BRINGING PSYCHOLOGY TO LIFE: APPLYING PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES TO REAL-WORLD SETTINGS

RENEE J. GALBAVY (MONTGOMERY COLLEGE)

It is well known that students retain more information from actual hands-on experiences than from simply hearing classroom lectures. Community-based learning opportunities can greatly enhance students' knowledge and understanding of issues, improve their resumes, and make them more competitive for entrance into undergraduate and graduate programs and the job market. This presentation will focus on two such community-based learning opportunities: Service Learning and Smithsonian Institution exhibition related assignments.

POSTER 25

EFFECTS OF PRELECTURE QUIZZES ON ANXIETY AND PERFORMANCE IN A STATISTICS COURSE

MICHAEL J. BROWN, CHANA STERNBERG (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

We examined the effects of prelecture quizzes on test anxiety and performance in a statistics course. Completing prelecture quizzes was not associated with improved exam performance or students' attendance. However, students who completed prelecture quizzes felt better prepared for, and less anxious about, exams and believed that prelecture quizzes helped them keep up with the course readings.

Furthermore, students who completed prelecture quizzes rated them favorably and recommended that instructors use them in their courses.

POSTER 26

WET FEET ARE BETTER: METHODS STUDENTS GAIN DIRECT EXPERIENCE WITH ARCHIVAL RESEARCH.

AMY B. CORBETT (SIENA COLLEGE)

This is an archival data research project for Research Methods students. Students develop hypotheses, implement the research project, manage the data, use SPSS, and interpret the statistics in this lab project. The archival dataset used is available to most undergraduate psychology students. This gives students experience with all stages of research prior to their individual research proposals. Assessment shows success at increasing both ability and confidence with the research process.

POSTER 27

INTRODUCING STUDENTS TO THE APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE: AN INNOVATIVE COURSE DESIGN

JIM A. HAUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

A class focusing on the application of psychological information to professional practice will be presented. The goal of the class is to introduce students to concepts important to applying psychological information, exposing students to current professionals in the discipline who are applying psychological information, and helping students decide where they want to focus their knowledge after leaving the academic setting. Data on the short and long-term effectiveness of this course will be presented.

POSTER 28

IS THAT ON BLACKBOARD?: STUDENTS USAGE OF BLACKBOARD IN A PSYCHOLOGY COURSE

MICHAEL A. CLUMP (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

Previous research demonstrates students do not read course material. The increased usage of technology in courses raises the question of whether students access information posted on a course management system. The first part of this study investigates a modification of a previous study, which analyzed student reading of a syllabus, to determine if students found extra credit messages embedded throughout the CMS. The second part examines overall student access of the CMS and correlations with course points.

POSTER 29

A QUESTIONNAIRE EXERCISE TO INTRODUCE STUDENTS TO LEGAL/FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

JOSEPH G. MARRONE (SIENA COLLEGE)

A 16-item T-F questionnaire was administered to forensic and introductory psychology students to pique interest in legal/forensic psychology. The questionnaire was written to include content often associated with misconceptions and stereotypes. Student performance was poor as expected, but generated much subsequent interest and class discussion. Student ratings of interest, learning, and enjoyment of the exercise were very positive. The questionnaire with annotation will be presented along with student feedback.

POSTER 30

EVALUATION OF AN UNDERGRADUATE SUMMER RESEARCH PROGRAM

JILL M. NORVILITIS (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

This study examined the impact of an undergraduate summer fellowship program in 15 fellows and 19 comparison students. Results indicated gains in development over the course of the program and yielded very positive evaluations of the fellowship program. Similar gains were also seen in students who met with advisors for extensive interviews and in students who participated in research in a limited capacity, suggesting that various avenues for research might be of benefit to students.

POSTER 31

WHAT ARE THEY THINKING? STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF DIFFERENT-AGED CLASSMATES' ABILITIES AND BEHAVIORS

KERRIE Q. BAKER (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

Increasing numbers of nontraditional or older students are entering college. This change in demographics may affect the functioning of the typical college classroom. A survey was completed by 450 students at a private institution. Results indicate that students of different ages often have conflicting beliefs and attitudes about their peers and instructors. While many older students prefer mixed-age classrooms, younger students may not. The implications of these results will be discussed.

POSTER 32

STATISTICS ANXIETY: AN EXAMINATION OF ANXIETY AND PERFORMANCE IN A STATISTICS COURSE

ANDREA L. SCHARF, SUSAN E. MASON, ANNE MARIE SACCO (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The Statistics Anxiety Rating Scale was given to students in a psychology statistics course on both the first and last days of the semester. Students were also asked to rate their overall anxiety for the course and to indicate their expected grade. Significant differences were found between both anxiety ratings and grades predicted on the first day of the semester when paired with the ratings and actual course grades reported on the last day.

POSTER 33

DEVELOPMENT OF A PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION: A COMPARISON OF PSYCHOLOGY AND ACCOUNTING STUDENTS

JUDITH E. LARKIN, HARVEY A. PINES, KRISTEN M. DARE, MARGUERITE D. KERMIS, GEORGE F. KERMIS (CANISIUS COLLEGE)

Study compared freshmen and advanced psychology and accounting students to determine how training in professionalism affected accounting students' self-perceptions, and whether psychology students developed a professional orientation without instruction. Accounting students who had experienced training in professional development accorded greater importance to being on time and networking than psychology students. They also found it easier to engage strangers in conversation and were more confident that they could make contacts that would gain them future employment.

POSTER 34

COLLEGE STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF THE IMPACT OF SPECIFIC TEACHING STRATEGIES ON LEARNING

DAN J. FOLLMER, SUSAN H. BEERY
(LYCOMING COLLEGE)

The current study examined the perceived effectiveness of a number of empirically supported teaching strategies as evaluated by college student self-report. Rating scales from 215 students at a liberal arts college in Pennsylvania indicated that reading objective questions, learning objectives provided at the beginning of class, and rewards for exceptional attendance coupled with consequences for poor attendance were perceived to enhance learning over other methods. Suggestions for faculty implementation of these strategies are also discussed.

POSTER 35

STUDENTS' MOTIVATION FOR ENTERING COLLEGE CORRELATES WITH MAJOR, LEARNING ORIENTATION, AND BURNOUT

DANIEL P. CORTS (AUGUSTANA COLLEGE)

The College Motivation Scale measures five factors that influence a person's decision to go to college: money, socializing, intellectual, self-discovery, and norms/obligations. Financial and Social motivators were positively correlated with grade orientation; Intellectual and Self-discovery motivators positively correlate to learning orientation. Psychology majors score lower than Business majors on the financial factor but, along with physical sciences and humanities majors, score high on Intellectual motivation.

POSTER 36

LEARNING AND RETENTION IN VIRTUAL REALITY VS. ACTUAL REALITY

LOUISE M. SOARES (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN)

Two sections of a graduate course in human growth and development were taught during the summer--online and offline. The students' performances were comparable. The differences were discovered one year after the course ended: (1) The students in the traditionally taught course had retained more of their knowledge, and (2) they earned higher scores on a state-required test for certification. These results were attributed to the multi-sensory environment of the in-class environment.

POSTER 37

A COURSE ENHANCEMENT FOR BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

AL WITKOFKY (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

The author describes enhancements made to a biological psychology course necessitated by a curriculum change from three to four credits. In addition to adding 45 hours of work to the course, the enhancements were designed to address student concerns that biological psychology was not relevant or applicable to real life. Also, the changes were designed to improve library research skills. The changes were evaluated using a survey. The results indicate that the changes were effective.

POSTER 38

MAXIMIZING INTRINSIC MOTIVATION TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD LEARNING RESEARCH METHODS

CHRISTINA L. HARDWAY, AMANDA EL-HASHEM, MELISSA FENN (MERRIMACK COLLEGE)

Students often approach their Psychology research methods course unenthusiastically. We have implemented an extensive unit entitled the "Survey of Student Life," to address this problem. Through this experiential unit, students develop, pilot, revise, administer, and evaluate a full quantitative and qualitative study of some aspect of student life they believe requires investigation. We will present a detailed timeline and a set of guidelines for effectively teaching research using this method.

POSTER 39

IDENTICAL AND NEAR-IDENTICAL TEXT IN ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS' PLAGIARISM POLICIES

TYLER M. KIMBALL, MIGUEL ROIG (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

We took short passages from plagiarism policies of 50 universities and searched the Internet for possible duplication of this material using the Google search engine. Text from 16 of the policies yielded sites from other institutions that contained portions of identical or near-identical language to that found in the policies of our sample. In most cases, the extent and nature of the duplication was not unlike that observed in cases of student plagiarism.

POSTER 40

PERCEIVED VERSUS ACTUAL CHEATING: DIFFERENCES BY DEMOGRAPHICS

TEDESHA A. BARNES, BARBARA A. LEWIS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY), DANA OTTALAGANO

The goals of this research were to examine the relationship between perceptions of cheating and academic dishonesty and to compare various campus groups on perceptions of cheating and impressions of cheating behavior. Seventy-nine students and sixteen faculty members participated in this study. All respondents completed a perception of cheating survey. Students also answered questions about actual cheating. Faculty members and students differed significantly in perceptions of cheating and in views about actual cheating behavior.

POSTER 41

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE INVENTORY OF THINKING DISPOSITIONS IN PSYCHOLOGY

ELIZABETH A. PARSONS, LAUREN POWELL, D. ALAN BENSLEY, DEBORAH CROWE (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined the reliability and validity of a new self-report instrument for assessing the interest and thinking dispositions of psychology students called the Inventory of Thinking Dispositions in Psychology. After administering the instruments along with other measures to 321 psychology students, we found that it had adequate test-retest and split-half reliabilities and good internal consistency. Significant positive correlations with other established instruments for assessment of thinking dispositions and interest in psychology supported its concurrent validity.

POSTER 42

EFFECTIVE COURSE TECHNIQUES FOR IMPROVING STUDENT PERFORMANCE AND TREATMENT OF "DEADLINE DISORDER"

MEGAN E. BRADLEY, BILL SOUTHERLY, CINDY HAY, SARA DISIMONE, DEEANNAH TAYLOR, GWEN MASSEY, JEREMY RAINES (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

Students in introductory psychology course demonstrated "deadline disorder" by missing 30.33% of assignments. This research examined how classroom interventions improved students' assignment completion rate and overall knowledge. Classroom interventions included changes in assignments, implementation of student academic

support, and modular coverage of chapters. Across two semesters, 493 students participated (before and after changes). Results indicated deadline disorder improved (missed assignments decreased to 7.97%). Students also performed significantly higher on exams after changes. Implementations appeared effective.

POSTER 43

DEVELOPMENT OF A TEST FOR CRITICAL EVALUATION OF INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET

D. ALAN BENSLEY, LAUREN A. POWELL, JENNIFER A. FLINN (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

To assess the ability to critically evaluate information on the Internet, we gave 47 psychology students a test that had them read and then rate the quality of two fictitious websites describing therapies. One was a low quality site describing a therapy poorly supported by scientific research and containing markers indicating low information quality. The other site had the opposite features. Students consistently rated the high quality site higher than the low quality site.

POSTER 44

INTRODUCING CONCEPTS OF DEATH & DYING INTO THE CLASSROOM

ALBERT C. BRAMANTE (UNION COUNTY COLLEGE)

This presentation will discuss the relevance of implementing themes of death & dying in the classroom. Student anxieties and benefits for covering these topics will also be discussed.

POSTER 45

GENDER AND MAJOR DIFFERENCES IN MOTIVATIONAL, LEARNING, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENTS

MONICA CHENARD (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE), NINA B. EDULJEE (ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF MAINE)

This study examined the relationship between motivational, learning, resource management strategies by gender and major for undergraduate college students. Females had higher intrinsic goal orientation, higher extrinsic goal orientation, greater task value than males, and scored higher on rehearsal, elaboration, organization and metacognition, time and study management strategies and effort regulation than males. Psychology majors obtained

the highest scores on intrinsic goal orientation, extrinsic goal orientation, task value, elaboration, organization, critical thinking, and effort regulation.

POSTER 46

PLAY WITH YOUR FONTS: GENERATING NOVEL CONTEXT EFFECTS

STEPHEN A. WURST (OSWEGO STATE UNIVERSITY)

Perceptual identification depends on context. An example in many texts is Bruner and Minturn's (1955) "broken B / 13" stimulus. New examples can be created by accessing the numerous fonts available currently. Examples include the "Magneto" and LCD fonts. Results of a study using the "Disney" font showed that 100% of observers identified the letter "Y" as a "P", given the appropriate context. Instructors are encouraged to explore different fonts to generate their own examples.

POSTER 47

DEVELOPMENT OF A REVISED APPRECIATION OF THE LIBERAL ARTS SCALE

HOWARD M. REID, KAREN O'QUIN, BRIAN KLINE (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

A 30-item revision of the Appreciation of the Liberal Arts Scale (ALAS) was developed at BSC. This scale has good reliability and, as predicted, undergraduate students who reported more positive attitudes towards the liberal arts on the ALAS-R indicated that they were less materialistic and they scored higher on the Deferment of Gratification Scale. The ALAS-R was also found to be positively correlated with Openness to Experience.

POSTER 48

FLORENCE GOODENOUGH AND HER UNDERGRADUATE EXPERIENCE AT THE MILLERSVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL

SHAWN P. GALLAGHER, KATHARINE IRWIN (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This poster explores Florence Goodenough's undergraduate career at the Millersville Normal School, located in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In the decades leading up to her 1908 graduation, the school had undergone a massive phase of growth as it rode the rising tide of American Functionalism. Through photographs, original documents, and grade books we have attempted to paint a picture of Goodenough's undergraduate experience in search of

the intellectual seeds of her more famous theories and innovations.

POSTER 49

PROCESS-ORIENTED GUIDED INQUIRY ENHANCES LEARNING IN THE EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY LABORATORY

BARBARA T. RUMAIN, ALLAN GELIEBTER (TOURO COLLEGE)

We designed interactive process-oriented guided inquiry learning (POGIL) modules for the Experimental Psychology Laboratory curriculum. We then compared students in sections of the Lab course that were and were not using the new curriculum materials. Assessment was done using an achievement test with selected items from the Major Field Achievement Test and our own assessment instrument of students' knowledge of experimental design. Findings indicated students using POGIL software significantly outperformed the control group.

POSTER 50

LEARNING ABOUT STATISTICS IN UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH METHODS COURSES

ANNA K. PATTON, KAYLA CALLAHAN, MARIANNE FALLON (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

The present study examines whether using web-based tutorials enhances understanding of statistics in a Research Methods course. Students who had access to tutorials demonstrated greater conceptual understanding of statistics than those who did not have access to tutorials. Implications for future use are discussed, with emphasis on using technology to supplement in-class statistics instruction.

POSTER 51

THE USE OF CELL PHONES AND TEXT MESSAGING IN THE COLLEGE CLASSROOM

DEBORAH R. TINDELL, ROBERT W. BOHLANDER (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

To gain a better understanding of the extent to which cell phones are used in college classrooms, 269 college students were asked to complete an anonymous survey. Focusing on the use of texting in class, students reported on their own and others' use and abuse of cell phones. Students indicated how easy they thought it was to text in class without the

instructor being aware and identified instructor and classroom characteristics that facilitated texting.

Poster **Salon D/E**
**CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH IN
 PSYCHOLOGY
 POSTER SESSION I
 Friday, March 5, 2010
 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM**

POSTER 52

**INTERN SUPERVISION AND JOB
 SATISFACTION AMONG SCHOOL
 PSYCHOLOGISTS: A QUALITATIVE
 INQUIRY**

ANGELA J. BLOOMQUIST, ROBERT BANKS,
 PAUL TURANO, JESSICA GILBREATH
 (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF
 PENNSYLVANIA)

This poster session will investigate the relationship between job satisfaction and intern supervision of school psychologists. While the positive effects of supervision on the trainee are well documented, little has been written about the impact this experience has on the practitioner. Participants will learn about the current state of job satisfaction among school psychologists, identify factors related to job satisfaction and explore intern supervision as a form of professional development.

POSTER 53

**EXAMINING THE COGNITIONS OF
 PRESERVICE SECONDARY MATHEMATICS
 TEACHERS USING AN ADAPTATION OF
 LESSON STUDY.**

THERESA GURL (QUEENS COLLEGE-CITY
 UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This study analyzed planning and follow up meetings between pairs of preservice secondary mathematics teachers and their cooperating teachers in order to determine the preactive and postactive cognitions of the student teachers. Findings indicated that student teachers attended considerably less to discussion of mathematics content than they did to how to teach the content. The study found evidence that this was reflected in, and adversely affected, the student teachers' classroom interaction with pupils.

POSTER 54

**ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES OF LEARNING
 FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION: INTERNET
 VERSUS TRADITIONAL CONFERENCE
 FORMAT**

ROBIN K. MONTVILO, JENNIFER DESJARLAIS,
 ERICA RUSSO, SHANA SUNSHINE WAROT,
 BETH LEWIS (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Behavioral health professionals often avoid implementing evidence-based research into practice. Many practitioners are exposed to new findings through infrequent continuing-education events. Many are required to attend these sessions, using them as opportunities to socialize rather than learn. Research often remains isolated from those it is intended to inform. Experiments are being performed to determine whether continuing education is more effective if presented on-line as interactive courses, rather than in the traditional conference formats.

POSTER 55

**THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL MOBILITY ON
 CLASSROOM ATTENTIVENESS**

HEATHER C. DALY, LISA ONORATO
 (HARTWICK COLLEGE)

This experiment tested the hypothesis that people in a mobile classroom setting would perform better on measures of attentiveness than those in a traditional classroom. We compared the attentiveness of college students using three different levels of mobility—an exercise ball group, a stress ball group, and a control. The results discuss the similarities and differences in attentiveness across the mobility levels and are interpreted in relation to existing research on learning and movement.

POSTER 56

**DIFFERENCES IN PRESENTATION
 EFFICACY BETWEEN USE OF POWERPOINT
 AND DRY-ERASE BOARD.**

JUSTIN K. MOGILSKI, SUSAN M. HUGHES
 (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Participants were presented with two lectures, one historical and one biological in content, using either Microsoft PowerPoint or a dry-erase board. After each lecture, participants took a short multiple choice quiz pertaining to the material. Results indicated that participants who were taught the information with the dry-erase board scored significantly higher on the quizzes. These results may be very valuable in education for how professors/teachers can choose the best presentation method to supplement their lectures.

POSTER 57

HEART RATE REACTIVITY WHEN VIEWING EMOTIONAL STIMULI WHILE PRACTICING BIOFEEDBACK AND MEDITATION

JESSICA LIGON, IRIEON WALKER, MEREDITH GRAVES (BELMONT UNIVERSITY)

A study was conducted to discover the difference between meditation and biofeedback as techniques to achieve relaxation. It was hypothesized that there would be a difference in emotional reactivity between groups that used these relaxation techniques. Forty-five college students were randomly assigned to learn either biofeedback or meditation. There was a significant difference ($t(43) = -2.26, p=0.03$) between the mean emotional reactivity of the meditation group ($M=1.85, SD=3.87$) and the biofeedback group ($M=5.04, SD=5.43$).

POSTER 58

BELIEVING DREAMS FORETELL: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DREAM ANALYSIS AND SUPERSTITIOUS THINKING

GREGORY S. KERWIN, DEANNE KALIN, MIKE SCHMUTZ (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The present study explores how superstition and scientific thinking relate to the construal of dream content. Seventy-eight participants completed a series of questionnaires assessing spirituality, superstition, dream significance, and the value of dreams as a guide. Results indicate that superstition is significantly correlated with dream guidance and is more closely associated with dream interpretation than spirituality. Interestingly, age and gender were related to attitudes about dreams and degree of spirituality. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 59

RELIABLE USE OF INTRINSIC, EXTRINSIC, AND QUEST ORIENTATION SCALES WITH ORTHODOX JEWS.

DAVID Y. BROWNSTEIN, GAIL CABRAL (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

The present study is the first known study that sought to assess the reliability findings of four measures of religiosity with an Orthodox Jewish sample. Measure of religious commitment and Intrinsic, Extrinsic, and Quest orientations to religion were gathered from a sample of Orthodox Jewish participants. Results indicated that alpha coefficients obtained were similar to those found among samples of Christian denominations.

Paper

Salon I

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

PAPER SESSION III

Friday, March 5, 2010

3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: KATHERINE A. CAMERON (COPPIN STATE UNIVERSITY)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT AND CRIMINAL THINKING

DAMON MITCHELL, GAVIN ZAMBRUSKI, RAYMOND CHIP TAFRATE (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study explored the relationship between impression management and criminal thinking. Criminal thinking was not found to be strongly related to impression management: In two offender samples, we found correlations of .21 between criminal thinking and impression management. In contrast, impression management was found to be moderately to strongly correlated with psychopathology and anger, suggesting criminal thinking may be less susceptible to the effects of impression management than the assessment of other personality problems.

3:20pm - 3:35pm

THE DIMENSIONAL NATURE OF EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIORS IN ADOLESCENCE

KATE E. WALTON (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), JOHAN ORMEL (UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN), ROBERT KRUEGER (WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY)

New statistical technologies now allow categorical and dimensional models of psychopathology to be compared empirically. We compared the fit of categorical and dimensional models of externalizing behaviors in a representative community sample of adolescents. Delinquent and aggressive behaviors were assessed, and latent trait and latent class models were fit to the data. The latent trait model provided the best fit to the data, providing evidence for a continuous latent distribution of externalizing behaviors in adolescence.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AMONG ABUSED WOMEN: RELATIONS TO COPING STRATEGIES AND SOCIAL SUPPORT

SHARON M. FLICKER (ARCADIA UNIVERSITY), CATHERINE CERULLY, MARC T. SWOGGER, NANCY L. TALBOT (UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER MEDICAL CENTER)

We examined the relationship of abuse-specific coping strategies and social support to symptoms of depression and post-traumatic stress among 131 women seeking orders of protection against intimate partners. Disengagement, denial, and self-blame coping strategies, as well as blaming of the participant by others, were associated with greater depressive and posttraumatic symptoms. None of the coping strategies or types of social support were negatively related to depressive or posttraumatic symptoms.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

BODY IMAGE AND ALCOHOL USE IN FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS

TERESA K. KING, BONNIE FLETCHER (BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE), NICOLE I. ISSA (MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY), KIRA ARCHIBALD, RACHEL MULLINS (BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine body image and alcohol use. Eighty-six female students at a northeastern college completed validated questionnaires. A multiple regression analysis revealed body image to be a significant predictor of alcohol use. A negative body image may increase the likelihood of drinking among female college students. Prevention efforts focused on developing a positive body image may prove useful in decreasing alcohol use.

Paper

Whitman

**COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION III
Friday, March 5, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM**

CHAIR: BARBARA MALT (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

3:00pm - 3:15pm

THE INTERPRETATION OF INTENTIONALITY FROM DYNAMIC SCENES

PETER C. PANTELIS, JACOB FELDMAN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

How does the mind use the motion of an animate object to make inferences about its intentions? We

present dynamic scenes to adult subjects in which autonomously programmed triangular “agents” interact. Probing these subjects on their perceptions of similarities among agent behaviors, we then attempt to reconstruct subjects’ mental representation of the “agent space”. We also find that subjects appear to pay special attention to how agents react to each other at one “critical distance.”

3:20pm - 3:35pm

INVERTING AN IMAGE CONTRIBUTES TO DRAWING ACCURACY AMONG NON-ARTISTS.

ANGELIKA L. SEIDEL (GRADUATE CENTER CUNY/BROOKLYN COLLEGE), AARON KOZBELT, AMANDA ELBASSIOUNY, YELENA MARK, DAVID R. OWEN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

A ‘bottom-up’ explanation for skilled artistic drawing implies that inverting a to-be-drawn stimulus should promote increased drawing accuracy. Using a novel drawing task, non-artists were assigned to copy either an upright (N=21) or an inverted (N=23) photograph of a face. Drawings were later rated for accuracy by 13 artists and 23 non-artists. An advantage for inverted drawings was found, but only when judged by artists. Implications for psychological theories of skilled drawing are discussed.

3:40pm - 3:55pm

PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES AND VISUAL SELECTION AS PREDICTORS OF REALISTIC DRAWING SKILL

AARON KOZBELT, JUSTIN OSTROFSKY, ANGELIKA SEIDEL, MELISSA DOLESE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), FRANCESCA GUERRIERO, RAILA C. BREJT, THEA A. SCHLIEBEN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Classic explanations for realistic drawing skill include bottom-up perceptual advantages and wiser top-down selection of important visual information. This study is the first to assess their relative contributions. Eight artists and 17 non-artists completed size and shape matching tasks, a line-selection tracing task, and a freehand drawing task. Artists outperformed non-artists on all but shape matching; in a multiple regression analysis, size matching and visual selection contributed about equally strongly to predicting accurate freehand drawing.

4:00pm - 4:15pm

CURVED APPARENT MOTION INDUCED BY AMODALLY COMPLETED MOTION TOKENS
SUNG-HO KIM, JACOB FELDMAN, MANISH SINGH (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

We presented observers apparent-motion sequences containing a small token alternately abutting each end of a semicircular occluder, and examined whether amodal representation of the token influences the perceived motion path. The longer the ISI, the more observers tended to report the curved path over the straight path. This suggests that the amodal representation of a fully hidden object behind an occluder bridges the gap between two token locations with a curved motion trajectory.

Symposium **Roebling**
DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM II
Friday, March 5, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: RACHEL BARR (GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY)

LEARNING FROM MEDIA DURING CHILDHOOD
SYMPOSIUM

Transfer of learning from media including books and television is challenging during early childhood. Previous studies have focused only on the amount of early television and book exposure but not on how and in what context young children's learning occurs. Today's symposium will take a multi-disciplinary approach to examine young children's media experiences and the challenge of learning from books and television. The symposium will highlight the importance of looking across context and taking a multi-method approach. The papers will also focus on the complexity of the early learning environment and how learning is influenced by books and television. The first speaker Deborah Linebarger will discuss findings from a large nationally representative survey study that shows connections between media content and executive functioning skills. The second speaker Alan Mendelsohn will describe an early intervention project with low income Latino families where he investigates early media use and parent-child interaction patterns. The final two speakers will discuss experimental studies that directly examine how young children learn from television and books. Sarah Roseberry will focus on the challenges of word learning from television and Patricia Ganea will similarly focus on the challenges of word learning from books. These findings highlight that learning from books and television

provide unique cognitive challenges to young children.

Presentations

The implications of repeated exposure to background television on young children's executive functioning skills: Results from a national parent survey

-Deborah Linebarger, Matt Lapierre, Sarah Vaala, Jessica Taylor Piotrowsk (University of Pennsylvania), Rachel Barr (Georgetown University)

The Video Interaction Project: Promotion of Responsive Parenting through a Pediatric Primary Health Care Preventive Intervention

-Alan L. Mendelsohn, Benard P. Dreyer, Suzy Tomopoulos, Carolyn Brockmeyer, Samantha Berkule-Silberman, (Department of Pediatrics, New York University School of Medicine)

Honey, We Shrunk the Sesame Characters! Dual Representation Inhibits Children's Language Learning From Video

-Sarah Roseberry, Kathy Hirsh-Pasek (Temple University)

Toddler's learning and transfer of information from picture books

-Patricia A. Ganea (Boston University)

Discussant : Rachel Barr (Georgetown University)

Symposium **Gleason**
FEATURED SERIES ON PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW SESSION I
Friday, March 5, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: BARBARA A. SPELLMAN (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA & UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA SCHOOL OF LAW)

NEUROSCIENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY

When and why do we think it is right to punish individuals who disobey the law? Might neuroscience argue that a "brain defect" should get someone off the hook? Morse considers the proper and improper uses of neuroscience to guide criminal justice policy and decide individual cases. Carlsmith will offer a wealth of data illustrating what motivates people to want to impose punishment. Should the neuroscience evidence change our views or our policies?

Presentations

Promises and Pitfalls of Neuroscience in the Law

Steve Morse (University of Pennsylvania Law School & School of Medicine)

The Social Psychology of Punishment Motives: Perpetrator Agency, Retribution, and

Incapacitation Kevin Carlsmith (Colgate University)

Symposium **Boardroom**
INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM IV
Friday, March 5, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

BECOMING MORE INVOLVED IN INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: WHY AND HOW?

HAROLD TAKOOSHIAN (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

How can students and professionals become more involved in international psychology? In this unusual three-part workshop: (1) Takooshian begins with a handout and brief message on the question, Why become more involved in global psychology? (2) Then in a series of 12 three-minute "flash presentations," 12 speakers each offer a helpful factsheet accompanied by a brief message on their specific avenue to become more involved. (3) This is followed by 30 minutes of moderated discussion of the topic. These practical factsheets are intended to advise on specific topics for diverse groups: students (such as overseas internships, cross-national research), faculty (teaching overseas, cross-national testing), practitioners (consulting overseas), researchers (publishing cross-cultural articles and books), and others (joining international groups, working with the U.N.)

Paper **Salon H**
LEARNING
PAPER SESSION III
Friday, March 5, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

3:00pm - 3:15pm
CONTRASTING CONDITIONED INHIBITION AND NEGATIVE OCCASION SETTING
 BRIDGET L. MCCONNELL, RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)

Parallels between occasion setters (OS) and Pavlovian conditioned stimuli have led some to suggest they reflect the same underlying process. We explored a potential parallel. Lysle and Fowler (1985) deactivated a Pavlovian conditioned inhibitor by extinguishing the training excitator. We investigated an

OS analogy. This manipulation was ineffective in deactivating the negative OS's modulatory power. These experiments present a divergence between OS and conditioned inhibitors, and suggest that the underlying processes are similar but different.

3:20pm - 3:35pm
SECONDARY EXTINCTION OF APPETITIVE AND AVERSIVE PAVLOVIAN CONDITIONING REQUIRES INTERMIXED CONDITIONING TRIALS

DRINA VURBIC, NEIL E. WINTERBAUER, MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)

Pavlov (1927) first reported that extinction of one CS can generalize to others that have not undergone any direct extinction. In three new experiments we uncovered a critical factor in the emergence of secondary extinction and assessed its generalizability across preparations. Experiments 1 and 2 found that intermixing of conditioning trials is necessary for secondary extinction of conditioned suppression and magazine entry responses. Experiment 3 suggested that associations between the two CSs may not account for this effect.

3:40pm - 3:55pm
EXTINCTION OF CONDITIONED INHIBITION IS TEMPORALLY SPECIFIC: RETARDATION TESTS
 WHITNEY L. KIMBLE (AUBURN UNIVERSITY), WILLIAM TRAVIS SUITS (SEMINOLE STATE COLLEGE), MARTHA ESCOBAR (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

We assessed whether Pavlovian conditioned inhibition (A-US / AX-noUS) was dependent upon the excitatory value of the training excitator, and whether this dependence was temporally-specific. The initial and final segments of A were paired with the US during conditioned inhibition training. Then, one of these two segments was extinguished. Using retardation tests, X exhibited retarded acquisition of conditioned responding only in the temporal location that was congruent with the segment of A that remained excitatory.

4:00pm - 4:15pm
MEDIATED CONDITIONING IN HUMANS WITH ABSTRACT, NEUTRAL CUES
 BELLA SCHAPIRO (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), ANDREW R. DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Mediated conditioning was found in humans by training subjects in A-B, and A-C associations and assessing whether they facilitated B-C learning. Performance feedback trained subjects to make correct A-B judgments in the first phase and A-C

judgments in the second. The test phase required subjects to learn B-C associations, half of which had been paired with the same A stimulus and half of which had not. The results showed facilitated learning for the consistent pairings.

Paper Salon C
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION V
Friday, March 5, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: KENNETH KRESSEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

3:00pm - 3:15pm
OBSERVER ATTITUDES TOWARDS
MEDIATOR STYLES

URSULA GENER, KENT D. HARBER, TIFFANY BUTTS, KENNETH KRESSEL (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY- NEWARK)

This study examines observer reactions to Facilitative, Evaluative, Transformative, and Diagnostic conflict mediation styles. Subjects viewed videotaped mediation sessions of professional mediators who were exemplars of one of these four approaches. The Facilitative mediator style was preferred overall. Subjects with a greater tolerance for cognitive ambiguity more favorably judged Diagnostically-oriented mediators than Evaluatively-oriented mediators. Several subject demographic and personality variables were associated with the overall rating of the mediator and mediation process.

3:20pm - 3:35pm
A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF
MEDIATOR STYLISTIC BEHAVIOR

KENNETH KRESSEL, TIFFANY BUTTS, WARREN REICH (RUTGES UNIVERSITY), CLAUDIA COHEN (TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Mediator style was explored in a sample of experienced (n=17) and novice (n=5) mediators. Multidimensional scaling of observer ratings of mediator behavior yielded two dimensions. Dim 1 differentiated settlement-oriented from relationally-oriented mediators. Dimension 2 was defined by role players' and observers' satisfaction with the mediation, role players' ratings of the mediator's behavior, and observer judgements of mediator rapport. The results suggests that settlement-oriented and relational styles were divisible into skillful or unskillful variants.

3:40pm - 3:55pm
MEASURING MEDIATOR ATTITUDES
TOWARDS MEDIATION: EXPLORING
MEDIATOR STYLES AND THEIR
CORRELATES

TIFFANY S. BUTTS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY - NEWARK)

For this dissertation, the first psychometrically valid measure of mediator style was developed. Two approaches emerged: The Resolution – oriented approach emphasizing reaching a settlement via directive mediator behaviors and the Dialogue – oriented approach, a non-directive approach focusing on helping the parties have an open dialogue about their conflict. Mediator characteristics (e.g., age, gender, and training), domain of mediation practice, and social context were found to be related to the resolution and dialogue – oriented approaches.

4:00pm - 4:15pm
RELATIONAL PROCESSES AND
MOTIVATIONAL IMPAIRMENT EFFECTS
DURING DECEPTION

KIMBERLY J. MCCLURE, KERRY L. MARSH (UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT)

This experiment examined the extent to which arousal of social disconnection concerns might underlie the link between high motivation to deceive and poor deception success. Participants were induced to deceive their interaction partners for either self-presentational (high or low), or relational (positive or negative) motives. The most nonverbal leakage occurred in the positive relational and high self-presentational conditions; gender moderated these effects. Arousal of connection and competence concerns in participants resembled these nonverbal leakage patterns.

Paper Salon B
TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION III
Friday, March 5, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: SONYA SUCHDAY (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)

3:00pm - 3:15pm
CONDUCTING INTERDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH: WHAT EARLY CAREER
RESEARCHERS NEED TO KNOW

MICHELE M. SCHLEHOFER, TINA P. BROWN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Conducting interdisciplinary research has numerous benefits, and is increasingly emphasized by national funding agencies such as NIH. However, starting and

maintaining interdisciplinary research efforts can be overwhelming, especially for early career researchers. This talk will focus on the benefits of and unique challenges to starting and maintaining an interdisciplinary psychology—nursing research effort. All aspects of interdisciplinary collaboration will be discussed, including finding a collaborator, merging diverse disciplines, and presenting and publishing interdisciplinary research.

3:20pm - 3:35pm
ASSESSING SPEAKING AND PRESENTATION SKILLS

MAUREEN MCCARTHY (KENNESAW STATE UNIVERSITY), DANA DUNN (MORAVIAN COLLEGE), SUZANNE BAKER (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY), JANE HALONEN (UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA)
 The APA Guidelines for the Undergraduate Psychology Major (2007) explicitly state that oral communication skills are essential for students earning a degree in psychology, yet few faculty members teach students such skills. In this session we will provide a general framework for assessing student presentation skills.

3:40pm - 3:55pm
THE UNDERGRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY INTERNSHIP: CONNECTING COURSEWORK TO CAREERS

LORI H. ROSENTHAL (LASELL COLLEGE)
 Many undergraduate programs require or offer students the ability to participate in internships or internship-like service learning but there is little research examining the impact of these experiences. Researchers administered a senior exit survey to Psychology majors in 9 institutions addressing student’s educational experiences, on-campus relationships, career goals, and perceptions of academic skills. Several significant differences were found between students who participated in internships and service experiences and those who did not.

4:00pm - 4:15pm
INTERDISCIPLINARY GLOBAL HEALTH & PUBLIC HEALTH TRAINING IN A DOCTORAL CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY TRAINING

SONIA SUCHDAY (FERKAUF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY/INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENCES/YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)
 This paper will discuss the integration of interdisciplinary training in public health and global health in a clinical psychology doctoral training program. The discussion will include a discussion of

interdisciplinary versus multidisciplinary training and the challenges of multi-level training where undergraduate and graduate students are training in the same classroom. Additionally, examples of such training will be provided.

Symposium **Salon A**

**PSI CHI
 SYMPOSIUM II
 Friday, March 5, 2010
 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM**

CHAIR: JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE - CUNY)

TWO (OR MORE) HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE: BEST PRACTICES FOR COLLABORATION

Increasing numbers of students are beginning their higher education at community colleges before transferring to senior colleges. As a result, forging a stronger liaison between Psi Beta and Psi Chi can greatly enhance the continuity of Psychology experiences for all students. What are the strategies for facilitating such stronger liaisons? This session will involve leaders from Psi Chi and PsiBeta, with the goal of building bridges.

Presentations

- Jason Young (Hunter College—City University of New York)**
- Robin Musselman, (Lehigh Carbon Community College)**
- Swazette D. Young (Prince George Community College)**
- Michael Amico (Housatonic Community College)**
- Melanie M. Arpaio (Sussex County Community College)**
- Katherine W. Marsland (Southern Connecticut State University)**

Symposium **Robinson**

**SOCIETY FOR COMMUNITY RESEARCH AND ACTION
 SYMPOSIUM II
 Friday, March 5, 2010
 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM**

CONDUCTING HIV/AIDS PREVENTION INITIATIVES ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

Washington DC has the highest rate of new AIDS cases in the nation. African Americans are disproportionately HIV-infected, with heterosexual African American women under age 25 at highest risk. Addressing prevention, Psychology Students for Social Responsibility collaboratively launched a

HIV/AIDS awareness initiative at a Historically Black College and University in DC. This symposium describes the HIV/AIDS epidemic in DC, the preventive intervention, empirical reasons for unprotected sex, and lessons learned regarding campus initiatives.

Discussant : Kathleen H. Dockett (University of the District of Columbia)

Friday, March 5, 2010 4:30pm-5:50pm

PLENARY SESSION Salon F/G

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

FOLLOWED BY THE BUSINESS MEETING

Friday, March 5, 2010

4:30 PM - 5:50 PM

CHAIR: NORA NEWCOMBE

BACK-TRANSLATION: BEHAVIOR EXPLAINED

KURT SALZINGER (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)
Much has been made of translational research, particularly since the National Institutes of Health have been supporting it with money, but as we travel from particular basic findings to real life situations such as problematic or abnormal behavior, we have failed too often to engage in back-translation to authenticate the process. This talk will present back-translation of both typical and atypical behavior in real life.

Saturday, March 6, 2010 8:00am-8:50am

Paper Salon H

LEARNING

PAPER SESSION IV

Saturday, March 6, 2010

8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: ROBERT ALLAN (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

8:00am - 8:10am

ENHANCED CONSUMPTION OF AN AVERSIVELY CONDITIONED TASTE FOLLOWING THE PRESENTATION OF A "MEDICINE" TASTE

OSKAR PINEÑO (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)
Rats given presentations of a citric acid solution while recovering from LiCl-induced illness (i.e., a "medicine effect" treatment) subsequently drank more of an aversively conditioned NaCl solution at test, when the NaCl presentation was immediately preceded by citric acid. It is proposed that enhanced consumption of an aversive taste due to the previous presentation of a "medicine" taste can provide an

animal model of human maladaptive behavior in regards to food consumption.

8:15am - 8:25am

ACTIVITY IN ZEBRAFISH (DANIO RERIO) LARVAE: DEVELOPMENTAL PATTERNS AND EFFECTS OF PCBS

RUTH M. COLWILL, JILL A. KREILING, ROBERT CRETON (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

The zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) is an important model for studying the effects of exposure to environmental contaminants but data on normal larval behavioral development are lacking. Using automated assays of spontaneous and evoked activity developed in our laboratory, we find significant changes in patterns of locomotor behavior and the use of space in zebrafish larvae between 4 and 7 days post-fertilization. The effect of embryonic exposure to PCBs (Aroclor 1254) on these measures is examined.

8:30am - 8:40am

POST-REINFORCEMENT PAUSE OR PRE-RATIO PAUSE IN VARIABLE RATIO SCHEDULES

ROBERT W. ALLAN (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE), ZANE FERGUSON (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MARIETTA VAN NESS, ANNY LOPEZ (LAFAYETTE COLLEGE)

Examines the PRP function over 80 ratio values in a variable ratio schedule and the implications for the PRP as a post, or pre effect.

Symposium Salon B

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY

SYMPOSIUM III

Saturday, March 6, 2010

8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: J. CRAIG CLARKE (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

MULTIPLE DRAFTS OF RESEARCH REPORTS

A psychology research methods course is typically the first place to focus on the process of student writing and re-writing in the discipline. We used technology to track changes in readability and number and types of edits across drafts and to monitor how revisions affect content, clarity, and completeness. The presenters describe assignments in several course sections, compare first and final drafts, and discuss the challenges of learning to write about research.

Presentations

The Assignments

-Larence Becker, George Whitehead (Salisbury University)

Does Readability Improve?

-J. Craig Clarke (Salisbury University)

Is It Worth the Effort?

-Elizabeth Curtin (Salisbury University)

Additional Thoughts

-George Whitehead, Larence Becker (Salisbury University)

Discussant: Cecilia Acocella (Salisbury University)

Symposium Salon A

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM IV**

Saturday, March 6, 2010

8:00 AM - 8:50 AM

CHAIR: ALBERT C. BRAMANTE (UNION COUNTY COLLEGE)

**GIVING STUDENTS AN ACTIVE VOICE IN
THE PSYCHOLOGY CLASSROOM**

ALBERT C. BRAMANTE, (UNION COUNTY COLLEGE)

PEDRO X. COSME (UNION COUNTY COLLEGE)

In today's collegiate environment, active learning is essential in the classroom. This workshop will discuss providing a voice to the students using active participation, journals, and the use of online discussion forums.

Saturday, March 6, 2010 9:00am-10:20am

Invited Speaker Salon F/G

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER IN PSYCHOLOGY AND
LAW**

Saturday, March 6, 2010

9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: BARBARA SPELLMAN (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA)

**SOCIAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS AND
EYEWITNESS EVIDENCE: THE NEED FOR
RELIABLE EXPERT TESTIMONY**

BARRY SCHECK (CO-DIRECTOR, THE INNOCENCE PROJECT)

The Innocence Project assists police, prosecutors, and defense attorneys in trying to bring about reform in many areas of the criminal justice system, including eyewitness identification procedures, interrogation methods, crime laboratory administration, and forensic science research. In its seventeen years, 249 individuals have been exonerated in the United States through post-conviction DNA testing. You can read about these cases at www.innocenceproject.org.

Poster

Salon D/E

FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

POSTER SESSION

Saturday, March 6, 2010

9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

POSTER 1

**FACTORS AFFECTING VICTIM
ACCOUNTABILITY IN SEXUAL ASSAULTS**
LARISSA BARBARO (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

This study focused on the promiscuity level of the victim and the type of coercion used by the assailant in a sexual assault. Participants read one of four scenarios, filled out a questionnaire and completed the Rape Empathy Scale. It was hypothesized that low levels of victim promiscuity would lead to more blame being placed on the assailant and that an assailant using physical coercion would be blamed more often. Results supported the hypotheses.

POSTER 2

**ATTITUDES TOWARD MALINGERING AND
THE INSANITY DEFENSE**

EMILY E. BROWN, CELENA CHONG, KIRSTEN CAREY, CHERYL PARADIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Eighty-six college students completed a questionnaire on attitudes toward malingering and the insanity defense. A fictional vignette was included. The majority (82.6%) supported the existence of the insanity defense. Although 68.6% did not assume that defendants claiming insanity were faking, 83.6% of participants opined that defendants exhibiting psychotic symptoms should be tested for malingering. Thirty-six percent of participants opined that defendants may be mentally ill and deserve leniency regardless of the presence of a psychiatric history.

POSTER 3

**ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE USE OF
PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER AS
A CRIMINAL DEFENSE**

GABRIELLE A. VENITO, TIFFANY WADE, DR. CHERYL PARADIS (MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Attitudes of 197 college students towards the use of Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD) as a criminal defense were examined. A questionnaire containing a fictional vignette of a defendant charged

with murder who displayed symptoms of PMDD was distributed. 41% of participants recommended a sentence of 25 years to life in prison for the fictional character, 45% recommended 20-25 years in prison, and 28% recommended that the fictional character be sent to a psychiatric hospital.

POSTER 4

A COMPARATIVE CRIME SCENE ANALYSIS OF PARRICIDE AND FILICIDE

LAUREN M. VERA (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE)

This study used archival case files, located at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, from the Federal Bureau of Investigation in order to compare the two crimes of parricide and filicide. Cases of parricide and filicide were coded for crime scene variables including: motive, use of an accomplice, evidence of overkill, and delay in reporting the crime. Additionally, the legal outcome in each case was also coded for, and compared to motive and use of an accomplice.

POSTER 5

FREQUENCY OF DEATH SENTENCE FOR HOMICIDE OFFENDERS AS FUNCTION OF AGE

LINDSAY HOWARD, KERAN ZMORA, PETER DONOVICK (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY)

This study determined the frequency of a death sentence for homicide offenders across age groups. Public online databases were used to obtain information on the total number of homicide offenders and the number of whom were sentenced to death in Texas between 1985 and 2005. We found that offenders who committed homicide at age 50 or above were less likely to receive a death sentence than those in other age groups.

POSTER 6

JUVENILE SEXUAL OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRESS: THE IMPACT OF CALLOUS/UNEMOTIONAL TRAITS

ELZBIETA SIKORA (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY), TAYLOR KOSAKOWSKI, DAVID MORRISSEY, SHERRI BEDNARZ, JASON F. SIKORSKI (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Few studies have been conducted to examine gains made by juvenile sexual offenders following cognitive behavioral treatment. Juvenile sexual offenders were categorized based on their levels of callous-unemotional traits and assessed over time on a variety of self-reported and therapist-reported

outcomes. Results revealed self-reported treatment progress for those scoring highest in callous/unemotional traits; however, these reported treatment gains were inconsistent with therapist reports of poorer treatment progress.

POSTER 7

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WORK /FAMILY ISSUES FOR CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND UNIVERSITY POLICE

JENNIFER M. MOLFESE, ROBERT DELPRINO (BUFFALO STATE SUNY)

The study of stress on officers has received increased attention because of its impact on officers' health and family life. A comparison is provided of correctional and university police officers. Results indicate that environment may affect overall satisfaction, but elements of being an officer may influence the relationship between work and family regardless of the setting. While officers perceive themselves as being able to separate work and family lives, many officers experienced a spillover orientation.

POSTER 8

FACTORS AFFECTING SENTENCING BEHAVIOR IN CAPITAL CASES

ALEXANDRA N. WITYAK (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examined 64 undergraduates' attitudes and knowledge of the death penalty, and how they sentenced individuals in hypothetical capital punishment cases varying across defendant's gender and emotionality shown during trial. Defendants who portrayed more emotion during trial were given more lenient sentences. Emotional defendants were perceived to have less harsh attitudes towards the crime and were more likely to be rehabilitated.

Poster

Salon D/E

**CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
POSTER SESSION III
Saturday, March 6, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM**

POSTER 9

INTERACTION EFFECTS OF VISUAL AND AUDITORY DISTRACTIONS ON PAIN THRESHOLD AND TOLERANCE IN OLDER ADULTS

TIMOTHY J. WRIGHT, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants completed a cold pressor task, while watching different combinations of music and video genres. Participants 35 years of age and above reported the least pain in the romantic/classical condition. The older subsample preferred classical music more than the younger subsample, which may account for the greater effects of classical music. Thus, perceived pain is associated with the presence of preferred stimuli, and such information can be used as a non-pharmacological adjunct to pain management.

POSTER 10

SOCIAL-EVALUATIVE THREAT, COMPANION ANIMALS AND CHANGES IN HEART RATE

MARGARET E. FAULKNER, EVANGELINE A. WHEELER (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This investigation examined the effect on heart rate of petting a companion animal during a stressful event. Thirteen participants underwent a stress procedure while petting either a live animal or a stuffed replica. Analysis revealed significant differences in heart rate between the two groups. We also found a decrease in heart rate as time away from the stressor increased. Results are interpreted in light of the nature of the companion animal used.

POSTER 11

SLEEP DISCREPANCY AND DAILY FUNCTIONING

MAISA S. ZIADNI, CINDY PHILLIPS, JACQUELINE KLOSS (DREXEL UNIVERSITY)

A vicious cycle often ensues between dysfunctional beliefs about sleep, poor sleep quality and compromised daytime functioning. The purpose of this study is to examine sleep discrepancy and its relationship to sleep quality, quantity and daily functioning in a college population. The goal is to better inform college students about their sleeping habits and how high levels of sleep discrepancy could lead to negative evaluation of one's sleep, thereby worsening or perpetuating maladaptive daytime functioning.

POSTER 12

EFFECTS OF CHOCOLATE CONSUMPTION ON PAIN THRESHOLD AND TOLERANCE

SCOTT H. BONNETTE, KRISTIN MCCOMBS, AMANDA STOVER, KRISTIAN WINTERS, BRYAN RAUDENBUSH (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Research has shown the benefits of sweet substance consumption on pain tolerance. Thirty participant's pain tolerance, mood, and perceived task load during chocolate consumption were measured. Participants completed four conditions (milk chocolate, dark chocolate, carob, and control) while undergoing a cold pressor task. Participants had greater pain tolerance when consuming sweet substances as compared to unsweetened substances. Implications for such research include seeking ways to use sweetened chocolate as an adjunct to pain management.

POSTER 13

ROLE OF PERSONAL-EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS

SUSSIE ESHUN, KIMBERLY MICKUS, REBECCA (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)

To investigate perceptions about individuals who have a mental illness, 136 college students completed surveys about views and expectations of this population. Results suggested a general negative perception about mental illness. However, significant differences existed between respondents with a relative diagnosed with mental illness and those without: the former had a positive attitude and were more accepting of the mentally ill being involved in the community and engaging in normal daily activities. Implications are discussed.

POSTER 14

THE EFFECT OF CONVERSATIONAL ENGAGEMENT ON PAIN THRESHOLD
ALISON M. FRANTZ, ROBERT BOHLANDER (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

This research examined the distracting effects of degree of participants' conversational engagement on pain perception. In a between-subjects design, 40 undergraduate participants performed a cold pressor task while engaging in conversation with the experimenter (active), listening to the experimenter converse with someone else (passive), or hearing no conversation (control). Results indicated an interaction between sex and conversation type, with females showing longer mean time in the passive condition and males longer in the active condition.

POSTER 15

**SOMETHING OTHER THAN SPANKING:
BENEFITS OF PARENTING EDUCATION “EN
MASSE”**

YASMIN A. WILLIAMS, BARRY MCCURDY,
ANDRA BASU (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to examine the impact of watching a parenting education program on mothers' beliefs about parenting behaviors, including the use of corporal punishment. Participants included thirty mothers from suburban Philadelphia. Women in the experimental group watched a program about effective parenting behaviors and were significantly more likely to support the use of more positive parenting techniques than those in the control group. Implications for future research are discussed.

POSTER 16

**DECONSTRUCTING BARRIERS TO LATE-
LIFE HEALTH CARE: PERCEPTIONS OF
CARE-RECEIVER SYMPTOMS**

ROBERT F. BORNSTEIN (ADELPHI
UNIVERSITY), DEBORAH HEISER
(IMAGINEAGE.COM), LAURA TRAYNOR

This study used a web-based survey to assess community adults' perceptions of symptoms requiring in-home, assisted living, or nursing home care. Respondents' perceptions of health problems that require different levels of care were generally accurate, with some noteworthy exceptions (e.g., only 30% of respondents mentioned mobility impairment or decline in self-care as a reason for any care option). These findings have implications for information-dissemination efforts involving late-life health care planning.

POSTER 17

**ART FOR AIDS' SAKE:
THE EFFECT OF ART THERAPY ON
HAPPINESS, CONTENTMENT AND SELF-
ESTEEM OF HIV/AIDS PATIENTS**

KAREN HYE, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD
(WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

In recent years art therapy has become an accepted modality for aiding in the treatment of psychological symptoms of terminal illnesses. Shown to be effective with cancer patients, this research looks at the effectiveness of art therapy in influencing happiness, contentment and self-esteem of HIV/AIDS patients. Paired-samples t-tests yielded no significant results, however historical events during

the ten-week art therapy group may have contributed to the lack of efficacy.

POSTER 18

**MEDICATION ADHERENCE INTERVENTION
PREDICTS POSITIVE TRENDS IN HIV
DISEASE MARKERS**

WARREN A. REICH (THE FAMILY CENTER),
STEPHANIE MENDEZ (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Thirty-three participants in an HIV medication adherence intervention (SWEL) were compared with 58 HIV-positive non-participants in terms of laboratory-tested CD4 (indexing immune system strength) and viral load (blood HIV level). Models adjusting for CD4-pre and a propensity score showed that CD4-post was higher for participants than for non-participants, who significantly declined over time. Participants were also less likely to have a detectable viral load-post. SWEL might benefit even those who frequently miss HIV medication doses.

POSTER 19

**COLLEGE GRADE POINT AVERAGE: THE
ROLE OF DEMOGRAPHIC, HEALTH,
NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL, AND
PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES**

LINDSAY ANDERSON, LAURA RABIN, JOSHUA
FOGEL, JAIME MARAGNI (BROOKLYN
COLLEGE)

A wealth of cognitive and noncognitive variables have been linked to academic achievement. A sample of 203 ethnically diverse undergraduate college students completed questionnaires assessing intellectual functioning, personality, sleep quality, executive functions, procrastination, depression, anxiety, and various demographic variables. Linear regression analysis was used to determine the variables associated with the outcome of self-reported grade point average (GPA). Non-white race, alcohol use, and estimated IQ score were significant predictors of GPA. Study implications are discussed.

POSTER 20

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
DEPRESSION, PERSONALITY, AND THE
CORTISOL RESPONSE TO PSYCHOLOGICAL
STRESS**

CAMELIA E. HOSTINAR (UNIVERSITY OF
MINNESOTA), CRAIG JOHNSON (TOWSON
UNIVERSITY)

This study analyzed the relationship between depressive symptoms, personality dimensions of Introversion/Extraversion, Neuroticism, and

Psychoticism, and the physiological stress response operationalized as the increase in the level of the stress hormone cortisol after performing the Trier Social Stress Test. Thirty-three college students participated. Beck Depression scores were significantly correlated with Neuroticism and with cortisol reactivity among participants with some depressive symptoms, while clinically depressed participants tended to show a blunted response.

POSTER 21

DRENAMIN AND ITS EFFECTS ON STRESS

JEREMY SCARLET, MELISSA DOLESE, MICHAEL BROWN, JANINA SCARLET (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Drenamin is a natural supplement thought to regulate adrenal glands and therefore reduce stress. A series of surveys were collected to determine whether Drenamin has an effect on stress and its correlates, such as anxiety, depression, and fatigue. Preliminary results suggest that Drenamin is effective at reducing stress and improving one's welfare.

POSTER 22

IS THE SOLUTION IN THE STEPS? EXAMINING FACTORS RELATED TO STEP-WORK IN A TWELVE-STEP POPULATION

ANDREW J. ASSINI, D.J. ANGELONE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY), DAMON MITCHELL (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the relationship between step-work, change readiness, spirituality and life satisfaction in a 12-Step population. Findings show that subscales of change readiness (Ambivalence & Taking Steps) appropriately predict the amount of steps an individual had formally worked. In addition, individuals further along in the 12-Step process (Steps 4-12) were found to have higher spirituality and life satisfaction scores.

POSTER 23

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF PATIENT-GENERATED INPATIENT ADDICTIONS TREATMENT GOALS

ANGELA G. DAROSH, EMILY MOLZAHN, KIM A. WEIKEL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

This study provides a content analysis of treatment goals written by patients entering an inpatient substance addiction treatment program. After a review of the goals, 13 goal categories were developed. Subsequently, gender differences were examined. Analysis revealed significant gender differences in the addictions-related goal category,

with women writing fewer additions-related goals than men. The only other statistically significant gender difference was for the spirituality goal category, with women writing more spirituality-related goals.

POSTER 24

THE EFFECTS OF NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE LIFE EVENTS ON SUBSTANCE USE RELAPSE.

ALANA J. GREGOIRE (SAINT JOSEPH COLLEGE)

The present study examined the relationship between stressful life events, perceived stress, substance availability, and substance use cravings and/or relapse. Life events were categorized as negative or positive stressors. Participants included 44 opiate-addicted individuals enrolled in a methadone maintenance treatment facility. Results suggest a positive correlation between negative life events and substance use cravings and/or relapse. In addition, positive stressors may function as buffers against relapse.

POSTER 25

THE ROLE OF BODY IMAGE AND SOCIAL ANXIETY IN PROBLEMATIC DRINKING BEHAVIOR

KIRA J. ARCHIBALD, TERESA KING (BRIDGEWATER STATE COLLEGE)

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between social anxiety, problematic drinking and body image in college students. Both body image concern and the alcohol expectancy increased confidence were correlated with level of social anxiety. These findings suggest that those with more body image concerns and higher social anxiety may use alcohol to increase their confidence level.

POSTER 26

YOU ARE GETTING SLEEPY: INCORPORATING HYPNOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION IN THE TREATMENT FOR INSOMNIA

RACHEL N. BLICK (THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY), MINHNOI WROBLE BIGLAN (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY-BEAVER CAMPUS)

Clinical hypnosis is a safe and efficient alternative mechanism in the treatment of insomnia. Although pharmacological treatments for this sleep disorder show substantial short-term cost effectiveness, hypnotherapeutic intervention, when implemented

during cognitive behavioral therapy, shows results that are more successful after four weeks of treatment. Hypnosis is an ideal therapeutic tool because it targets the underlying causes of sleep insomnia, such as cognitive and behavioral distractions, whereas medications simply serve as “band-aids” for sleep disruptions.

POSTER 27

THE CHEESE STANDS ALONE: PARENTAL PERCEPTIONS IN STUDENTS WITH UNACKNOWLEDGED DEPENDENCY

DIANA B. HOFSHI, AMY L. SMITH, ALEXANDRA M. ROSEN, ALYSON B. ALOIS, ROBERT F. BORNSTEIN (ADELPHI UNIVERSITY)

This study contrasted parental perceptions in college students with “unacknowledged dependency” (i.e., students who obtain high implicit dependency scores but low self-report dependency scores), and control students who did not show this test score pattern. Results indicated that: 1) as expected, men were overrepresented in the unacknowledged dependency group; and 2) the parental perceptions of college students with unacknowledged dependency differed significantly from those of control students on several dimensions.

POSTER 28

A BRIEF FAMILY CENTERED INTERVENTION FOR CHILD BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS: COLLATERAL EFFECTS ON PARENTAL ALCOHOL USE

CORRIE L. HURTT, MELVIN WILSON (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA), DANIEL SHAW (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH), THOMAS DISHON (UNIVERSITY OF OREGON)

Seven hundred and thirty-one income eligible families in 3 geographic regions who were enrolled in a national food supplement program were screened and randomized to a brief family intervention (Family Check-up). Families had toddlers between ages 2 and 3 at baseline. By age 4 parents in the treatment group reported reduced levels of alcohol use. The results are discussed in terms of collateral benefits of a family centered intervention originally designed to reduce child problem behaviors.

POSTER 29

EFFECT OF POSITIVE URGENCY ON ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, REGRETTABLE BEHAVIORS, AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

EUGENE M. DUNNE, SAMANTHA J. LOOKATCH, LAURA TURNER, ELIZABETH C. KATZ (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

This study assessed whether impulsive personality predisposes college undergraduates (N = 204) to experience alcohol-related problems. Positive urgency was positively related to problem behavior. Drinking may mediate the impact of positive urgency on drinking-related social/interpersonal consequences. Findings suggest that a personality style characterized by impulsivity in the face of positive affect may predispose individuals to drink more, engage more frequently in regrettable social behaviors, and therefore experience more alcohol-related consequences.

POSTER 30

PREVALENCE AND PREDICTORS OF NONMEDICAL PRESCRIPTION DRUG USE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

SAMANTHA J. LOOKATCH, EUGENE M. DUNNE, LAURA TURNER, ELIZABETH C. KATZ (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

The study explored the prevalence and predictors of non-medical prescription drug use. Participants were 204 college students (56% female) who completed demographics and drug use questionnaires and the UPPS-P. Results found that 39% of participants had used at least one prescription drug and 17.5% reported using more than one type of drug in the past year. Demographic characteristics were unrelated to use. Lack of premeditation and sensation seeking were associated with increased likelihood of use.

POSTER 31

COLLEGE ALCOHOL BELIEFS, COLLEGE DRINKING MOVIE EXPOSURE, PERCEIVED DRINKING NORMS, ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES, AND DRINKING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

TIMOTHY M. OSBERG, MARIBETH INSANA, MEREDITH EGGERT, KATHERINE BILLINGSLEY, CLAIRE HOGAN, CHRISTINA ANTONELLI, ELAINE BRZEZOWSKI, ANDREW SWIANTEK, HARJIT SINGH, ANDREW MURPHY, STEPHANIE MANN, ALEXANDRIA COLLINS, SALVATORE VESCIO (NIAGARA UNIVERSITY)

The College Life Alcohol Salience Scale, which assesses beliefs about the importance of alcohol in college life, was administered to 526 freshmen with measures of college drinking movie exposure, drinking norms, expectancies, consumption, and negative consequences. Greater movie exposure was associated with stronger beliefs that alcohol should be an important part of college life. Regression analyses revealed that CLASS scores accounted for significantly more variance in drinking and consequences than norms, expectancies, or movie exposure.

POSTER 32

DIETARY SUPPLEMENT WEIGHT LOSS PRODUCTS

CECILIA M. ACOCELLA (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Dietary supplement weight loss products in students at a state university was investigated. About 11% of the students surveyed reported using at least one of these products. The most popular product used was Hydroxycut, which was reformulated recently due to health problems linked to an earlier formula. Hydroxycut contains caffeine, fatty acids, amino acids, and several other ingredients, listed under several trademarked ingredient names. The most effective ingredient for weight loss appears to be caffeine.

POSTER 33

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COPING STYLES AND HIGH RISK “BINGE” DRINKING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

EMILY M. SHRADER, ROBERT HALE (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The present study explored the relationship between binge drinking and coping behaviors among college students. Results revealed gender differences in coping behaviors. Most important, a student’s drinking pattern interacted with their gender when selecting a coping strategy. When dealing with stressors, non-binging males were significantly more likely to use religion, while binging females were significantly more likely to use substance abuse. These results may have implications for stress and alcohol abuse counseling on college campuses.

POSTER 34

APPLICABILITY OF COCAINE CRAVING QUESTIONNAIRE TO OTHER SUBSTANCES

ALEXA R. LASS, KEITH MORGEN (CENTENARY COLLEGE)

The present study (N=401) addressed whether a modified version of the Cocaine Craving Questionnaire (Weis et al. 1995; i.e., replacing “cocaine” with “drug”) is a reliable measure of craving across in-treatment substance abusers at intake endorsing cocaine (n=76), crack (n=188), or heroin (n=137) as their primary drug. The modified scale was both reliable (alphas from .88 to .92) and that a one-factor model best represented the scale with explained variances between 63 and 72 percent.

POSTER 35

AMERICAN ATTITUDES ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH: WHO TO SEEK FOR HELP?

LAURA T. FLANNELLY (LONG ISLAND CRISIS CENTER), KEVIN J. FLANNELLY (HEALTHCARE CHAPLAINCY)

This study analyzed data from the 1996 and 2006 General Social Survey (N=1,484) on who individuals should seek for help with mental-health problems. ANCOVA found recommendations to seek help from clergy, physicians, psychiatrists and other mental-health professionals all increased across time. Recommending physicians and psychiatrists increased by 50% and 25%, respectively, whereas recommending clergy increased only 7%. Strength of recommendations was related to race, gender, church attendance, type of mental-health problem, and other variables.

POSTER 36

GETTING HIGH AND FEELING ANXIOUS: ARE MARIJUANA SMOKERS MORE PRONE TO ANXIETY SYMPTOMS?

RITA K. HALPERT, BETH S. GERSHUNY (BARD COLLEGE)

Marijuana is the most frequently used illicit drug. Furthermore, individuals who smoke marijuana are more anxious than those who do not, and anxious individuals are more likely to smoke marijuana than those who are not. Though research demonstrates positive correlations between marijuana use and anxiety disorders, research is lacking that examines marijuana use and OCD specifically. To address this gap, the current study assessed OC symptoms in marijuana smokers.

POSTER 37

CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT OF SMOKING CESSATION IN THE WORKPLACE

BRANTLEY P. JARVIS, BRADLEY T. JOACHIM, AMANDA N. SORG, DONNA M. MELCHIONE, KAITLIN E. BALK, ELIZABETH N. LOVELESS, MELISSA A. DUDKIN, JESSICA G. IRONS (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined a contingency management for smoking cessation procedure in the workplace using a novel payment schedule. During baseline, participants earned payments for providing measures of smoking. During CM, participants earned monetary compensation for reducing or abstaining from smoking. Payments for abstinence increased across weeks whereas those for reduction decreased. The CM procedure did not systematically decrease smoking relative to baseline. These results have important methodological and practical implications for CM in the workplace.

POSTER 38

CULTURAL INFLUENCES ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' BELIEFS REGARDING STIGMA OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

JESSICA A. UMHOEFER, REBECCA M. LAHAIE (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

This study examines the cultural influences on college students' beliefs surrounding the stigma of mental health services using data from the Healthy Minds study. Students' beliefs about both public stigma and personal stigma of mental health services were examined. A multiple regression analysis was used to determine which aspects of an individual's culture and demographics, including gender, ethnicity, and resident or international student status, best predicted their views on the stigma of mental health services.

POSTER 39

LIFE PURPOSE

SARAH G. PARKER (TEACHERS COLLEGE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), JUDY KURIANSKY (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

At Columbia University Teacher's College a survey regarding Life Purpose was administered to Master's students aimed at discovering what people think Life Purpose is, what could facilitate it's discovery, questions people have about it, who has true Life Purpose, and what drives people. The results showed overwhelmingly that people at very young ages are thinking about Life Purpose, there are still many

unanswered questions, and people are receptive to learning more about Life Purpose.

POSTER 40

VALIDATION OF THE CURIOUS EXPERIENCES SURVEY (CES) IN AN URBAN MINORITY POPULATION

JULIE W. MESSINGER, SARA C. HADEN (LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY, BROOKLYN CAMPUS)

This study's aim was to examine the factor structure of the Curious Experiences Survey (CES) in an urban sample of ethnically diverse college undergraduate students using principal components analysis with varimax rotation. Three factors (Depersonalization, Absorption, and Amnesia) were found to account for 51.6% of the variance. These results are consistent with previous findings and suggest that the CES is a valid and reliable measure for use with urban minority populations.

POSTER 41

THREATS TO SELF AND WORLDVIEW DEFENSE: EXPLORING THE EXPERIENCE OF SHAME WITHIN A TERROR MANAGEMENT THEORY FRAMEWORK

NEAL RITTENHOUSE, GREGG HENRIQUES, CATHERINE MUNNS (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Terror Management Theory (TMT) conceptualizes the ways that humans manage awareness of their mortality. While early TMT findings suggest that mortality salience is a unique threat that precipitates worldview defense, recent research indicates that similar threats produce comparable effects. This study tests the hypothesis that shame provokes more harsh evaluations of worldview out-group members. Results indicate that experiencing shame resulted in significantly lower evaluations of in-group members and significantly higher evaluations of out-group members.

POSTER 42

LEARNING TO FORGIVE: A PILOT WORKSHOP ON FORGIVENESS BASED ON THE STAGES OF KUBLER-ROSS

CONSTANCE J. SALHANY (COGNITIVE THERAPY OF STATEN ISLAND)

In a pilot workshop on forgiveness, 32 Roman Catholic women participated Results indicated all 32 participants recognized the physical, psychological, and spiritual consequences of non-forgiveness. Of these, 29 women identified the need to forgive specific people in their lives. Nearly 47% indicated

that they did not have such awareness prior to the workshop. All but two of them were able to made decision to forgive those who hurt them.

POSTER 43

A MEASURE TO ASSESS FOR THE PERCEPTIONS OF PERFECTIONISM

JEAN M. KIM, EDWARD C. CHANG
(UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN)

No study to date has assessed for differences in perceptions of perfectionism as adaptive or maladaptive. We conducted this study to develop the Consequences of Perfectionism Scale with 492 college students. Results of exploratory factor analysis indicated a two-factor solution. One factor involved perceptions of perfectionism's consequences as positive and the other as negative. These were found to be internally reliable and have different associations with core personality dimensions, namely, positive and negative affectivity.

POSTER 44

EXAMINING WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE ON MENSTRUATION

KEN PARRISH, IRIEON WALKER, ANNA CLAIRE BOWEN (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), LINDA JONES

Research indicates that women in general exhibit poor knowledge of the menstrual cycle. The purpose of this study was to examine knowledge and sources of menstruation information in college-aged women. Seventy-seven women completed a questionnaire that measured two categories of information, menstruation knowledge and major sources of menstruation knowledge. Results from the questionnaire show a mean accuracy of 67%. Less is known about menstrual disorders, and major menstruation information sources were mothers, school, and friends.

POSTER 45

TRACKING THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM DURING HYPNOTIC INDUCTION USING IMPEDANCE CARDIOGRAPHY

LYNDA M. FEDEROFF (INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study examined how cardiovascular systems responded to a hypnotic induction using impedance cardiography. Nineteen participants were studied during acclimation, formal induction, quiet, and recovery periods. Significant effects were observed in multiple cardiovascular parameters that, together, indicate more efficient heart function. The ability of

hypnosis to affect the vascular system is encouraging due to the presumed significance of vascular reactivity in heart disease. This salubrious effect was observed in participants with little experience with hypnosis.

Poster

Salon D/E

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

POSTER SESSION I

Saturday, March 6, 2010

9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

POSTER 46

PLACEMENT OF OBJECTS IN A FRAME: EFFECT OF DIRECTION AND PORTRAYED MOTION

AFSHAN LADHA, DEBRA ZELLNER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY), MELISSA DOLESE (BROOKLYN COLLEGE), PAUL LOCHER (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

Subjects placed one of four images (of running and standing horses facing either right or left) on a rectangular piece of cardboard, locating the picture where they felt most people would find it most attractive. Images facing right were placed to the left of center while images facing left placed were placed to the right of center (i.e., inward bias). This effect was not enhanced by the portrayed motion of the figure.

POSTER 47

EFFECTS OF GRAPEFRUIT SCENT ON ENHANCING COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE

JUSTIN P. SCHMITT, KRISTIN KOVAL (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY), RAMSEY MILLER (RAMSEY MILLER), BRYAN RAUDENBUSH (WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants completed two conditions: scent/cognitive evaluation and no-scent/cognitive evaluation, where the cognitive evaluation was the Impact neurological assessment. Composite visual scores on the Impact test were significantly higher during the grapefruit condition. Composite reaction time on the Impact test was significantly lower during the grapefruit condition. Grapefruit scent may have several implications, being used as a means to improve stimulus discrimination and reaction time.

POSTER 48

ROCKETS IN MOTION: EFFECTS OF VISUAL AND AUDITORY CONGRUENCY

MARGARET P. MUNGER, ZACHARY STERGAR, BLAIRE WEIDLER, DIANE KALIRIS, DUNCAN SALYER (DAVIDSON COLLEGE)

Representational momentum (RM) is a small memory distortion for the final position of a moving object. Object identity and typical motion impacts RM, with larger RM for objects that are known to move and are shown moving forward. We extended typical motion effects to more realistic stimuli and smooth animation, but found an interaction with the direction of motion. We also began exploring whether congruent and incongruent auditory information can impact visual RM.

POSTER 49**THE AMES ROOM ILLUSION AFFECTS VISUALLY GUIDED REACHING**

KEVIN A. SPECTER, KENNETH DOYLE, RICHARD WESP (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Milner and Goodale (1995) proposed that a dorsal visual system controls movement and a ventral system controls recognition. Studies showing that reaching is not influenced by ventral system illusions are seen as evidence of distinct systems, but some studies fail to show this dissociation. We demonstrated that the Ames-Room illusion influenced reaching only when viewed monocularly. Findings support the view that studies failing to show illusion-influenced reaching may have required ventral-stream depth processing.

POSTER 50**THE EFFECTS OF SIMILARITY ON THE SEARCH FOR REALISTIC OBJECTS**

ROBERT G. ALEXANDER, GREGORY ZELINSKY (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

We explored the effects of similarity on search guidance using realistic stimuli that shared 1-3 parts between targets and distractors. Our part-transplantation paradigm effectively manipulated similarity for realistic objects, and eye movement analyses showed that target-distractor and distractor-distractor similarity only interact in measures of search guidance, not in measures of target verification. Distractor homogeneity lessens the effect of target-distractor similarity on reaction time by reducing the number of comparisons and not by speeding the comparisons.

POSTER 51**EYEGAZE AND O-CHEM: EXPERTISE IS IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER**

GEORGE SPILICH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Organic chemistry professors traditionally report that when able students reach O-Chem, some student manipulate molecules with ease while others struggle. Students in an undergraduate organic chemistry course were divided by self-report and instructor's evaluation into highly skilled and less able groups. Participants then viewed a mental rotation task, using molecule pairs that were either rotated or flipped and rotated. Significant differences in fixation numbers and duration as well as constrained visual search distinguished the groups.

POSTER 52**HOW ODD IS THE ODD-ONE-OUT EFFECT? FAMILIARITY AND NOVELTY FACILITATE CHANGE DETECTION**

ERIN A. DUNLEAVY, EDWARD J. CRAWLEY (MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies indicate that change detection is easier when the target is dissimilar to other items in a visual array (i.e., the odd-one-out effect). This study compared change detection rates for famous and non-famous faces in arrays of conceptually similar or dissimilar distractors. The use of faces allowed a test of the odd-one-out effect in conditions where stimuli differ conceptually but are visually similar. Results indicate that both familiarity and novelty facilitate change detection.

POSTER 53**PERCEIVING THE CENTER OF HUMAN FIGURES**

JAY D. FRIEDENBERG, TEDD KEATING, SOPHIA HIRAKIS, NICOLE MCBRIDE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Undergraduates judged the perceived center of mass of both male and female human contour figures. Accuracy was best for bilateral figures where the limbs were extended symmetrically to either side of the main body axis. Angular response distributions were oriented vertically about this axis and were skewed away from the direction of limb extension. The results replicate and generalize some of our earlier center estimation findings using geometric shapes.

POSTER 54**A COMPARISON OF PERCEPTUAL**

GROUPING THRESHOLDS BETWEEN VISUAL ARTISTS AND NON-ARTISTS

JUSTIN OSTROFSKY (THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), AARON KOZBELT (BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Since visual artists have extensive experience in visual analysis, it was investigated whether artists have advantages in lower-level visual processing compared to non-artists. Perceptual grouping thresholds (conditions: grouping by similarity of luminance, color, orientation and motion) were compared to test the hypothesis that artists have lower thresholds than non-artists. No differences were observed in the luminance, color or orientation conditions; however, artists were observed to have lower grouping thresholds than non-artists when grouping by motion.

POSTER 55

COGNITIVE MANIPULATIONS ON GRASPING BEHAVIOR DYNAMICS

STACY M. LOPRESTI-GOODMAN (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)

In two experiments, cognitive manipulations on grasping behavior were assessed. Experiment 1 revealed significant differences in the body-scaled transition point from one- to two-hand grasping when participants engaged in a concurrent cognitive task (no counting or counting backwards by 1s, 3s or 7s). Experiment 2 revealed significant differences in the transition point when participants physically grasped versus made judgments about the perceived graspability of the same objects. Results are discussed within a dynamic-systems framework.

POSTER 56

PARTIAL REPORT PERFORMANCE IN RSVP IS NOT BOLSTERED BY MEANINGFUL STRINGS

THOMAS G. GHIRARDELLI, SARAH EATON, KELLEN MATTHEWS (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Participants viewed an RSVP sequence of 6 items (letters and digits) and reported all of the items (whole report) or a subset of them (partial report). Some of the sequences contained trigrams that were meaningful. Participants correctly recalled significantly more items in the whole report than in the partial report condition but there was no effect of meaningful strings.

POSTER 57

WORKING MEMORY SEQUELAE AMONG CONCUSSED STUDENTS

LAUREN LITTLEFIELD, GEORGE J. SPILICH (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Students self reporting concussions and also non-concussed controls were tested using Sternberg STM Scanning, Shepard-Metzler mental rotation and TOVA visual attention tasks. The results showed that concussed students showed reliable WM and attentional performance decrements when compared with controls and those with multiple concussions were yet again at a significantly greater disadvantage.

POSTER 58

PRIMING AND FRAMING: MEDIA INFLUENCES ON STEREOTYPING OF MUSLIMS

MELANIE M. LANTZ (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KERRIE Q. BAKER (CEDAR CREST COLLEGE)

This study sought to assess the role that media priming and media framing have on individuals' willingness to discriminate against Muslims and Middle Easterners. It was hypothesized that framing, followed by priming, would lead to greater willingness to discriminate. Undergraduate student participants (N=105) viewed news clips classified as priming, framing, or neutral. While video condition had no significant effect on participants' willingness to discriminate, video condition did produce statistically significant differences in mood.

POSTER 59

HINDSIGHT BIAS AND CAUSAL REASONING

JENNELLE E. YOPCHICK, NANCY S. KIM (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)

What processes underlie hindsight bias, wherein the outcome of an event appears obvious only after the fact? In two experiments, we examined whether causal reasoning is a key mechanism underlying hindsight bias, such that when a causal connection from an event to the outcome of that event is easily constructed, the outcome appears inevitable and hindsight bias results. The results of both experiments supported this causal reasoning hypothesis. Theoretical and real-world implications are discussed.

Symposium **Salon I**

**CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM III**

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM**

CHAIR: ARTHUR C. EVANS JR. (CITY OF PHILADELPHIA AND UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

**IMPROVING BEHAVIORAL HEALTHCARE:
THE CRITICAL ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGISTS
IN HEALTHCARE REFORM**

Healthcare reform will dramatically impact the behavioral healthcare system. The focus of this symposium is to establish the potentially unique and critical role of psychologists in shaping this reform and changes in the delivery of behavioral health services. Specific domains to be addressed include: (1) Leadership, Systems Management and Policy Development, (2) Using Data to Manage and Improve Treatment Services and (3) New Approaches in Graduate Education and Continuing Education. Each presentation is data based.

Presentations

Leadership and Management in Systems Development

-Arthur C Evans, Jr. (City of Philadelphia and University of Pennsylvania)

Using Data to Manage and Improve Treatment Services

-Ann Doucette (The George Washington University)

New Approaches to Education and Training of Clinical Psychologists

-Astrid Beigel (County of Los Angeles, Department of Mental Health)

Discussant : Arthur C. Evans Jr. (City of Philadelphia and University of Pennsylvania)

information that enriches our understanding of the world. This view raises important issues that are often overlooked in human studies which emphasize passive or observational learning. In particular, how do people decide what information they should seek from their environment at any point in time? What is the difference between evidence acquired by one's own actions versus those obtained by observing someone else? What impact does the data selection process have on the types of inferences children and adults make about the world? To what degree can people leverage their meta-cognition about what they currently know to enhance their learning? Recently, there has been a renewed interest in these issues from a number of diverse literatures including work in education, developmental psychology, computational modeling, and behavioral studies. The goal of this symposium is to bring together researchers working in these disparate areas to better understand the circumstances under which active, self-directed learning can be an effective learning tool, how people select what information they want to learn about, the impact this has on concept learning and reasoning, and how these abilities may change throughout development.

Presentations

Modeling the Psychological Process of Search and Discovery

-Todd Gureckis, Doug Markant (New York University)

Agency and Probability in Preschoolers' Causal Inferences

-Tamar Kushnir (Cornell University)

Children's Evaluation of Evidence During Inductive Learning Tasks

-Marjorie Rhodes (New York University)

The Value of Choice

-Lisa K. Son (Barnard College)Pantelis P. Analytis (Institute Jean Nicod)

Symposium **Whitman**

**COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM II**

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM**

CHAIR: TODD GURECKIS (NEW YORK UNIVERSITY)

**AGENIC LEARNING: INTEGRATING
DEVELOPMENTAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND
COMPUTATIONAL PERSPECTIVES
SYMPOSIUM**

Psychologists and educators have long recognized that human learning is, at least in part, an active process involving the search and selection of new

Paper **Roebling**

**DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION II**

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM**

CHAIR: KATRINA D. HERMETET (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

9:00am - 9:15am

**READING EMOTION IN PEOPLE WE KNOW:
DOES FAMILIARITY AFFECT EMOTION
PERCEPTION?**

KATRINA D. HERMETET (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

The current study examined what role familiarization plays in how emotional expressions are processed; more significantly, whether identity-dependent emotion representation becomes stronger with familiarization. Although significant emotion adaptation effects were obtained, familiarization did not affect the strength of the adaptation effect. These findings suggest that familiarity plays little, if any role in emotional identification. Understanding the role of familiarization in face processing is of interest to those studying child development and those diagnosed with Autism.

9:20am - 9:35am

RICH PERFORMANCES OF URBAN YOUTH ON A CLASSIFICATION TASK: A COGNITIVE CASE STUDY

DAVID W. KRITT (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), JOE BECKER (UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO)

A qualitative study of two children's performances on a classic classification task is presented. Description of various groupings will be presented. It will be argued that divergent groupings produced by the children are not simply correct or incorrect ways of classifying. Rather, these productions illustrate the creation of meaning in the perceptual/figural domain. Analysis of this performance on a formal task will be supplemented with examples of divergent performances by children in naturalistic settings.

Invited Speaker Gleason
HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SPEAKER II
Saturday, March 6, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: RON SHEESE

140 YEARS OF PSYCHOLOGY TRYING TO CAPITALIZE ON EVOLUTIONARY THEORY
CHRISTOPHER GREEN (YORK UNIVERSITY)

It is often argued that evolutionary theory was effectively banished from psychological thought during the 20th century. This paper examines the early history of American psychology in order to demonstrate that, far from being unwilling to incorporate Darwinian insights, many of the most significant early American psychologists attempted to found scientific psychology on an explicitly evolutionary basis, and that their influence can be felt right through the behaviorist era on up to the present day.

Symposium Boardroom
INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM V
Saturday, March 6, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: RICHARD S. VELAYO (PACE UNIVERSITY)

INTERNATIONALIZING THE CURRICULUM IN PSYCHOLOGY

What can teachers and others do increase the internationalization of the field of psychology? This symposium brings together several experienced teachers and researchers to discuss the importance of technology, the political context, student involvement, and other important factors.

Presentations

Implications of Web 2.0 technologies on the internationalization of teaching, research, and practice of psychology.

Richard S. Velayo, Mercedes McCormick, Sara Pollack, Smith Kidkarndee (Pace University)

Students' views on internationalizing the curriculum.

-Jennifer M. Lancaster (Saint Francis College).

The contribution of economic and political freedom to disciplinary vitality.

-Michael J. Stevens (Illinois State University & The Lucian Blaga University, Romania).

Internationalizing the Psychology of Women curriculum.

-Florence L. Denmark (Pace University).

Discussants: Joan Chrisler (Connecticut College),

Jason R. Young (Hunter College), Gloria G.

Grenwald (Webster University), Kate A. Richmond

(Muhlenberg College)

Symposium Salon H
LEARNING SYMPOSIUM II
Saturday, March 6, 2010
9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: STEVEN GLAUTIER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, UK)

CONTEXT EFFECTS ON EXTINCTION: THEORETICAL AND CLINICAL ISSUES

When stimuli control multiple responses, contextual cues can "select" among those responses. One example of contextual selection is recovery of responding to a conditioned stimulus after response extinction. This commonly occurs after a context switch between extinction and test. Recovery of conditioned responding may be based upon one of

several mechanisms and may affect the outcome of extinction-based clinical interventions. This symposium explores mechanisms of contextual control and suggestions for improved clinical procedures.

Presentations

Context effects on extinction: Theoretical and clinical issues

-Steven Glautier (University of Southampton, UK)

Context and the extinction of free-operant behavior

-Mark Bouton (University of Vermont)

Can rule learning play a role in the renewal effect?

-Oskar Pineño (Hofstra University) Ralph Miller (SUNY Binghamton)

Cued reacquisition trials during extinction attenuate renewal of shock expectancy in a human fear conditioning paradigm

-Merel Kindt, Marieke Effting and Bram Vervliet (University of Amsterdam)

Effects of a context shift and multiple context extinction on reactivity to alcohol cues

-James MacKillop, (University of Georgia)

Discussant : Byron Nelson (University of the Basque Country, Spain)

Symposium

Salon C

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM IV

Saturday, March 6, 2010

9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: CATHERINE GRUS (AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY IN THE 21ST CENTURY: EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS, SALARIES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

An exploration of recent national-level data on pipeline, employment, salaries, and debt of those trained at the doctoral level in clinical psychology. Discussion of data will include: trends in the demographic composition of the clinical educational pipeline and professional workforce; types of primary support; levels of educational and training debt; and starting salaries. Particular emphasis devoted to practitioners and their practice patterns as well as challenges and opportunities faced by clinical psychologists.

Invited Speaker

Salon B

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SPEAKER

Saturday, March 6, 2010

9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: CHAIR: DIANE FINLEY (PRINCE GEORGE'S COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

DEALING WITH A PERSISTENT PANDEMIC: DETECTING AND PREVENTING STUDENT PLAGIARISM

MIGUEL ROIG (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

In spite of the availability of tools designed to detect and prevent student plagiarism, this type of misconduct continues to occur unabated. I will also outline a number of strategies that instructors can use to prevent blatant, as well as the more subtle forms of this student malpractice

Invited Speaker

Salon A

PSI BETA INVITED SPEAKER II

Saturday, March 6, 2010

9:00 AM - 10:20 AM

CHAIR: ROBIN MUSSELMAN (LEHIGH CARBON COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

SEX AROUND THE WORLD

JANELL CARROLL (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD), CHAIR: ROBIN MUSSELMAN (LEHIGH CARBON COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

Dr. Carroll will explore sexuality around the world, taking a look at how sexual attitudes and behaviors vary by culture. Using videos from her sexuality research around the world, Dr. Carroll will explore the role of culture in the expression of human sexuality.

Saturday, March 6, 2010 10:30am-12:20am

Symposium

Salon F/G

PRESIDENT'S INVITED SYPOSIUM

Saturday, March 6, 2010

10:30 AM - 12:20 AM

CHAIR: KURT SALZINGER

WILL THE REAL BEHAVIOR THERAPY PLEASE STAND UP?

When behavior therapy first came to be, other therapists tried hard to distinguish their form of therapy from it but as time wore on, variations of behavior therapy came to be and even those forms of therapy that had eschewed the word "behavior" now adopted it with enthusiasm. The object of this symposium is to identify which form of therapy is

now the authentic, or if not he authentic, then the most effective form of behavior therapy.

Presentations

Cognitive Therapy

-Stefan Hofmann (Boston University)

Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy

-Ray DiGiuseppe (St. John's University)

Acceptance and Commitment Therapy

-James Herbert (Drexel University)

Functional Analytic Psychotherapy

-Robert J. Kohlenberg (University of Washington)

Classical Behavior Therapy

-Richard M. O'Brien (Hofstra University)

Discussant : Kurt Salzinger (Hofstra University)

Saturday, March 6, 2010 10:30am-11:50am

Poster

Salon D/E

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

POSTER SESSION II

Saturday, March 6, 2010

10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

POSTER 1

WOMEN'S SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT: BELIEVABILITY AND LIKEABILITY OF COMPLAINANTS

MONIQUE LEWIS, NATHIERIA HENDERSON, KENISHA WHARWOOD, KATHLEEN BARKER (MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE/CUNY)

In a two-group between-subjects design, sexual orientation of a hypothetical sexual harassment complainant was portrayed as either a heterosexual or a lesbian. Participants were heterosexual African-descent women. Our prediction that lesbian complainants were believed less than heterosexual complainants was not confirmed but our prediction that lesbian complainants would be significantly liked less than heterosexual peers was confirmed. The selected punishment for the male perpetrator, a strongly worded letter of reprimand and warning, was comparable between conditions.

POSTER 2

IDENTITY COMPATIBILITY, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND BELONGING IN FEMALE STEM COLLEGE STUDENTS.

BONITA LONDON, LISA ROSENTHAL, SHERI LEVY, MARCI LOBEL (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Gender disparities in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) persist. The Academic and Social Engagement Model highlights

two factors affecting women's STEM engagement: perceived compatibility between gender identity and STEM identity, and social support. Consistent with this Model, female STEM undergraduates reporting greater compatibility and support at the beginning of college reported greater belonging in STEM.

Furthermore, across 15-weeks of repeated measures, on weeks that women reported greater compatibility or support, they reported greater belonging.

POSTER 3

MOTIVES IN DECISION-MAKING: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW SELF-MONITORS

ZACHARY A. KENNEDY, EDWARD R. POKUSA, RICHARD J. HARNISH, K. ROBERT BRIDGES (PENN STATE NEW KENSINGTON)

We explored the two distinct motives guiding the advice provided and sought out by high and low self-monitors when making decisions by having them create and evaluate web pages. Results suggested the advertisements created by high self-monitors contained more social-adjustive messages while those created by low self-monitors contained more value-expressive messages. Implications for improving marketing campaigns are discussed.

POSTER 4

PERSONALITY PREDICTORS OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AND BELIEF IN A JUST WORLD

CAITLIN CORSELLO, ANTONIETTA LAFORTEZZA, ARNO R. KOLZ (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Locus of control and belief in a just world are constructs used heavily in health research. The "big-5" is a very popular and well researched model of personality. Relatively little research, however, has connected the "big -5" traits to locus of control or belief in a just world. The present study explores these possible relationships. Results indicated that conscientiousness, agreeableness, and neuroticism were strongly related to belief in a just world and locus of control.

POSTER 5

SELF-ESTEEM AND ATTITUDES TOWARD GAY MEN AND LESBIAN WOMEN

DANIELLE P. SEEWALKER (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

The present study examined the relationship between self-esteem and attitudes toward gay men and lesbian women. Participants completed measures of the two variables, and results revealed a positive correlation

between self-esteem and attitudes toward gay men and lesbian women. Participants with low self-esteem were found to have more positive attitudes toward gay men and lesbian women than those with higher self-esteem. Implications for future research are discussed.

POSTER 6

GAY MONEY, NO GOOD: ASSESSING PREJUDICE ATTITUDES OF SALES ASSOCIATES TOWARD PERCEIVED HOMOSEXUALS

ELIZABETH A. PALLADINO, KELLY JOHNSON (DOMINICAN COLLEGE)

Sales persons were observed to see how quickly they helped male and female confederates who appeared homosexual or heterosexual. As expected, employees helped females more quickly than males, and perceived heterosexuals more quickly than perceived homosexuals. It appears that equal treatment may need to be enforced through employee training.

POSTER 7

FROM FIRST BASE AROUND TO HOME: RELATIONSHIP OUTCOMES, HOOKUP INTIMACY LEVELS & PERSONALITY

ARI B. SILVERMAN, CARLOS VELEZ (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

This study examined the relational context (expectations and outcomes) and the impact of psychological and psychosocial factors on hooking up. In particular the level of intimacy of specific hook up events was examined as a function of these variables. On-line data was collected with 174 undergraduates (87 women). Controlled orientation and physical, self-validation, and peer-approval motivations predicted intimacy of behaviors. Most hookups did not lead to relationships except among those who explicitly sought that outcome.

POSTER 8

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND PROBLEM MOBILE PHONE USE

SHAYNA N. SCHRECK, MARY K. LAVIN, PATRICK J. REVELLO, KRISTEN E. RISHEL

Psychologists have investigated the relationship between personality traits and problem mobile phone use. The present study addressed problem mobile phone use and personality in college students by administering the Mobile Problem Use Questionnaire and the NEO Personality Inventory-3, First Half (NEO-PI-3FH). It found significant correlations

between problem mobile phone use and domains and facets of the NEO-PI-3FH. Class rank, but not gender, was significantly related to problem mobile phone use.

POSTER 9

STEREOTYPE THREAT IMPACTS FEMALE MATH PERFORMANCE

ERICA L. OLMSTEAD, KARA CARPENTER, KARA LALONDE, RENEE BATOR (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT PLATTSBURGH)

Previous studies have found that stereotype threat can impair performance in a target group on a stereotype-relevant task. This study manipulated stereotype threat prior to a math test by emphasizing the goal of examining gender differences. Those in the non-stereotype threat condition believed the study tested differences between right and left handedness. Results indicated that female participants in the stereotype threat condition scored significantly lower than those in the other experimental conditions.

POSTER 10

THE INTERSECTION OF PERSONALITY FACTORS AND COPING STYLES.

TIMOTHY E. HOWLAND, JESSICA A. LARSON, CARISSA D. CAVALLARO, ERIN PUGLISI (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined correlations between emotion-focused and problem-focused coping strategies and the personality factors of the five-factor model. Two hundred sixty-two participants completed a questionnaire that included the NEO Personality Inventory-3 First Half and the COPE Inventory. The results yielded positive correlations between Neuroticism and emotion-focused strategies, and between Conscientiousness and problem-focused strategies. These findings support those of previous studies that report similar associations between personality and coping styles.

POSTER 11

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RELIGIOSITY AS A FUNCTION OF SELF-MONITORING

KENNETH G. DEBONO, ANJA KUSCHPEL (UNION COLLEGE)

High and low self-monitoring men and women completed 4 scales that measured their degree of religiosity. Results indicated that among high self-monitors, women were more religious than men, but that among low self-monitors there were no differences in religiosity as a function of gender.

Additionally, the results revealed that, overall, low self-monitors were more religious than were high self-monitors and that, overall, women were more religious than men.

POSTER 12

PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGHLY CREATIVE WOMEN

BRADYLEIGH NIBBELINK, SARAH WHITE, DEBRA VREDENBURG, MARY MARGARET KELLY (MILLERSVILLE UNIVERSITY)

In an attempt to identify distinguishing characteristics of creative young women, their MMPI-2 profiles were compared to those of high-creativity males and low-creativity females. High creativity females differed from their high-creativity male and low-creativity female comparison groups in areas related to depression, hypomania, psychopathic deviance, schizophrenia, and social isolation. Creativity was measured using a subtest of the Torrance Test of Creative Thinking and a self-report measure.

POSTER 13

ROLE OF COLLEGE MAJOR ON REHABILITATION AND PUNISHMENT ATTITUDES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

ANTHONY D. FATZINGER, MARION MASON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

In a partial replication of research by Mackey and Courtright (2000), relationships between college major (psychology, social work, and criminal justice), stages of faith, and attitudes towards the criminal justice system were investigated using questionnaires distributed to 391 college students. Positive correlations were found between stage four of faith development and rehabilitation, stage two of faith development and punishment, while a negative correlation was found between stage four of faith development and punishment.

POSTER 14

THE EFFECT OF SELF-EFFICACY ON INTERPERSONAL ATTRACTION

KAITLIN A. WELDON, GARY W. LEWANDOWSKI JR. (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

This examines how self-efficacy influences attraction in a prospective partner. We randomly assigned 76 participants to complete a writing prompt manipulating self-efficacy (high vs. low). Participants then indicated traits and hobbies representing desirable similarities in a potential partner. Results

indicated that those low in self-efficacy found a partner with similar hobbies and traits less attractive. Findings suggest that those low in self-efficacy may desire a dissimilar partner as a means of expanding the self.

POSTER 15

RELATIONSHIP OF GENDER AND DEATH ATTITUDES TO PARANORMAL BELIEFS

JARRYD M. BLANCHARD, KIM H. KNIGHT, JAMES MCMASTER, EMILY RECUPERO, NOELLE ALLARD, DANIELLE LACHANCE, VANESSA PICCIRILLI, ALLEGRA HACHEY (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the relationship of gender and death attitudes to paranormal beliefs. Participants (144 females, 95 males) completed the Death Attitude Profile-Revised as well as indicating whether they believed in life after death, ghosts and guardian angels. The results of the present study indicated that women were more likely to believe in the paranormal and that Death Avoidance, Death Escape and Approach Death were each related to some aspect of paranormal beliefs.

POSTER 16

ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDES: RELATION TO COPING STRATEGIES AND OPTIMISM FOR THE WORLD'S FUTURE

RORY O. MCELWEE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

Environmental crisis can be a stressor with which people must cope. Relevant coping strategies, environmental attitudes, and a general orientation to the future of the world were studied in 156 college students. Data showed that those who were more pro-environmental were less optimistic about the world's future in general and showed a particular pattern of coping strategy use. The complexity of thoughts about the world's future is discussed.

POSTER 17

PERSONALITY AND MUSICAL PREFERENCES

STEPHEN A. SIMONE, DR. RACHEL DINERO (CAZENOVIA COLLEGE)

This paper explores the association between personality traits and musical preference. Two songs were played from seven genres, and participants rated the likability of each song. Results were consistent with previous findings that preference for folk and blues was positively associated with Openness. Additionally, we found a negative association between Conscientiousness and preference for the

folk genre, and a negative association between Blirtatiousness and the pop genre.

POSTER 18

**PERSONALITY AND MUSIC PREFERENCE:
THE INFLUENCE OF OPENNESS TO
EXPERIENCE AND EXTRAVERSION**

SCOTT M. PERRY, JAKE ANTWORTH,
ELIZABETH J VELLA (UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTHERN MAINE)

The current study investigated the relationship between personality, using the brief Big 5 inventory, and music preferences, using the Short Test of Music Preferences (STOMP). Ancillary analyses included the addition of dispositional optimism and gender differences in music preferences. The results replicated previous findings regarding the salience of openness to experience and extraversion as predictors of music preference, and contributed additional findings regarding dispositional optimism and gender differences in music preference.

POSTER 19

SELF-COMPASSION

JENA L. HATMAKER, KATRINA COOPER
(BETHANY COLLEGE)

Self-compassion has three components: self kindness; common humanity; and mindfulness. We hypothesize that those reading vignettes about self-compassion will be more self-compassionate than those reading vignettes with no compassion or other compassion. Participants completed the Self-Compassion Survey after reading one of three vignettes presenting a negative event, with either a compassionate, self-compassionate or non-compassionate response. Data did not support our hypothesis, but there were significant differences between gender involving self-judgment and over-identification.

POSTER 20

**RELATIONSHIP OF GENDER AND DEATH
ATTITUDES TO FACEBOOK GRIEF
POSTINGS**

KIM H. KNIGHT, ALLEGRA L. HACHEY, JAMES
MCMASTER, KEVIN MCDONOUGH, ERIKA
BALDWIN, PATTI BEHEN, KACY
ZABOROWSKI, EMILY RECUPERO, JARRYD
BLANCHARD (ROGER WILLIAMS
UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the relationship of gender and death attitudes to Facebook grieving site postings. Participants (95 females, 92 males) completed the Death Attitude Profile-Revised as well

as indicating their familiarity with grieving sites on Facebook and their own willingness to post on a grief site. Results indicated that several death attitudes were significantly related to familiarity and willingness to write post-mortem messages on Facebook.

POSTER 21

**THE EFFECT OF CULPABILITY AND
GENDER ON ATTITUDES TOWARDS A
TRAUMA VICTIM**

TARA A. STRAUSS, JANE BRADEN-MAGUIRE,
STACY PARKIN (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON
UNIVERSITY)

One-hundred nine college students read a vignette which described a male or female who was involved in a car accident which either was or was not caused by him/her. Participants rated the driver who was at fault as less good and less moral. Participants also felt the male driver had less reason to seek treatment for post-traumatic stress than did the female driver, regardless of fault for the accident.

POSTER 22

**COPYRIGHT AND PLAGIARISM AMONG
COLLEGE STUDENTS: ATTITUDE,
BEHAVIOR, AND PERSONALITY.**

BETHANY M. WAGNER, JILL NORVILITIS
(SUNY BUFFALO STATE)

This research examines digital piracy and digital plagiarism among college students. The primary hypothesis was seeking a slippery slope effect. It predicted when given the lesser infringement scenarios first, participants would be more tolerant of the greater infringement scenarios. Results showed no slippery slope effect. It was also predicted that personality factors would be related to students' beliefs and behaviors regarding digital plagiarism and piracy. The Mach IV, a measure of self-serving attitudes, was significant.

POSTER 23

**BUT WILL WE GROW IN THE FUTURE?:
POTENTIAL SELF-EXPANSION AND
INFIDELITY**

STEPHANIE L. KOCSIK, GARY W.
LEWANDOWSKI (MONMOUTH UNIVERSITY)

Past research demonstrates that those with less self-expansion in their current relationship are more susceptible to infidelity (Lewandowski & Ackerman, 2006). The present study extends this by surveying 162 participants to determine whether a relationship's potential for future self-expansion relates to sexual

and emotional infidelity. The results indicate that there was a negative association such that those who saw less potential for future self-expansion reported more infidelity in their relationship.

POSTER 24

PERCEPTIONS OF JOB APPLICANTS: EFFECTS OF FEMALE SHOE SELECTION ON PERSON PERCEPTION

MICHAEL A. CRUZ, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the effect of footwear on perceptions of women in an occupational environment. Sixty-one college student participants viewed a mock personnel file containing one of three pictures of a woman wearing (a) open-toe high heeled shoes with straps, (b) closed-toe pumps, or (c) flat-heeled shoes. Results failed to show a statistically significant effect of footwear on perceptions, but did show a marginally significant trend that wearing flat-heeled shoes may contribute to perceptions of success.

POSTER 25

MENTAL ILLNESS STIGMA: EXAMINING ATTITUDES TOWARD CIVILIAN AND MILITARY TARGETS

MICHAEL E. REYNOLDS, OJ SIZEMORE (IONA COLLEGE)

Mental illness stigma in the military results in lower rates of care-seeking. This study investigates the effects of military service (vs. civilian) and mental illness on stigma and social distance. Schizophrenia was most likely to result in stigma and social distance ($p < .001$). Military service was related to personal responsibility ($p = .03$) such that a soldier was less responsible for their illness. These findings are important in understanding public attitudes when evaluating civilian and military sufferers of mental illness.

POSTER 26

BODY ACCEPTANCE IN WOMEN IN RELATION TO FEMINIST ASCRIPTION AND/OR LESBIAN IDENTIFICATION

SARAH L. RUSSELL, MARGARET L STUBBS (CHATHAM UNIVERSITY)

Research indicates that body dissatisfaction is prevalent in women generally, but less so in lesbian and feminist subgroups. In this study, overall body acceptance was evaluated as a function of feminist ascription, sexual orientation and self-esteem. Overall body acceptance was only moderate and there was

not a strong difference between the groups. Only self-esteem predicted body acceptance.

POSTER 27

DETECTION OF HORMONAL CHANGES: REACTIONS AND OPINIONS TOWARDS WOMEN DURING MENSTRUAL STAGES
LEANN E. ROMITTI, BRITTANY MCADOO (BETHANY COLLEGE)

We proposed that people may unconsciously detect when a woman is menstruating and assume she is unlikable or unpleasant. A within subjects experimental design tested the odor on four shirts worn by a female during a complete menstrual cycle and a fifth shirt not worn at all served as a control. Results indicate that people are attuned to a woman's cycle and evaluate her more negatively in the premenstrual and menstrual phases.

POSTER 28

EXAMINATION OF IMPRESSIONS BASED ON SELF-PRESENTATION ON FACEBOOK

ERICA T. MELFE, JAIME L. CAFARO, THERESA ULMER (WIDENER UNIVERSITY)

This research examined the connection between social networking sites and perceptions. Sixty-five students were shown two fictitious social networking profiles followed by a series of questions. The gender of the profile owner and the comments left for the profile owner were manipulated. It was hypothesized that these two variables would affect how the profile owner was perceived. There were significant differences among the profiles. The importance of understanding perceptions based on social networking is discussed.

POSTER 29

SELF-SCHEMA STATUS AS A MODERATOR OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION INTENTIONS

DEBORAH KENDZIERSKI, REBECCA RITTER, TAMMY STUMP, KEELIN BRADY (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether self-schema status moderates the effectiveness of implementation intentions for healthy eating in university students. Results indicated that implementation intentions improved vegetable consumption among healthy eater schematics who were not consuming the recommended daily number of servings, but not among nonschematics. The interaction was not found for fruit consumption. This research contributes to our understanding of individual differences that

moderate the effectiveness of implementation intentions and extends the self-schema and self-concordance literatures.

POSTER 30

THE RELATIONSHIPS OF CELL PHONE USE, ACADEMIC SELF-REGULATION, GPA, HAPPINESS, & LONELINESS

NICHOLAS URBAN (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

190 undergraduate students (142 women and 48 men) completed a self-report questionnaire. In addition to GPA and questions pertaining to cell phone use, previously validated scales measuring problem cell phone use, academic self-regulation, happiness, and loneliness were included. Analyses revealed time spent talking/text-messaging on a cell phone was negatively correlated with GPA. Academic self-regulation was positively correlated with GPA and happiness. Negative correlations were found for loneliness and talking/text-messaging and for loneliness and academic self-regulation.

POSTER 31

WHO I AM PREDICTS LEARNING WHERE I AM: PERSONALITY AND ASKING DIRECTIONS

WILLIAM F. CHAPLIN (ST JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), VLADIMIRA VARBANOVA, SOFIYA DIMITROVA, JESSICA SIMONETTI, MICHAEL TAMBURINO (ST JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Asking directions is a frequent and important human behavior. In an empirical study of 48 participants seeking a non-existent room, we found evidence of individual differences in the tendency to ask directions. These individual differences were positively related to the personality characteristics of Extroversion and Masculinity and negatively related to Self-Consciousness. These results add to the growing literature that personality is predictive of a large number of both common and consequential behaviors.

POSTER 32

EXAMINING THE CORRELATIONS AMONG PERSONALITY, POLITICAL ATTITUDES AND BIASED MOCK JUROR DECISION-MAKING
STEPHANIE C. CARBONE (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Examined the extent to which personality and political views correlated with juror bias using mock court cases. Fifty-one college students completed

self-report measures of Big Five personality traits, political attitudes, and preexisting attitudes. Participants also read two fictitious, ambiguous court case scenarios and rendered a verdict. Results suggest that although personality and political attitudes did not relate to verdicts, preexisting attitudes about rape and the death penalty did bias individuals' verdict.

POSTER 33

WEIGHT AND PARTNER EFFECTS: RAPID STEREOTYPING WITH INCREASING WEIGHT

THOMAS E. MALLOY, BETH LEWIS (RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE)

Sixty two participants from a public college viewed three dimensional hypothetical individuals. Participants viewed virtual images and asked to make personality and attitudinal ratings based on weight for all six targets. Also measured was response latency, or the time from presentation of the target until the participants entered a rating. Results suggest that individuals are quick to make judgments based on a targets' weight. Partner effects in affect, cognition and behavior will be discussed.

POSTER 35

GENDER, NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR AND PERCEPTIONS OF APPLICANT PERSONALITY DURING THE EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEW.

LEIGH A. ROKITOWSKI, ELENA VEGA GONZALEZ SANZO, DOUGLAS C. MAYNARD (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT NEW PALTZ)

This study aimed to determine effects of applicant gender, interviewer gender and applicant nonverbal behavior during an interview upon perceptions of applicant personality. Hypotheses were related to neuroticism, extraversion and openness. Results suggested male applicants are perceived as more extraverted, and male interviewers perceive male applicants displaying strong nonverbal behavior as more open. Thus, strong nonverbal behavior may be more beneficial for males, and male interviewers may be biased in perceiving openness between applicant genders.

POSTER 36

PERSUASION AND REDUCING SEXUAL PREJUDICE: A POSSIBLE SHORT-TERM CHANGE IN ATTITUDE

SANAM BAMSHAD ALAVI (THE CITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), DEBORAH L. VIETZE (THE CITY COLLEGE AND THE GRADUATE CENTER OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

This research explores the effect of reading a persuasive text on change in sexual prejudice towards gay men. 67 Participants were randomly assigned to either read about a young gay man's life experiences, or to read a text about the iPhone. Attitudes were measured by three different scales, at two times during the study. The results suggest that the persuasive text reduced participants' sexual prejudice in the experimental condition when measured by Evaluation Thermometer.

POSTER 37

IMPLICIT ATTITUDES TOWARD BARACK OBAMA: THE ROLE OF POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

NATE MCCLELLAND, JEFFREY NEVID (ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

This study examines implicit attitudes of self-identified conservative and liberal students toward Barack Obama in the context of a skin-tone manipulation. Skin-tone moderated the relationship between political ideology and implicit attitudes. Political ideology failed to predict implicit attitudes, as measured by the Single-Category Implicit Association Test, for participants exposed to lightened photographs. However, among participants exposed to darkened photos, conservatives showed more implicit negative attitudes toward Mr. Obama than did liberals.

POSTER 38

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO ATHLETIC INJURY IN FEMALE COLLEGIATE ATHLETES

KAREN L. PULLIAM, CAROL S. WEISSBROD, KELLY K. POWELL, MICHELE M. CARTER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the psychological response to injury in female Division I collegiate athletes by assessing demographics, injury history, current injury variables, Athletic Identity, cognitive appraisal, and affective reaction to the injury. Step-wise regression models were used to explore what variables predict Devastation, Reorganization, Feeling Cheated, Restlessness, and Isolation. Results indicated that prediction of negative affective outcomes was

associated with history, active participation in the sport, need for medical intervention, and time missed in competition.

POSTER 39

ASSESSING POSITIVE BIAS ON A BIG FIVE PERSONALITY MEASURE

JANET L. KOPOSKO, ANGELA RUETZ, AMBER RECHICHAR, DENNIS C. SWEENEY (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

This study used a repeated-measures design to assess the changes in participants' responses to a self-report personality measure when asked to respond either normally or favorably in an employment setting. Fifty-nine participants completed a clone of the NEO-PI-R under both candid and job application instructions. There were significant positive changes on all five scales in the job condition. The results are discussed in terms of implications for personality test design and industrial psychology.

POSTER 40

THE IMPACT OF STEREOTYPICAL DEPICTIONS OF WOMEN ON EXPLICIT STEREOTYPING OF OTHER DEVALUED GROUPS

MIA MARCIANTE, CHU KIM-PRIETO, LINDSAY ZDEP, ANJALI DUTT, ANTONIA ALFEO, ELIZABETH AYAD, CASSIDY BARTOLINI, HILLARY DEVLIN, JOHN DEBERRY (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

This study examines consequences of stereotypic portrayals of women. Female undergraduate students (N = 291) were primed with reading passages characterizing women in different ways and with different ethnicities. Sex prime resulted in marginally significant group level differences for the tendency to stereotype Asian Americans and a significant interaction between sex and ethnicity primes. Results indicate that participants, primed with negative stereotypes of women, were more willing to endorse negative stereotypes about other devalued groups.

POSTER 41

THE PERCEPTIONS OF ATTRACTIVENESS, PERSONALITY, AND SUCCESS

ELLENA K. MCFARLAND, KIM H. KNIGHT, KERI PALAZZO, BRITTNEY GRACIA, KATE FLETCHER (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined the effects of gender, socioeconomic status, and clothing style on one's perceptions of attractiveness, personality and success. Participants (132 females, 76 males) were given one of eight scenarios and asked to respond to questions evaluating the participants' perceptions of the stimulus person. The results indicated that the lower socioeconomic status stimulus person and the casually dressed stimulus person were perceived to have a better personality and be more successful in life.

POSTER 42

MOOD EFFECTS ON THE USE OF WEIGHT STEREOTYPES DURING INTERVIEW QUESTION SELECTION.

DANIELLE O. DEAN, LINDA ISBELL (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

Research reveals that happy moods lead individuals to rely on stereotypes when judging others, whereas sad moods do not. This study investigated the extent to which these moods promote reliance on stereotypes when seeking out information. Following a happy or sad mood manipulation, participants interviewed either an average weight or an overweight job applicant in a computerized task. Happy participants relied on negative weight stereotypes when selecting interview questions, whereas sad participants did not.

POSTER 43

UNDERSTANDING SELF-ESTEEM AND SOCIAL INFLUENCE THROUGH THE LENS OF SOCIOMETER THEORY AND THE INFLUENCE MATRIX.

CATHERINE E. MUNNS, CHITRA IYERS, GREGG HENRIQUES, NEAL RITTENHOUSE (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

This study examined relationships between self-esteem, social influence and gender via analyzing scores on the Influence Matrix-Social Motivation Scale and Rosenberg Self-Esteem scale. Data analyses based on 555 undergraduates revealed large portions of variance in self-esteem were accounted for by social influence on the Matrix. However, in contrast to sociometer theory, after controlling for social influence, gender differences in self-esteem remain, suggesting that there are important

contributions to self-reported self-esteem in addition to social influence.

POSTER 44

THE EFFECT OF FEEDBACK ON MEMORY, SELF-ESTEEM, AND CONFIDENCE
NICOLE C. ROSECRANS (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The present study investigated the effects of positive or negative feedback on memory for visual and auditory stimuli, self-esteem, and self confidence. Participants were randomly assigned to receive positive, negative, or neutral feedback about their performance on either a visual or auditory memory task. Self-confidence and self-esteem were assessed via self-report measures. Results show that participants have increased confidence when receiving positive feedback and have higher self-esteem when tested on visual memory.

POSTER 45

THE EFFECT OF IMAGINED SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL INFIDELITY ON FORGIVENESS AND SELF-ESTEEM

CIARA BOMBARD (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

This study examined the effect of imagined infidelity on forgiveness and self-esteem. Fifty-eight college students were randomly assigned to read one of two scenarios in which their romantic partner engaged in either emotional or sexual infidelity. Results suggest that people reported being more likely to forgive imagined emotional infidelity than sexual infidelity. Results also suggest that females, as compared to males, were more likely to report that infidelity of their partner would affect their self-esteem

POSTER 46

PERSONALITY AND ATTACHMENT CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PARENTS AND OFFSPRING

AMY M. BOURGOIN (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Participants completed the Mini IPIP Scale to assess their own and both parents' personality and the IPPA to measure attachment to each parent. Males perceived themselves as more like their father on four of the five personality traits. Females displayed similarities with both parents, but on different traits. Neuroticism and agreeableness were significant predictors of communication attachment between girls and their mothers. These results suggest gender

differences in personality and attachment between offspring and parents.

POSTER 47

ASSOCIATIONS AMONG MAXIMIZING, TIME-PERSPECTIVES, TEMPERAMENT, AND PERFECTIONISM.

PENGKWEI CHANG, ERICA ROBAK, KRISTA DESTASIO, JOHN BURT (YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA), REBECCA MICHEL (BOSTON COLLEGE)

We investigate the relationship among tendencies of people to maximize their choices, time perspectives, temperaments, and perfectionism. 148 college students completed the aforementioned self-report questionnaires. Among other findings, significant correlations were found among maximizing, present hedonistic time perspective, persistence temperament, and multiple dimensions of perfectionism. The results will be discussed along with Barry Swchartz 's notion that too many choices in our modern day society would make many people unhappy.

POSTER 48

PRIMING OF MENSTRUATION SCHEMA INFLUENCES SHORT TERM AND LONG TERM MATE PREFERENCES

JOSEPH A. WISTER, MICHELE SOPKO (CHATHAM UNIVERSITY)

Using a methodology developed by Li (2003), 43 females used "mate dollars" to purchase traits for an ideal short term or long term mate. Subjects in the prime condition completed a questionnaire about their menstrual cycle before completing the mate dollar task. Controls completed the questionnaire after the task. Results indicate that the subjects' preferences for traits differed between short term and long term mates and that priming thoughts about menstruation significantly influenced this relationship

POSTER 49

EXPLORATION OF THE USE OF STEREOTYPICAL INFORMATION ABOUT FOSTER CARE

STEPHANIE R. TOWELL, STEPHANIE VALUTIS (CHATHAM COLLEGE)

Little research exists about individual differences and use of stereotypical information. The purpose of this study is to explore relationships between use of stereotypes, attachment style, education and parental status in the context of foster care. Results include a

significant correlation between avoidant attachment and attitudes toward foster care (use of stereotypes). A notable difference also exists between education level and parental status. Results provide insight into the influence of personal experience on stereotypical information.

Poster Salon D/E
CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH IN PSYCHOLOGY
POSTER SESSION II
Saturday, March 6, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

POSTER 51

GENDER MATTERS: FAMILY STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE AMONG LOW-INCOME ETHNIC MINORITY CHILDREN

KATHARIYA MOKRUE (YORK COLLEGE-THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MAY CHEN (NEW YORK CITY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY- THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), MAURICE ELIAS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Family structure of two hundred seventy three low income minority children was examined as potential predictor of social skills, problem behaviors, and academic competence. Analyses indicated an interactive effect of maternal absence from home and gender of a child on the child's problem behavior at school. For boys only, maternal absence was associated with greater problem behavior than maternal presence. Implications for future research directions are discussed.

POSTER 52

COMPARING TRUE AND FALSE EXCUSES TO FIND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TRUTH AND LIES.

LISAMARIE GORDILS, KEYONA KING, STEPHANIE A. BERGER (COLLEGE OF MOUNT SAINT VINCENT)

Characteristics of true and false excuses (lies) were compared using a confidential on-line form. Thirty-three students submitted 160 true and 90 false excuses in 7 days. They rated feelings about each excuse and about the person who was the target of the excuse. For true excuses, closeness to the target was positively correlated with guilt and negatively correlated believability. For false excuses, liking was negatively correlated with planning. Additional characteristics distinguish true from false excuses.

POSTER 53

THE IMPACT OF SELF ESTEEM, PERCEIVED CHOICE IN HOUSING, AND BUILDING QUALITY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF INDIVIDUALS WITH HISTORIES OF HOMELESSNESS

TUO-YEN TSENG, LEYLA GULCUR (PARTNERSHIP FOR THE HOMELESS)

This study examined the moderating effects of selected psychological factors on the relationship between building quality and personal well-being for currently or formerly homeless individuals. Regression analysis showed that high self-esteem and high perceived choice in housing can buffer the negative effect of bad building condition on quality of life. Findings demonstrate the importance of client choice and empowerment, and suggested that high choice and self-esteem can mitigate bad structural conditions.

POSTER 54

THE IMPACT OF CHAPLAINCY ON MEDICAL TRAINING: INTEGRATING SPIRITUALITY INTO MEDICINE

KATHLEEN GALEK, MARTHA R. JACOBS, JON A. OVERVOLD (HEALTHCARE CHAPLAINCY), SAIMI I. CHAUDHRY, FREDERICK SMITH, LOURDES G. BAHAMONDE (NORTH SHORE HOSPITAL), KEVIN J. FLANNELLY (HEALTHCARE CHAPLAINCY)

The current study was designed to measure the effectiveness of teaming a chaplain with medical residents at an urban hospital to enhance awareness and improve practices related to five patient care dimensions. Statistical analyses of changes in pre-test/post-test scores found the chaplain intervention (a) improved the experimental group's confidence in their ability to address end-of-life issues, and (b) further enhanced the experimental group's attitudes about the importance of religion and spirituality in their medical practice.

POSTER 55

THE ROLE OF SANCTIFICATION OF WORK, RELIGIOSITY, AND SPIRITUALITY AS PREDICTORS OF WORK-RELATED OUTCOMES

FOR INDIVIDUALS WORKING AT RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS
STEPHEN T. CARROLL (LOYOLA UNIVERSITY MARYLAND)

Recent research has sought to develop measures that substantiate spirituality as a construct independent of personality constructs. One such measure is Sanctification, a psychological process through which people perceive aspects of life to possess spiritual character and significance. This study examines the relationship between Sanctification of Work and work-related outcomes in a national sample (N=827). The Sanctification of Work was a significant predictor of Job Satisfaction, Turnover Intention, and Organizational Commitment after controlling for Personality.

POSTER 56

IRRELEVANT RELATIONS IMPAIR HUMAN SERIAL PATTERN LEARNING PERFORMANCE

SHANNON M. KUNDEY (HOOD COLLEGE), ANDRES DE LOS REYES (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT COLLEGE PARK), ARIEL COSHUN, REBECCA ALLEN, SABRINA MOLINA (HOOD COLLEGE)

Hersh (1974) reported irrelevant relations impaired humans' pattern abstraction on letter series completion problems more when such relationships were located at the beginning versus the end of a sequence. We examined this effect in the context of human serial pattern learning in the spatial domain. Results indicated the presence of any irrelevant relationships significantly impaired learning. However, learning was affected more prominently by irrelevant relations at the beginning of the pattern than at the end.

POSTER 57

CELL PHONE USE, ABUSE, AND ATTITUDES AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

KATHERINE A. CAMERON, JIHAD ALI, JEFFREY FAW, CLARKSON FURNISHI, SHANELLE GRIFFITH, ISIOMA OKONKWO (COPPIN STATE UNIVERSITY), LINNEA SMITH-WATERS (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY)

Here we examined cell phone use and attitudes in 97 college students ages 18-53, M=25.2, SD=9.43 (73% female, 88% African-American, 65% commuters) using the Cellular Technologies Addiction Scale (CTAS), measuring cell phone abuse and dependence. Younger subjects (M= 19.4) had significantly higher levels of cell phone abuse and dependence than Older subjects (M= 33), with larger differences among on-campus than commuters. Young and old had equal access to technology, but Younger students text-messaged more.

POSTER 58

COMBINED ON-LINE AND IN-CLASS TESTING IMPROVES EXAM PERFORMANCE IN MICROECONOMICS

ROBERT C. ZISK, ARNOLD GLASS, JEFFREY RUBIN (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated the effectiveness of combining online pre-class question presentation using Aplia with in-class questioning using clickers in a microeconomics lecture course. Exam performance was better for questions presented both on Aplia and in class than for questions presented only in class.

Symposium Salon I
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM V
Saturday, March 6, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: KEVIN J. FLANNELLY (HEALTH CARE CHAPLAINCY)

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CHAPLAINCY AND PASTORAL CARE

The symposium will cover five research topics on psychological aspects of pastoral care. The topics are: (1) religious and psychological interventions with patients; (2) reasons for referring patients to chaplains' and their responses to them; (3) the impact of clinical pastoral education on emotional intelligence; (4) chaplains' opinions about the use of prayer with patients, and when and why they use it; and (5) the use of complementary and alternative medical practices by professional chaplains.

Presentations

Religious and Psychological Pastoral Care Interventions with Hospitalized Patients

-Kevin J. Flannely (Health Care Chaplaincy)

Reasons for Referrals and Chaplains' Responses to Them

-Kathleen Galek (The Spears Research Institute), Martin G. Montonye (College of Pastoral Care)

The Impact of Clinical Pastoral Education on Emotional Intelligence

-Katherine R.B. Jankowski, Martin G. Montonye (College of Pastoral Care)

Pray Tell: The Who, What, Why and How of Prayer across Multiple Faith Traditions

-Nava R. Sifton (Fordham University), Kathleen Galek (The Spears Research Institute), David. W. Fleenor (New York University Langone Medical Center)

Complementary and Alternative Medical Practices Used by Professional Chaplains

-Katherine R.B. Jankowski (College of Pastoral Care), Kathleen Galek (The Spears Research Institute), Martin G. Montonye (College of Pastoral Care)

Discussants: Kathleen Galek (The Spears Research Institute), Katherine R.B. Jankowski (College of Pastoral Care)

Symposium Whitman
PSI CHI SYMPOSIUM III
Saturday, March 6, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: RANDOLPH SMITH (LAMAR UNIVERSITY)

HOW CAN I PUBLISH MY RESEARCH? ADVICE TO UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AND FACULTY MENTORS FROM THE INTERIM EDITORS

RANDOLPH SMITH (LAMAR UNIVERSITY) AND MARTHA S. ZLOKOVICH (PSI CHI NATIONAL OFFICE)

The presenters will discuss the submission requirements for the Psi Chi Journal of Undergraduate Research, including advice to undergraduate students and faculty mentors of student research projects. The editors address recent and upcoming changes in the submission process, expectations of the faculty mentor, common mistakes, the review and notification process, and timelines. Time will be left for questions and answers.

Paper Roebing
DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY PAPER SESSION III
Saturday, March 6, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: KELLY A. MARIN (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

10:30am - 10:45am
LATE ADOLESCENTS' IDENTITY DISTRESS NARRATIVES: EMOTIONAL RESOLUTION AND IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT

KELLY A. MARIN, JANICE AUTERA, KELLIE MONACO (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Adolescence marked with high levels of stress and sometimes self-doubt. Participants wrote about a time in their lives that they were confused or stressed

about who they were as a person. We were interested in the relations between participants' distress narratives and aspects of identity development. Results suggest that narratives provide individuals with an organized sense of self that facilitates the process of resolving identity challenges.

10:50am - 11:05am

EGOCENTRISM IN EARLY ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS: A COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENTAL REFORMULATION

While the terms "imaginary audience" and "personal fable" were coined over 40 years ago, they still engage discussion by researchers and practitioners working with adolescents. This symposium will report the results of an empirical study investigating the relationships among imaginary audience, personal fable, self-esteem, locus of control, and risk-taking. These results suggest the need for a cognitive developmental reformulation of these concepts to include negative and positive fables and audiences. This reformulation will be discussed.

11:10am - 11:25am

AGENCY IN ADOLESCENCE: BEHIND THE CAMERA AND TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES IN HIGH SCHOOL

LARA M. BEATY (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK) School limits opportunities to initiate or shape events, but video production affords new ways for agency to be expressed. The nature of agency in adolescence is studied in the work of three diverse groups of high school students. Data arises from student-made videos and participant observation. Results show that video activity consistently displays more agency than regular school activities but that the activity is highly related to the context. Implications for development are considered.

Symposium

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM II

Saturday, March 6, 2010

10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: ALEXANDRA RUTHERFORD (YORK UNIVERSITY)

MARGINS TO MATRIARCHS? WOMEN, LEADERSHIP, & 20TH-CENTURY PSYCHOLOGY

This symposium highlights and historically contextualizes the strategies of several women who emerged as leaders in psychology in different periods throughout the 20th century. Focusing specifically on Lillien Martin and her founding of the first

geropsychology clinic, Eleanor Gibson's second generation leadership style, and a cross-generational analysis of female leaders in SPSSI, we explore how and why individual women have chosen to lead and the historically-contingent contextual factors that influenced their leadership.

Presentations

No one told me I was supposed to be a second class psychologist: Lillien Martin and the Old Age Clinic

-Kelli Vaughn-Blount (York University)

Charming Stubbornness: Eleanor Gibson's Second Generation Leadership Strategy

-Elissa Rodkey (York University)

Feminism and Women Leaders in SPSSI: Social networks, ideology, and generational change

-Kate Sheese (York University), Rhoda Unger, (Brandeis University), Alexandra Main (UC Berkeley)

Discussant : Kay Deaux (Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Symposium

Boardroom

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM VI

Saturday, March 6, 2010

10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: DANNY WEDDING (MISSOURI INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH).

PUBLISHING CROSS-CULTURAL AND INTERNATIONAL WORK: WHY AND HOW?

As international psychology continues to expand, how can individuals publish their work in cross-cultural and international psychology? This symposium assembles several experienced editors to review the growing number of options open to researchers, teachers, practitioners, and students of psychology.

Presentations

Books

-Uwe P. Gielen (Saint Francis College), & Robert Dimpleby (Hogrefe & Huber Publishers).

Book Reviews

-Danny Wedding (Editor, APA PsycCritiques).

Bulletins

-Senel Poyrazli (Penn State University), & Grant J.M. Rich (University of Alaska Southeast).

Journals

-Lynn H. Collins (LaSalle University).

Students

-Jennifer Doran (New School for Social Research), & Jason R. Young (Hunter College).

Discussants: Parviz Morewedge (Global Scholarly Publications), Uwe Gielen (Saint Francis College)

Saturday, March 6, 2010

10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

Invited Speaker Salon H

KEYNOTE SPEAKER IN BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE

Saturday, March 6, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: LOUIS D. MATZEL
SAVING YOUR BRAIN: HOW LEARNING KEEPS NEW NEURONS ALIVE
TRACEY J. SHORS (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)
The brain produces new neurons throughout life, especially in the hippocampus, a brain region involved in many processes of learning. However, most of these new cells die unless the animal learns something new and challenging. Thus, effortful learning persistently alters the structure and circuitry of the adult brain. With this lecture, I will address how learning interacts with neurogenesis to keep the brain fit for subsequent challenges. [NSF(IOS-0914386) and NIH(NIMH59970)]

Symposium Salon C

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM I

Saturday, March 6, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: PETER G. MARCUS (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE)
WHEN BEAUTY BECOMES THE BEAST: MYTHS, REALITIES, IMPLICATIONS OF PERCEIVED PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS
Unrealistic standards of beauty as depicted in popular media has resulted in body-image dissatisfaction world-wide. Assumptions and expectations that improved appearance will increase self-esteem has resulted only in raising the incidents of eating disorders and the use of cosmetic surgeries and extreme, potentially health-threatening beautifying regimens.

This panel will present research findings examining the magnitude of these issues, discuss their root causes and recommend humanistic-existential and culturally-sensitive interventions favoring the uniqueness of individual and cultures.

Discussant : Maram Hallak (Borough of Manhattan Community College)

Symposium Salon B

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM V

CHAIR: SUSAN NOLAN (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

CUPP SYMPOSIUM: TEACHING ONLINE OR OFFLINE: DOES IT MATTER?

Recent meta-analyses convey evidence that suggests that online and hybrid courses lead to better learning outcomes, on average, than traditional classroom-based instruction. This symposium will explore ways that Psychology programs have adapted and developed online learning tools to effectively train students in the study of human behavior. Several papers will compare objectives and outcomes of online and "blended" instruction techniques to face-to-face classes, and discuss benefits and pitfalls learned in these endeavors.

Presentations

Review of Data

-Susan Nolan, Janine Buckner (Seton Hall University)

Three Modes

-Katherine Makarec (William Paterson University)

Technology Assisted Education

-Paul Bartoli, Sussie Eshun (East Stroudsburg University)

Learning Outcomes

-Bonnie Green, Jyh-Hann (John) Chang (East Stroudsburg University)

Discussant : Thomas Heinzen (William Paterson University)

Symposium Salon A

PSI BETA SYMPOSIUM I

Saturday, March 6, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: ROBIN MUSSELMAN (LEHIGH CARBON COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

PSI BETA CHAPTER SHARE

You won't want to miss this opportunity to share your chapter's successes and challenges and hear what other Psi Beta chapters are doing in fund raising, community service, scholarship and leadership. Stefanie Morgan was president of the Quinsigamond Community College chapter of Psi Beta and is now an active member of Bridgewater State College's Psi Chi. Colleen Spoonire is an advisor of the Psi Beta chapter at Carroll Community College in Maryland.

Presentations

Stefanie Morgan (Bridgewater State College)

Colleen Spoonire (Carroll Community College)

Symposium Robinson
FEATURED SERIES ON PSYCHOLOGY AND
LAW SESSION II
Saturday, March 6, 2010
10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

CHAIR: BARBARA A. SPELLMAN
 (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA & UNIVERSITY OF
 VIRGINIA SCHOOL OF LAW)

LAW IN THE COMMUNITY

Laws attempt to regulate the behavior of people within communities. But why would people choose to obey those laws? And what are the consequences to themselves, their families, and their community when they do not? This symposium juxtaposes two perspectives on the interaction of individuals and the law.

Presentations

Law and the Psychology of Regulation

-Tom Tyler (New York University)

Holistic Lawyering

-Robin Steinberg (Executive Director, Bronx Legal Defenders)

Saturday, March 6, 2010 12:00pm-1:20p

Poster Salon D/E
COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY
POSTER SESSION II
Saturday, March 6, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

POSTER 1

MEMORY AND COMPREHENSION FOR
TEXT-BASED VS. AUDITORY NARRATIVES
 DUNJA L. TRUNK, JAMIE ZARAGOZA, KRISTI
 PFLUG (BLOOMFIELD COLLEGE)

The present research investigated memory and comprehension for text-based narratives versus auditorily presented narratives. Participants either listened to a short story or read the story silently. A week later, participants completed a questionnaire designed to assess their memory and comprehension for the narrative. Results showed superior memory and comprehension for participants who read the story relative to those who listened to it. Memory and comprehension measures were also positively correlated with dimensions of reader satisfaction.

POSTER 2

SHORT TERM MEMORY MAY BE A LOT
SIMPLER THAN WE THOUGHT

EUGEN TARNOW

Covert rehearsal, rehearsal buffers, stores within stores and magic numbers are no more. The disconnect between memory psychology and the underlying biology can be erased.

I show that the bowing effect in Murdock's free recall experiments can be explained by a presentation rate dependent decay. Short term memory decay can be explained in terms of endocytosis. I also show that there is no rehearsal buffer or attention store present in the Murdock free recall experiments.

POSTER 3

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING AND GENERAL
COGNITIVE ABILITY IN PREGNANT
WOMEN AND MATCHED CONTROLS

SERGE V. ONYPER, ALAN SEARLEMAN,
 PAMELA V. THACHER, EMILY MAINE, ALICIA
 JOHNSON (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

The current study compared the performances of pregnant women and matched controls on measures of memory, executive functioning, intelligence, perceptual speed, as well as sleep quality and fatigue. An across-the-board decrease in performance was found for the pregnant women, although there was no evidence for a disproportionate reduction on tasks that placed a high demand on executive functioning, as previously suggested. The declines observed were relatively mild and rarely reached either clinical or practical significance.

POSTER 4

A NEW PROGRAM FOR STUDYING
NUMEROSITY ESTIMATION
 THOMAS P. HOGAN, MATTHEW T. SUDA
 (UNIVERSITY OF SCRANTON)

Numerosity estimation involves providing rapid estimates of the number of objects briefly presented. We developed a program for studying numerosity estimation with set sizes ranging from the subitizing level up to sets of 200 and applied it in a sample of 100 young adults. We attempted to replicate the nonlinear trend identified by Hogan (2009) in magnitude of errors in estimation. Results partially confirmed the pattern but shifted the flexion point to a lower level.

POSTER 5

EXPLORING ADAPTIVE MEMORY AND

FACTORS RELATED TO REPRODUCTIVE FITNESS

ALAN SEARLEMAN, SERGE V. ONYPER, RACHEL MANCHESTER, AMANDA B. PENDERGRASS (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)
 People are better at recalling words related to an ancient survival scenario when compared with other highly effective encoding techniques. The current study explored if other domains related to overall reproductive fitness would produce a comparable mnemonic advantage. Participants rated the relevance of 30 nouns to one of four different scenarios. Results showed superior word recall for the survival scenario compared to navigation and moving scenarios, but not to a reproduction scenario.

POSTER 6

CONTEXT EFFECTS UPON MEMORY FOR DOUBLE ENTENDRE WORDS

JAMES H. GEER, ALYSSA SHARKEY, LAURA THOMAS (FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE)
 We hypothesized that memory would be greater for double entendre (DE) words in a sexual context than in a nonsexual context. Recall of a 52-word list was our memory task. Two priming associates preceded DE words. In one list the priming associates were sexual in the other list the associates were of the nonsexual meaning. Memory for DE words in the sexual context was greater than memory for DE words in the nonsexual context.

POSTER 7

ACCESS TO INITIAL MORPHEMES OF ORTHOGRAPHICALLY TRANSPARENT VERBS DURING VISUAL WORD RECOGNITION

STU S. SILVERBERG (WESTMORELAND COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE)
 A lexical decision paradigm was used in two experiments to test whether people access words via their morphemes. In Experiment 1, participants responded faster to transparent targets preceded by primes that shared an initial morpheme compared to control primes. In Experiment 2, no priming occurred for prime-target pairs that shared a morpheme at the end of the word. The results indicate that words can be accessed via their initial morphemic or whole word representations.

POSTER 8

PSYCHOMETRICS OF SEMANTIC SIMILARITY DESCRIPTORS

WALTER G. CHARLES, RICHARD LEKWUWA (NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)
 The psychometrics of the meaning of descriptors of semantic similarity were explored among majority and minority African American informants. The stimulus set comprised of root phrases (similar in meaning, related in meaning) whose polarity of meaning was modified by negative prefixes and adverbs and a combination of the two. Different polarities of meaning elicited opposing intensities, and specific sets of adverbs maximized and minimized these bipolarity further.

POSTER 9

DRIVERS ARE MORE CAUTIOUS APPROACHING VEHICLES WITH RUNNING LIGHTS

CAROLINE G. DRAGO, RICHARD WESP (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)
 Motor vehicles using daytime running lights are involved in fewer accidents. We assessed whether drivers who saw oncoming cars with lights on were more cautious. Participants viewed pictures of oncoming vehicle at different distances with running lights either on or off and assessed safety of turning left in front of the vehicle. Safe turning distance was more distant when oncoming cars had lights on. We propose that vehicles with running lights appear closer.

POSTER 10

DO PART-WHOLE RELATIONS PRODUCE FACILITATION IN LEXICAL ACCESS?

CATHERINE A. ROCA (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), KEVIN SAILOR (LEHMAN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), UROOJ SYED, PALOMA WASSERSTEIN (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), PATRICIA BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND AND THE GRADUATE CENTER OF CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)
 Two picture-word interference experiments varied both the association and the presence of a part-whole relation between the target-picture and interfering-word. Part-terms associated with targets produced facilitation at an early SOA (-300 ms). Otherwise, part-terms tended to produce interference, which is consistent with lexical competition accounts of the semantic interference effect.

POSTER 11

**PREDICTING PSEUDOSCIENTIFIC BELIEFS:
THE IMPACT OF AGE AND PERSONALITY
VARIABLES**

CAITLIN J. DOUGLASS, LOU MANZA,
ELIZABETH SHAW, KELLY MINNIX, REBECCA
SCHAEFFER, ANNE MARIE CRIDER, MELANIE
TOBER, SARAH SEMMELMAN (LEBANON
VALLEY COLLEGE)

Abstract

The present study was undertaken to understand the degree to which age and personality variables mediate one's perspective towards pseudoscience. Results, obtained from a survey administered to younger and older adults, showed that younger adults were more skeptical towards pseudoscience than older adults. Furthermore, the personality variables producing these beliefs were different: older adults were influenced by their tendency to misjudge event likelihoods, whereas younger individuals were impacted by their religiosity, gullibility, and television exposure.

POSTER 12

**PSEUDOSCIENTIFIC BELIEFS AND THE
FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTION ERROR**

WHITNEY E. MCCLAIN, LOU MANZA,
AMANDA KEITH, CAITLIN DOUGLASS,
BETHANY SMITH, CHRISTY WHITELEY
(LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

The present experiment was performed in order to understand the impact of the fundamental attribution error (FAE), and various personality/demographic factors, upon paranormal-related beliefs. Participants were exposed to definitions of the FAE or not, and then had their attitudes towards paranormal phenomena, and FAE-related situations, assessed. Results revealed that exposure to the FAE had no significant effect on paranormal beliefs (nor FAE-related behavior), and that the factors predicting paranormal beliefs and FAE attitudes were distinct.

POSTER 13

**DON'T EVEN THINK ABOUT STEALING
FROM OUR EXAMPLES! (BUT TELL US
WHEN YOU DO)**

JOSHUA D. LANDAU, SHAWN A. LEHMANN
(YORK COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA), LISA J.
KASPER (OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY)

We showed people examples of space creatures and admonished them not to steal any of their features as they created their own novel creatures. We asked people to indicate whenever they were thinking about the creatures during their creative session. When people were thinking about the creatures they were

significantly more likely to "borrow" features from the example creatures. We discuss these results in terms of the theoretical accounts designed to explain inadvertent plagiarism.

POSTER 14

**ESSENTIALIST ATTITUDES AND
PSEUDOSCIENTIFIC BELIEFS:
DEVELOPMENTAL TRENDS AND
CONNECTIONS TO ACADEMIC
PERFORMANCE**

BETHANY N. SMITH, LOU MANZA, SARAH
MOLITORIS, SAMANTHA LEEPER (LEBANON
VALLEY COLLEGE)

The present study compared beliefs about paranormal phenomena, and essentialism, at the start and conclusion of a course that critically examined paranormal phenomena. Results showed that students became more skeptical towards paranormal phenomena over time, with skeptical students tending to receive higher course grades than believers in the paranormal. Also, believing in paranormal phenomena was viewed as a more essentialist trait than being skeptical towards these events, although these opinions did not change over time.

POSTER 15

**EXPLORING GENDER DIFFERENCES IN
TONE PERCEPTION IN ADULT ENGLISH
SPEAKERS**

ROSEMARIE MARRONARO (COLLEGE OF
STATEN ISLAND, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW
YORK), VERA KEMPE (UNIVERSITY OF
ABERTAY, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND), PATRICIA J
BROOKS (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND &
THE GRADUATE CENTER, CITY UNIVERSITY
OF NEW YORK)

To explore gender differences in speech perception, adults listened to Norwegian word pairs, half of which were words varying with respect to rising vs. dipping tone. Men were more sensitive than women to the tone contrasts, which were easier to perceive when spoken by a woman rather than a man.

POSTER 16

**EVENT-RELATED POTENTIALS INDICATE
THAT REALITY MONITORING DIFFERS
FROM INTERNAL SOURCE MONITORING**

ANDREW LEYNES, STEVEN VENDOLA, JOHN ELDIS, HOPE FINE, KEVIN ZISH (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Reality monitoring refers to memory judgments made between perceived and imagined information. This study examined how reality monitoring differs from internal source monitoring (discriminating between generated and imagined information). Behavioral and ERP results indicated that generating information creates more differentiated memory traces that promote judgments to be based on the presence or absence of recollection of generated details. Reality monitoring discriminations were based on recollection of visual details (seen) or cognitive operations (imagined).

POSTER 17

**REDDER IS BETTER?
PHYSICAL CHANGES YIELD LARGER
ISOLATION EFFECTS THAN HYBRID
MANIPULATIONS**

TAMRA J. BIRETA, SHARON A. TRINER, ALEXANDRA CALHOUN, KRISTA CANAVERA, NICHOLAS A. FEHERTOI, JANELLA K. BADUINI, CARESSA A. SLOCUM, VANESSA PATEL (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Items in a list that differ from surrounding items are well recalled, known as the isolation effect. Larger manipulations of one feature (e.g., size) result in larger effects. The current study examined the predictions of retrieval theories that hybrid isolates (containing two differences) would yield larger effects than isolates with only one difference. Unexpectedly, hybrid isolates were recalled less well than physical isolates, suggesting a limit to the benefit of distinctiveness.

POSTER 18

**PHYSICIAN NUMERACY AND PREDICTION
OF PATIENTS' BREAST CANCER
SCREENING KNOWLEDGE AND
PREFERENCES**

BRITTA L. ANDERSON (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY & THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS), JAY SCHULKIN (AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS)

The ability to use and understand numbers (numeracy) is associated with decision making and health outcomes in patients, but it is not often investigated in physicians. This study assesses physicians' performance on a common numeracy measure and its association with their predictions of patients' answers to questions regarding breast

cancer. Results confirm that this measure is not sensitive in physician samples; and suggests that numeracy may be associated with our perceptions of others' risk behavior.

POSTER 19

**PROSODIC ACTIVATION DURING READING
DANIELLE N. GUNRAJ, CELIA M. KLIN (STATE
UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT
BINGHAMTON)**

In four experiments, we examined the influence of a character's described speech rate on participants' reading rate. When the character was described as speaking quickly, readers read faster than when the character was described as speaking slowly. This was found when participants read out loud with instructions to read in an engaging manner, when participants read out loud with no instructions, and when participants read silently with instructions to read from the protagonist's perspective.

POSTER 20

**SOCIAL INFLUENCE ON FORMATION OF
FALSE MEMORIES**

ALEXANDRA K. MURPHY, BENJAMIN O. MILLER (SALEM STATE COLLEGE)

A modified version of the DRM false memory paradigm was used to study effects of social influence on formation of false memories. Results suggest that social influence can modestly facilitate (when a confederate recalls a critical non-presented word) or strongly inhibit (when no confederate recalls the critical word) formation of false memories.

POSTER 21

**ON THE ROLE OF REHEARSAL IN THE
IRRELEVANT SPEECH EFFECT.**

ADRIENNE N. VILLAGOMEZ, ALEXANDRA B. MORRISON, JASON CHEIN (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

The irrelevant speech effect (ISE) occurs when irrelevant background noise interferes with memory performance (Cole & Walsh; 1976). Serial order, as the causal mechanism of the ISE is generally confounded with a rehearsal strategy. Through a running memory span task, we decouple serial order demands from a rehearsal strategy, and find that the ISE does not depend on rehearsal. We attribute the significant ISE to interference with an attentional mechanism that supports working memory.

POSTER 22

SELF-REGULATION IN THE CLASSROOM PREDICTS MEMORY PERFORMANCE IN THE LABORATORY

JENNIFER A. MCCABE, KELSEY L. OSHA, KELLY ANNE GRAVES, EVAN R. MARX, ELIZABETH A. MYRTETUS, JENNIFER A. ROCHE (GOUCHER COLLEGE)

Self-reported academic behaviors, including metacognitive self-regulation and effort regulation, were significant predictors of memory performance in the laboratory, after controlling for the primary independent variable (i.e., encoding strategy, keyword mnemonic versus repetition). This suggests that self-regulatory behaviors may be variables of interest when interpreting results based on samples of Introductory Psychology students. Those who put effort into recognizing and regulating their learning behaviors in the classroom may also self-regulate attention and effort as research participants.

POSTER 23

EMOTIONAL ASPECTS OF UNCERTAINTY: UNCERTAINTY IS PSYCHOLOGICALLY UNCOMFORTABLE

WILLIAM P. NEACE, KATE DEER, JORDAN BARNARD, STEVEN MICHAUD (UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD)

This study examines whether uncertainty produces increased affective arousal relative to certainty, and how such arousal impacts the evaluation of information and choice in binary decisions. Findings indicate that uncertainty in a decision produces increased physiological arousal that is experienced as negative, that participants' utility ratings of the potential decision outcomes differ between uncertainty and certainty conditions, and that participants show a greater propensity for making a more protective choice under uncertainty compared to certainty.

POSTER 24

LEARNING FROM WIDE FIELD OF VIEW VIRTUAL DISPLAYS: VIDEO GAME EXPERIENCE CORRELATES.

ANTHONY E. RICHARDSON (ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), MARCIA COLLAER (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

Two experiments investigated the influence of field of view and prior video game experience in learning desktop virtual environments. Contrary to expectations, wide field of view displays did not improve performance over medium displays. Previous video game experience was highly related to

spatial learning in the virtual environment task as well as performance on other spatial tasks. Sex differences in virtual navigation were eliminated when game experience was included as a covariate.

POSTER 25

THE EFFICACY OF COLOR AND FONT CUES IN LEARNING HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURES

TAMIKA N. MOORE, JAZMON DABNEY (VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY), MICHELLE ELLEFSON (UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE)

Across academic subjects, students have difficulty learning hierarchically structured information. This difficulty may be caused by the complexity of the underlying structure rather than just the content. Previous studies have found that two types of structural cues facilitate learning: parentheses and spatial location. The current project explored the efficacy of other structural cues: color and font type. Only font cues improved learning, suggesting that not all cues affect learning in the same way.

POSTER 26

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS, DISPOSITIONS, AND BELIEF REVISION IN A CRITICAL READING TASK

RACHEL A. SPERO, D. ALAN BENSLEY, ERICA KENNEDY (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

To examine belief revision after reading a literature review on whether people use only 10% of their brains, students rated how much they agreed with the idea before and after reading it. We found no significant change in endorsement of the 10% myth after reading the review, but critical reading test performance was negatively correlated with endorsement of the 10% myth on both ratings and was positively correlated with the thinking disposition, need for cognition.

POSTER 27

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORKING MEMORY AND SELF-CONTROL RESOURCES

LARRY Z. DAILY (SHEPHERD UNIVERSITY)

Working memory resources are utilized in performing many cognitive tasks. Baumeister has suggested that acts of self-control draw upon a resource similar in description to working memory. The major distinction between the two is that working memory capacity is assumed to be constant, but that the self-regulation resource can be depleted with use. The current experiment explores the relationship between the two resources.

POSTER 28

DO STUDENTS REFLECT THEIR LEVEL OF UNDERSTANDING THROUGH NON-VERBAL BEHAVIORS?

MARY V. RIVERS, STEPHANI FORAKER
(BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

We compared the non-verbal behaviors that students exhibit, during easy vs. difficult class material. Results showed that head movements were the most reliable cue for level of difficulty, with hand activity being less reliable. Self-adapters, posture shifts, and facial expressions did not differ. Because head and hand movements of several students would be relatively easy to perceive at once, they may be useful for teachers as a source of information about students' level of understanding.

POSTER 29

SOME, BUT NOT MUCH, EVIDENCE THAT CONTRAST INFLUENCES UTILITY OF MONEY

MADY G. NICHAS, SOPHIE CASSELL, SCOTT PARKER (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

Subjects indicated what delay in receipt of large amounts of money, \$L (\$1000 and \$100), rendered it equivalent to a getting smaller amount, \$\$ (\$53, \$78 and \$340, \$720), immediately. Other subjects indicated what likelihood of getting \$L rendered it equivalent to getting \$\$ with certainty. Contrast predicts effects on subjects' choices from the sequential order of \$L-values. That occurred in only one of the four cases we tested.

POSTER 30

THE EFFECT OF STIMULUS-RESPONSE CONGRUENCY ON TASK CHOICE IN VOLUNTARY TASK SWITCHING

RACHEL L. PAUKER, STARLA M. WEAVER,
CATHERINE M. ARRINGTON (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

In a voluntary task switching paradigm when selecting a task to perform on bivalent stimuli, subjects show a bias toward repeating the task performed on the first exposure to that stimulus. In the current research, we examined whether this bias resulted from associative priming from previous stimulus-response bindings or more complex stimulus-task bindings. Comparisons of stimuli with congruent and incongruent response mappings supported a stimulus-task binding explanation.

POSTER 31

COMPARING STRATEGIES TO REDUCE THE SOCIAL MISINFORMATION EFFECT

JULIA K. TOMASKO, JENNY GALGANO, JASON ARNDT (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

This experiment compared strategies to reduce the social misinformation effect. Participants studied different versions of photos and gave each other misinformation before an individual memory test. One-third were warned about misinformation, one-third received metamnemonic instructions, and one-third served as a control group. The warning did not reduce the misinformation effect. The metamnemonic group more accurately determined which items had been suggested by their partners only, reducing attributions of misinformation to the scene.

POSTER 32

THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTION ON SOURCE MEMORY FOR CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL INFORMATION.

JASON ARNDT, REBECCA GUILLET,
ELIZABETH BACON, KELLY BENNION,
KRISTIN CORBETT, ADAM DEDE, CLOE SHASHA (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)

An experiment examined the influence of emotion on source memory for taboo, negative valence, and neutral words, as well as unrelated non-emotional stimuli experienced in the same context as emotional words. Conditional source memory measures, as well as multinomial model analyses revealed that source memory for taboo and neutral words was superior to negative valence words. However, source memory for non-emotional words that were paired with taboo, negative valence, and neutral words did not differ.

POSTER 33

SITUATED COGNITION AND SOCIAL DECISION MAKING

HARVEY A. PINES, JUDITH E. LARKIN,
SHANNON DZIADASZEK (CANISIUS
COLLEGE)

The concept of situated cognition asserts that cognition makes use of and is affected by the physical and social situation in which it occurs. We tested this hypothesis by having participants engage in the same decision making task--assembling an outfit of clothing-- in different social contexts. Consistent with a situated cognition analysis, the manner in which participants arrived at this decision varied according to whether the context was an informal or formal social situation.

POSTER 34

WHEN IS VISUAL INFORMATION SAMPLED?

JOSEPH SCHMIDT, GREGORY J. ZELINSKY
(STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Previous work has often assumed that visual information is sampled only at object onset. By measuring eye movements during visual search we show improvements in search guidance that reach their maximum level 300-600 msec after target preview offset; suggesting an offset-related sampling of the target as well. We interpret this finding as evidence for a representation designed to maximize the fidelity of the guidance signal, and to minimize the load placed on visual working memory.

POSTER 35

**EXAMINING STATISTICAL LEARNING WITH
NATURAL SPEECH TOKENS**

BROOKE L. CORBETT (CENTRAL
CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Saffran, Newport, and Aslin (1996) found that young adults could determine word boundaries from a synthesized speech stream with no prosodic cues to segmentation. We sought to replicate their findings with natural speech tokens that would be more appropriate for individuals with sensory decline or linguistic deficits. We succeeded: Young adults performed more poorly when foils were more similar to the real words and when initial vowels were lengthened in some words.

POSTER 36

**DYNAMIC EVALUATION OF HIGH- AND
LOW-CREATIVITY DRAWINGS BY ARTIST
AND NON-ARTIST RATERS: REPLICATION
AND METHODOLOGICAL EXTENSION**

JOANNA SERAFIN (GRADUATE CENTER,
CUNY), AARON KOZBELT (BROOKLYN
COLLEGE, CUNY), ANGELIKA SEIDEL,
MELISSA DOLESE (GRADUATE CENTER,
CUNY)

'Dynamic evaluation' assesses changes in quality of artworks as they are created. In-progress states of ten highly creative and ten less creative drawings were evaluated by artists and non-artists. The raters viewed the images sequentially. For artists' choices of high-versus low-creativity drawings, slopes of the quality trajectories were shallower for high-creativity drawings, suggesting a less predictable process. No differences in slopes were found for non-artists' choices of high- versus low-creativity drawings.

POSTER 37

**THE EFFECT OF BILATERAL EYE
MOVEMENTS ON A VERBAL CREATIVITY
TASK**

JESSICA I. FLECK, LISA ELLIS, TARA DIMICCO,
ANTHONY REO (THE RICHARD STOCKTON
COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Saccadic, bilateral eye-movements have been proposed as a possible manipulation to enhance creative thought. We examined performance on a modified version of Mednick's (1962) Remote Associates Task after participants performed either 30 s of bilateral eye movements or 30 s of a control task that kept the eyes stationary. Results demonstrated facilitated reaction times for participants in the eye-movement condition over the control condition, suggesting that the manipulation was effective in enhancing creativity.

POSTER 38

**INVESTIGATION OF DIRECTION OF PRISM-
SHIFT AND ADDITIONAL TRAINING ON
LINE BISECTION BIASES**

MATTHEW J. FLEMING (SETON HALL
UNIVERSITY), PAOLA FORTIS (UNIVERSITY
OF MILAN), LINDA FUREY, SAMANTHA
TYNDALL, NICOLE BATTAGLIA, LILIANA
GARCIA, JOEL CORTESE, KRISTEN GUALANO
(SETON HALL UNIVERSITY), ANNA BARRETT
(KESSLER MEDICAL REHABILITATION
RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTER),
KELLY M. GOEDERT (SETON HALL
UNIVERSITY)

We investigated the time-courses of changes in perceptual-attentional and motor-intentional biases after adaptation to left- and right-shifting prisms. Left-shifting prisms induced a rightward motor bias between pre-test and early post-test that did not

change with additional training. Conversely, right-shifting prisms induced a rightward bias between early and late post-tests, consistent with a fatigue effect. Collectively, these results suggest that left and right-shifting prisms differentially affect motor-intentional bias.

POSTER 39

REDUCING FALSE MEMORIES VIA CONTEXT REINSTATEMENT: RETRIEVAL AND LIST CONTEXTS

IRINA MATSIYEVSKAYA, KERRI A. GOODWIN, JESSICA PILARSKI, RACHEL ROCK (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

Reinstatement of encoding strategies during recall was investigated. Participants studied lists using elaborative or rote strategies. At test, participants either reinstated their original encoding strategies or used opposing strategies to recall. False recall was reduced after elaborative encoding and reinstatement of that encoding context (Exp. 1). False recall was virtually eliminated in Experiment 2. Results support the role of distinctiveness in false recall which is sensitive to changes in list retrieval context after elaborative encoding.

POSTER 40

CHRONOTYPE AND TIME OF DAY EFFECTS ON MEMORY

CRISTINA M. LOS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

Previous studies have found that time of day and chronotype both affect learning, but have not typically manipulated both variables. We tested the impact of congruence between time of day and chronotype on performance on a verbal paired associates task. Contrary to prediction, participants self-classified as "evening people" performed better when tested in the morning whereas "morning people" did not differ by time of day. Possible explanations and implications for further studies are discussed.

POSTER 41

INTUITIONS ABOUT UNIFORM SEQUENCE WAIT TIMES AND THE GAMBLER'S FALLACY

HARVEY H. MARMUREK (UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH), JONATHAN MARMUREK

(MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY)

A class of 52 advanced psychology students estimated the number of fair coin tosses that would yield, on average, a sequence of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 successive heads or tails. They also estimated their confidence in betting on a final alternation for each sequence length. Estimates of both the number of tosses and betting confidence were linearly related to run length. The gambler's fallacy is partly attuned to the probabilistic characteristics of sequences.

POSTER 42

THE EFFECT OF INDIVIDUAL VS. GROUP DECISION-MAKING ON TEST PERFORMANCE

KIMBERLY P. KRANZ, AMANDA M. MAYNARD (MOUNT SAINT MARY COLLEGE)

This study was conducted with the purpose of researching how working individually or collaboratively affects performance on an objective decision-making task. The task required participants to rank items in terms of importance for survival in a fictitious scenario of being stranded on the moon. The participants first completed the task individually, and then worked in groups. Findings indicate that the groups answered more questions correctly than the participants did individually.

POSTER 43

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN WORKING MEMORY AND EXPLICIT-IMPLICIT AWARENESS OF INTEGRATIVE STRATEGY ALLOCATION

THOMAS HUGGINS, ANA FRANCO-WATKINS (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Are individuals with higher working memory able to allocate correct integrative strategies more effectively than individuals with lower working memory? We trained participants to complete a novel task that required an integrative strategy and then examined the application of the correct strategy to different task situations. We employed multiple measures (i.e., eye-tracking, task performance, and questionnaires) to examine whether explicit and implicit awareness of strategy use depends on working memory.

POSTER 44

DIFFERENCES IN SELF-REPORTED EXECUTIVE FUNCTION MEASURES IN HIGH AND LOW-PERFORMING COLLEGE STUDENTS

STEPHANIE GOLSKI, ASHLEY HARTMAN, DANIELA SACCHETTI, KENDALL ANDERSON FRIEDMAN (RIDER UNIVERSITY)

Executive function was measured by self-report (BRIEF-A, Roth, Isquith, & Gioia, 2005) across 9 domains in students on academic probation (n=58, GPA M=1.52(+/-0.49)) and those with a 3.0 GPA or higher (n=110, GPA M=3.39(+/-0.26)). Self-reported problems with the ability to inhibit, emotional control, working memory, and organization of materials did not differ between groups. Those on academic probation has significantly more self-reported problems with ability to shift, self-monitor, initiate, plan, and monitor tasks.

POSTER 45

STATISTICAL LEARNING OF A NONSENSE LANGUAGE IN YOUNG AND OLDER ADULTS

LAUREN CADIZ (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined young and older adults' ability to use statistical cues to segment words in a nonsense speech stream. Participants performed a recognition task comparing actual words with foils varying in similarity to the actual words. Although both age groups experienced more difficulty distinguishing real words from similar foils than from dissimilar foils, older adults performed more poorly than young adults. These results suggest that the mechanism underlying word segmentation is not age-invariant.

POSTER 46

DIFFERENCES IN MEMORY RETENTION OUTCOMES: MULTIMEDIA LEARNING VERSUS REPEATED TESTING.

LAUREN M. WOODARD, AIMEE CALLENDER, ANA FRANCO-WATKINS (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

The testing effect occurs when long-term retention for material is improved due to repeated testing. Using a 3 (learning phase: multimedia, testing, or reread) x2 (text: emotion or problem solving) x2 (recall: immediate or delayed) between subjects design, we investigated whether memory improves more from enhanced encoding with multimedia materials, or enhanced retrieval with repeated testing using text materials. Interactions between comprehension ability and different study methods were examined.

POSTER 47

THE ROLE OF COGNITIVE COMPLEXITY IN DISSOCIATING RULE-BASED AND

INFORMATION-INTEGRATION CATEGORY LEARNING

CLAIRE L. MARIAN (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), ROGER STANTON (SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND), ROBERT M. NOSOFKY (INDIANA UNIVERSITY)

Researchers have reported dissociations in which observational training and delaying delivery of corrective feedback impairs learning of information-integration tasks but not rule-based tasks. In the present research we demonstrate examples of alternative rule-based categories for which performance is lower when the categories are learned via observational training rather than feedback training, and when corrective feedback is provided after a long delay rather than a brief delay.

POSTER 48

"PERCEIVED AUDIENCE" EFFECTS IN WRITTEN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORIES

JANINE P. BUCKNER, GREGORY P. CVASA (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

In this study male and female college students wrote autobiographical memories with or without an experimenter and/or peers in the same room. When an experimenter was present, students wrote more detailed narratives. Males reported longer, more self-focused memories when "alone" than with peers, but only when with the experimenter. "Group" narratives were more emotional, but again only in experimenter-present sessions. Our discussion focuses upon socially-mediated self-presentation and suggests how text-oriented communications may shape identity formation.

POSTER 49

SELF-CONSTRUAL PRIMING AND CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING: INSIGHT AND THE INDEPENDENT SELF

JUNAID S. MERCHANT, KELLY GOEDERT, SAMANTHA TYNDALL, NICOLE BATTALGIA, KRISTEN GUALANO, LILIANA GARCIA, JOEL CORTESE (SETON HALL UNIVERSITY)

Research on creativity has shown that the way people view themselves, or self-construal, influences divergent thinking. Specifically, it has been demonstrated that construing the self as an individual ("I") outside of a social context activates a "differentiation" mindset associated with creativity. The present research extends these findings to problem solving by showing that an individualistic self-construal facilitates problem solving through

insight, an “all-at-once” problem solving process identified as a form of creative thinking.

POSTER 50

SUPERSEERS AND LIGHTNESS CONTRAST
 JOSEPH CATALIOTTI, STEPHAN DALAL
 (RAMAPO COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

A gray paper placed on a black background appears lighter than the same paper on a white background. A small set of "superseers" does not experience this widely reported effect and seems to be immune or resistant to the induction influences of the surround. Their visual systems seem to function in the proximal mode of perception, acting as photometers. Here we investigate these superseers, as well as the plasticity of lightness contrast in normal observers.

POSTER 51

DECISION MAKING UNDER PERFORMANCE PRESSURE: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW WORKING MEMORY

MICHAEL J. MONTANO, ANA M. FRANCO-WATKINS (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

In general, individuals with higher working memory (HWM) tend outperform individuals with lower working memory (LWM). However, Beilock and Carr (2005) demonstrated that HWM had a decrement in performance that is comparable to the performance of LWM during performance pressure. We examined whether this effect persists when people make decisions based on the retrieval of this newly learned information. We compare these results to the effect of cognitive load in similar decision making circumstances.

POSTER 52

ATTENTIONAL MODULATION OF THE STEADY STATE VISUAL EVOKED POTENTIAL DURING CATEGORY LEARNING

KYLE T. GAGNON, PAUL D. KIEFFABER (COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY), ROGER S. STANTON (ST. MARY'S COLLEGE OF MARYLAND)

Visual steady state evoked potentials (VSSEP) were used to measure the allocation of visual attention to stimulus dimensions during category learning. A selective increase in the power of the steady state evoked potential was observed only at the frequency at which relevant stimulus features were “tagged” during rule-based category learning while power increases were equivalent between the two

frequencies used to tag the relevant dimensions during feature-integration category learning.

POSTER 53

DEVELOPMENT OF A SELF-REPORT MEASURE OF SPATIAL REASONING ABILITIES

RAYMOND D. CROOKES, THOMAS F. SHIPLEY (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), MARY HEGARTY (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA- SANTA BARBARA)

One’s ability to reason about spatial relations is a predictor of success in science, technology, education and mathematics (STEM) education and careers. The aim of this study was to create a reliable self-report Spatial Abilities Scale (SAS) based on common spatial reasoning tasks and validate it against established objective measures of spatial reasoning. This results show SAS to be a convenient, valid, and reliable instrument to assess spatial abilities.

POSTER 54

COMPARING NUMBER SETS: THE EFFECTS OF MEAN RATIO, VARIANCE, AND SAMPLE SIZE

AMY M. MASNICK (HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY), BRADLEY J. MORRIS (GRAND VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY)

We investigated how data characteristics influence accuracy and speed in comparing number sets. Thirty-two college students saw a series of 128 pairs of data, varying in mean ratio, coefficient of variation (variance relative to mean), and sample size, representing drive lengths from two golfers. Participants chose which golfer was better. Accuracy was highest and reaction time fastest when variance and sample size were smaller, and when mean ratio was larger, indicating representation of each property.

POSTER 55

DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN ANTICIPATORY ATTENTION AND RESPONSE-SELECTION IN TASK-SWITCHING

KATHRYN A. HOLT, PAUL D. KIEFFABER (COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY)

The primary aim of this research was to determine the behavioral and electrophysiological correlates of the stimulus, decision, and response components of task-set. 72-channel EEG was recorded during a novel, multiple-cue task switching procedure. Costs of switching cognitive operations were modulated by stimulus and response alternations and the P3B component of the ERP was shown to distinguish attentional- and response-set preparation.

POSTER 56

CONTRIBUTION OF WORKING MEMORY AND INHIBITION ON COMPREHENSION OF AURAL VS. PRINTED READING MATERIAL
CHRISTINA BARBIERI (CUNY: LEHMAN COLLEGE)

This study assessed whether comprehension of visual and aural material (from past standardized exams) is dependent on working memory and inhibition. Undergraduate students completed reverse digit span tasks (visual and aural) and a flanker task as measures of working memory and inhibition, respectively. Results indicated that neither of these factors contributed to aural or reading comprehension, with no difference in comprehension scores between modalities. Limitations of this study and suggestions for further research are discussed.

POSTER 57

EXPLORING A LEFT-TO-RIGHT, TOP-TO-BOTTOM ATTENTIONAL BIAS AS EVIDENCED BY SACCADIC TRAJECTORY DEVIATIONS

BRADLEY A. SEYMOUR, ALBRECHT INHOFF (BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY), CHIN-AN WANG (NATIONAL YANG-MING UNIVERSITY, TAIWAN)

Seymour, Inhoff, and Wang (2009) examined the link between attentional and oculomotor systems using Posner-type cuing paradigms with an added vertical saccade component, reporting a strong right-directed bias in saccadic trajectory deviations regardless of cue direction. The current work extended the original study by utilizing a horizontal saccade task. In addition to Posner cue validity effects, results showed saccades deviated downward, supporting a hypothesized left-to-right, top-to-bottom overarching attentional bias.

POSTER 58

DOES PARTNER FAMILIARITY AFFECT COMMUNICATION EFFICIENCY ON NOVEL TASKS?

MEREDYTH KRYCH-APPELBAUM, CHRISTINE KILGALLEN, CHRISTOPHER PINGOR, FRANCO AMATI (MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY)

This research investigates how efficiently people communicate in face-to-face conversation depending on how well they know their partners. Pairs of friends, couples, or strangers worked together on two referential communication tasks: an analytical task and a conceptual task. Efficiency of communication was measured in terms of time per trial and errors. Interestingly, strangers, friends, and couples communicated equally effectively on both tasks; the length of time partners knew each other did not correlate with performance.

Symposium

Salon I

**CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM VI**

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**

CHAIR: CRAIG SPRINGER (NEWARK BETH ISRAEL MEDICAL CENTER)

EVIDENCE-BASED TREATMENTS FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN AND LATINO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIMS AND FAMILIES

Effective treatments for childhood sexual abuse (CSA) are paramount for minimizing numerous deleterious effects. However, there is a paucity of efficacy research for African-American and Latino clients. The current panel brings together four research clinicians with expertise in treating minority victims of child maltreatment. Each presentation will provide the rationale and empirical support for a particular treatment model (individual, child group, caretaker group) and discuss considerations for working with African-American and Latino CSA victims.

Presentations

Working with African-American and Latino Children who have been sexually abused utilizing Trauma-Focused Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)

-Alejandra Morales

Innovative Evidence-Based Group Treatment for African-American and Latino Elementary School Aged Children Who Have Been Sexually Abused

-Justin R. Misurell and Craig Springer

Utilizing a Needs Assessment for the Development of a Support and Treatment Group for Non-Offending Caretakers of Minority Children Who Have Been Sexually Abused

-Aileen Torres, Craig Springer

Discussant : Craig Springer (Newark Beth Israel Medical Center)

Symposium **Roebling**

**HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM**

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**

PURSUING THINNESS: INTERNALIZATION OF CULTURAL IDEALS, BODY DISSATISFACTION, AND OBESITY STIGMA.

Separate presentations explore three antecedent factors to the pursuit of thinness among women and girls: the internalization of cultural norms for ideal body shape and size, the role of media images of ideal body shape, and the experience of weight-based stigma. A fourth presentation examines the efficacy of Weight Watchers and self-help dieting for weight loss.

Presentations

Athletic-ideal internalization and risk factors for e

-Kristin Homan (Grove City College)

The Impact of Media Content on Young Girls' Body Image

-Laura Blank, Charissa Beatty, Erica Damcott (Grove City College)

A Potential Moderator of the Obesity-Related Stereotype Threat Effect

-Jason D. Seacat (Western New England College)

Effectiveness of Weight Watchers for weight loss: A meta-analytic review

-Bruce Blaine, Taylor Hodge, Adam Kinney, Forrest Smith, Ian z. Tierson, Justin Tyo (St. John Fisher College)

Discussant : Jason D. Seacat (Western New England College)

CHAIR: SHAWN GALLAGHER

12:00pm - 12:15pm

NOT HAVING THE FEAR OF GOD BEFORE HER EYES: ISAAC RAY, MURDER, SPIRITUALISM AND CONCEPTS OF INSANITY

SHEILA O. QUINN (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

Isaac Ray, MD., one of the cofounders of the organization that became the American Psychiatric Association, became involved in the trial of a 13-year-old spiritualist accused of murder. Ray and other physicians testifying at the trial discussed a number of the possible causes of insanity including the onset of menstruation and overexcitement of the nervous system due to communicating with spirits.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

SPEAKING UP FOR YOU! PUBLICITY AND THE ALLEGED LUNATICS FRIENDS SOCIETY

JENNIFER BAZAR, LAURA C. BALL (YORK UNIVERSITY)

"Publicity is the soul of justice" - Bentham's famous words became the dictum of one of the first patient rights advocacy groups in nineteenth-century England. The Alleged Lunatics Friends Society (ALFS) promoted a system of publicity in an attempt to sway popular opinion and elicit legal reforms. This paper will examine how the group's system of publicity worked to give patients a voice.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

PSYCHOLOGY'S ROLE AS PUBLIC SKEPTIC: SCIENCE VERSUS SUPERSTITION
THOMAS E. HEINZEN (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)

Two stories from psychology's early history demonstrate differing social roles for psychologists in the contest between science and superstition. Both Florence Nightingale and Oskar Pfungst were successful behavioral scientists, but their personal styles led to very different outcomes. The two cases represent contrasting models for how psychologists might address three current issues related to psychologists' role as public skeptic: Facilitated communication, astrology, and the self-esteem movement.

Paper **Gleason**

**HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION II**

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**

Paper Boardroom

INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

PAPER SESSION II

Saturday, March 6, 2010

12:00 PM - 1:20 PM

CHAIR: RENÉE GOODSTEIN (SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE)

12:00pm - 12:10pm

A COMPARISON OF THE TEACHINGS OF BUDDHISM AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

MARVIN LEVINE (STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY)

Recent decades have seen the mutual influence of Buddhism and psychotherapy upon each other. What is the basis for this influence? The core Buddhist teachings deal with nature of suffering, the causes of suffering, liberation from suffering, and the practices required. These views are compared to those of modern psychotherapy in terms of how the human condition is understood, how the mind is understood, and the common ideals of maturation and growth.

12:15pm - 12:25pm

ANXIETY, APPRAISAL, AND COPING: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON OF AMERICAN AND NIGERIAN UNDERGRADUATES

COMFORT B. ASANBE (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND/CUNY), SARAH IYABODE AIYEDOGBON (KOGI STATE POLYTECHNIC, NIGERIA), KRISTA SUPINO (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND/CUNY)

A representative sample of 414 undergraduates from two state supported universities in the United States and Nigeria, completed questionnaires to examine the role of culture on anxiety and coping. The objective of the study was to examine the differences in the level of anxiety and the type of coping responses among samples of first-year college students, from two culturally distinct groups. The findings revealed group differences in state anxiety, and in three coping strategies.

12:30pm - 12:40pm

CHILD TRAFFICKING AND COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION: PROMISING PREVENTION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMS

YVONNE RAFFERTY, ILISA NAUKAM (PACE UNIVERSITY)

Child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation are egregious crimes, extreme forms of child maltreatment and major violations of children's human rights. This paper presents an overview of

these modern forms of human slavery, highlights the grave risks to the physical, psychological, spiritual and social-emotional development of young victims, identifies a number of promising prevention strategies, and highlights the need for effective recovery, rehabilitation, and reintegration programs and policies.

12:45pm - 12:55pm

SEEKING CONTINUITY BEYOND DISCONTINUITIES: SENSE OF COHERENCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING IN REFUGEES

PADMINI BANERJEE (DELAWARE STATE UNIVERSITY)

The decision to migrate is seldom a straightforward one; the term push-pull acknowledges embedded complexity and ambivalence. Subsumed within diasporas, the unique experiences of refugees are often missed. Williams and Berry (1991) noted greater acculturative stress in refugees. This paper explores adaptation of Southeast Asian refugees with regard to acculturative strategies (Berry, 1997), sense of coherence (Antonovsky & Sagy, 1986), and resilience (Werner, 1995), based on data (Gong-Guy, 1987) from Murray Research Archives, Harvard University.

1:00pm - 1:10pm

A MOTHER'S PROGRESSIVE VOICE: HOW ANN DUNHAM SHAPED BARACK OBAMA'S VALUES AND WORLD-VIEW

DINESH SHARMA (ST. FRANCES COLLEGE)

As the most consistent influence during the first ten years of President Obama's life, Ann Dunham was a secular humanist, a feminist, and an anthropologist. Yet in her personal life she was a mother, wife, friend and teacher. She seemed particularly concerned with people in far-off cultures and devoted her life to empowering those at the bottom strata of society. Historically, Ann Dunham may be the only mother of a President who was an anthropologist. She worked for international development agencies most of her professional life and tried to enhance the "cultural survival" of local populations. She was a visionary, who imparted to Barack Obama the values and the world view much needed for America to succeed in the twenty-first century; she may have also provided him the impetus to be the first black President.

Paper

Salon H

**LEARNING
PAPER SESSION V
Saturday, March 6, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**

CHAIR: CATALIN V. BUHUSI (MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

EFFECTS OF VARYING TRIAL AND CYCLE DURATION ON APPETITIVE CONDITIONING IN MICE.

RYAN D. WARD (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY), STEPHEN FAIRHURST (NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE), PETER D BALSAM (COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

The present study examined whether acquisition speed in mice in an appetitive head poking paradigm depends on the relative temporal proximity to reinforcement signaled by the conditioned stimulus (CS). Across groups, the relative temporal distance to reinforcement signaled by the CS was kept constant, while the absolute temporal distance was varied. Acquisition speed was faster when the CS signaled a relatively shorter temporal distance to reinforcement. In addition, acquisition was faster with longer CS durations.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

RESPONSE LATENCIES IN TRANSGENIC RATS UNRAVELS THE DYNAMICS OF TEMPORAL BISECTION

VALERIE DOYERE (CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE), SOPHIE HOHN (PARIS-SUD UNIVERSITY), ALEXIS FAURE (CNRS), STEPHAN VON HORSTEN (ERLANGEN UNIVERSITY), NICOLE EL MASSIOUI (CNRS, PARIS-SUD UNIVERSITY), BRUCE L. BROWN (QUEENS COLLEGE)

In a temporal bisection task, an inverted U-shaped function of response latencies has been reported. The present studies in rats show that response latencies evolve from a step-function to the inverted U-shaped function with repeated testing, a precursor of non-responding to intermediate non-reinforced durations. Temporal sensitivity and incentive motivation combine to control the transformation of the bisection task from a two-choice task at the outset of testing to a three(or more)-choice task with repeated testing.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

LEARNING TO WAIT IN THE FIXED-INTERVAL PROCEDURE

CATALIN V. BUHUSI, MARCELO REYES, JOSHUA SWEARINGEN (MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

The ability of organisms to time and maintain critical information processing over time intervals is crucial for decision making, and ultimately for survival. We explored rats' lever-press during the first session of a fixed-interval procedure. Rats' pattern of lever-press manifested a relatively rapid, abrupt change consistent with learning to wait after the beginning of the to-be-timed signal before initiating lever-pressing. The wait time was proportional to the criterion interval, suggestive of the scalar timing.

1:00pm - 1:15pm

SENSITIVITY TO VARIABILITY IN AUDITORY SAME/DIFFERENT DISCRIMINATION IN PIGEONS (COLUMBA LIVIA)

MATTHEW S. MURPHY, ROBERT G. COOK (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Sensitivity to variability in same/different learning in pigeons has been investigated in their visual domain. We tested this in their non-dominant auditory domain. Subjects (n=4) were trained in a same/different go/no-go sequential auditory discrimination and tested with mixed-item probe sequences that were neither "same" nor "different". Pigeons demonstrated sensitivity to the variability in the sequence, which was mediated by memory and perhaps an accumulator mechanism for items inaccessible by memory.

Paper

Salon C

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION VI
Saturday, March 6, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**

CHAIR: GREGORY P. SHELLEY (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

12:00pm - 12:15pm

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL ORIENTATION ON RATINGS OF FACIAL EXPRESSIONS OF EMOTION

GREGORY P. SHELLEY (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The current research examines the extent to which respondents with different Social Value Orientations attend to emotions differently. Results suggest that

non-cooperative respondents see more anger in targets posing anger than do respondents with cooperative orientations ($t(47) = 3.19, p < .01$). No differences were found on any other emotion suggesting that anger may be a more salient emotion for those with non-cooperative Social Orientations than for those with cooperative orientations.

12:20pm - 12:35pm

THE CREATIVE APPROACH QUESTIONNAIRE: RELATION TO EXISTING PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASURES

YANA DURMYSHEVA (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE), AARON KOZBELT (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)
The Creative Approach Questionnaire (CAppQ) is a novel quantitative measure of Galenson's (2001) finder-seeker typology, a 'unified theory' of creativity. In order to "psychologize" the CAppQ measure and understand its relation to relevant psychological constructs (tolerance for ambiguity, creativity, etc.), the CAppQ and other instruments were administered to 113 undergraduates. Results were largely consistent with hypotheses (e.g., higher ambiguity tolerance among seekers), suggesting that the typology can be contextualized within mainstream psychological research.

12:40pm - 12:55pm

PREDICTORS OF POLITE AND COMPASSIONATE PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE

KATHERINE B. JANKOWSKI (HEALTHCARE CHAPLAINCY)
The Self-report Altruism Scale (SRA; Rushton, Chrisjohn & Fekken, 1981) was administered to a community sample of adults in an effort to identify predictors of prosocial responding. Analyses suggested that this scale contained two subscales: a polite behaviors subscale and a compassionate behaviors subscale. Income, quiet relaxation, and self-reflection were predictive of the full SRA scale score. Income and quiet time predicted polite behaviors. Gender, spirituality, quiet relaxation and self-reflection predicted compassionate behaviors.

Symposium

Salon B

TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY SYMPOSIUM VI

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**

CHAIR: CHRISTOPHER M. HAKALA (WESTERN NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE)

CREATIVE WAYS TO TEACH COMPLEX TOPICS

Over the last 20 years, the scholarship of teaching and learning has gained increasing interest among professionals in psychology. In this symposium, four psychologists from different areas of the discipline as well as different types of institutions describe techniques they use in their classes that have been effective. The discussant will describe the commonality among the different techniques to help audience members generalize the comments to their particular courses.

Presentations

Creative thinking and writing in research methods and statistics

-Rory O'Brien McElwee (Rowan University)

Scaffolding in the classroom

-Julie Guay McIntyre (Sage Colleges)

Difficult topics in Health Psychology

-Jason Seacat (Western New England College)

Discussant : Christopher M. Hakala (Western New England College)

Invited Speaker

Salon A

PSI BETA INVITED SPEAKER I

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**

CHAIR: JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE - CUNY)

APA STYLE MADE EASY

REBECCA WOOD (CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY)

Students often complain that the details of APA style are difficult to comprehend. This is due in part to the differences between APA and MLA styles, as well as to the idiosyncrasies of APA style. This presentation will address some of these issues, and will focus on strategies to simplify the process of citing references in APA style

Symposium

Robinson

FEATURED SERIES ON PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW SESSION III

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
12:00 PM - 1:20 PM**

CHAIR: MARGARET BULL KOVERA (JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE - CUNY)

ON THE ROAD TO CONVICTIONS

Jurors are supposed to be persuaded only by evidence but many trial processes can have biasing effects on jurors. Kovera describes recent simulation studies addressing how the process of selecting juries, and evaluating juror biases, might itself influence jurors' decisions. Spellman explicates many of the (non-

legal) factors that affect which witnesses jurors will choose to believe. Platania analyzes the contents of prosecutors' actual closing arguments to uncover how and when prosecutorial misconduct might lead to unfair sentencing.

Presentations

Bias in Jury Selection

-Margaret Bull Kovera (John Jay College of Criminal Justice - CUNY) Credibility in the Courtroom

Conceptualizing the Use and Efficacy of Legal Safeguards Against Prosecutorial Misconduct

-Judith Platania (Roger Williams University)

Saturday, March 6, 2010 12:30pm-1:20pm

Paper Salon F/G

APS WILLIAM JAMES DISTINGUISHED LECTURE

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
12:30 PM - 1:20 PM**

WHISTLING VIVALDI: AND OTHER CLUES TO HOW STEREOTYPES AFFECT US

CLAUDE M. STEELE (PROVOST, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY)

Acclaimed social psychologist Claude Steele offers an insider's look at his groundbreaking findings on stereotypes and identity. Experiments and studies show again and again that exposing subjects to stereotypes—merely reminding a group of female math majors about to take a math test, for example, that women are considered naturally inferior to men at math—impairs their performance in the area affected by the stereotype. This innovative research sheds light on a host of American social phenomena, from the racial and gender gaps in standardized test scores to the belief in the superior athletic prowess of black men. Steele offers insight into how we form our senses of identity and discusses strategies for mitigating the negative effects of “stereotype threat” and reshaping American identities.

Saturday, March 6, 2010 1:30pm-2:50pm

Invited Speaker Salon F/G

G. STANLEY HALL LECTURER SERIES

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM**

CHAIR: SHERRY L. SERDIKOFF (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

CULTURE AND CONTROVERSY: SITUATING B. F. SKINNER IN PSYCHOLOGY'S HISTORY

ALEXANDRA RUTHERFORD (YORK UNIVERSITY)

B. F. Skinner (1904-1990) is one of the most celebrated – and maligned – figures of 20th century psychology. To fully evaluate his significance in psychology's history, it is necessary to move beyond internalist accounts that focus on the truth or error of his position, and place his contributions in their broader social, political, and professional contexts. What role did Skinner's ideas play in shaping post-WWII American life? How was the application of Skinnerian principles to everyday problems received by the American public, including patients, prisoners, and policy-makers? What can this analysis tell us about the relationship between psychology and its publics? This talk will situate Skinner and his work in mid-20th century American life as an example of such a contextual analysis. The benefits of this approach to teaching and writing psychology's history will be highlighted.

Poster

Salon D/E

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY POSTER SESSION III

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM**

POSTER 1

COLLEGE STUDENTS AND MONEY: DEBT, WELL-BEING AND SPENDING FACILITATION

JESSICA L. PATES (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

It is important to understand the student population and their level of debt during this time of financial hardship. It was predicted that students would spend more when using a credit card and that this would be more true for students with high levels of debt. Results indicate that, though credit card spending facilitation exists, high debt students are likely to spend more regardless of their method of payment. Debt is also related to self-reported financial well-being.

POSTER 2

STUDENT JUDGMENTS OF THE RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF ABILITY AND STUDYING TO GPA

STEVEN J. GILBERT (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE AT ONEONTA)

We investigated college students' implicit beliefs about the relative effect of ability and time spent studying, in determining GPA. In Study 1 ability accounted for 3 times the variance and twice the

increase in GPA as time spent studying. In Study 2, students reported that 2 hours of work is necessary to achieve each .25 GPA increase (0-4.0 system). Results suggest that students recognize the efficacy of studying more, but may experience difficulty doing so.

POSTER 3

EFFECTS OF GENDER AND ATTRACTIVENESS ON JUDGMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE

JANE BRADEN-MAGUIRE, JANET SIGAL, CHRISTINE FOLEY, MIHAELA DRANOFF, RINAT LERER, JOSEPH ROLON (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

One-hundred college students listened to an audio tape in which either a male or female, who was either attractive or unattractive, psychologically abused his/her partner. Participants rated the situation as significantly more serious, and reported they would be more likely to intervene, when the abuser was male. Male participants were more likely to intervene than female participants. The situation was rated significantly more serious when the abuser was attractive.

POSTER 4

WHAT'S THE COST OF A CONDOM? IF YOU'RE A WOMAN, IT'S VERY HIGH

ARTHUR FRANKEL, DEBRA CURTIS, NICOLE CECALA, EMILY KIDD (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

White male and female undergraduates drew unflattering inferences about the sexual behavior of white and black targets when their purses contained condoms. These results replicate and extend the findings of Frankel and Curtis (2008) and Frankel, Curtis, Cecala, and DiRuggiero (2009). Race of target was not implicated in any of the findings and male and female participant responses to the targets were indistinguishable across all measures.

POSTER 5

MUTUAL RECIPROCITY PREDICTING FRESHMAN STUDENTS' ADJUSTMENT TO COLLEGE

SERENA R. SARGENT, SARAH HIRSH, DANIEL KRANTZ, LAUREN ROOP (GROVE CITY COLLEGE), JOSEPH HORTON (GROVE CITY COLLEGE)

The current study sought to extend research by examining the influence of parental marital status, mutual reciprocity with parent(s), and parenting style

on freshmen students' adjustment to college through multiple surveys. Our results supported our hypotheses that parental marital status is not a significant predictor of adjustment. Mutual reciprocity with the father only predicted positive adjustment to college. The father's permissive or authoritarian parental style significantly predicted maladjustment; the mother's parenting style did not.

POSTER 6

FROM TEACHERS TO STUDENTS: WHAT MOTIVATES PRESCHOOL TEACHERS TO PURSUE HIGHER EDUCATION

CATHERINE A. RIFFIN, FRANCINE M DEUTSCH (MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE)

This study explores the structural and psychological factors that shape Early Childhood Education (ECE) teachers' and teacher's aides' educational trajectories. Telephone interviews were conducted with 68 teachers and 38 teacher's aides employed in Hamden County, Massachusetts. Regression analyses revealed that although financial and practical concerns depress current enrollment, such barriers do not deter ECE professionals in their future aspirations. Age and motivation are key factors that shape their intentions to attend college in the future.

POSTER 7

RAPE EMPATHY BASED ON VICTIM, PERPETRATOR, AND PARTICIPANT SEX, AND VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCE

SUZANNE L. OSMAN (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

Empathy for a rape victim was examined based on victim, perpetrator and participant sex, and victimization history. Participants were 591 undergraduates who completed the Rape Victim Empathy Scale (experimentally varied), and Sexual Experiences Survey. Greater empathy was reported by women and victims, for a female and when the rapist was male. Victimized women were especially empathic toward a female and non-victimized men were least empathic toward a male. Findings are consistent with cultural gender scripts.

POSTER 8

EXPECTATIONS OF OFFENSIVENESS IN HUMOR—A REVERSE PRIMING EFFECT

KATHARINA M. CARELLA, BERNARD C. BEINS (ITHACA COLLEGE)

Previously, participants expecting funny jokes rated them as funnier than participants expecting bad jokes. This study investigated whether offensiveness is

similarly modifiable. We highlighted offensiveness of jokes in one of two conditions. When primed toward seeing offensiveness, participants took less offense but saw less humor. Increasing the salience of offensiveness of humor may lead to expectations that are not fulfilled, resulting in lower perceptions of offensiveness. Further, perceived offensiveness may facilitate enjoyment of humor.

POSTER 9

SEXISM AND PRIMING FOR OFFENSIVENESS IN HUMOR

ALIYAH B. EMAS, BERNARD C. BEINS
(ITHACA COLLEGE)

Is humor appreciation related to sexism? Participants completed the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory, then rated gender-based victimizing jokes on offensiveness and funniness. The potential offensiveness of the humor was made salient for experimental, but not control, participants. Differences in priming for offensiveness led to different patterns of correlations between levels of hostile and benevolent sexism and degree of humor appreciation. The relation between humor appreciation and benevolent sexism differs as a function of priming.

POSTER 10

GENDER-RELATED DEPICTIONS OF POP CULTURE CELEBRITIES: THE ROLE OF IMPLICIT NONVERBAL CUES

JOANN M. MONTEPARE (LASELL COLLEGE),
KRISTIN LIEB (EMERSON COLLEGE)

Spanning the years 1967 – 2007, the present longitudinal analysis of Rolling Stone magazine covers examined gender-related differences in depictions of male and female celebrity icons. Findings revealed that for decades and in contemporary times, men and women are consistently depicted differently with respect to their facial prominence, a cue known to impact stereotypic social perceptions. Specifically, men’s faces are more prominent, whereas women’s faces are less prominent in relation to the salience of their bodies.

POSTER 11

MINDFULNESS OF PAST TRANSGRESSIONS: THE DISSONANCE-AROUSING COMPONENT

OF INDUCED HYPOCRISY

JOSEPH A. HAFER, DEBORAH KENDZIERSKI
(VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined whether both public advocacy of pro-attitudinal behavior and mindfulness of one’s behavioral transgressions are required to arouse cognitive dissonance in the hypocrisy paradigm, and whether self-schema status moderates dissonance effects. Results indicated that mindfulness alone was sufficient to arouse dissonance; however, it led to weakened attitudes and intentions, possibly because of the order of available routes to dissonance reduction. Self-schema status did not moderate the effect of mindfulness.

POSTER 12

RATES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN FIRST SEMESTER FRESHMEN COLLEGE STUDENTS

REBECCA A. REGETH, KATHLEEN MCALARY,
JANET KOPOSKO, VINCENT CAPUANO,
JENNA HEMENWAY, BRITTANY REDDICK,
SARAH LEGERSKI (CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Rates of sexual harassment in first-semester freshmen at a mid-sized university were studied. Currently all students, faculty, and staff are trained on how to identify and resist instances of sexual harassment. Results showed that sexual harassment rates for first semester freshmen at this University were lower than those found in other studies of college students during their four years at college. Details about the types of harassment, and gender differences will be presented.

POSTER 13

ATHEISTS’ RESPONSES TO MORTALITY SALIENCE DEPEND ON EARLIER RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE

JARRET T. CRAWFORD, CHRISTINA ALAIMO,
AMANDA CASTRO, JULIE ANNE GARRETSON,
JEREMY SCHREIBER, SWETA TEKAL (THE
COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Two studies explored the effects of mortality salience (MS) on theists and atheists. In Study 1, MS led theists to express less doubt in God’s existence, but MS did not affect atheists’ doubts. Study 2 revealed that whereas atheists with weak religious backgrounds expressed more doubts under MS, those with strong religious backgrounds did not differ between conditions. Disbelief in God may be a cultural worldview for some atheists that is bolstered under MS.

POSTER 14

AUDITORY WEAPON FOCUS EFFECT: VOICE IS REMEMBERED BETTER WHEN WEAPON IS PRESENT

JOHN W. MULLENNIX, STEVEN E. STERN, BENJAMIN GROUNDS (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH AT JOHNSTOWN), ROBERT KALAS (UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH)
 Participants listened to a male voice in one of three auditory scenarios: Robbery with a weapon, robbery without a weapon, and a control. Earwitness identification accuracy was tested via a voice lineup using voice foils varying in pitch. The results showed that earwitness accuracy was best in the robbery with weapon condition. In addition, a memory accentuation effect biased towards higher pitch was observed. Results are discussed in terms of auditory versus audio-visual processing.

POSTER 15

HOT CHATTING AND CYBERSEX AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

SAMANTHA L. POST, MARION MASON (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)
 This research explored the involvement of college students in sexual and non-sexual text-based activities via the internet, specifically emotional involvement, hot chatting, and cybersex, both in terms of participation generally and while simultaneously involved in an off-line relationship. As a whole students did not distinguish between levels of distress regarding the three activities, however women were less distressed when engaged in emotional involvement and hot chatting, while men were much less distressed with cybersex.

POSTER 16

BLOOD DONOR RECRUITMENT: E-MAIL VERSUS PHONE CONTACT AND TIMING OF REQUESTS

RENEE J. BATOR, KARA CARPENTER, ERICA OLMSTEAD (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT PLATTSBURGH)
 We compared blood donations across recruitment mode (e-mail versus phone) and varying the timing of requests. Results indicated that attempts to donate did not differ by mode of recruitment. This is meaningful to blood centers given the ease of e-mail over phone contact. There was a trend for greater

attempts to donate among those with more advance notice. Given the volunteer nature of blood drives, identifying the motivating factors behind donations has great practical importance.

POSTER 17

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PERCEIVED REACTIONS TO STRANGER HARASSMENT

KIMBERLY FAIRCHILD, MICHAEL FOX, TARAH MIDY, COURTNEY ROONEY, VERONICA SIKORA, CHRISTOPHER SCARELLA (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)
 Two hundred and four men and women read a brief vignette about a stranger harassment experience and rated the victim's emotional reaction, vanity beliefs, and behavioral reactions. Clear gender differences were found on all outcome measures. Men viewed the experience as less negative, the victim as more vain, and the victim as more likely to cope with active strategies than women. Overall, men's opinions were strongly correlated to their tolerance of sexual harassment.

POSTER 18

A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME? EFFECTS OF PRODUCT NAME ON PRODUCT EVALUATION

KATHARINE SMIDT, KENNETH G. DEBONO (UNION COLLEGE)
 We asked high and low self-monitoring individuals to sample and evaluate two energy drinks, one of which had an image-oriented name, Fast Track, and one of which had a name that described the function and use of the product, Energy Drink Enhancer. As expected, high self-monitors evaluated the drink more favorably when it had the image-oriented name, but low self-monitors evaluated the drink more positively when it had the self-descriptive name

POSTER 19

MINDFULNESS AND PERCEPTIONS OF FREE WILL

ANGELA M. BARTOLI (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA), MICHAEL ENT, ADDALENA VITRUS, EMMA WETZEL (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)
 The purpose of the current study was to determine whether mindfulness is related to perceptions of free will in one's self and in others. This investigation concerns both overall feelings about free will and judgments about the freedom of specific actions. Mindfulness was found to be positively correlated with belief in free will. In addition, differences were

found in the perceived freedom of specific actions based on the reasoning behind the action.

POSTER 20

WORK VALUE DIFFERENCES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS BASED ON MAJOR CHOICE AND DEGREE ASPIRATIONS

SARAH OFOSU-AMEYAW , KAREN HYE, LAUREN LITTLEFIELD (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

Work values, as defined by Super and Nevill (1989), can assist in career counseling with adolescent and adult populations. This research examined differences in value ratings between three college major groups: Social Science, Natural Science and English. Greater interest in physical fitness was reported amongst natural science students. Differences in value ratings based on advanced degree aspirations were also considered with Ph.D. aspirants asserting strong creativity and authority.

POSTER 21

FAMILY AND FRIEND APPROVAL, SOCIAL INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGY, AND ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP QUALITY

ANN M. ZAK (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), KATHERINE D'ANGELO, KARA FOSCALDI, MEGAN MITCHELL, AMELA RIZVANOVIC (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

How do others affect romantic relationships? Family and friend approval predicts relationship stability, satisfaction and commitment(Felmlee, 2001). Technology also influences relationship quality. Heavy users report less relationship success and satisfaction (Whitty, 2008). We believed that the more couples communicated via technology, the less family and friend approval, and that outside support would predict greater relationship success. 98 intimates completed measures of outside approval, technology use, and relationship quality. Results supported hypotheses.

POSTER 22

FILM MOOD INDUCTION: GENDER MAKES A DIFFERENCE

STACY A. LEET, JESSICA HADLEY, ELIZABETH J VELLA (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MAINE)

Fifty nine undergraduate students (14 men, 45 females) from the University of Southern Maine participated in a study examining film mood induction procedures (MIP's). Ten film clips were chosen for their abilities to elicit basic emotions (anger, contentment, amusement, fear, and sadness).

The current findings suggest that film MIP's are an effective means of inducing corresponding mood states, and that women may be display more pronounced mood responses to sadness and fear stimuli.

POSTER 23

AUTHORITARIANISM, SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION, AND IDENTITY STATUS DEVELOPMENT

CHASE O. WRINN, MARK I. WALTER (SALISBURY UNIVERSITY)

We assessed whether differences in the styles of coping associated with the identity crisis (Marcia, 1966) are related to right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) and social dominance orientation (SDO). Foreclosers had higher RWA scores than did Diffusers or those in Moratorium. The statuses, however, did not differ in SDO. Correlations indicated a strong relationship between RWA and Foreclosure. No such relationship existed for SDO. Results are discussed in terms of the differences between RWA and SDO.

POSTER 24

COLLEGE STUDENTS' HEALTH ANXIETY, RUMINATION, AND CATASTROPHIC MISINTERPRETATION OF SYMPTOMS

CAROLYNNE WOOLLEY, SCOTT F. MADEY (SHIPPENSBURG UNIVERSITY)

The relationship among health anxiety, rumination, and catastrophic misinterpretation was investigated in a college student sample (N = 133). Students who indicated health anxieties reported that common health problems found on a college campus affect them, ruminated more about their health, and reported greater conviction that they have serious health problems (catastrophic misinterpretation). Health anxiety, ruminations, and catastrophic misinterpretation have important implications for academic performance and successful completion of a program of study.

POSTER 25

BELONGING TO THE SAME RELIGION ENHANCES THE OPINION OF OTHERS' KINDNESS AND MORALITY

DAVID R. WIDMAN, KATHERINE E. CORCORAN, RACHEL E. NAGY (JUNIATA COLLEGE)

Several theories suggest that religion evolved because it enhanced group cooperation; those individuals who professed a common religious belief

cooperated and enhanced their individual fitness. This experiment tested this by asking participants to assess personality characteristics of individuals who either wore a Christian cross pendant or a plain chain. The results indicated that participants who had high Christian doctrinal orthodox beliefs thought those wearing the cross were more kind and moral, traits favorable for cooperation.

POSTER 26

PREDICTORS OF RELATIONSHIP INFIDELITY

NATASHA A. MCGUINNESS, ALEXANDRA E. MACDOUGALL, ARNO R. KOLZ (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)

Personality may help to predict individual attitudes and behavior concerning relationship infidelity. We hypothesized that individuals high in openness and extraversion would be more accepting of and likely to commit cheating behaviors. Sixty-nine participants completed measures assessing their personality, attitudes towards cheating behavior and likelihood of infidelity. The results provided evidence that personality may help to predict an individuals' cheating beliefs and behavior.

POSTER 27

WHAT IMPRESSION ARE YOU MAKING? EFFECTS OF FACEBOOK PHOTOGRAPH CONTENT AND GENDER

CAITLIN E. ROSE, ANN WALTER-FROMSON (GREENSBORO COLLEGE)

This study examines the personality impressions viewers form when examining photographs such as those found on social networking sites. Forty-nine participants each viewed four simulated profiles that showed either a male or a female in one of four poses: portrait, holding a dog, holding an alcoholic beverage, or with bared skin. Participants rated the profiles on five personality traits. Although there were no significant effects for gender, content played a large role in personality impressions.

POSTER 28

PERCEPTIONS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION AS A FUNCTION OF SMILING AND NON-SMILING FACIAL EXPRESSIONS

ROBERT C. BREMME, SUSAN HUGHES (ALBRIGHT COLLEGE)

This study examined perceptions of sexual-orientation and emotion based upon facial expressions. Participants viewed photographs of self-identified homosexual and heterosexual men and

women who were either smiling or not smiling. Accurate perceptions of sexual-orientation were greatest for straight women smiling and lowest for lesbians smiling. Happiness ratings were lowest for straight women not smiling and highest for straight women smiling. These findings support the idea that perceptions of sexual-orientation are influenced by certain social expectations.

POSTER 29

UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGE STUDENTS' USE OF THE INTERNET

KIMBERLY A. GERMAN, MEREDITH KNEAVEL (CHESTNUT HILL COLLEGE)

This research examines how much time undergraduate college students spend using the internet. The research examines how the internet is becoming an essential part of society. Positive and negative effects of internet use are observed. Ways in which the internet can be used to benefit institutions are analyzed. Analysis of college student self-reports about time allocation and internet usage are reported. Results suggest that internet use accounts for approximately fifty percent of student's time.

POSTER 30

THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF ACHIEVEMENT GOALS AND TASK INTERDEPENDENCE

LAURA S. GELETY (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

The purpose of this study was to examine the social effects of achievement goals and level of task interdependence (TI) in group-based achievement contexts. It was found that groups with learning goals reported high levels of prosocial behavior regardless of TI level. Groups with performance goals reported high levels of prosocial behavior only in the high TI condition. In addition, groups with performance goals reported higher levels of competition than did groups with learning goals.

POSTER 31

HOW RELIGIOSITY AND SELF CONTROL AFFECT ACADEMIC DISHONESTY

MEREDITH A. GRAVES (BELMONT UNIVERSITY), MICHAEL SULLIVAN

This study was conducted to investigate if there was a correlation among three variables being religiosity, self control, and academic dishonesty. In this study there were 49 college students, 45 of which held Christian beliefs. The scales used were Altemeyer's Religious Emphasis Scale, Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale, Affective Control Scale, and the Academic Practices Survey. Although the main focus

was a relationship between academic dishonesty and religiosity, the most significant correlation was between social desirability and self control ($p=.005$).

POSTER 32

AFTER OBAMA: GENDER AND RACE IN THE EVALUATION OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

SALLY N. WALL, LINDSEY SHANKLIN (COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND)
After the 2008 elections college students evaluated resumes of presidential candidates that differed only by gender and race of the candidates, as connoted by the candidate's name. Controlling for political orientation, analysis of variance of responses on a 6 item Likert scale questionnaire indicated that students felt that politics came easier to male and African American candidates. Female candidates were rated as having less presidential potential than males adding supporting to the gender-incongruity theory of discrimination.

POSTER 33

ARE WE THERE YET? PREDICTORS OF FEMINIST IDENTITY IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

JOEY L. WALTER, GRETCHEN S. LOVAS (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)
Research suggests that younger women have lost interest in feminism. To explore this issue, 99 students from a small liberal arts university completed the Liberal Feminist Attitudes and Ideology Scale (LFAIS). The students showed moderate support for feminist goals and ideology, but somewhat less for feminist identity. Such support was predicted by liberal social views and higher educational goals. For females only, experienced discrimination, sexual harassment, and women's studies courses were also important predictors.

POSTER 34

THE LINK BETWEEN COGNITIVE-EXPERIENTIAL SELF THEORY AND SELF-CONTROL

LINDSAY C. MORTON, MARK MURAVEN, CARRIE E. ADAMS (UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY, SUNY)
This study provided evidence for a link between dispositional self-control and rational thinking and for an impact of state self-control on the dominance of the experiential processing system. Participants' ($N = 40$) trait self-control scores were positively correlated with rational processing scores and were

unrelated to experiential processing scores. In comparison to control participants, self-control depleted participants were less likely to use their experiential processing system when making vignette judgments.

POSTER 35

THE REFLECTIVE NORM AND CASUAL SEX: WHAT DOES THE OPPOSITE SEX WANT?

SAM S. HARRISON, CARLOS VÉLEZ-BLASINI (MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE)
College students ($n=177$) completed an anonymous online hookup survey where they answered questions regarding the reflective norm, or the sexual behaviors an individual believes the opposite sex prefers of them. These were compared to the actual norm, the frequency that participants of the opposite sex actually preferred. Women consistently overestimated men's actual preferences. Both sexes overestimated opposite sex perceived attractiveness based on sexual behavior. Finally, for women, reflective norms predicted frequency of intercourse behavior.

POSTER 37

RATINGS OF FACIAL EXPRESSIONS AS A FUNCTION OF SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

GREGORY P. SHELLEY (KUTZTOWN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)
The relationship between Social and Emotional Intelligence and ratings of posed facial expressions of emotion was examined. Scores on the Social Awareness (SA) subscale of the Social Intelligence scale were significantly correlated with total target emotion scores suggesting that those with a higher score on the Social Awareness tend to see greater magnitudes of emotional expression. The relationship between SI and EQ total scores and subscale scores will also be presented.

POSTER 38

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RELATIONAL STYLES AND STRIVINGS VIA THE INFLUENCE MATRIX

CHAUNCY T. BRINTON, MOLLY REAMS, GREGG HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)
The present study seeks to examine whether gender differences in relational styles and strivings, conceptualized as agency and communion, can be understood via the Influence Matrix. Previous findings have supported the hypothesis that men tend to be more self oriented (agency) and women tend to

be more other oriented (communion). Participants were administered the Influence Matrix-Social Motivation (IM-SM) Scale to test whether the Matrix maps these gender differences as previous research predicts. Results confirmed predictions.

POSTER 39

AN EXAMINATION OF GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ONLINE DATING ADVERTISEMENTS

EMILY E. LASINSKY, ERIC SEPICH, BARBARA SHAFFER (SAINT FRANCIS UNIVERSITY)
Evolutionary psychology suggests that men and women both seek trustworthiness and warmth in a mate above all other characteristics. Second, women seek status and resources while men seek attractiveness and vitality. We tested this theory using the free dating website plentyoffish.com. Men and women's profiles (n = 120) were scored based on criteria for warmth/trustworthiness, attractiveness/vitality, and status/resources. No gender differences were found in the qualities sought or offered in the advertisements.

POSTER 40

A MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALING ANALYSIS OF IDENTITIES AND SEXUAL SCRIPTS IN AIDS-BEREAVED YOUTH

ANDREA C. VIAL (HUNTER COLLEGE - CUNY), WARREN A. REICH (THE FAMILY CENTER), RACHEL M. RUBIN (YESHIVA UNIVERSITY)
We performed a multidimensional scaling analysis (MDS) on self-descriptions of 13 identities from 40 AIDS-bereaved young persons. A prior analysis of this data showed that safer-sex scripts were semantically related to close relationship and gender identities. MDS located these identities clearly on one end of a dimension defined by peer vs. non-peer relationships. Participants were more likely to describe themselves as assertive in peer-based identities. Findings suggest ways of framing "self-assertive" safer-sex messages.

POSTER 41

SALARY EXPECTATIONS OF MILLENNIAL COLLEGE STUDENTS

VERONIKA VARFOLOMEEVA, DIANE WILCOX, JANE THALL, JOHN KIDD (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)
Over the next ten years, more than 70 million Americans will retire, leaving millions of open positions for recent graduates. This study examined the Millennial Generation in terms of their salary

expectations, and how those expectations are affected by prior work experiences and gender differences. The results showed that current students have higher salary expectations than future salary outcomes, and male participants expected higher salaries than females. Several interventions how academia could help to bridge these gaps were proposed.

POSTER 42

HELPING INTENTIONS AND EMOTIONAL REACTIONS RESULTING FROM CAUSAL ATTRIBUTIONS FOR LUNG CANCER
TAMMY K. STUMP, NICOLE ELSE-QUEST (VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY)

This study investigated lung cancer stigma using Weiner's attribution theory as a conceptual framework. Measures included assessments of state anger and helping intentions not used in past studies of lung cancer stigma. Participants rated lung cancer patients described as smokers (vs. non-smokers or unknown smoking status) as more responsible for their disease and reported more anger toward these patients, but were equally willing to help them. Improvements in helping intention measures may benefit future research.

POSTER 43

HAVE ATTITUDES CHANGED TOWARD TAKING FMLA LEAVE FOR DEPRESSION?

JAN L. GRIFFIN, GLYNDA MILLER (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA UPSTATE)
Ten years ago, research found a stigma associated with taking FMLA leave for depression that was only partially mitigated by describing the employee as having a seven year history of excellent performance (Miller, Kizer, & Griffin, 1999). A partial replication found no such stigma toward listing depression as the reason for FMLA leave as compared to listing cancer or no reason, indicating that attitudes may have changed for the positive over the past ten years.

POSTER 44

DO POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE GENDER TRAITS PREDICT PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH?

CAMILLE E. BUCKNER, STEPHANIE K. ELLIS, ROBERT A. BERNSTEIN (MARYMOUNT UNIVERSITY)
We examined the relationships between gender-related traits and indicators of physical, psychological, interpersonal, and academic functioning (such as overall health, self-esteem, relational conflict, and grades). Participants rated

themselves on positive masculine and feminine traits (e.g., independence and kindness) and on negative masculine and feminine traits (e.g., arrogance and self-denial). Gender-related traits showed an important relationship with self-esteem; however, further research is necessary to confirm consistent patterns with the other measures of well-being.

POSTER 45

THE ROLE OF INTERGROUP COMPETENCE IN EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS

DANIELA MARTIN, SAUDA I. ANIMA (PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, BRANDYWINE)

Diversity initiatives are increasingly emphasized in today's schools. However, it is not clear how diversity contributes to students' academic development. This study tested relationships among undergraduate students' contact with diverse others and their diversity attitudes, intergroup anxiety, and self-assessment of academic skills and intellectual engagement. The findings suggest that intergroup contact is associated with lower anxiety in intergroup situations and greater acceptance of diversity, and that these attitudes are associated with better academic performance.

POSTER 46

COLLEGE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHER BIAS

MAURA A. REINERTSEN (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT FREDONIA)

Few studies have examined students' perceptions of teachers as sources of prejudice, discrimination, and stereotypes in college classrooms. To address this gap, students in the current study completed an anonymous survey assessing their experiences of teacher bias in the classroom. Results indicated that students perceive teachers as frequent contributors to bias in college classrooms and suggest that teachers need to increase their awareness of personal prejudices and stereotypes.

POSTER 47

THE EFFECT OF DEFENDER'S GENDER AND RESPONSE ON THE PERCEPTION OF AN ACT OF SELF DEFENSE

REBECCA POHL (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Eighty college students read and reacted to an ambiguous self-defense scenario in which a male or female tenant chose to either confront or retreat from an intruder in their apartment. Contrary to predictions, participants showed a significant

preference for tenants who chose to retreat from the intruder and showed no significant tendency to be less confident in their judgements of tenants who behaved in a way contrary to traditional gender stereotypes.

POSTER 48

DEATH ANXIETY AS A PREDICTOR OF HEALTH INTENTIONS AND COMPENSATORY HEALTH BELIEFS

LAUREN M. COTTRELL (COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

Explored the effect of death anxiety on health intentions and beliefs. Fifty participants read a story about a dying man. The story depicted death as positive (relief from pain), negative (fear of the unknown), or neutral. Participants completed measures of death anxiety, health locus of control, compensatory health beliefs, and health behavior intentions. Results did not show an effect of condition, but additional analyses showed compensatory health beliefs to be related to death anxiety.

POSTER 49

IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT PREFERENCE OF AFRICAN-AMERICANS AND CAUCASIANS ACCORDING TO PERCEIVED OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE.

MICHAEL BOBROWSKI, RYAN O'LOUGHLIN (MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY)

This study examined the implicit preference of Caucasians over African-Americans with respect to occupational prestige and socioeconomic status. College students (n=50) completed an Implicit Associations Test (IAT) and an explicit measure of racism. Results showed that Caucasians were perceived to have higher Socio-Economic Status and higher occupational prestige than African Americans. There was a mild, but insignificant, correlation between the implicit and explicit measures.

POSTER 50

AN EXPERIMENTAL STRATEGY FOR STUDYING CELL PHONE DEPENDENCY

AMANDA L. GEORGE, JENNA A. DYSZEL, JILLIANNE N. CLARK, M.L. KLOTZ, KEITH L. HOWELL (SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY)

To study cell phone dependency experimentally, researchers must ask participants to surrender their cell phones--a request that may elicit non-compliance and suspicion. Our pilot study tests a method of securing participants' cell phones in an experimental setting while maximizing cooperation and

minimizing demand characteristics. Although participants whose phones were removed did not show the expected increase in negative affect over the control group, the procedure itself was successful in establishing participant compliance.

POSTER 51

THE IMPACT OF JOURNALING ABOUT 3 GOOD THINGS ON COLLEGE STUDENTS
CAROLYN A. WHITNEY, CHRISTINA COLLEY (SAINT MICHAELS COLLEGE)

Reflecting on three good things within the past 24 hours was examined in terms of well-being and happiness among 45 college students assigned to journal about, list, or not engage in the 3 good things activities. Participants in the 3 good things journaling condition had significantly higher post-intervention scores on both well-being and happiness than the listing condition and higher scores on happiness than the control condition.

POSTER 52

WHO STEALS? JOB SATISFACTION, MOTIVATION, AND ATTITUDES TOWARD MONEY PREDICT WORKPLACE THEFT
KAREN NEVILLE, LAUREN E. MCGLONE, NANCY DORR (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The purpose of this study was to examine job satisfaction, work motivation, attitudes towards money, equity, and entitlement as predictors of workplace theft. Participants were 83 college students who currently hold a job. They completed self-report measures of all constructs. Results suggest that individuals low in intrinsic job satisfaction, high in extrinsic motivation, and high perceptions that money is good are more likely to commit work theft. Implications for the workplace are discussed.

POSTER 53

“I’M SORRY IF YOU THINK I DID SOMETHING WRONG:” SPONTANEOUS GENERATION OF NON-APOLOGIES
KEVIN J. MCKILLOP, MELISSA JOSEPH, DELLA ROBERTS, JANE O’DONNELL, KELLY IRELAND, ANJELICA JACKSON, MEGAN MCELLIGOTT (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

College students were more likely to generate non-apologies when they didn’t believe they had done anything wrong, and to generate real apologies when they knew they had done something wrong. When people know others expect them to apologize, but they don’t believe an apology is warranted, non-

apologies may represent an effective compromise in that they sound like real apologies and are often accepted as such, but they allow the reluctant apologist to avoid admitting responsibility.

POSTER 54

THE EFFECT OF SHARING PARENT’S RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS ON RELIGIOUS IDEOLOGIES

MICHAEL C. RUSSO, NICOLE DESROCHES, AMY ROACH, CHARLES TRIMBACH (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

Using the framework of Dennett and Dawkins, we constructed a scale to measure religious ideologies. Our study consisted of a ten item (seven demographic items, three religious ideology items) survey. It was distributed to 98 participants, selected from a subject pool. Upon data analysis, we found that the religious ideologies of the participant’s were significantly different when taking into account whether or not they practiced the same religion as their parents.

POSTER 55

CO-WITNESS CONFIDENCE AND EYEWITNESS MEMORY: EFFECTS OF NORMATIVE AND INFORMATIONAL INFLUENCE

, KERRI A. GOODWIN (TOWSON UNIVERSITY), JEFFREY P. KUKUCKA (CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK JOHN J COLLEGE), MELANIE HARTMANN, MEGAN LIPSCOMB, BRENDAN RUSSELL, JENNIFER ZENITZ (TOWSON UNIVERSITY)

We explored the roles of conformity and co-witness confidence on eyewitness memory. A confederate provided misleading information and confidence ratings during a cued recall test. Participants performed a cued recall test, then completed free recall tests. Results indicated that conformity via a confederate who answered questions prior to participants impacted immediate and delayed memory reports for accurate information but not misleading information. Results are explained in terms of differential effects of informational and normative influence.

POSTER 56

PERCEPTIONS AND RESPONSES OF

INDIVIDUALS OF DIFFERENT SEXUAL ORIENTATIONS TOWARDS RELIGION

ADAM C. KAUFFMAN (MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY), MINDY KOROL, JAMES DONOHUE (MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

A growing body of literature addresses the relationship between sexual orientation and religious experience. This study explored the likelihood of non-heterosexuals to seek a new religion or abandon religion altogether, particularly when they perceive their native religion as not accepting of their sexual orientation. In a survey of college-aged individuals, non-heterosexuals were significantly more likely than heterosexuals to seek a new religion and/or reject their native religion. The results and future research are discussed.

POSTER 57

EFFECT OF PARENT GENDER AND DISCIPLINE TYPE ON PERCEPTIONS OF PARENT BEHAVIOR

DAWN M. BERGER, JANET SIGAL, JANE BRADEN-MAGUIRE, COURTNEY J. DELEASA (FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY)

Eighty undergraduates read a vignette with a male or female parent using physical or psychological discipline toward their child. Participants judged whether the discipline method used by the parent was abuse. Participants rated the use of physical discipline as appropriate and did not view physical or psychological discipline as abuse. Findings indicate a need to examine attitudes toward the use of physical and psychological discipline styles to correct children's behavior.

POSTER 59

PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME WORK AND LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT AS PREDICTORS OF JOB MOTIVATION

AMANDA K. LOITSCH (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The current study examined part-time and full-time employment compared to motivation through social interaction and job enrichment, and the length of time at one job. Fifty college students received research credit for participation. Fifty-one participants were acquaintances of the researcher. Participants completed five sections of the Job Diagnostic Survey (Hackman & Oldham, 1974). Results indicate part-time employees thought a job with pleasant people to work was more important than full-time employees.

POSTER 60

INFRAHUMANIZATION AND THE PERCEPTION OF TORTURE

JACQUILINE L. COTTLE (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY), J. IAN NORRIS (MURRAY STATE UNIVERSITY), KELLEY COCHRANE, ALLISON LIVEZEY (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

Infrahumanization involves denying that members of outgroups feel the same emotions as our ingroup, and as such is viewed as a form of prejudice. This study looks at how the concept of infrahumanization informs perceptions of torture. 95 student participants rated their perceptions of emotions brought about by torturous acts based on the recipient of the act. Perceptions of torturous acts differed depending on whether they were directed towards an ingroup or outgroup member.

Invited Speaker Salon I
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY INVITED
SPEAKERS
Saturday, March 6, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: GREGG HENRIQUES (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

THE ROAD TO BOULDER: DAVID SHAKOW, WORCESTER STATE HOSPITAL, AND THE SCIENTIST-PRACTITIONER MODEL

ROBIN CAUTIN (MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE)

The field of clinical psychology would change dramatically following WWII, owing to factors both internal and external to psychology, and to particular individuals devoted to its professionalization. David Shakow (1901 -1981), Chief Psychologist and Director of Psychological Research at Worcester State Hospital (WSH), 1928 – 1946, dramatically influenced the course of the field with his conception of the clinical psychologist. His ideas would form the framework of the Scientist-Practitioner Model of training.

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH IN PSYCHOLOGY: HISTORY, METHODOLOGIES, AND APPLICATIONS

FREDRICK J. WERTZ (FORDHAM UNIVERSITY)

An historical sketch touches on the pioneering work of Wundt, Freud, James, Piaget, Maslow, and Kohlberg; Allport's call for methodological rigor; the formalization of methodologies by Flanagan, Giorgi, Glaser and Stauss, Potter, and Bruner; the contemporary rise and development of qualitative

methods across the subfields of psychology. Common procedures and methodological norms for the phases of research are spelled out. Applications to theoretical and practical problems are exemplified in areas of clinical and counseling psychology.

Paper **Whitman**
COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION IV
Saturday, March 6, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: ANA M. FRANCO-WATKINS (AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm
THE BIMODAL EFFECT OF STATISTICAL FREQUENCY ON FOLK JUDGMENT OF ACTUAL CAUSATION

ARTHUR TU (CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY)

A recent theory by philosophers Christopher Hitchcock and Joshua Knobe suggests that when confronted with a number of necessary causes for an effect, people are inclined to select variables that deviate from statistical norm as salient "causes". Here I present an experiment to show that folk causal judgment is bimodal in that while some attributed higher causal contribution to higher statistical deviance, others who engage in counterfactual thinking tend to discredit statistical information when judging causation.

1:50pm - 2:05pm
THE ROLE OF INHIBITION IN TASK SELECTION IN VOLUNTARY TASK SWITCHING

STARLA M. WEAVER, CATHERINE M. ARRINGTON (LEHIGH UNIVERSITY)

We used the voluntary task switching paradigm to assess how tasks are chosen and performed in the face of multiple, competing alternatives. Subjects were less likely to switch to a task that had been available but unselected on the previous trial than to switch to a task that had been unavailable on the previous trial. The results suggest that competing tasks are inhibited such that they are less available for selection on the subsequent trial.

2:10pm - 2:25pm
DOES TIME PRESSURE PRODUCE A SHIFT IN DECISION MAKING STRATEGIES?

ANA M. FRANCO-WATKINS (AUBURN UNIVERSITY), JOSEPH G. JOHNSON (MIAMI UNIVERSITY)

Many decisions must be made under time constraints. We examined how different levels of time pressure affected decision-making strategies. Participants revealed information about three movies by using a "moving window," and then chose which movie earned highest at the box office. Our results indicated that there is a shift in strategy use (from a weighted additive to lexicographic) under increased time constraints. We discuss the implications of the use of different strategies under time pressure.

2:30pm - 2:45pm
REFLECTIVE EYE AND HEAD MOVEMENTS AS INDICATORS OF CEREBRAL LATERALIZATION IN LEFT- VERSUS RIGHT-HANDERS

GARY BRUCATO, MARCEL KINSBOURNE (THE NEW SCHOOL)

Our data suggest that eye and head movements subjects make while contemplating questions are contralateral to the hemispheres activated by the inquiries' specific cognitive demands, while upward movements indicate bilateral activation. Viewing these patterns as indicators of the lateralization of verbal, visuospatial and numeric processes, findings among dextrals were consonant with independent evidence, while sinistrals exhibited a tendency to favor a given hemisphere across all cognitive domains, with few switching upon retest.

Invited Speaker **Roebling**
DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY INVITED SPEAKER II
Saturday, March 6, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: AMY LEARMONTH (WILLIAM PATERSON UNIVERSITY)
ENCODING SPATIAL EXTENT IN EARLY CHILDHOOD: UNIVERSAL PROCESSES AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES
 SEAN DUFFY (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

The ability to encode the amount or extent of a continuous quantity is a quantitative skill employed in a variety of everyday tasks. In this talk, I will review several studies on how infants and young children encode continuous quantities. Taken together, these studies suggest that an early capacity to encode relative extent may be important starting point for the later ability to represent absolute extent and indicate that universal and cultural processes play

a significant role in shaping spatial skills in young children.

Symposium **Gleason**
HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM III
Saturday, March 6, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: WADE PICKREN (RYERSON UNIVERSITY)
PSYCHOLOGY IN THE CITY THAT NEVER SLEEPS

Psychology in New York City, including its involvement with significant social issues, has had an enormous impact on the development of psychology in the U.S. and around the world. Despite the richness of its history, there is surprisingly little systematic information to document its impact. In order to understand and capture this rich history, a group of psychologists interested in the history of NYC Psychology began a documentary project 4 years ago, continued in this symposium.

Presentations

The Leadership of Women in NYC Psychology

-Florence Denmark (Pace University)

New York City: A Cradle and Home for APA Presidents

-John Hogan (St. John's University)

Applying Psychology: The Graduate School of Education at Fordham University 1916-1946

-Mark Mattson, Jennifer Scheinholtz, Riley A. Nickols, Peggy A. Barnett (Fordham University)

Discussant : Wade Pickren (Ryerson University and APA)

Symposium **Boardroom**
INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM VII
Saturday, March 6, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: JOEL MORGOVSKY (BROOKDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

APPLIED PHOTO-PSYCHOLOGY

Photo-Psychology traces the reciprocal influences between psychology and photography since 1856. Demonstrating the valuable results obtained by contemporary applications of photography in a variety of psychological settings is a goal of this program. One setting uses photographs made by Indian and South African children in communities coping with crisis and trauma. In the United States, photography deployed as a therapeutic tool in a

variety of clinical settings serving specific client populations is described.

Presentations

Applied Photo-Psychology

-Joel Morgovsky (Brookdale Community College), Iris Fodor (New York University), Rod Golden, (MFTI, Santa Clara University, CA)

Discussant : Joel Morgovsky (Brookdale Community College)

Paper **Salon H**
LEARNING
PAPER SESSION VI
Saturday, March 6, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: STANLEY J. WEISS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

ASSOCIATIVE HISTORY OF AN EXTINCTION CONTEXT DETERMINES BENEFITS/DEFICITS OF EXTINCTION TRIAL SPACING

CODY W. POLACK, GONZALO MIGUEZ, JAMES E. WITNAUER, RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, BINGHAMTON)
 Three experiments with rats investigated prior mixed findings regarding distributed extinction trials attenuating recovery from extinction. Experiment 1 found massed extinction in the acquisition context attenuated recovery, but massed extinction in a neutral context did not. Experiments 2-3 manipulated the strength of the acquisition/extinction context-US association after extinction. At test, the associative status of the context competed with the cue; however, in the absence of an excitatory extinction context, spaced trials yielded less recovery.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

ABA, AAB, AND ABC, RENEWAL OF EXTINGUISHED INSTRUMENTAL RESPONDING.

TRAVIS P. TODD, DRINA VURBIC, NEIL E. WINTERBAUER, MARK E. BOUTON (UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT)
 Four experiments with rats examined renewal of instrumental conditioning. Using a within-subject test procedure, we found an increase in responding (renewal) following extinction of lever pressing when testing occurred in the context of acquisition (ABA renewal) or in a neutral context (AAB renewal and ABC renewal). The strength of AAB renewal did not depend on the amount of extinction training, and robust ABA renewal may depend in part on the excitatory strength of Context A.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

SUMMATION OF PAVLOVIAN RESURGENCE AND CONTEXT RENEWAL PROCESSES IN RELAPSE

STANLEY J. WEISS, DAVID N. KEARNS (AMERICAN UNIVERSITY)

CS sign-tracking conditioned in Context A was eliminated through extinction in Context B or an explicitly unpaired treatment, wherein food was presented only during inter-CS intervals, in Context A or Context B. Then, on a response-recovery test all three groups of rats received the CS in Context A. Significantly more responding was elicited in the group having explicitly unpaired treatment in Context B than in either other group--indicating that resurgence and renewal processes summated.

2:30pm - 2:45pm

RENEWAL WITHOUT GENERAL CONTEXTUAL CONTROL IN A BEHAVIORAL TASK WITH HUMANS.

JAMES B. NELSON (UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY), SAMUEL P. LEON (UNIVERSITY OF JAEN)

Three experiments with humans showed a response recovery with a context change following extinction. The test context was not excitatory (E1 and E2). The extinction context was inhibitory in E1, but that inhibition was eliminated in E2. In E3 extinction of one CS did not lead to contextual control of other CSs as suggested by the findings of Rosas & Callejas (2006). Renewal was demonstrated without context-US associations, and contextual control was CS specific.

reactions to 14 Adoption Scenarios depicting different types of adoption: closed, open, semi-open, same-race, mixed-race, international, foster care, grandparent, older mom, teen mom, gay parents, lesbian parents, older child and Down's Syndrome child. Age, gender, political ideology and religiosity all were linked to participants' comfort with adoption type.

1:50pm - 2:05pm

DETERMINANTS ON HOW WE EVALUATE LIFE: QUESTION FRAMING AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

MENG LI, GRETCHEN B. CHAPMAN (RUTGERS UNVIERSITY)

The metric used to evaluate life is critical to health policy making. Two studies demonstrated that the use metric is influenced by question framing on gain versus loss, people's own chronic focus on prevention, and a self-interest motive. Although most people claim to support the idea of "all lives equal" when explicitly asked, they used other metrics to value life when scarce health resources have to be allocated.

2:10pm - 2:25pm

BOTTOMS UP: PREDICTING EXERCISE ADHERENCE IN UNDERGRADUATES FROM ALCOHOL USE, STRESS, AND EXTRAVERSION

SUSAN K. WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST), CATHERINE SANDERSON (AMHERST COLLEGE), GILLIAN P. FREEMAN (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

Health literature on undergraduates shows positive associations between exercise adherence and alcohol. 338 undergraduates completed an online survey on exercise adherence, alcohol use, and other health-related behaviors; additionally they completed measures of extraversion and present stress. Exercise adherence was positively correlated with alcohol use, stress, and extraversion. Regression analysis revealed significant effects of alcohol use and stress but no significant effect of extraversion. These findings point to the robust nature of the alcohol use-exercise link.

Paper

Salon C

**SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION VII
Saturday, March 6, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM**

CHAIR: SUSAN K. WHITBOURNE (UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AMHERST)

1:30pm - 1:45pm

A WHOLE NEW WORLD: UNDERGRADUATES' REACTIONS TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF ADOPTION

LAURA H. BROWN, MARGARET RYNIKER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT OSWEGO)

Traditionally, society has been biased toward biological kinship or families, and adoptive families have been stigmatized, even pathologized. The current research asked 286 undergraduates about their

Symposium

Salon B

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM VII
Saturday, March 6, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM**

CHAIR: BERNARD S. GORMAN (NASSAU COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY)

A STATISTICAL FUNDAMENTALIST REVIVAL MEETING: STATISTICAL LESSONS UNDERSTANDABLE BY CAVE-DWELLERS

The present symposium, led by three experienced psychometrics and statistics professors, will offer a workshop with some simple, “hands-on”, visually-compelling ways to help students understand three foundations of statistics: sampling; model fitting through regression and correlation; and Analysis of Variance. All demonstrations can be performed with minimal amounts of equipment but computer software for generating problem sets will be distributed.

Presentations

Game I: What’s Inside the Bucket? (With Apologies to Monty Hall): The Essence of Sampling

-Bernard S. Gorman (Nassau Community College and Hofstra University)

Game II: “What’s My Line? and “Did that Throw You for a Loop?”: Understanding Correlation and Regression

-Louis H. Primavera (Touro College)

Game III: Breaking Up Ain’t Hard to Do: Understanding t-tests and Analysis of Variance

-Dominick Fortugno (Touro College)

Discussant : Bernard S. Gorman (Nassau Community College and Hofstra University)

Invited Speaker Salon A
PSI CHI INVITED SPEAKER II
Saturday, March 6, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE - CUNY)

APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS: CAREERS IN EFFECTIVE BEHAVIOR CHANGE

ANDREA M. CHAIT (PATHWAYS STRATEGIC TEACHING CENTER), SHEILA O’BRIEN QUINN, (SALVE REGINA UNIVERSITY)

If Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) is not what you see on those FBI profiling shows, what exactly is it? ABA is a very effective behavior change technique used in many areas of applied psychology. It has recently received increased attention because of its effectiveness for children the autism. This mini-workshop will include discussion of several areas of psychology that use ABA including I/O, clinical, correctional and school psychology. Options for undergraduate and graduate student education will be discussed.

Symposium Robinson
FEATURED SERIES ON PSYCHOLOGY AND LAW SESSION IV
Saturday, March 6, 2010
1:30 PM - 2:50 PM

CHAIR: BARBARA A. SPELLMAN (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA & UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA SCHOOL OF LAW)

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION: HOW TO GET INVOLVED IN PSYCHOLOGY & LAW RESEARCH

Panel Members will describe their academic programs and answer questions about how students can get involved in psychology and law research.

Presentations

Kevin Carlsmith (Colgate University)

Preeti Chahuan (John Jay College of Criminal Justice – CUNY)

Jessica Kostelnik (University of Virginia)

Judith Platania (Roger Williams University)

Saturday, March 6, 2010 3:00pm-4:20pm

Invited Speaker Salon F/G
KEYNOTE SPEAKER IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY
Saturday, March 6, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: KIM KNIGHT (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

COUNTERCLOCKWISE: MINDFUL HEALTH AND THE POWER OF POSSIBILITY

ELLEN LANGER (HARVARD UNIVERSITY)

Knowing what is and knowing what can be are not the same thing. The studies that will be described show us how simply using a different word, offering a small choice, or making a subtle change in our physical environment can improve our vision, old age, cancer, weight, and heart health—as well as for our fundamental happiness. Many seemingly unavoidable damages to our body can be reversed or ameliorated by the conscious application of the mind.

Poster Salon D/E
BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE
POSTER SESSION
Saturday, March 6, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

POSTER 1

EFFECTS OF PRENATAL AND EARLY POSTNATAL PHYTOESTROGEN EXPOSURE ON INTERMALE AGGRESSION IN ADULT MICE

LORAINA L. GHIRALDI, CHRISTINE M. TOBIA (ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Adult CD-1 male mice exposed to high (810 ug/g), medium (459 ug/g), or low (<1.0 ug/g) phytoestrogen prenatally via the maternal diet during gestation and postnatally until weaning were twice tested for intermale aggression toward an unfamiliar conspecific in the subject's cage. Results indicate that males exposed to high phytoestrogen displayed more aggression with repeated testing compared with other groups. These results have implications for humans and animals that consume diets containing high phytoestrogen content.

POSTER 2

SPATIAL LEARNING AND LOCOMOTION IN TWO AGE COHORTS OF FEMALE TgCRND8 MICE

JENNIFER M. WALKER, TODD R. SCHACHTMAN, DENNIS K. MILLER, AGNES SIMONYI, GRACE Y. SUN (UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI)

Spatial learning, locomotion and reaction to touch were investigated in TgCRND8 mice, a transgenic model of Alzheimer's disease. Female Tg and wildtype mice from two cohorts (4-month and 8-month) were examined using three behavioral measures: touch escape, Barnes maze, and an open-field test. Compared to controls, 8-month Tg mice displayed memory deficits in the Barnes maze task as demonstrated by a significantly higher error rate.

POSTER 3

INSTRUCTIONAL IMPLICATIONS FOR AUTISTIC CHILDREN WITH DYSFUNCTIONAL MIRROR NEURONS

LOUISE M. SOARES (UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAVEN),

With the detection of the mirror neurons in macaque monkeys during the 1990s, neuroscientists have drawn both tentative and definitive conclusions about the meaningfulness of this discovery for human development and children with special needs. The mirror neurons in autistic children generally do not fire when watching the actions of others. An observational study of elementary school children revealed the instructional

methods typically utilized with students that have been diagnosed as autistic. Differences were noted in the narrative.

POSTER 4

IS ANXIETY A MODERATOR BETWEEN HEART RATE VARIABILITY AND EMOTION MODULATED STARTLE?

NICOLETTE M. JONES (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY), ALICE S. POWERS (SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY)

Expanding upon a study by Ruiz-Padial, Sollers, Vila, and Thayer (2003), this study explored whether a moderating relationship exists between anxiety, high-frequency heart rate variability (HF-HRV), and emotion-modulated startle (EMS) magnitude. Fifty-nine participants completed the State Trait Anxiety Inventory and provided electrocardiogram data and acoustic startle probe-induced EMS magnitude data. Results demonstrated a negative correlation between state anxiety and HF-HRV, but a significant 3-way interaction between EMS, HF-HRV, and anxiety was not observed.

POSTER 5

NMDA ANTAGONIST MK-801 IMPAIRS CONSOLIDATION AND RECONSOLIDATION OF SINGLE-TRIAL PASSIVE-AVOIDANCE CONDITIONING IN PERIPUBERTAL RATS

LINDSEY J. NOBLE, ROBERT W. FLINT, JR. (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE)

The noncompetitive N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor antagonist MK-801 (.1 mg/kg ip), or saline, was administered immediately following single-trial passive-avoidance (PA) training (Experiment 1), or immediately following memory reactivation (Experiment 2) in peripubertal rats (PN 37-39). In both experiments, MK-801 administration resulted in a significant retention performance deficit, indicating that NMDA receptors may play a critical role in consolidation and reconsolidation of inhibitory fear conditioning in immature rats.

POSTER 6

SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR VS. NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INJURY: THE CNS STIMULANT PEMOLINE AS A MODEL OF SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR.

CHRISTOPHER M. BLOOM, DAVID PUCINO, ADAM MILLER, JESSE SHEINHUTE, KELLY WANTE (PROVIDENCE COLLEGE), SHAREEN HOLLY (MCGILL UNIVERSITY)

The term non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) has been applied to behaviors that result in the immediate damage of one's own body tissue in the absence of suicidal intent. In contrast, self-injurious behavior (SIB) is associated with populations with developmental disabilities. Though SIB and NSSI appear similar, they are proposed to serve separate functions; self-stimulation and emotional regulation respectively. The current experiment investigates the value of stimulants, used to model SIB, as a means of also modeling NSSI.

POSTER 7

EVENT-RELATED POTENTIAL EVIDENCE FOR EPISODIC AND SEMANTIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO BLOCKING

SWETA B. SHAH, ANDREW LEYNES, ISHA DESAI, REBECCA RUIZ, NIVA SHAH (THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY)

Memory blocking refers to when erroneous information is retrieved and prevents retrieval of targeted information. This study examined episodic memory contributions to blocking of semantic memory. Behavioral and ERP results indicated that episodic memory, generally, increases the efficiency of a semantic memory search. The ERP data also support the conclusion that blocking begins at the earliest stages of lexical processing because N200 amplitudes correlated with episodic memory influences.

POSTER 8

EFFECTS OF METABOTROPIC GLUTAMATE RECEPTORS 5 AND 7 ON CONDITIONED TASTE AVERSION

TODD R. SCHACHTMAN, ASHLEY RAMSEY, STEPHANIE WADE, JENNIFER WALKER, AGNES SIMONYI (UNIV OF MISSOURI)

Metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluRs) impact learning. Eight known mGluRs exist (mGluR1-8). Rats were used to examine the influence of mGluR5 and mGluR7 during conditioned taste aversion learning. Systemic injection of a mGluR5 antagonist, MTEP, disrupted CTA, while its microinfusion into the basolateral amygdala enhanced CTA, but had no influence in the insular cortex. A mGluR7 agonist, AMN082, attenuated the extinction of CTA.

POSTER 9

CYCLOHEXIMIDE FAILS TO DISRUPT RECONSOLIDATION OF PASSIVE-AVOIDANCE CONDITIONING AT TWO DIFFERENT LEVELS OF TRAINING

ROBERT W. FLINT (THE COLLEGE OF SAINT ROSE), CARLEY J. FARNAN (SAGE COLLEGE OF NURSING)

De novo protein synthesis is critical for memory consolidation and reconsolidation of a variety of tasks, although there is some discrepancy regarding its necessity for reconsolidation of passive-avoidance (PA) conditioning. Two experiments using different UCS intensities and durations for training examined the effect of cycloheximide on reconsolidation of PA conditioning. Experiment 1 revealed evidence of strong fear retention, but neither experiment provided any indication that cycloheximide affected reconsolidation.

POSTER 10

THE ROLE OF DIET IN WEIGHT RECOVERY FOLLOWING A WEIGHT-LOSS DIET

JOSEPHINE F. WILSON (WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY), ELLEN T. GEDDES (PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE), BRADY A. WARD (WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY)

To examine the role of diet in weight recovery following a weight-loss diet, food intake patterns were compared in rats offered either chow or junk foods with high caloric density plus chow, following a restricted diet of chow only. Energy intake and weight gain were significantly increased in rats offered junk food plus chow, compared to control rats. Foods with high caloric density promote increased energy intake and greater weight gain following weight loss.

POSTER 11

STEREOPSIS AND MOTION SICKNESS IN A VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT

ANDREA BUBKA, FREDERICK BONATO, VIANNELLY CORTORREAL, TSVETELINA ENCHEVA, MARJORIE ORTEGA, JOANNE VEGA (SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE)

Stationary observers viewed the interior of a virtual room (using a head-mounted display) that moved around them. Such displays lead to visual self-motion perception (vection) and motion sickness-like symptoms. Interpupillary distance was set at zero (non-stereo) or six centimeters (stereo). Significantly higher sickness scores were obtained in the stereo condition suggesting that increases in three-dimensional complexity may increase the strength of the surrounding perceptual framework, subsequently

increasing sensory conflict leading to more motion sickness.

POSTER 12

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN LARVAL ZEBRAFISH (DANIO RERIO): AN ANIMAL MODEL OF AUTISM.

RUTH M. COLWILL, CHARLES J. KAMBE, JILL A. KREILING, ROBERT CRETON (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

We have developed an automated assay to study social behavior in zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) larvae. Images of zebrafish larvae pairs are analyzed for location and orientation. Our studies show that between 5 and 7 days postfertilization, larvae switch from a preference for social proximity to a preference for social separation. The effect on this behavior of embryonic exposure to a chemical mixture (bromoform, chloroform and perchloroethylene) implicated in autism and autism spectrum disorders is discussed.

POSTER 13

SENSORY-SPECIFIC ASSOCIATIONS ARE NOT AFFECTED BY INSULAR LESIONS AND INSULAR-BASOLATERAL AMYGDALA DISCONNECTION

JANINA L. SCARLET, MATTHEW FEIN, VINCENT CAMPESE, ANDREW R. DELAMATER (BROOKLYN COLLEGE)

Rats initially received GC lesions, sham lesions or BLA-GC disconnection and then were trained to associate one flavor with sucrose and another with Polycose. One of the nutrients was then devalued. In a choice between the two flavors, lesioned and control rats alike avoided the flavor associated with the devalued nutrient. These results suggest that sensory-specific flavor-nutrient associations do not depend on these brain structures.

POSTER 14

REMEMBERED VISUAL STANDARD INTENSITY IS CRITICAL FOR THE VALIDITY OF SENSORY SCALES

MARK A. AFFELTRANGER, JOSEPH TESTA, GREGORY LANI, MICHAEL MUKLEWICZ (BETHANY COLLEGE)

Participants define the verbal labels on sensory scales from their unique experiences. A remembered visual standard can correct this by semantically anchoring everyone onto the same scale. One-hundred and nineteen participants rated capsaicin burn using Green's Labeled Magnitude Scale with the standard located at the top, toward the lower end, or not on the scale. Ratings correlated significantly to physiological taster status only if the standard was at the top of the scale.

POSTER 15

EFFECTS OF RODENT PREFRONTAL CORTEX LESIONS ON SPACE-BASED VISUAL SCENE MEMORY.

WILLIAM E. DECOTEAU (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY), LINNEA SMOLENTZOV (CLEMSON UNIVERSITY), ELIZABETH FELLOWS (SAINT LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY)

Rats were trained to discriminate spatially manipulated multi-object scenes, then received neurotoxic or control injections into either the pre- and infralimbic (PI) or anterior cingulate (AC) subregions of the prefrontal cortex, and finally were retested on the original and a simpler spatial task. The only deficit observed was for animals with PI lesions on the original task. This result offers support for models of prefrontal cortex fractionation that incorporate both domain specificity and task complexity.

POSTER 16

RETEST RELIABILITY OF SELF-REPORT AND BEHAVIORAL INDICES OF IMPULSIVITY IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

NAFTALI Y. WEIN (QUEENS COLLEGE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

The current study was conducted to evaluate six-week retest reliability of self report and behavioral measures of impulsivity in 28 male (n=14) and female (n=14) college students. Two self-report measures showed strong retest reliability ($r's > .80$), as did performance on a delayed discounting task ($r = .74$). Retest reliability on the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) was low ($r = .29$). The data suggest that choices on the IGT may not reflect trait impulsivity.

POSTER 17

BLUEBERRY DIET AND BRAIN INJURY EFFECTS ON PRE-PULSE INHIBITION IN RATS

CINDY GIBSON, KRYSTIN JANSEN, MANDY MOORE (WASHINGTON COLLEGE)

We examined the effects of mild traumatic brain injury (TBI) and blueberry dietary supplementation on acoustic startle reflexes and pre-pulse inhibition (PPI) in rats 3 weeks or 3 months post-injury. The sham-blueberry group showed significantly better PPI compared to both the injured-control and sham-control groups. The injured-blueberry group was not significantly different from any other group. Results are interpreted based on circuitry governing PPI and potential physiological and behavioral benefits of a blueberry-enhanced diet.

POSTER 18

ROLE OF ENVIRONMENT FAMILIARITY IN RAT DEFENSIVE RESPONSE TO CAT SCENT

VINCENZO PIRAINO (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE), MAURICIO SUAREZ (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO), ALEXIS C. THOMPSON (RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON ADDICTIONS), JEAN M. DIPIRRO (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

This research was designed to investigate, in rats, whether exposure to a predator stimulus (i.e., cat scent) is experienced as more threatening in a familiar “safe” site (i.e., home cage) or in a less familiar site. Results showed that cat-scent exposure in a less familiar site produced greater defensive behavior than did exposure in a familiar site. However, cat-scent exposure induced increases in blood glucose (an indirect measure of stress level) regardless of exposure site.

POSTER 19

PREVIOUS COCAINE EXPOSURE PRODUCES LONG-LASTING DEFICITS IN DECISION-MAKING

ALEX S. WOODSELL, SARAH R. DEPTULA, PHONG DO, RONALD E. SEE, CATALIN V. BUHUSI (MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

Exposure to addictive drugs is linked to an inability to use known information to avoid adverse consequences. Human studies utilize the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) to measure these deficits, wherein participants choose from four decks of cards to maximize monetary gains. Currently, there is no definitive correlate to this task in rodents. Here we attempted to replicate clinical findings in a novel rodent IGT task by examining the effect of chronic cocaine self-administration on decision-making.

POSTER 20

RISPERIDONE AND MORPHINE INTERACT

TO PRODUCE GREATER ANALGESIA AND DYSKINESIA IN RATS

JEAN M. DIPIRRO (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE), A.C. THOMPSON, M. SUAREZ (UNIVERSITY AT BUFFALO), M.A. YOUNG, B.T. KLINE, J.D. KRAFT, M.R. EVRARD (BUFFALO STATE COLLEGE)

This research was designed to evaluate the interaction of the atypical neuroleptic risperidone and the prototypical narcotic analgesic morphine on analgesia and dyskinesia in the rat. The goal was to address the hypothesis that risperidone may serve as a useful adjuvant to opioid treatment of pain. The results do not support the hypothesis: risperidone alone did not elevate pain threshold, and risperidone did not enhance morphine analgesia without also inducing untoward motor effects.

POSTER 21

SENSITIZATION AND TOLERANCE TO D-AMPHETAMINE ON DRL-17.5S SCHEDULE.

JASON R. FUCHS, AIDAN WARHALL, ARI KIRSHENBAUM (SAINT MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

Previous research suggests that repeated, once-daily dosing of d-amphetamine results in behavioral tolerance on a DRL17.5-s schedule. The purpose of the current investigation was to evaluate how drug dose influences the emergence of tolerance. After 22 consecutive daily doses of d-amphetamine, sensitization (not tolerance) was discovered for rats given 1.5 mg/kg; tolerance was evident for the 0.4 mg/kg group. Tolerance and sensitization to d-amphetamine on the DRL17.5-s schedule appear to be dependent upon dose.

POSTER 22

MDMA (ECSTASY) FAILS TO PRODUCE WITHDRAWAL-INDUCED ANHEDONIA BUT CREATES LONG-TERM BEHAVIORAL SENSITIZATION

JESSALYN E. KLEIN, JACOB A. PLOCINSKI, KEVIN T. BALL (BLOOMSBURG UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

Anhedonia is common during drug withdrawal, but has not yet been demonstrated during ecstasy-withdrawal specifically. Intermittent ecstasy use can result in behavioral sensitization that is predictive of vulnerability to addiction and relapse, but the progression of sensitization over time is not sufficiently understood. Using an animal model, we found that MDMA withdrawal did not produce anhedonia, but did result in behavioral sensitization lasting 3 months. Understanding ecstasy’s effects over time has important implications for treatment.

POSTER 23

SOCIAL SEMANTIC PROCESSING IN THE ANTERIOR TEMPORAL LOBE

LAURA M. SKIPPER, LARS A. ROSS, INGRID OLSON (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY)

In this study, we explored the question: Is semantic processing in the anterior temporal lobe (ATL) amodal or sensory specific, and semantically general or social specific? To answer this question, participants were trained to match social and nonsocial adjectives with novel auditory and visual stimuli. During an fMRI scan, participants recalled the associated words. By applying both subtraction and conjunction analyses, we were able to dissociate functional subdivisions in the ATL.

POSTER 24

EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ENRICHMENT ON NOCICEPTION IN RATS

MEREDITH A. MAHR-EDMUNDS, JENNIFER PHILLIPS (MOUNT SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY)

There are conflicting findings regarding enrichment and nociception. The current study examined effects of "super-enrichment", combined environmental and social enrichment, on two measures of nociception in rats. Subjects were raised in non-enriched or super-enriched conditions and tested on the hotplate and tailflick measures of nociception. There were no significant differences between the groups suggesting that "super-enrichment" does not affect baseline nociception. The results and future research with antinociceptive drugs in this paradigm are discussed.

POSTER 25

ETHANOL-INDUCED BEHAVIORAL ACTIVATION AND SENSITIZATION IN MICE: A MODEL OF CRAVING

ELIZABETH N. TURRI, AMANDA A. MOTTER, MONICA R. FERENZ, MICHELLE NICULESCU (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

The purpose of this research was to elucidate an ethanol dose that increased activity in order to test for behavioral sensitization. Activity was measured in male CD-1 mice following a single dose of ethanol (0, 0.5g/kg, 1.0g/kg, or 2.0g/kg) or five daily ethanol (0.5g/kg) or control injections. We found that 0.5g/kg ethanol produced the maximum level of activity. Further, we found that five days of ethanol produced more activity than one day, indicating behavioral sensitization.

POSTER 26

THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE CNR1 GENE IN IMPULSIVITY AND STRESS RESPONSE

MICHELLE NICULESCU, KATHRYN J. CERULLO, KRISTIN M. HESS (LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE)

The CNR1 gene is an ideal target for studying behaviors related to alcoholism. We examined the influence of CNR1 on impulse control using Go/NoGo (GNG) and stress response using the Trier Social Stress Test (TSST). The TSST effectively increased subjective feelings of anxiety, while not eliciting a physiological effect. However, genotype did not predict subjective assessment of impulsivity, performance on GNG, or stress response, indicating that the behavioral effects of CNR1 may be alcohol cue-specific.

POSTER 27

THE PATTERN OF RESPONDING IN THE PEAK-INTERVAL PROCEDURE WITH GAPS: AN INDIVIDUAL-TRIALS-ANALYSIS

JOSHUA E. SWEARINGEN, CATALIN V. BUHUSI (MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

Humans and animals time as if using a stopwatch that can be "stopped" or "reset" on command. We developed a single-trial-analysis algorithm for data from experiments where unexpected gaps delay an animal's responses. We use this to evaluate the Probability-of-Reset hypothesis where subjects choose among fixed strategies, and the Resource Allocation hypothesis where working memory decay accounts for the shift. Observed statistics better fit the Resource Allocation model, and support the utility of single-trials-analysis.

POSTER 28

"THE PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE AND ANXIETY ON THE HUMAN STRESS RESPONSE"

JASON B. TANENBAUM, ALEXANDER J. SKOLNICK (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)

Caffeine consumption, stress, and anxiety have significant effects on the cardiovascular and endocrine systems. The current study assessed the effects of anxiety and caffeine on the human stress response. Individuals were randomly assigned to one of three caffeine groups. Anxiety level was assessed and heart rate was monitored during a laboratory stress protocol. Participants showed a significant increase in heart rate throughout the stress protocol.

POSTER 29

MOTOR SLOWING INFLUENCES THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA-LIKE CHEMICALS ON ATTENTION IN RATS
 RIKKI MILLER, JOSEPH B. SABETTI, JOSHUA P. BOW, JANEL K. HODGE, PETER J. MCLAUGHLIN (EDINBORO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

The present study used signal detection to investigate the effects of new cannabinoid agonist AM4054 on attention. AM4054 may have reduced bias toward responding, which ultimately increased accuracy, without enhancing attention. It is therefore possible that cannabinoids such as AM4054 impair attention, but that changes in responding may mask these effects. The second experiment uses a variable intertrial interval schedule to make the target less predictable to reveal impairments in attention.

POSTER 30

INABILITY OF PIGEONS TO USE AN ARTIFICIAL SUN IN A TIME-DEPENDENT SPATIAL TASK
 JARID GOODMAN, VENITA NANKOO, KELLI CHAIKEN, ALLISON WHITE, AMANDA DIPASQUALE, MICHAEL PASCALE, GERALD HOUGH (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

In this study, 6 homing pigeons were tested for their ability to use a time-based artificial light source as a directional cue to locate food within an octagonal arena. While all birds were able to decrease the time needed to find food, none of the birds reliably used the light cue to do so. This suggests that homing pigeons may not use the sun as a compass in short-distance navigation tasks.

POSTER 31

THE EFFECT OF ACOUSTIC STARTLE ON PAIN PERCEPTION
 SEAN P. DEATS, EDWARD SCHICATANO (WILKES UNIVERSITY)

The current experiment tested the hypothesis that acoustic startle produce analgesia in human participants. Pain perception to a cold pressor test was assessed immediately after either presentation of an acoustic startle stimulus (95 dB) or non-startle acoustic stimulus. Pain perception was also measured via a self-report survey. The data revealed that acoustic startle produced analgesia immediately after startle stimulus presentation.

POSTER 32

WHY DO FLAMINGOS STAND ON ONE LEG?
 MATTHEW J. ANDERSON, SARAH A. WILLIAMS (SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY)
 ‘Why do flamingos stand on one leg?’ is a question frequently heard at any zoo where flamingos are displayed. Interestingly, while many possible explanations of unipedal resting in flamingos have been put forth over the years, no systematic research has been conducted to examine the actual function of this behavior. Here we describe research testing many of the leading hypotheses, and offer support for the notion that unipedal resting serves a thermoregulatory function.

Poster

Salon D/E

**LEARNING
 POSTER SESSION
 Saturday, March 6, 2010
 3:00 PM - 4:20 PM**

POSTER 33

SUPER LATENT INHIBITION OF US SIGNAL VALUE
 MURRAY J. GODDARD, JULIEN D. DICKIE (UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK)

Two experiments with rats examined super latent inhibition (LI). In Experiment 1, LI rats showed significantly attenuated responding on a delayed, but not immediate, test demonstrating super LI. Experiment 2 replicated Experiment 1 and showed super LI was not an artifact of repeated food pellet delivery. Implications for conditioning theories are considered.

POSTER 34

SCENT DEPENDENT LEARNING: EFFECTS OF AMBIENT CONGRUENT VS. INCONGRUENT SCENTS ON RECALL OF COFFEE INFORMATION

BRYAN RAUDENBUSH, JUSTIN SCHMITT
(WHEELING JESUIT UNIVERSITY)

Participants watched a coffee history video under a scent condition (none, coffee, cherry) and then completed a questionnaire on the video information under a scent condition (none, coffee, cherry). Performance was better when the same scent was in both the learning and recall situations. Recall was greater when the scent matched the information presented (i.e. coffee). Recall was greater when coffee scent was present during recall, regardless of whether it was presented during learning.

POSTER 35

**CS-US INTERVAL DETERMINES
EXPRESSION OF POTENTIATION IN A
TASTE-TASTE COMPOUND**

ROBERT BATSELL (KALAMAZOO COLLEGE)
Ureclay and Miller (2009), studying compound conditioning in a fear conditioning design, reported overshadowing at a short CS-US interval, but potentiation at a long CS-US interval. The current series of taste-aversion experiments with rats replicates the finding of overshadowing at a short CS-US interval and potentiation at a long CS-US interval, and they demonstrate these effects with both elements of the compound. It is proposed that these effects are due to differential changes in stimulus salience across the CS-US interval.

POSTER 36

**CONDITIONED SUPPRESSION IS AN
INVERTED-U FUNCTION OF FOOTSHOCK
INTENSITY**

MARIO A. LABORDA, JAMES E. WITNAUER,
RALPH R. MILLER (STATE UNIVERSITY OF
NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON)
Most associative theories assert that responding to a CS (X) is a monotonically increasing function of US intensity. In a lick-suppression preparation with rats, X was paired with a 0.4-, 0.6-, 0.8-, 1.0-, 1.2-, 1.4, or 1.8-mA footshock (Experiment 1). Suppression to X was an inverted-U function of US intensity. Extinction of the training context and compound conditioning attenuated the response decrement caused by training with a high-intensity US (Experiment 2).

POSTER 37

**NICOTINE ADMINISTRATION AND
PROGRESSIVE-RATIO SCHEDULE
PERFORMANCE**

ARI A. KIRSHENBAUM, RYAN COLLINS,
KELLY GARTHWAIT, MICHAEL LAVELLE,
EMILY RABE, HILARY THIBODEAU (SAINT
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

In the present investigation, rats experienced two-daily progressive-ratio (PR) schedule sessions; saline injections preceded the first and nicotine preceded the second. Over the course of several days, the motivation to obtain sucrose was enhanced following the administration of nicotine; however, PR performance deteriorated following saline injections. Results demonstrate that, in a background in which nicotine is administered, reinforcers associated with the absence of nicotine become less effective motivators.

POSTER 38

**REM SLEEP DEPRIVATION AND FEAR
CONDITIONING EXTINCTION: EXPOSURE
TO AN ENRICHED ENVIRONMENT**

AMY S. HUNTER, JESSICA NICARETTA (SETON
HALL UNIVERSITY)

The effect of exposure to an enriched environment (EE) on the deficit in extinction following REM sleep deprivation was investigated. Animals were raised in standard conditions or EE. Animals were fear conditioned and half were REM deprived. Forty eight hours later extinction was conducted. All animals showed development of extinction. Rats raised in the EE showed impaired extinction, as did REM deprived rats. EE may impair extinction through enhancement of conditioning.

POSTER 39

**BIASES IN CONTINGENCY-BASED CAUSAL
JUDGMENTS**

JUSTIN S. JOHNSON, MARTHA ESCOBAR
(AUBURN UNIVERSITY)

Two experiments sought to investigate the degree to which contingency-based judgments of causality are biased by subjects' initially-held hypotheses, and to what degree subjective estimations of event frequency contribute to this bias. Initially-held hypotheses appear to affect causal judgment under some conditions (e.g., when individual instances rather than event frequencies are used during training). Subjective estimation of event frequencies did not seem to contribute to this bias.

POSTER 40

**RETROACTIVE INTERFERENCE IN 6-
MONTH-OLD HUMAN INFANTS ACROSS
MULTIPLE LEARNING TASKS**

STELLA J. LEE, VIVIAN HSU-YANG, CAROLYN ROVEE-COLLIER (RUTGERS UNIVERSITY)

Retroactive interference occurs when new learning impairs the retention of prior learning. Using two learning tasks, we examined the temporal proximity of a novel event to training that produces interference effects. Following training, infants were exposed to a novel cue after a delay (1 min, 30 s or 0 s) and tested 24 hr later with the original cue. Impaired retention only occurred when the novel cue was presented after a 0 s delay.

POSTER 41

INTERPOLATED CONTEXT CHANGE EFFECTS IN 6-MONTH-OLD HUMAN INFANTS

JESSICA M. CRESSEN, VIVIAN HSU-YANG, CAROLYN ROVEE-COLLIER (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)

Currently, we examined context change effects on 6-month-old infants' ability to encode and retrieve learned categories. Infants were trained for 2 consecutive days on the operant train task in either Context A or Context A and B. A retention test occurred after 24 hr in either training Context A, B or novel Context C. Results suggest the effect of context change largely depends on the global serial pattern established by the interpolated (Day-2) context.

POSTER 42

BEHAVIORAL CHANGES OF COTTON-TOP TAMARINS (SAGUINUS OEDIPUS) IN RESPONSE TO MUSIC

JENNIFER A. BOHRMAN, CARLIE G ZOUBEK (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY), DAVID TEIE (UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND), ERICA H KENNEDY (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

We examined the behavioral responses of cotton-top tamarins to species-specific music, as well as music composed for human listeners. Preliminary results demonstrated significantly less scratching and autogrooming in response to both species-specific and human music. Furthermore, increased head-shaking behavior associated with human music indicated that species-specific music yielded fewer negative reflexive responses. These results suggest that acoustical stimuli, and particularly species-specific music, may moderate stress in tamarins and serve as effective captive enrichment.

POSTER 43

THE INTRUDED STIMULUS PARADIGM: A SEARCH FOR A BASELINE

ROBERT N. LANSON, SHO ARAIBA, AMANDA MENTZER, YUKA FURUMOTO, AMY REINWALD (QUEENS COLLEGE/CUNY)

Control by a stimulus intruded during a fixed interval (FI) schedule varies with the temporal delay to reinforcement and is assessed by comparison with the FI (non-intrusion) baseline. Earlier studies made comparisons to previous baseline sessions and do not present baseline variability. This study using 4 pigeons investigates within session effects of intruded stimuli and blackout on key peck rates during FI. Reliability of the FI baseline both alone and with intruded stimuli is examined.

POSTER 44

HYPOTHETICAL DRUG-INDUCED STATES AND DELAY DISCOUNTING IN STIMULANT USING COLLEGE STUDENTS

RYAN S. COLLINS, MICHAEL LAVELLE (ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), MATTHEW W. JOHNSON (JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ARI KIRSHENBAUM (ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

In the present investigation, a delay-discounting task was used to assess the differences in impulsive decision making between stimulant users and non-users under two conditions; these being in the presence and absence of a hypothetically-induced stimulant drug state. The results suggest that stimulant users discount the value of delayed rewards more so than non-users, and both populations demonstrated pronounced discounting under the hypothetical drug state.

POSTER 45

PAVLOVIAN BICONDITIONAL DISCRIMINATION LEARNING IN THE C57BL/6J MOUSE

JASON J. RAMIREZ, RUTH COLWILL (BROWN UNIVERSITY)

The effect of differential outcomes on the acquisition of a Pavlovian biconditional discrimination (BCD) was examined in C57BL/6J mice. Two groups receiving either differential or nondifferential outcomes were presented with a BCD in which stimulus compounds were composed of discrete auditory and visual stimuli. Only mice with differential outcomes for each reinforced compound developed differential responding to the reinforced and nonreinforced compounds. The implications of these results for theories of BCD learning are discussed.

POSTER 46

EFFECTS OF PROBABILITY OF DELAY ON TEMPORAL DISCRIMINATION AND PREFERENCE FOR VARIABILITY

MICHELLE ENNIS SORETH, ALEXANDER WARD, LAUREN DUNN, KELLY MACKENZIE (ROWAN UNIVERSITY)

It has been shown that individuals prefer to work in situations with variable outcomes over equivalent situations with fixed outcomes. This "preference for variability" was studied using a concurrent-chains schedule in which four pigeons repeatedly chose to work on fixed interval (FI) or random interval (RI) schedules. By manipulating the probabilities of the minimum delay to reinforcement and embedding a peak procedure within the schedules, temporally discriminated behavior and preference were examined simultaneously.

POSTER 47

NMDA AND D1 MODULATE INHIBITION AND EXCITATION DURING EXTINCTION IN MULTIPLE SCHEDULES.

EDWARD F. MEEHAN (COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK), NURPER GÖKHAN (LAGUARDIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK)

Extinction typically produces inhibition, although excitation, accompanied by agitation can also occur. Using pigeons, following a 4-component Multiple schedule (Variable Interval-15-s), as expected, extinction in 1-component, decreased rate of response. Following a 12-component baseline, however, extinction caused the rate of response to increase. Systemic injections of NMDA antagonist MK-801 curtailed the inhibitory learning in the 4-component baseline, but not the excitatory reaction in the 12-component baseline; the D1 antagonist (+)-SCH-23390 hydrochloride had the opposite effect.

POSTER 48

RESISTANCE TO EXTINCTION IN AN ANIMAL MODEL OF ADHD

STEPHEN H. ROBERTSON, P. ANDREW HALSEY, SHERRY L. SERDIKOFF (JAMES MADISON UNIVERSITY)

Behavioral momentum theory suggests that resistance to extinction is positively correlated with the rate of reinforcement maintaining the behavior prior to extinction. However, the extent to which extinction conditions are discriminable from the maintaining reinforcement contingencies can mask this true relation. We examined resistance to extinction in an animal model of ADHD and evaluated a mathematical correction to account for generalizability in order to reveal the positive relation predicted by BMT.

POSTER 49

CONTEXT AND DRUG-INDUCED RESPONSE DISINHIBITION: A COMPARISON OF NICOTINE AND D-AMPHETAMINE

BETSIE C. MILTNER (ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE), JASON FUCHS, ARI P. KIRSHENBAUM (ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE)

Nicotine and d-amphetamine cause performance decrements on the differential-reinforcement of low-rate responding (DRL) schedule. The current investigation evaluated whether nicotine and d-amphetamine-associated contextual cues produce perturbations in DRL-schedule performance in the absence of the drugs. Results confirm previous research that nicotine-associated cues induce poor performance on the DRL, but failed to find similar evidence regarding d-amphetamine.

POSTER 50

CONSONANCE AND DISSONANCE SENSITIVITY IN PIGEONS (COLUMBA LIVIA)

MATTHEW S. MURPHY, ROBERT G. COOK (TUFTS UNIVERSITY)

Consonance and dissonance are fundamental to human music perception; understanding how pigeons perceive these qualities can inform us about avian auditory perception and music perception in general. Pigeons (n=4) were tested with melodic and harmonic sequences of alternating notes forming intervals between 1 and 12 half-tones. Pigeons demonstrated a strong pitch-distance effect but little to no sensitivity to consonance and dissonance.

POSTER 51

POTENTIATION OF OPERANT LEARNING IN 6-MONTH-OLD HUMAN INFANTS

VIVIAN HSU YANG, KATHERINE MITCHELL, TRISHA CHAKRABORTY, AMY BULLMAN

GILES, CAROLYN ROVEE-COLLIER (RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY)
 Potentiation refers to the better learning of a stimulus when presented with a second stimulus than when presented alone. Currently, we asked if potentiation effects occur when a single training session on the operant train task is paired with a puppet sensory preconditioning procedure. Thus far, learning the train task in the presence of the associated puppets extends the retention of the train memory and supports that potentiation provides a powerful benefit for early learning.

POSTER 52

OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING IN SPRAGUE DAWLEY RATS: MAGAZINE TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATOR SKILL

JOSEPH L. MIELE, NEIL LIPINSKY, SHANNON WHITE (EAST STROUDSBURG UNIVERSITY)
 This study assessed the effects of magazine training and demonstrator skill on observational learning. Rats who observed a skilled demonstrator rat push a swivel bar, did not show better observational learning than controls who watched a naïve demonstrator. However, though not statistically significant, magazine training the observer rats prior to demonstration sessions increased the number of swivel bar pushes, regardless of demonstrator type. Thus, higher order conditioning may play a role in observational learning studies in rats.

POSTER 53

TRANSFER OF ODDITY PERFORMANCE IN THE PIGEON TO NOVEL STIMULUS LOCATIONS

ZAUR ISAAKOV, ROBERT LANSON (QUEENS COLLEGE / CUNY)
 The study examined the role of stimulus location in oddity-from-sample conditional discrimination in the pigeon. One group was trained with the sample stimulus always appearing on the center key. The second group was trained with the sample on one of the side keys and the comparisons presented on the remaining two keys. Following acquisition of oddity, the procedures were reversed. The birds' performance was analyzed in terms of multiple- and single-rule models of conditional discrimination.

POSTER 54

STRESS AND ALCOHOL SELF-ADMINISTRATION: SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY IN MALE AND FEMALE RATS

DOUGLAS C. BROOKS, LAUREN M. WATERS (DENISON UNIVERSITY)
 Male and female rats were tested for spontaneous recovery of ethanol self-administration following extinction. Experimental rats of each sex received 126 hours of chronic restraint stress in the interval between extinction and testing; controls received no stress. Some clinical and laboratory research suggests males and females have different responses to chronic stress. All rats demonstrated spontaneous recovery of the ethanol self-administration response but males showed a significantly stronger increase than females.

POSTER 55

THE EFFECTS OF ROBUST CONTROL CONDITIONS ON PAVLOVIAN CONDITIONED INHIBITION IN RATS

MATTHEW I. FEIN (CUNY GRADUATE CENTER), ANDREW R. DELAMATER (CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE)
 Two studies using a within subjects design with rats in a conditioned magazine approach paradigm aimed to investigate questions raised about possible confounds implicated in research involving conditioned inhibition. Issues such as stimulus generalization and unequal treatment of control stimuli may lead to behavior that resembles conditioned inhibition but may be otherwise. The results indicate that controlling for these confounds can still lead to a conditioned stimulus acquiring inhibitory properties.

POSTER 56

CONDITIONED PREFERENCES FOR GLUCOSE AND FRUCTOSE IN T1R3 KO AND TRPM5 KO MICE

STEVEN ZUKERMAN (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF CUNY), JOHN I GLENDINNING (BARNARD COLLEGE), ROBERT F MARGOLSKEE (MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE), ANTHONY SCLAFANI (BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF CUNY)
 Deletion of the genes for the sweet taste receptor subunit T1R3 or the signaling protein Trpm5 greatly attenuates sweetener preference in mice. However, knockout (KO) mice missing T1R3 or Trpm5 develop preferences for glucose solutions in 24-h tests due to the post-oral actions of the sugar. Fructose, unlike the glucose, provides minimal post-oral reinforcement. Both KO strains are indifferent to fructose at lower concentrations but avoid the sugar at 16-32%.

Symposium **Salon I**

**CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM VII
Saturday, March 6, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM**

CHAIR: ELIZABETH BENNETT (WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON COLLEGE)

RURAL RESERVE COMPONENT VETERANS – NEEDS AND FACILITATING SUPPORT: DATA FROM THE FIELD

The conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan deployed National Guard and Reservists in unprecedented numbers. These veterans often return to rural communities lacking critical services available on military bases. Researchers from Clemson University and Washington & Jefferson College collaborated to study mental health needs and barriers to care among Reserve Component veterans in Southwestern Pennsylvania. Data will be presented from mixed-method research including surveys of veterans, needs assessments of behavioral health providers and family focus groups.

Presentations

Identifying Barriers to Treatment for PTSD among Reserve Component combat veterans in rural Pennsylvania – Analysis of Family Focus Groups

-Mary Schaffer(Matthew McNally), Amanda Okel, Jennifer Chevrier, Michael Crabtree, Elizabeth Bennett (Washington & Jefferson College)

A comparison of mental health status and perceived barriers to seeking treatment between urban and rural Reserve Component Veterans in Southwestern Pennsylvania

-Elizabeth Bennett, Michael Crabtree(Washington & Jefferson College)

Predictors of treatment seeking among Reserve Component combat veterans

-Kalifa Oliver, Christine Haugh, Thomas W. Britt (Clemson University), Anna McFadden (Wilkes University), Elizabeth Bennett, Michael Crabtree (Washington & Jefferson College)

Discussant : Michael Crabtree (Washington & Jefferson College)

CHAIR: WILLIAM HIRST (NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH)
SOCIAL INFLUENCES ON MEMORY SYMPOSIUM

Although psychologists have long recognized the social nature of memory, they have generally sought to uncover underlying context-free general principles. There is a growing awareness, however, that one cannot fully understand how people memorize and remember without exploring social influences. Four empirical papers are presented that investigate social aspects of memory. They focus on the effects of collaborative encoding and the mnemonic influence of selective remembering on speaker and listener. Introductory and concluding remarks will put these empirical results into a larger context.

Presentations

When two heads are not better than one: The negative effects of collaboration during learning

-Sarah J. Barber, Suparna Rajaram, Art Aron, Ethan Fox (Stony Brook University)

The Influence of Learning History on Collaborative and Individual Recall

-Adam Congleton, Suparna Rajaram (Stony Brook University)

Mnemonic consequences of dehumanizing the out-group

-Alin Coman, Charles Stone, Caitlin Thompson, Emanuele Castano, William Hirst (New School for Social Research)

The Role of Expertise in Social Contagion and Socially-Shared Retrieval-Induced Forgetting: An Application to Educational Texts

-Jonathan Koppel, Zachariah Sky, Robert Meksin, William Hirst (New School for Social Research)

Discussant : Suparna Rajaram (Stony Brook University)

Symposium

Whitman

**COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM III**

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM**

Symposium

Roebling

**DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM III**

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM**

CHAIR: JULIE PELLMAN (ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE)

MIDDLE AGE AS A TIME OF CAREER EXPANSION AND CHANGE

In this interactive session, the participants invite you to join with them to explore their experiences in midlife. Individuals in this life stage face challenges in terms of their families and careers. They are spouses, parents, workers, and caregivers to young and the old. The facilitators will invite participants to disperse into groups and will collect personal stories and narratives. The session will close with a large group discussion and summary of the day's proceedings.

Presentations

The Trials and Tribulations of Career Reentry

-Julie Pellman (Saint Francis College)

Factors to Consider in Changing Career Environments

-Carolyn Springer (Derner Institute, Adelphi University)

The Relationship Between Caregiving Skills, Employment, and the Work Family Balance

-Carolyn McIntyre

Wearing Multiple Hats in an Era of Versatility

-Ken Simurro (St. Paul's Lutheran Church & New Dorp High School)

From Parent to Director

-Eileen Shannon (Open House Nursery School)

Balancing Multiple Roles as an Adult Student

-Francine Eisner (New York City College of Technology), Judith Wilson, (Mercy College)

Discussant : Julie Pellman (St. Francis College)

discussions on professional standards, requirements for postgraduate training, certification and licensure issues, membership requirements, and codes of ethics.

Symposium Boardroom
INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM VIII
Saturday, March 6, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: SAMVEL S. JESHMARIDIAN (BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE)

INCREASING LIFE-SAVING HUMAN ORGAN DONATIONS: A GLOBAL CHALLENGE FOR PSYCHOLOGY

Since 1988, human organ transplantation has saved tens of thousands of lives worldwide. How can we best remedy the increasing global shortage of life-saving human organs? This panel brings together several experts of diverse backgrounds to focus on the question, "What new methods are behavioral scientists developing, to increase the supply of life-saving human organs?"

Presentations

How much is life-saving organ donation a global human rights issue?

-Heather M. Wynne, Nolia Hill, Isolene Roberts, Iveta N. Stephanopoulos, Nicole R. Tomlinson, Carolyn Volpe (Fordham University)

Can a DVD reduce misconceptions of potential organ donors?

-Peg Barnett & Christine Hoskins (Fordham University), Katherine Stavrianopoulos (John Jay), Samvel Jeshmaridian (Borough of Manhattan Community College)

Social behavior and peer-to-peer campaigns on college campuses.

-Bobbie Watkins (New York Organ Donor Network)

The experience of receiving a life-saving organ.

-Ted Lawson & Glenda Daggert (New York Organ Donor Network)

Paper Gleason

HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SESSION III
Saturday, March 6, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: WADE PICKREN (RYERSON UNIVERSITY)

PROFESSIONALIZING CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY IN THE 1930S: THE ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING PSYCHOLOGISTS.

INGRID G. FARRERAS (HOOD COLLEGE)

This paper will discuss the creation, in 1930, of the NY-based Association of Consulting Psychologists (ACP), an organization that represented growing interest in applied psychology. Beginning with the establishment of its predecessor in 1921 – the New York State Association of Consulting Psychologists – this paper will trace how this organization dealt with issues of professionalization, as evidenced by

Symposium Salon H

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM IX**

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM**

CHAIR: D. ALAN BENSLEY (FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY)

ASSESSMENT OF UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY PROGRAMS

This symposium discusses principles of effective assessment illustrated in empirical assessment studies of the undergraduate and graduate programs at Frostburg State University. The presenters report assessment results on the acquisition of critical thinking, methodological, and causal reasoning skills in undergraduates, knowledge of evidence-based and poorly-supported treatments and practices in both undergraduate and graduate students, and the results of a longitudinal assessment of the dispositions, scientist-practitioner interests, and counseling self-efficacy of masters-level counseling psychology students.

Presentations

Assessment of Critical Thinking in Classes Receiving Explicit Versus Traditional Instruction

-D. Alan Bensley (Frostburg State University)

Assessment of Methodological and Causal Reasoning Skills in Research Methods Classes

-Paul C. Bernhardt, Mathew D. Foley, Hashim B. Evans (Frostburg State University)

Assessment of Psychology Students' Knowledge of Evidence-Based Treatments

-Jason H. Edwards, Danielle Hickman, Nebojsa Zimonjic (Frostburg State University)

Longitudinal Assessment of Masters-level Counseling Psychology Students

-Michael Murtagh (Frostburg State University)

Discussant : D. Alan Bensley (Frostburg State University)

This symposium focuses on the development of multicultural competence (Sue & Sue, 2008) for working with boys and men. In particular, the focus is on the special challenges of counseling across cultural backgrounds. The presenters will examine unique issues of cross-cultural counseling in three areas – across gender (female therapists with male clients), sexual orientation (gay therapists with heterosexual male clients), and ethnic/racial background (white male therapists with men of color and gay men).

Presentations

Different Voices? Women Therapists Working with Male Clients

-Holly Sweet (Independent Practice, Brookline MA Co-Director, Cambridge Center for Gender Relations)

Gay therapists with male clients: Challenges of homonegativity and heterophobia

-J. Russell Couch (The Sage Colleges)

Challenges for White, heterosexual therapists in work with men of color

-Gary R. Brooks (Baylor University Waco, Texas)

Symposium Salon B

**TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM VIII**

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM**

CHAIR: LAURA L. LANSING (MOUNT ALOYSIUS COLLEGE)

SERVICE LEARNING IN ACTION

This symposium will begin with a review of faculty members' concerns regarding the pedagogical practice of service-learning and the efforts of one college to implement a service-learning initiative. We will discuss the effort of three professors implementing a service-learning project targeting nursing home residents. The benefits to the students and residents will be discussed. The final talk will review a project that was on the verge of failing before becoming a critical lesson for students.

Presentations

Initiating a Service Learning Program at a Small, Liberal Arts College

-Laura L. Lansing (Mount Aloysius College)

A Multi-class Approach to an Intergenerational Service Learning Project

-Bonnie A. Green (East Stroudsburg University), John Chang (East Stroudsburg University)

The Benefits of Ecological Improvement on Nursing Home Residents: A Service Learning Project

-Jyh-Hann (John) Chang (East Stroudsburg University)

Symposium Salon C

**CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
SYMPOSIUM VIII**

**Saturday, March 6, 2010
3:00 PM - 4:20 PM**

CHAIR: GARY R. BROOKS (BAYLOR UNIVERSITY)

SEEKING MULTICULTURAL COMPETENCE WITH MALE CLIENTS: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

University), Irina Khusid (East Stroudsburg University)

Using Service Learning to Develop a Measure of Changes in Thinking, Behavior, and Attitudes toward the Elderly

-Irina Khusid (East Stroudsburg University), Bonnie Green (East Stroudsburg University)

Making a Potential Service Learning Failure a Success

-Laura L. Lansing (Mount Aloysius College)

Discussant : Bonnie A. Green (East Stroudsburg University)

Event **Salon A**

PSI CHI AWARDS CEREMONY

Saturday, March 6, 2010

3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: JASON YOUNG (HUNTER COLLEGE)

Symposium **Robinson**

FEATURED SERIES ON PSYCHOLOGY AND

LAW SESSION V

Saturday, March 6, 2010

3:00 PM - 4:20 PM

CHAIR: JUDITH PLATANIA (ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY)

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Juveniles are (unfortunately) involved in the legal system increasingly often as victims, witnesses, and defendants. Crossman will discuss law-related research regarding how children learn to lie and whether adults can detect children's lies. Kostelnik's research addresses how youthfulness is considered by police and community members in their perceptions of the coerciveness of interrogations. Chahuan looks at community trends to investigate why there are racial differences in substance abuse.

Presentations

The Development of Children's Lie-Telling

-Angela M. Crossman (John Jay College of Criminal Justice - CUNY)

Police and Community Perceptions of Maturity and Coercion in Interrogation

-Jessica Kostelnik (University of Virginia)

Racial Differences in Substance Use among Juvenile Offenders

-Preeti Chahuan (John Jay College of Criminal Justice - CUNY)

Saturday, March 6, 2010 4:30pm-6:20pm

PLENARY SESSION **Salon F/G**

PRESIDENT'S INTEGRATIVE SYMPOSIUM

Saturday, March 6, 2010

4:30 PM - 6:20 PM

CHAIR: KURT SALZINGER

CONNECTIONS TO OTHER SCIENCES

Like other sciences, psychology has become increasingly specialized, as an old wag once said, we are learning more and more about less and less so that eventually we will know everything about nothing. The object of this symposium is to show another trend. Three pioneers in making connections between psychology and biology, economics, and mathematics will show us how we can learn more by expanding our focus.

Presentations

Psychology and biology: tongue anatomy predicts taste intensity- a Rosetta Stone for psychophysical scaling?

-Linda Bartoshuk (University of Florida)

Psychology and Economics

-Daniel Kahneman (Princeton University)

"Opening" the Black Box Versus Behavioral Invariances

-Duncan Luce (University of California, Irvine)

Discussant : Kurt Salzinger (Hofstra University)