



The Eleventh Annual
STANFORD UNDERGRADUATE
PSYCHOLOGY CONFERENCE

May 20th –May 21st, 2011

Sponsored in part by the Department of Psychology and the School of Humanities and Sciences

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STANFORD UNIVERSITY

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Greetings,

The Stanford Psychology Department is delighted to welcome you to the 11th Annual Stanford Undergraduate Psychology Conference. We take great pride in this conference, started by our undergraduate majors in 2001. We are particularly pleased the conference has grown to include outstanding undergraduates from across the nation and around the world.

Conferences like this one serve an important function by allowing young scientists to engage in all facets of the process involved in the creation and dissemination of new knowledge. The undergraduates organizing and participating in this meeting will each have the opportunity to acquire new scientific skills, both directly and through facilitating the work of other young scientists. The conference will provide an opportunity to present and discuss research findings, to leverage the benefits of diverse perspectives from a community of scholars, and to begin forming networks that will lay the groundwork for future discussions and collaborations.

The success of the Stanford Undergraduate Psychology Conference this year is due to the extraordinary efforts of Rebecca Johnson, the Executive Director of the conference, as well as Larissa Muramoto, Nina Brener-Hellmund, Casey Finch, Asli Ozyar, Niki Gumport, and Jessica Lee who serve collectively as the Team of Directors for this event. Thanks also go to twelve other students who helped review the abstracts that were submitted to the conference as well as Roz Grayson and George Slavich, the conference's founder, for their continued support each year. My colleagues and I welcome all of you and wish you a stimulating and productive day.

Sincerely,

James L. McClelland
Chair, Department of Psychology, Stanford University
Lucie Stern Professor in the Social Sciences



Dear Presenters, Faculty, and Guests,

May 20th, 2011

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the Eleventh Annual Stanford Undergraduate Psychology Conference (SUPC)! Thank you all for participating today and sharing your research with everyone attending.

I think I speak for many Psychology students when I say that research has been a highlight of my undergraduate career. The chance to delve into one's intellectual interests in a deep and meaningful way is an enthralling one, and the students presenting at the conference have approached their research with an incredible amount of creativity and innovation. Their excellence in research has inspired me to strive for excellence in my own work, and the diversity of projects is a testament to the many avenues one can explore during their undergraduate career.

This year's conference features a Friday banquet in addition to the Saturday presentations. We hope that you all will come away from the conference with more than just an increased awareness of current student research; we hope that you also make lasting connections with the other students sharing their research and the many students and faculty in attendance. The faces here will be the ones populating the graduate cohorts and academic conferences of future years, and we hope that SUPC is only a first step in a long research career.

The conference today features more than the top undergraduate research in the nation; it is also the product of a year's worth of planning and effort from a dedicated team of Conference Directors and Abstract Reviewers. I would also like to acknowledge the invaluable contributions from the department's support and administrative staff. Without them, the conference would not be possible and we are incredibly thankful for Stanford's support.

We hope that you take advantage of this weekend to broaden your horizons by hearing interesting new research, listening to the speeches by Dr. Michael Frank, Dr. Philip Zimbardo, and Dr. George Slavich, and forming meaningful connections with student researchers and faculty from both here and abroad. Welcome to Stanford!

Sincerely,
Rebecca Johnson
Executive Director, SUPC 2011

Conference Schedule

Friday May 20th, 2011:

5:00-7:00 pm

Banquet Dinner

Linguistics Courtyard

Introductory Speaker: Dr. George Slavich, SUPC Founder

Keynote: Dr. Philip Zimbardo, Psychology Department

Saturday May 21st, 2011:

8:00 – 8:45

Registration

Front of Jordan Hall

9:00 – 9:15

Introductory Address

420-040

9:30 – 11:00

Paper Session I

*420-040, 380-380C, 380-380W
380-380Y, 420-041, 380-380X*

11:00 – 12:00

Poster Session I

Math and Linguistics Courtyards

12:15 – 1:15

Lunch

Math Courtyard

1:30 – 2:40

Keynote Address by Professor Michael Frank

420-040

2:45 – 4:15

Paper Session II

*420-040, 380-380C, 380-380W
380-380Y, 420-041, 380-380X*

4:15 – 5:15

Poster Session II

Math and Linguistics Courtyards

5:30 – 6:30

Closing/Social

Math and Linguistics Courtyards

Speaker Biographies

Saturday Keynote:

Dr. Michael C. Frank is an Assistant Professor of Psychology at Stanford University. He received his PhD from MIT's Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences in Spring of 2010, after graduating from Stanford with a double major with Honors in Symbolic Systems and Comparative Literature. His research focuses broadly on language acquisition, including computational models of language acquisition, especially word segmentation and word learning, the role of social cognition in language development, and the reciprocal effects of language on cognition, including cross-cultural studies of numerical cognition. He has received numerous awards and honors for his research and teaching, including the Walle Nauta Award for Continued Dedication to Research and Teaching, the Angus MacDonald Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching, and the David Marr Prize for Best Student Paper from the Cognitive Science Society. His work has also been featured in news and TV media including Discover Magazine, the London Telegraph, Babytalk magazine and more.

Friday Keynote:

Philip Zimbardo has been a Stanford University professor since 1968 (now an Emeritus Professor), having taught previously at Yale, NYU, and Columbia University. He continues teaching graduate students at the Pacific Graduate School of Psychology, and at the Naval Post Graduate School (Monterey). He has been given numerous awards and honors as an educator, researcher, writer, and service to the profession. Recently, he was awarded the Havel Foundation Prize for his lifetime of research on the human condition. Among his more than 300 professional publications and 50 books is the oldest current textbook in psychology, *Psychology and Life*, now in its 18th Edition, and *Core Concepts in Psychology* in its 5th Edition. Zimbardo has served as elected President of the Western Psychological Association (twice), President of the American Psychological Association, the Chair of the Council of Scientific Society Presidents (CSSP) representing 63 scientific, math and technical associations (with 1.5 million members), and now is Chair of the Western Psychological Foundation. He heads a philanthropic foundation in his name to promote education in his ancestral Sicilian towns. Zimbardo adds to his retirement list activities: serving as the new executive director of a center on terrorism, the Center for Interdisciplinary Policy, Education, and Research on Terrorism (CIPERT). His current research interests continue in the domain of social psychology, with a broad emphasis on everything interesting to study from shyness to time perspective, madness, cults, vandalism, political psychology, torture, terrorism, and evil. He is most excited by the publication of his most important contribution: *The Lucifer Effect: Understanding How Good People Turn Evil*.

Friday Introduction:

Dr. George Slavich is an assistant professor and Society in Science: Branco Weiss Fellow in the Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences at UCLA, and is the founder of the Stanford Undergraduate Psychology Conference. He is also a Research Scientist at the Cousins Center for Psychoneuroimmunology, where he directs the Laboratory for Stress Assessment and Research. Dr. Slavich completed undergraduate and graduate coursework in psychology and communication at Stanford University, working with Dr. Ian Gotlib, and received his Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the University of Oregon, working with Dr. Scott Monroe. After graduate school, he was a clinical psychology intern at McLean Hospital and a clinical fellow in the Department of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School. He subsequently completed three years of postdoctoral training in psychoneuroimmunology, first as an NIMH Postdoctoral Fellow in the Health Psychology Program at UCSF, where he worked with Drs. Margaret Kemeny and Elissa Epel, and then as an NIMH Postdoctoral Fellow at the Cousins Center for Psychoneuroimmunology at UCLA, where he worked with Drs. Naomi Eisenberger, Connie Hammen, Michael Irwin, and Shelley Taylor. Dr. Slavich's program of research examines *why* and *how* social experiences affect health. In addition, he is deeply devoted to teaching and mentoring, and to developing groups and forums that promote student development. In addition to founding the Stanford Undergraduate Psychology Conference he founded the Western Psychological Association Student Council, and co-founded the Society of Clinical Psychology's Section on Graduate Students and Early Career Psychologists (www.div12sec10.org).

8:00-8:45 Registration Front of Jordan Hall

9:00-9:15 Introductory Address 420-040

Rebecca Johnson, Executive Director of the Eleventh Annual Stanford Undergraduate Psychology Conference

9:30-11:00 Paper Session I 420-040
380-380C, 380-380W, 380-380Y, 420-041
380-380X

NOTE: PRESENTING AUTHORS LISTED ONLY

Social a 420-040

THE INFLUENCE OF INGROUP VERSUS OUTGROUP STATUS AND POWER OF THE PERCEIVER ON THE OWN RACE BIAS
Devora Beck-Pancer
University of California, Los Angeles

RAPE ATTRIBUTIONS FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
Imani Mandela
Georgia State University

POWER AND HELPFULNESS: A GENDER INTERACTION
Cayce Cheairs, Elizabeth Holleman
Seattle University

Social b 380-380C

EVALUATING THE PERCEPTIONS AND EFFECTS OF PATHOGEN RISKS IN RELATION TO CULTURE AND HEALTH
Cindy Teng
Northwestern University

INTERCULTURAL ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT, PERCEIVED CULTURAL COMPATIBILITY, AND PERCEIVED PARTNER OPENESS

Achala Rodrigo
University of Toronto, Scarborough

AN FMRI INVESTIGATION OF THE LINK BETWEEN SOCIAL WARMTH AND PHYSICAL WARMTH

Amber Ocampo
University of California, Los Angeles

Neuroscience/Developmental 380-380W

EXPLORING ADOLESCENT CYBER DEPENDENCY: CONCEPTUALIZATION AND MEASUREMENT

Jerry J. Jurisprudencia, PhD.
Miriam College, Philippines

SWEET TASTE AFFINITY IN SELECTIVELY BRED RATS: STEVIA VS. SUGAR

Kiana Dobson
Occidental College

DEATH ANXIETY, LOCUS OF CONTROL, AND GENDER AS PREDICTORS OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AMONG LATE ADULTS

Jerry J. Jurisprudencia, PhD.
Miriam College, Philippines

Cognitive a 380-380Y

ENHANCING THE COMPREHENSION OF SCIENCE TEXT THROUGH VISUAL ANALOGIES

Maria Ptouchkina
Northwestern University

A BIT OF DECLINE: AN INFORMATION PROCESSING APPROACH TO COMPLEXITY AND PERFORMANCE LOSS

David Gerritsen
University of Utah

IMPLICIT BELIEF THEORIES AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: INCREMENTAL AND ENTITY BELIEFS' EFFECT ON ATHELETES

Allison M. Prather
Seattle University

Cognitive b 420-041

MULTIPLE-TALKER SPEECH PROCESSING:
COGNITIVE COSTS IN AUDIO-ONLY AND AUDIO-
VISUAL CONTEXTS
Chi-Hyun Kim
University of Chicago

THE TENDENCY TO DISCOUNT: WE PREFER
ONE CAUSE OVER TWO
Melissa Latham
University of San Francisco

A DEVELOPMENTAL STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE
OF SOCIAL AND NON-SOCIAL IMPLICIT CUES ON
DECISION MAKING
Marissa Sharif
University of California Los Angeles

Clinical I 380-380X

EFFECTS OF SHIFTWORK ON
PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING,
ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR,
AND RISKY BEHAVIOR AMONG CALL
CENTER AGENTS
Jerry J. Jurisprudência, PhD.
Miriam College, Phillipines

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION
AND PARENTING STRESS IN MOTHERS OF
CHILDREN WITH TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT AND
DEVELOPMENTAL DELAYS
Jessica Chan Diep
University of California, Los Angeles

VERBAL MEMORY: A PREDICTOR OF
SCHIZOTYPAL TRAITS IN CHILDREN WITH
22Q11.2 DELETION SYNDROM (22QDS)?
Jessica M. Hopkins
University of California, Los Angeles

Social/Personality 380-380 D

HOW TO FIT ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES INTO
OUR PERSONAL VALUES: BURNOUT AND
SELF-MONITORING

Rachel Gevertz
University of California, Berkeley

BIG 5 TRAITS OF ADOLESCENT INVOLVED IN
VISUAL ARTS, PERFORMING ARTS, AND
CREATIVE WRITING
Stacy Shaw
California State University, East Bay

WOMEN = MOM BUT MEN \neq DAD: STEREOTYPE
OVERLAP BETWEEN MOMS, DADS, WOMEN AND
MEN
Bess Reynolds
University of Colorado, Boulder

11:00-12:00 Poster Session I Courtyards

NOTE: PRESENTING AUTHORS LISTED ONLY

Math Courtyard

EFFECTS OF CEREBRUM SANGUINE
SATURATION ON CRITICAL FLICKER FUSION
Martyna Sawicka,
Arizona State University

BAD OR JUST TROUBLED? THE EFFECTS OF
BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PERCEPTION
OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
Aisha Khan
National University of Singapore

“YOU ARE WHERE YOU DRINK”: DRINKING
CONTEXT AS A MEDIATOR OF PERSONALITY
TENDENCIES AND HAZARDOUS ALCOHOL USE
Katherine Oberwager
Smith College

VALIDATING A NEW ALEXITHYMIA MEASURE
Christine E. Hart
University of Florida

THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT: DIETING AND
PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL AROUSAL TO FOOD
CUES
Gia DeMichelle
Davidson College

IMPLICATIONS OF PARENTAL ATTACHMENT
STYLE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF
REPRODUCTIVE STRATEGIES AMONG
AFFLUENT INDIVIDUALS
Sannaz Kamillia Keyhani
Berkley Univesity

BATTERED WOMEN WHO KILL THEIR
PARTNERS: THE INFLUENCE OF DEFENDANT
CHARACTERISTICS ON VERDICT OUTCOMES
Tessa McGrue
Dominican University of California

THE EFFECT OF ATTENTION MANIPULATION ON
EMOTION REGULATION IN DEPRESSED
INDIVIDUALS
William Michael Vanderlind
University of Texas at Austin

ASSOCIATION OF POSITIVE PARENTING AND
RESPONSE INHIBITION IN CHILDREN WITH AND
WITHOUT ATTENTION—DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVIY
DISORDER (ADHD)
Jocelyn Meza
University of California, Los Angeles

STRESS, COPING AND CARDIOVASCUALR
REACTIVITY STUDY
Bella Arutyunyan
University of California Los Angeles

REASSURANCE SEEING BEHAVIOR IN
GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER
Arundati Nagendra
Northwestern University

POLITICAL UNREST AND POST TRAUMATIC
STRESS DISORDER AMONG CHILDREN
Wangi John Mary
Makerere University Kampala

EARLY TEMPERAMENT PREDICTS ALCOHOL
INTAKE IN GROUP-HOUSED RHESUS
MACAQUES
Kfir Orgad
Brigham Young University

THE EFFECT OF MOOD AND LEVEL OF
EXTROVERSION ON SELF-REGULATION
Rebecca Asbury
Saint Louis University

THE STIGMA OF MENTAL ILLNESS: AN
INVESTIGATION IN EARLY INTERVENTION
Aaron Stamper
University of California, Los Angeles

HOW ORGANIZATIONAL REPRESENTATIONS
INFLUENCE WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT INTEREST
IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING AND
MATH (STEM)
Emily Chan
University of California, Los Angeles

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN HOW STUDENTS
ARE AFFECTED BY THEIR PEERS'
PERFORMANCE
Yii Wen Chuah
Stanford Unviersity

IMPLICIT THEORIES OF PERSONALITY AND THE
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPLICIT PREJUDICE
AND IMPLICIT STEREOTYPING
Douglas D. Rudeen
Seattle University

THE EFFECTS OF RELIGIOUS PRIMES ON
PERSONAL AND SOCIAL HONESTY
Robert Lyons
Seattle University

ACUTE EMOTION PREDICTION IN INTERGROUP
CONTACT: GENDER GROUPS, POLITICAL
PARTIES, AND RIVAL UNIVERSITIES
Yufang "Sabrina" Sun
Indiana University Bloomington

REDUCING HEALTH DISPARITIES THROUGH A
PEER-DRIVEN EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION
FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN INTERESTED
IN THE USE OF ACUPUNCTURE AS AN ADJUNCT
TREATMENT
Justin Kwok, Annarose Mittelstaedt
University of California, Los Angeles

SPEED DIVERSITY DIALOGUE: MULTICULTURAL
COMPETENCE TRAINING

Daniel Mello
Sonoma State University

INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT TO DIVERSITY:
ALIGNING NEEDS AND RESOURCES

Jacob Tumas
Sonoma State University

LEAVING A FITTING IMPRESSION: THE IMPACT
OF PERCEIVED BODY FITNESS, GENDER
AND RACE ON MEMORABILITY

Alex Huynh
University of California, San Diego

Linguistics Courtyard

THE ROLE OF RACE, DISABILITY, AND
HOMELESSNESS STATUS IN SOCIAL
PERCEPTIONS

Chardee Ashley Galan
University of California, Berkeley

THE ASSOCIATION OF EMOTIONAL SELF-
EFFICACY AND ANXIETY IN CHILDREN WITH
AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

Eric Chang & Sharon C. Hui
University of California, Los Angeles

THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON INCIDENTAL
LONG-TERM MEMORY

Anna K. Jarschke
Sierra Nevada College

THE EFFECTS OF INDUCED ELEVATED VERSUS
NEUTRAL MOOD ON A GENDER
STEREOTYPING TASK GIVEN TO COMMUNITY
COLLEGE STUDENTS

Jessica M. Mellinger
Sacramento City College

FALSE COGNATE DETECTION: PARALLEL
ACTIVATION OF NATIVE AND SECOND
LANGUAGE LEXICONS

Kathleen Lee
University of Illinois at Chicago

COMPENSATING FOR A LACK OF AUDIO INPUT
WHILE DRIVING

Sarah McQueen

University of California, Santa Clara

STRATEGIES USED IN FRACTION MAGNITUDE
COMPARISONS ACROSS LEVELS OF MATH
KNOWLEDGE

Melissa DeWolf
Carnegie Mellon University

VALENCE AND FADING AFFECT IN THE
RECOLLECTION OF RECENT SIGNIFICANT
EVENTS

Kenneth Cross
Eastern Washington University

THE ROLE OF IMAGEABILITY IN WORD
LEARNING

Karen Lee
University of California Los Angeles

PREDICTORS OF HAPPINESS AMONG LGBTQ
COLLEGE STUDENTS

Danny El Hassan
New York University

THE RELATIONS OF SELF-REGULATION TO
CHINESE AMERICAN CHILDREN'S EMPATHY AND
SOCIAL COMPETENCE: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Charlene Sum
University of California, Berkeley

MATERNAL STRESS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO
SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS IN FAMILIES WITH
INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED CHILDREN

Annie M. Varvayan
Sacramento City College

PREDICTORS OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING
AMONG HIGHER EDUCATION UNIT FACULTY IN
MIRIAM COLLEGE

Jerry J. Jurisprudencia, PhD
University of Illinois at Chicago

YOUTH SATISFACTION SCORES AS A
PREDICTOR OF CAREGIVER SATISFACTION

Alayna Park
University of California, Santa Cruz

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE USE OF INTERNET
AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE DIMENSIONS
OF ALIENATION AND SOME OTHER VARIABLES
IN A SAMPLE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Khaled Alotaibi

Carnegie Mellon University

DOES CROSS-CATEGORY INTERFERENCE
INFLUENCE RETRIEVAL-INDUCED
FORGETTING?

Laura Bartak
University of California, Los Angeles

RELATIONSHIP OF EXERCISE AND POSITIVE
REINFORCEMENT OF D-METHAMPHETAMINE
IN RATS

Brittani D. Vaillancourt
University of California, San Diego

ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT PROTECTS
AGAINST STRESS-INDUCED COGNITIVE AND
MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE CA3
REGION OF ADULT HIPPOCAMPUS

Agnieszka Mika and Danya Anouti
Arizona State University

FAMILY INVOLVEMENT ACROSS ADOLESCENTS'
TRANSITION TO COLLEGE

Jenny Padilla,
Sierra Nevada College

WE PLAY BECAUSE WE WANT TO: MOTIVES FOR
PLAYING DRINKING GAMES AS A MEDIATOR OF
ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES AND DRINKING
GAMES PARTICIPATION

Denise C. Kim
Smith College

12:15-1:15	Lunch	Math Courtyard
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1:30-2:30	Keynote Address	420-040
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2:45-4:15	Paper Session II	380-380C,W,X,Y
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NOTE: PRESENTING AUTHORS LISTED ONLY

Social a 420-040

THE EFFECT OF GENDER VIOLATIONS ON
PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR AMONG MEXICAN
AMERICANS

Jesus Obeso Quintero
San Diego State University Imperial Valley

ASSOCIATIONS OF CHILDHOOD AND
ADOLESCENT ACTIVITIES WITH COLLEGE-AGED
ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDES

Aaron M. Hussmann
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis
Obispo

THE EFFECTS OF FACILITATION PARADIGM ON
POWER DYNAMICS WITHIN INTERGROUP
DIALOGUE AMONG JEWISH ISRAELI,
PALESTINIAN, AND U.S. ADOLESCENTS

Eric Windell
University of California, Santa Cruz

Social b 380-380C

TO CATCH A LIAR: THE EFFECTS OF VIDEO
TRAINING ON LAYPERSONS ABILITY TO DETECT
DECEIT

Simon Poulton
University of California, Los Angeles

WHEN HELP DOES HARM: THE EFFECTS OF
ROLE MODEL INTERVENTIONS ON STEREOTYPE
THREAT

Mariam Hambarchyan
University of California, Los Angeles

THE ROLE OF SELF-EFFICACY IN EATING
BEHAVIOR AND WEIGHT GAIN

Philip Zimbardo
Sonoma State University, Stanford University, &
University of California, Berkeley.

Clinical 380-380 W

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOSOCIAL
ENVIRONMENT AND HEART RATE VARIABILITY
IN SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS

Kelsi Umekubo & Arielle Ered
University of California, Los Angeles

EXAMINING COGNITIVE VULNERABILITY TO DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS: EVIDENCE OF A COGNITIVE SCAR?

Michelle Yih-Jia Yang
University of California, Los Angeles

A STUDY ON THE CAREGIVING DAUGHTERS OF BREAST CANCER PATIENTS

Kalpana Raman
University of Dehli

Cognitive a 380-380 Y

THE EFFECT OF AUDIO PRIMING AND AUDIO-VISUAL PRIMING ON SHADOWING THROUGH DICHOTIC LISTENING

Jerry J. Jurisprudencia, PhD
Miriam College, Philippines

ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES OF SPEECH SOUNDS II: VARIANCE AND INVARIANCE ACROSS SPEAKERS

Matthew Moore
San Francisco State University

MENTAL ATTENTION: IMPROVING IMAGERY BY ADDING FOCUS

Douglas L. Mortenson
University of Colorado, Boulder

Cognitive b 420-041

KNOW JUDGMENTS IN FREE RECALL SUGGESTS A REDEFINING OF FAMILIARITY

Travis M. Carlisle
Northwestern University, Carnegie Mellon University

INFLUENCE OF ANONYMOUS PEERS ON RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS

Alexander S. Weigard
Temple University

THE DECLINE OF READING COMPREHENSION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

Mary Galloway
Northeast Texas Community College

4:15-5:15 Poster Session II Courtyards

NOTE: PRESENTING AUTHORS LISTED ONLY

Math Courtyard

THE EFFECT OF GROUPING AND EMERGENT FEATURES ON RECALL FOR VISUAL PATTERNS

Tracey Isidro
Rice University

COMPUTER-BASED NOTE-TAKING VERSUS PAPER-BASED NOTE-TAKING AND ITS EFFECTS ON PERFORMANCE

Nikita Martini
Sierra Nevada University

SOCIAL FACTORS IN THE TURING TEST

Rebecca Asbury
Saint Louis University

PATTERNS OF INTIMACY AND DISTANCING IN YOUNG WOMEN'S (AND MEN'S) CONVERSATIONS ABOUT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

Jerika C. Norona
University of California, Santa Cruz

MANIC MODERATORS: PROSOCIAL PERSONALITY TRAITS AND COGNITIVE DISPOSITIONS BUFFER AGAINST DECLINES IN SATISFACTION IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS WITH MANIC PARTNERS

Marc J. Weintraub
University of California, Berkeley

RISK-TAKING IN ADOLESCENTS WITH AND WITHOUT INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

Nancy J. Smith
University of California, Los Angeles

DOES CROSS-CATEGORY INTERFERENCE INFLUENCE RETRIEVAL-INDUCED FORGETTING?

Laura B. Bartak
University of California, Los Angeles

MATERNAL CONTROLLING BEHAVIOR AND CHILD BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS: IS THE RELATIONSHIP DIFFERENT FOR CHILDREN WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DELAYS?

Barbara J. Caplan
University of California, Los Angeles

THE STRUCTURE OF MOOD OF INDIVIDUALS
WITH ALEXITHYMIA

Christine Hart
University of Florida

LONG DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS: EFFECTS ON
FEELINGS OF CLOSENESS, SECURITY, AND
SEPARATION EFFECTS

Jennifer Zisa
University of San Francisco

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN THE
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COGNITIVE
RESPONSES, AFFECT, AND DEPRESSIVE
SYMPTOMS

Cristina M. Cojocaru
University of California Berkeley

PREVENTING DIABETES AND CARDIOVASCULAR
DISEASE IN AFRICAN AMERICANS IN LOS
ANGELES COUNTY: AN EXAMINATION OF
METABOLIC RISK FACTORS

Basak Julia Kanlilar
University of California, Los Angeles

ADHD SYMPTOMS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH
REPETITIVE BEHAVIORS: INSIGHT INTO A
SHARED INHIBITORY CONTROL DEFICIT

Shahrazad Goudarzi
University of California, Los Angeles

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE/ABUSE IN
AFRICAN AMERICANS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
2000-2007: IMPLICATIONS FOR REDUCING
HEALTH DISPARITIES

Derrick Lock
University of California, Los Angeles

ASSOCIATION OF ADHD AND ANXIETY WITH
STRESS REACTIVITY

Eric Chang
University of California, Los Angeles

STRATEGIES FOR MITIGATING THE EFFECTS OF
STEREOTYPING ON SPONTANEOUS
DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIOR

Selma Sehovic
University of California, Berkeley

MANAGING MULTIPLE IDENTITIES: A DEEPER
LOOK INTO RETRIEVAL PROCESSES AND
IDENTITY SALIENCE

Jessica J. Tomory
San Francisco State University

SELF-ORIENTATION, PHYSICAL OLFATORY
CUES AND GENDER ON PERSPECTIVE-TAKING
AND EMPATHIC CONCERN FOR A FICTIONAL
CHARACTER

Colton B. Christian
Southern Oregon University

ON THE COUCH: PERSON PERCEPTION AND
MEDIA INFLUENCES ON SELF-STIGMA OF
SEEKING HELP

Katelyn A. McDonald
Iowa State University

"WE HAVE DIFFERENT CONNECTIONS": CROSS-
CULTURAL NETWORK STRUCTURE BETWEEN
CHINESE AND AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS

Yufang "Sabrina" Sun
Indiana University Bloomington

IMPACT OF EXERCISE PARTNER
ATTRACTIVENESS ON MOOD, ENJOYMENT, AND
EXERTION

Thomas Plante
Santa Clara University

THE EFFECT OF WORKLOAD ON ACADEMIC
PERFORMANCE

Frederick B. Raehl
Arizona State University

UNINTENTIONAL PREJUDICE IN WHITE JURORS:
THE ROLE OF ETHNICITY AND RACE-SALIENCE
IN ATTRIBUTION OF GUILT

Tamunodiepriye Mercy Higgwe
Dominican University of California

ACHIEVING RETENTION: INVESTIGATING THE
EXPERIENCE OF MINORITY STUDENTS AT
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND UC BERKELEY

Sara L. Martinez
University of California, Berkeley

A MULTIDIMENSIONAL LOOK AT THE ROLE OF
TIMING ON APOLOGY EFFICACY
Karen S. Chang
University of California, San Diego

COLOR-GRAPHEME ASSOCIATIONS IN NON-
SYNESTHETES: EVIDENCE OF EMOTIONAL
MEDIATION
Christopher Lau
University of California, Berkeley

Linguistics Courtyard

IN AND OUT OF THE GAME: INVESTIGATING THE
ROLE OF SEASONAL STATUS IN HEALTH
OUTCOMES AMONG HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES
Camilla Claiborn, Nicole Robitaille, Anna Veltri,
Jessica Welk, and Byron Zamboanga
Smith College

PASSIVE LISTENING TO MUSIC ENGAGES
EXECUTIVE CONTROL
Atushi Kikumoto
University of Oregon

EXERCISE AND TEST SCORES
Taryn M. Hair
Sierra Nevada College

FACEBOOK AND ITS EFFECT ON RELATIONSHIP
SATISFACTION AND JEALOUSY AMONG
COLLEGE STUDENTS
Lindsay T.M.M.S. Kido
University of Hawai'i at Manoa

TEMPORAL DISCOUNTING OF DEFORESTATION
AND THE FUTURE
Denise M. Kennedy
California State University, East Bay

NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AS A MEDIATOR OF
MORALITY SALIENCE AND CULTURALLY
CHARACTERISTIC CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR
Karen C. L. Pooh
Nanyang Technological University

MULTIPLE-CHOICE TESTS PROTECT NON-
TESTED INFORMATION FROM RETRIEVAL-
INDUCED FORGETTING
Rachel Older
University of California, Los Angeles

IDENTITY AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN LATINO
STUDENTS
Stacy Morris
Santa Clara University

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Jennifer Milazzo
University of San Francisco

SURVEYING RECRUITING: DETERMINING
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Josh Bishop
Brigham Young University

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James A. Williams
University of Oregon

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Jeffrey D. Whitaker
Southern Oregon University

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TO TEACH SPELLING
Cristina Zepeda
University of California, San Diego

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KNOWLEDGE OF TONALITY IN MUSIC
Rikka Quam
Sierra Nevada College

YOUNG TODDLERS USE MORAL EVALUATIONS
TO GUIDE THEIR HELPING BEHAVIOR
Rachel K. Schuck
University of California, Berkeley

THE NEURAL SUBSTRATES OF EMOTIONAL
MAINTENANCE: AN fMRI STUDY

Maria Lemus
University of Oregon

A LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS OF THE
HAZARDOUS DRINKING GAMES MEASURE
(HDGM): A MULTIDIMENSIONAL MEASURE OF
DRINKING GAME BEHAVIORS

Zoe A. Zadworny
Sierra Nevada College

EFFECTS OF TEACHING METHODS ON
LEARNING

Jerry J. Jurisprudencia, PhD
California State University, East Bay

OPPOSING ROLES OF SEROTONIN 2A AND 2C
RECEPTORS ON SPONTANEOUS AND COCAINE-
INDUCED LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY

Anthony Berger
Arizona State University

KETAMINE RECOVERY TIME PREDICTS
ALCOHOL INTAKE IN ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG
RHESUS MACAQUES (MACACA MULLATTA)

Bobbi S. Padro
Brigham Young University & University of California,
Davis

EFFECTS OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC NICOTINE
ON GABA NEURONS IN MIDBRAIN VENTRAL
TEGMENTAL AREA

Poromendro Burman
University of Utah

THE WHOLE NUMBER BIAS IN FRACTION
MAGNITUDE COMPARISONS WITH ADULTS

Melissa DeWolf,
Carnegie Mellon University

5:30-6:30 Closing/Social 420-050 & Courtyard

Paper Session I Abstracts

Note: All authors listed, with corresponding author email

Social a

420-040

THE INFLUENCE OF INGROUP VERSUS OUTGROUP STATUS AND POWER OF THE PERCEIVER ON THE OWN RACE BIAS

Devora Beck-Pancer

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The own race bias (ORB), the tendency to recognize members of one's own race better than members of another race, yields many social consequences, (i.e. cross-race eyewitness misidentification in criminal proceedings). We explored the experience of power of the perceiver on ORB. Asian, Black, and White participants were primed to experience a particular level of power (high-HP, low-LP, control), and viewed photos of Asian, Black, and White faces on an eye tracker. White participants in the HP condition and Black participants in the LP condition are predicted to commit ORB equivalently to the participants in the control condition from their respective race groups. Conversely, when social group power and individual power in the experiment are incongruent, White participants (in the LP condition) and Black participants (in the HP condition) are predicted to commit ORB to a lesser degree. If ORB is committed due to social power, Asian participants would be expected to perform similarly to White participants. However, if ORB is committed due to ingroup/outgroup status, Asian individuals will commit ORB similarly to Black participants. The clarification of whether ORB is due to social power or ingroup/outgroup status would make a huge impact on inter-race interaction research.

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RAPE ATTRIBUTIONS FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Imani Mandela

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The attribution of believability, responsibility and sentencing will be measured in a vignette based off the 1992 Mike Tyson rape trial by presenting four possible pairings: 1) White victim/White perpetrator 2) White victim/Black perpetrator 3) Black victim/White perpetrator 4) Black victim/Black perpetrator. The researcher's hypothesis is that there will be a

significant difference between males' and females' attribution and also that the manipulation of race in the scenario will cause a significant difference in attribution. The data set is comprised of undergraduate students at Georgia State University. The researcher analyzes the data set for significant differences using SPSS statistical analysis. The results of the study indicate that the only statistically significant bias in the study is shown in the "believability" section of the survey, with both genders believing the Black perpetrator over the White victim at a significantly higher rate when compared to the other pairings. Overall, the findings of the study indicate considerable departures from literature trends: race and gender, in general, did not predict attribution for this population of African-American students. The race of the participants, contemporary societal expectations or the connotative effects of the attribution questions can explain the gender and race egalitarianism in the results.

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POWER AND HELPFULNESS: A GENDER INTERACTION

Cayce Cheairs Elizabeth Holleman

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Implicit social cognition research has shown that power promotes action-taking, but reduces perspective-taking, a cognitive function associated with prosocial behavior. This experiment investigated the effect of power primes on helpfulness. The researchers hypothesized that participants primed with high power would be less helpful, on average, than those primed with low power. Fifty nine college students were randomly assigned to either the high or low power condition and were asked by one of the two researchers to write about a personal experience related to power. The study gave participants two opportunities to help: picking up pencils spilled by the other researcher and donating earnings from the study to charity. The results showed no significant main effect for power or gender on either measure of helpfulness. There was, however, a significant interaction between power prime and gender on helping with the pencils. There was an additional interaction in the analysis when including which researcher dropped the pencils. Results are discussed in terms of action and perspective-taking, as well as gender. These findings illustrate the necessity of examining gender when looking at how power affects behavior because power can elicit different mental states and emotions in men and women.

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EVALUATING THE PERCEPTIONS AND EFFECTS OF PATHOGEN RISKS IN RELATION TO CULTURE AND HEALTH

Cindy Teng

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People are highly sensitive to bodily cues (i.e. rashes, lesions, discoloration) that indicate the presence of pathogens. Differential reactions to perceived pathogen risks could affect one's health and development of certain cultural attitudes. Literature indicates that geographical regions with higher pathogen prevalence are associated with populations that display higher levels of collectivism, a cultural attribute. However, underlying mechanisms, such as whether cultural perceptions of self could be affected by perceived pathogen exposure, have not been studied extensively. The current study determined if simulated pathogen risks elicit cultural attitudes associated with collectivism. Participants were randomly assigned to receive either health- or pathogen-salient pictorial and essay primes. Participants then completed surveys measuring perceptions associated with collectivism and levels of anxiety. Compared to participants primed with health concepts, participants primed with pathogen risks more frequently identified themselves with relationship-dependent roles, which is associated with more collectivistic attitudes. To incorporate this finding in the context of cultural and social influences, this study also examined cross-cultural patterns of health-related behavior among three cohorts (Asians living in Taiwan, Asians living in the U.S., and Caucasians living in the U.S.). The findings from this research could contribute to our understanding of behavioral health and cultural development.

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INTERCULTURAL ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: THE ROLE OF ATTACHMENT, PERCEIVED CULTURAL COMPATIBILITY, AND PERCEIVED PARTNER OPENESS

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Census data has shown that the number of intercultural relationships has been on the rise (Statistics Canada, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau,

2004). Unfortunately, intercultural relationships face many detriments such as higher divorce rates along with lower relationship quality and satisfaction (Bratter & King, 2008; Gaines & Liu, 2000; Wang, Kao, & Joyner, 2006). The present study explores the underlying factors that govern the emotional experience of intercultural romantic partners in the presence of cultural conflict. More specifically, we examine the effects of individual differences in attachment during such conflict interactions. We also explore the interplay of these individual differences in attachment with perceived cultural compatibility and perceived partner openness. The results demonstrate that, individuals who are more insecurely attached show lower perceptions of cultural compatibility and subsequently experience more negative emotional reactions in the presence of intercultural conflict, along with lower relationship satisfaction. Interestingly, the results also demonstrate the buffering effect of perceived partner openness in moderating the negative association between insecure attachment and relationship satisfaction. These findings on attachment, perceptions of cultural compatibility, and perceptions of partner openness will be discussed in terms of the broader implications for the quality, satisfaction and stability of intercultural relationships.

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AN FMRI INVESTIGATION OF THE LINK BETWEEN SOCIAL WARMTH AND PHYSICAL WARMTH

Amber Ocampo

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Physical temperature has been proven to affect human social behavior and perception, however not much is known about the mechanisms underlying this phenomenon. A recent study has shown that altruistic behavior can be increased by brief exposure to warm physical stimuli and decreased by exposure to cold stimuli without subject awareness of the influence (Williams and Bargh, 2008). In another study, it was found that priming with a warm pack as opposed to a cold pack was associated with increased interpersonal trust in an economic trust game (Kang et al., 2010). Based on these findings, we hypothesized that there may be a neural link between the processing of interpersonal warmth and physical warmth. In this study, undergraduates were recruited to participate in an experimental session in which they underwent an fMRI scan. During the scan, they were presented with emotionally warm, touching statements and neutral facts from close friends and family as well as physically warm and cold stimuli (hot/cold packs). Our results thus far indicate some

level of overlap between the neural regions activated by emotional warmth and physical warmth. These findings may provide a new insight into the influence of this feature of the physical environment on interpersonal behavior.

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Cognitive a

380-380W

ENHANCING THE COMPREHENSION OF SCIENCE TEXT THROUGH VISUAL ANALOGIES

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Instructional analogies are commonly used in science and mathematics text, yet students may have difficulty understanding analogies in the absence of adequate instructional support. In spatially rich domains like geoscience, visual depictions of both the base and target concepts of text analogies (i.e. visual analogies) may provide crucial support for students. To test whether visual analogies would be beneficial for learning, 72 fourth- and fifth-grade students were provided a short analogy-enhanced instructional text on plate tectonics that included either pictures of both the base and target concepts (Visual Analogy condition) or the pictures of the target concept only (Target Picture condition). Results indicated that children in the Visual Analogy condition outperformed children in the Target Picture condition on both near and far transfer measures. These results are consistent with recent research suggesting that factors that promote comparison – such as side-by-side presentation of examples – facilitate learning from text.

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A BIT OF DECLINE: AN INFORMATION PROCESSING APPROACH TO COMPLEXITY AND PERFORMANCE LOSS

David Gerritsen

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Cell phone use while driving has been shown to significantly impair driving performance. A limitation of current work on driver distraction, however, is that none of the research has been able to clearly measure the cognitive demand of the conversation in which a driver engages. Precise measurement of different levels of cognitive demand will improve our understanding of its impact on driving performance. Here we describe a study that uses information

theory to quantify information processing in a simple, predictable way, i.e., performance decline as a function of bits of processing. These data could eventually be turned into a regressive model which matches performance loss to specific levels of cognitive demand. The goal of this experiment was to determine the degree to which performance on a tracking task was compromised when participants engaged in varying degrees of information processing. First analyses of the results indicate a significant and predictable impact of increased information processing demand on tracking performance as demonstrated by an increase in distance to the tracking target, increased response formulation, and a decrease in answer accuracy.

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IMPLICIT BELIEF THEORIES AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: INCREMENTAL AND ENTITY BELIEFS' EFFECT ON ATHELETES

Allison M. Prather

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I hypothesized that beliefs would implicitly impact Division I athletes' sports performance.

54 Seattle University Division 1 athletes were randomly assigned to a belief condition. Beliefs were operationalized as *incremental* (malleable), believing that one can change, and *entity* (fixed), believing that traits or performance is immutable, or a no belief condition (control). After the participants read the assigned prime, physical performance was measured through a series of three cup stacking timed trials. Participants, at the end of their third trials, were given the option to attempt a fourth trial. Participants primed with incremental beliefs about performance showed greater persistence and effort by attempting to take a fourth trial more than participants with entity beliefs. However, there was found to be no clear difference in improvement or average time between the incrementally primed and entity primed participants. These findings have implications for how mindsets, specifically incremental mindsets, can impact an athlete's physical performance and improvement potential in various arenas.

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Cognitive b

380-380Y

MULTIPLE-TALKER SPEECH PROCESSING: COGNITIVE COSTS IN AUDIO-ONLY AND AUDIO-VISUAL CONTEXTS

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Talker differences give rise to variability in the relationship between acoustic patterns and phonetic categories. Despite this complexity, listeners are adept at comprehending speech in multiple-talker contexts, albeit at a cognitive cost. So far, this cost has been demonstrated only in audio-only speech. Other work in single-talker contexts have shown, however, that when listeners are able to see the talker's speaking face, speech recognition is improved under adverse listening conditions. Does seeing a talker's face reduce the cost of recognition in multiple-talker contexts? We used a speeded word-monitoring task in which listeners make quick judgments about target-word identity in single- and multiple-talker contexts. Results show better recognition performance in single-talker conditions compared to multiple-talker conditions for both audio-only and audio-visual speech. Resolving talker variability does not seem to be made easier by face information. In light of this finding, we discuss the critical roles played by listener expectations and by information from the auditory stream.

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THE TENDENCY TO DISCOUNT: WE PREFER ONE CAUSE OVER TWO

Melissa Latham
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People must often consider multiple conflicting messages in order to make a decision. The current study presented participants with two different explanations for a given statistic (e.g., recent decrease in cancer prevalence) and after each explanation, asked how strongly they believed that they would take an action that was related to the given statistic. One explanation was directly relevant to the action (direct cause) and the other explanation was not directly relevant to the action (incidental cause). Based on discounting effects (e.g., Morris & Larrick, 1995), we hypothesized that the participants would be more likely to take the action when presented with the direct cause second, indicating that they were discounting the relevance of the first (incidental) cause. Of ten items presented to participants, this discounting effect achieved significance for five, and showed a strong trend for two others. These results suggest that, in most cases, people do not incorporate multiple causes but, rather, persevere on one.

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A DEVELOPMENTAL STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL AND NON-SOCIAL IMPLICIT CUES ON DECISION MAKING

Marissa Sharif
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Implicit cues from the environment are below our threshold of conscious perception and constantly influence our daily decisions. Very little research has examined the influence of implicit cues on decision-making. We administered an experimental task in children, adolescents, and adults to determine the effects of implicit social and non-social cues on choice behavior. Non-social cues consisted of the words "GO" and "NO" were masked with "neutral" words. Social cues, consisting of "happy" and "angry" faces, were masked with "neutral" faces in another task. Preliminary analyses indicate that adults' choices are significantly influenced by social cues, such that "angry" faces have a greater influence on behavior by eliciting more inhibitory behavior than expected by chance. "Happy" faces elicit expected behavior. We hypothesize that adolescents and children may be more susceptible to social cues than adults. Collectively, these data will reveal further insight into why adolescents show sub-optimal decision-making.

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Clinical I

420-041

EFFECTS OF SHIFTWORK ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING, ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR, AND RISKY BEHAVIOR AMONG CALL CENTER AGENTS

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The study investigates the significant difference between morning and night shift in terms of the psychological well-being, organizational citizenship behavior and risky behavior among call center agents. A Causal-comparative method was employed. Participants were selected from different call center companies within Metro Manila. Experiences of the participants were examined through their interview responses to better understand the meaning of events, situations and actions among call center agents as a consequence of their shiftwork. Results show that a significant difference exists in all three variables – psychological well-being, organizational behavior and risky behavior. The results reveal that risky behaviors are more pervasive among call center agents working in

the night shift compared to those working in the morning shift while psychological well-being and organizational citizenship behavior are more common in the morning shift compared to those working in the night shift. Responses from the interviews validated the results of the study. Implications for the Human Resource on developing policies and programs are offered.

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VERBAL MEMORY: A PREDICTOR OF SCHIZOTYPAL TRAITS IN CHILDREN WITH 22Q11.2 DELETION SYNDROM (22QDS)?

Jessica Hopkins

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22q11.2 deletion syndrome (22qDS) is a genetic subtype of schizophrenia: one third of 22qDS individuals develop the disorder. We examined whether the characteristic discrepancy in cognitive function of 22qDS (higher Verbal relative to Performance IQ) is related to schizotypal traits. Because higher verbal memory may constitute a protective factor for developing psychosis in 22qDS, we hypothesized that greater verbal memory impairment would be linked to more schizotypal traits. Visual and verbal memory were assessed with the Children's Memory Scale Dot Locations Task and the California Verbal Learning Test. We examined the ability of these measures to predict schizotypal traits, as measured by the Junior Schizotypy Scale. Preliminary results indicate a high prevalence of schizotypal traits in 22qDS youth, variation in which will be examined in relation to verbal and visual memory performance. Understanding the extent to which verbal memory predicts schizotypal symptoms in 22qDS may help us identify possible risk factors for psychosis, which may lead to earlier detection and intervention.

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A STUDY ON CAREGIVING DAUGHTERS OF BREAST CANCER PATIENTS

Kalpana Raman

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The present study was an attempt to examine the effect of mother's breast cancer diagnosis on the caregiving daughters. The total sample was 64 which consisted of 32 pairs of mothers who were undergoing Breast cancer treatment and their daughters. An attempt was made, as far as possible, to match respondents in two groups: Young Daughters within the age range of 15-35 (Group I)

and Old daughters within the age range of 35-55 years (Group II) on all important socio- economic variables. The sample was further stratified according the marital status of daughters (Married/ Unmarried) and hence it was equivalently divided into 8 pairs of daughter-mother in the four groups. The questionnaires administered to study the objectives of the present study: Adult Attachment scale for Daughters, IPAT and Impact of Event scale for both mother and daughter. Quantitative as well as qualitative analysis was done. The findings revealed that overall there were significant correlations between mothers' dimensions of anxiety and impact of event with daughters' dimensions of attachment, anxiety, their component scores and impact of event. There were a number of inter correlations observed between daughters of various groups on all dimensions. However, there were no significant difference found between the groups of mothers and daughters except a few in the components of anxiety and avoidance. The young daughters were found to be high on avoidance than the old daughters. In terms of marital status married daughters were found to be more anxious and experience intrusive thoughts than the unmarried daughters. There was no significant difference found according to age on the dimension of anxiety.

KEYWORDS: Caregiving daughters, Breast cancer patients, Attachment, Anxiety, Impact of event.

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Social/Personality

380-380X

HOW TO FIT ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES INTO OUR PERSONAL VALUES: BURNOUT AND SELF-MONITORING

Rachel Gevertz

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This two-part review focuses on how the individual functions in the work environment. Specifically, it explores how conflicts between personal values and organizational values differentially affect high self-monitors and low self-monitors on burnout dimensions. The first section defines and explores the current literature on burnout and self-monitoring. The second section analyzes aspects of burnout and self-monitoring in conjunction with one another. Emphasis is placed on the "value domain of work life", which states that values serve as the motivating factor between the individual and the workplace (Maslach & Leiter, 2005). This domain has been used in previous research to interpret the impacts of burnout on the individual. Moreover, the expression of and adherence to personal values has been

examined in past literature to better understand different self-monitoring styles. The payoffs and costs of being a high or low self-monitor are explored in this review, and how these tradeoffs can lead to or be preventative against burnout in distinct ways. To conclude, we show why future burnout research should take an individual's self-monitoring style into account.

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WOMEN = MOM BUT MEN \neq DAD: STEREOTYPE OVERLAP BETWEEN MOMS, DADS, WOMEN AND MEN

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The purpose of this experiment was to explore the idea that the role of mom is more tightly tied to the social category woman than the role of dad is to the social category man by examining overlap in the stereotypes associated with those four groups. The hypothesis was that the stereotypes for women and moms would be more closely related than the stereotypes of men and dads. To do this, a set of traits was derived from participants and then judgments in trait overlap were analyzed. The results indicated that there was substantial and clear evidence for the negative traits such that moms and women were seen as more similar than dads and men and this did not depend on subject gender; however when all traits were considered together, or when looking just at the positive traits, while the predicted effect was present for female subjects, it was not for male subjects. This suggests that in society, what comes to mind for most people when they think of women as a group is very similar to what comes to mind when they think of moms, but that is not necessarily the case for men and dads.

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BIG 5 TRAITS OF ADOLESCENT INVOLVED IN VISUAL ARTS, PERFORMING ARTS, AND CREATIVE WRITING

Stacy Shaw

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The purpose of this study was to determine if artistically talented adolescents had personality traits characteristic of their artistic fields. The Self Descriptive Check List (SDCL), a modified version of Gough's Adjective Check List (ACL), was administered to 1,584 adolescents who attended a selective summer arts camp. Guided by John's (1990) study of the prototypical descriptions of the Big Five traits based on the

ACL, scales for the Big Five traits were constructed in the SDCL.

Three artist groups were studied: Visual Arts, Performing Arts, and Creative Writing. A series of 3 (artist group) x 2 (gender) ANOVAs were performed, each time with one of the Big Five personality traits serving as the dependent variable. Bonferroni type adjustments were made by setting the alpha criterion to the level of .01.

The results of follow-up Tukey comparisons indicated that the Performing Arts group scored significantly higher on Extraversion than the rest of the sample, while the Creative Writing group scored significantly lower than the rest of the sample on Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Emotional Stability. Additionally, females scored significantly higher on Agreeableness compared to males. Implications of this research for adolescent development, arts education, and counseling are discussed.

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Neuroscience/Developmental 380-380D

EXPLORING ADOLESCENT CYBER DEPENDENCY CONCEPTUALIZATION AND MEASUREMENT

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The purpose of this study is to conceptualize cyber dependency and construct a scale that would measure the impact of Internet misuse. The items were based on the study of Young (1996). From that study, EFA was used to identify data driven Filipino based factors, 7 factors were hypothesized and 103 items were developed and were reviewed by an expert. From 103, the items were reduced into 98 and were administered to 120 college students. The results showed that Cronbach's alpha is .94. The factor loadings retained 53 items that were summated in five factors. The new factors are lack of time management, detachment from primary social groups, escapism, neglecting personal tasks and preoccupation. CFA results showed that the scale is highly reliable and the structure is a good fit, RMSEA = 0.079 - 0.087. Implications towards possible intervention are also identified.

SWEET TASTE AFFINITY IN SELECTIVELY BRED RATS: STEVIA VS. SUGAR

Kiana Dobson

Occidental College

Mammals' affinity for sweet tastes promotes intake of energy-rich carbohydrates. However, not all sweeteners are equally preferred by all species or individuals. Comparative study of sweeteners increases understanding of the functions and mechanisms of sweet taste. The present work involves the plant extract stevia, a relatively new sweetener. Rats selectively bred for high (HiS) versus low (LoS) saccharin intake were used. HiS rats prefer most but not all sweeteners to water more strongly than do LoS rats; for instance, neither line strongly prefers Nutrisweet© and most LoS and many HiS rats reject sucralose, the sweetener in Splenda©. Preference for stevia over water (Study 1) or sucrose (Study 2) was examined in 24-hour 2-bottle tests. Data were analyzed with mixed-design ANOVA. In Study 1, stevia solution (0.025, 0.5, 0.1 g/L) and water were presented. HiS rats preferred stevia at the two highest concentrations and LoS rats preferred it at the highest concentration. In Study 2, stevia was presented with sucrose (0-10 g/L). Relative to LoS rats, HiS rats preferred stevia to water more strongly but preferred sucrose to stevia more strongly. Implications for the mechanisms of individual differences in sweet taste and their relationship to affective processes will be discussed.

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DEATH ANXIETY, LOCUS OF CONTROL, AND GENDER AS PREDICTORS OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AMONG LATE ADULTS

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This study aimed to determine whether death anxiety, locus of control in terms of internality, exaggerated belief in personal control and God-mediated control, and gender predict subjective well-being of Filipino elders with ages ranging from 60 to 87. The researchers conducted a correlational study on 106 male and female Filipino elders using the Templer Death Anxiety Scale, Belief in Personal Control Scale, Satisfaction with Life Scale and Subjective Happiness Scale. The participants scored average in their death anxiety (M=7.51 SD=3.00). Results revealed a lower score for their internality (M=57.73, SD=10.58), higher in their belief in personal control (M=60.33, SD=11.32), and lower in their God-mediated control (M=14.19, SD=6.36) which implies that they have more belief in God. Furthermore, the respondents scored above average in their subjective well-being (M=45.72, SD=7.52). However, the variables used in this study were found to be non-significant predictors of subjective well-being. Their active participation in various community and church

groups could be a factor contributing to the well-being of the elders.

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Paper Session II Abstracts

Note: All authors listed, with corresponding author email

Social II

420-040

THE EFFECT OF GENDER VIOLATIONS ON PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR AMONG MEXICAN AMERICANS

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Mexican Americans are thought to value traditional gender roles more strongly than non-Mexican Americans, thus, their responses to those who violate gender role expectations may be quite negative. This study will examine the responses of Mexican American women (n=104) and men (n=56) exposed to female and male targets that violate gender role expectations. Participants were Mexican American students at a four-year university in Southern California. Each received a questionnaire with one of four vignettes; two vignettes in which a man or woman chose clothes consistent with their gender, and two vignettes in which they chose clothes that were inconsistent with their gender. Vignettes were followed by a question which asked how much participants would agree to help the target choose clothes. A measure of acculturation was also included. Significant main effects of vignette type and gender of the participant on willingness to help the target choose clothes were found, but these were qualified by an interaction effect between these two variables. Male participants were more likely to help female targets than male targets, regardless of gender violation. Female participants were more likely to help targets who did not violate gender role expectations, regardless of gender of the target.

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ASSOCIATIONS OF CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENT ACTIVITIES WITH COLLEGE-AGED ENVIRONMENTAL ATTITUDES

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The imposing threat of environmental degradation to present and future societies necessitates investigation of the antecedents of pro-environmental attitudes. Recognizing the impact of the current college population on future policy, the present study surveyed a representative sample of college students to evaluate associations between a) their primary childhood and adolescent residence, b) the activities they valued and/or participated in during childhood and adolescence and c) their current college-aged environmental attitudes. Participants were given a sixteen-item questionnaire that included the use of the New Environmental Paradigm (NEP) to measure environmental attitudes. Data showed significantly higher environmental attitudes for students in the College of Liberal Arts. Most importantly, using the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient, data showed significant associations between an increase in pro-environment activities between childhood and adolescence, and a more positive environmental attitude among students in the College of Liberal Arts. This association was trending toward significant among the sample as a whole. These results imply that an increased participation in pro-environmental activities in adolescence is associated with increased environmental attitudes in college. These results may be used to enact future interventions and policies regarding environmental education during adolescence, as this appears to be a crucial age in developing one's worldview.

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THE EFFECTS OF FACILITATION PARADIGM ON POWER DYNAMICS WITHIN INTERGROUP DIALOGUE AMONG JEWISH ISRAELI, PALESTINIAN, AND U.S. ADOLESCENTS
Eric Windell, Andrew Pilecki, & Phillip L. Hammack
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Various models have been utilized to facilitate intergroup contact between Israelis and Palestinians (Halabi & Sonnenschein, 2000/2004), however power dynamics between these two groups has yet to be explored across different facilitation paradigms. This study examines recorded dialogue sessions from a U.S.-based coexistence program that implemented two facilitation paradigms: one based on the recategorization theory (Brewer, 1996), in which participants are oriented towards a collective identity and one based on the mutual-differentiation theory (Hewstone & Brown, 1986), in which differences among participants' nationalities are emphasized. We hypothesized that equal participation would occur

under the recategorization paradigm, given its emphasis on minimizing group differences, while in the mutual differentiation paradigm, given its emphasis on group differences, Palestinian participants would be empowered and participate more. Power was indicated by high mean word-to-turn ratios and differences in means were compared. The hypotheses were not supported and U.S. participants were found to have significantly higher mean word-to-turn ratios. The researchers discuss issues of participation as a measure of power in intergroup dialogue.

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TO CATCH A LIAR: THE EFFECTS OF VIDEO TRAINING ON LAYPERSONS ABILITY TO DETECT DECEIT

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The human ability to detect deceit when talking to an individual is typically below 60% accuracy (Ekman & O'Sullivan, 1991). Eckman went on to provide quantitative evidence suggesting individuals who are more experienced with lie detection (secret service) will generally provide more accurate answers than other inexperienced individuals (college students). In this study, undergraduates were randomly assigned to be exposed to either a lie detection training video (experimental condition) or an origami training video (control condition). They were then asked to determine truthful answers from deceitful ones when they viewed videos of individuals discussing a controversial topic of the day. We hypothesized that, compared to the participants in the control condition, participants who viewed the lie detection training video would experience both an increase in their detection abilities and a higher overall perceived confidence.

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WHEN HELP DOES HARM: THE EFFECTS OF ROLE MODEL INTERVENTIONS ON STEREOTYPE THREAT

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Having positive role models helps performance in many domains, including school, work, decision-making, and the like. Recently, research has demonstrated that role models also serve to reduce the negative influence of the stereotype threat phenomenon. Stereotype threat is the disruptive concern or fear of confirming a negative stereotype

about one's group, which ultimately reduces interest and undermines performance in stereotyped domains. Although previous research reveals that counter-stereotypic ingroup role models buffer against such detrimental effects, recent advances suggest that this may not be true for all types of threats. The present study manipulated the presence or absence of these successful ingroup role models and the type of stereotype threat—concerns about representing the group (group-as-target) or the self (self-as-target). The results were consistent with hypotheses: a two-way interaction emerged between role model presence and threat type ($p < .05$). Specifically, positive ingroup role models significantly reduced the group-as-target stereotype threat ($p < .001$). However, these successful role models did not reduce the self-as-target stereotype threat ($p = .56$). These findings call for the development of tailored interventions that effectively respond to different types of stereotype threats.

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THE ROLE OF SELF-EFFICACY IN EATING BEHAVIOR AND WEIGHT GAIN

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AIM: To investigate the role of physical activity and eating behaviour in weight control 1.5 y after a weight-reduction programme in severely obese children.

METHODS: Forty-seven children (13.4 +/- 2.1 y) were measured 1.5 y after the completion of a 10-mo residential treatment programme. Stature and body mass were measured; physical activity, fat and fibre intake, and self-efficacy in relation to physical activity and healthy eating behaviour were assessed using validated structured interviews. The total sample was divided into four subgroups according to unhealthy versus healthy physical activity and eating behaviour at follow-up.

CONCLUSION: Results suggest that both physical activity and nutritional habits play an important role in weight maintenance after initial weight loss in obese children and that one healthy behaviour can not compensate for another unhealthy behaviour.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOSOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND HEART RATE VARIABILITY IN SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS

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Investigations of schizophrenia strongly support the notion that stress contributes to the expression and course of the disorder. Although research has examined the relationship between early adversity and current functioning of physiological response systems associated with stress, limited research has investigated its relationship with the balance between the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system functioning. This study examines, in schizophrenia patients, the association between early-life stress and heart rate variability (HRV), which reflects physiological and psychological adaptability to environmental demands. Analyses in a sample of 38 first-episode schizophrenia patients and 22 demographically-matched controls found a correlation between early-life parental loss and HRV ($r=.377, p=.034$), and early-life physical abuse and HRV ($r=.525, p=.007$), whereas no correlation was found in 22 healthy controls ($r=-.189, p=.401$). Measures of current psychosocial influences, including the coping styles acceptance ($r=.472, p=.007$) and behavioral disengagement ($r=.619, p=.000$), were found to be significantly correlated with HRV in the schizophrenia patient group only.

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EXAMINING COGNITIVE VULNERABILITY TO DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS: EVIDENCE OF A COGNITIVE SCAR?

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According to the cognitive theories of depression, the ways people typically construe events in their lives influence their vulnerability to depression. But do these cognitive styles precede, accompany, or follow an episode of depression? Lewinsohn and colleagues (1981) have suggested that these cognitive styles may in fact be a consequence, or "scar," of previous depressive episodes. The *scar hypothesis* posits that negative cognitive styles develop during depressive episodes and persist even after the episode resolves. This study examines the risk factor of cognitive style and tests the scar hypothesis for depressive disorders in adolescence and young adulthood using a longitudinal dataset derived from the Youth Emotion Project. Analyses include data from the baseline and first 5 years of

follow-up of 627 high school juniors. We excluded those with baseline depressive disorders and compared the cognitive styles of those who did ($n=32$) and did not develop a depressive disorder ($n=388$) using the Dysfunctional Attitudes Scale. More negative cognitive styles were related to the prospective incidence of an episode of a depressive disorder, $F(1,416)=7.95, p<.01$. Furthermore, among those with depressive disorders, cognitive style worsens after a depressive episode, compared to controls, in which cognitive style remains relatively stable over time, $F(1,416)=9.31, p<.01$.
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Cognitive II **380-380W**

THE EFFECT OF AUDIO PRIMING AND AUDIO-VISUAL PRIMING ON SHADOWING THROUGH DICHOTIC LISTENING

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In interaction, the process of listening is of crucial importance. To be able to respond appropriately to others, people must pay attention to the messages they are sending and link their responses to these. Listening is a fundamental skill and the foundation for other communication skills. The purpose of this experiment is to find out which type of priming (no priming, audio priming or audio-visual priming) can be more shadowed through dichotic listening. Utilizing a convenience sampling method, 90 participants went through the different conditions of this study: condition A (no priming), condition B (audio priming) and condition C (audio-visual priming). Subjects were students from Miriam College, ages 15 to 24 years old. Results revealed that audio-visual priming is the most shadowed type of priming measured through dichotic listening. Significant differences are only evident in conditions with comparisons on condition C. Hence, condition C (audio-visual priming) has an effect on the other conditions.

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MENTAL ATTENTION: IMPROVING IMAGERY BY ADDING FOCUS

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Research has delineated the values of motor imagery for physical tasks; subjects consistently outperform control groups when mentally rehearsing a task and

transferring it to a physical medium. Additionally, an external focus of attention has been shown to increase accuracy and performance while performing a physical task as compared to an internal focus. There had been no previous research addressing a focus of attention while mentally rehearsing a task. Therefore, the objective of this study was to see if varying foci of attention during practice of a dart-throwing task could enhance mental rehearsal. Consistency was significantly depressed for mental internal and control conditions in the first test block. Accuracy and percent improvement was greatest for the physical external focus, while the mental external condition showed decreased variability in the post-test. Results resembled previous research on focus of attention and mental rehearsal for this nascent hypothesis. Improvement of mental rehearsal can have significant benefits for athletic performance, rehabilitation, and musical practice.

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ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES OF SPEECH SOUNDS II: VARIANCE AND INVARIANCE ACROSS SPEAKERS

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Consonant closure duration may be a reliable acoustic correlate for native English speakers regardless of language exposure background. To determine to what extent this hypothesis is true, monolingual participants with/without childhood exposure to non-English languages were recorded pronouncing real/pseudo words in which the pseudo word is a manipulated form of the real word (e.g., picnic → picmic; helmet → helnet). Spectral analysis was performed on audio recordings of words ($n = 320$) where the coronality, nasality, and gemination of the target phoneme were manipulated. Specifically, F2 formant frequency (Hz), burst intensity (dB), and closure duration were measured. If the manipulations were successful, F2 for Coronality x Lexicality interaction and burst intensity should have opposite trajectories indicating independence of place and manner of articulation. Furthermore, if closure duration is a reliable cue, a consistent pattern should appear across speakers.

As expected, the F2 Coronality x Lexicality interaction occurred in opposite trajectory of strong nasality effect on burst intensity. Closure duration showed significant cross-over interaction for Coronality x Lexicality with noncoronal real and coronal pseudo being longer than for coronal real and noncoronal pseudo across all speakers. This result indicates that

consonant closure duration may be a reliable acoustic correlate across speakers.
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KNOW JUDGMENTS IN FREE RECALL SUGGESTS A REDEFINING OF FAMILIARITY
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The Remember/Know procedure, originated by Tulving (1985), was meant to consider episodic (R) separately from semantic (K) memories. However, Dual Process Theorists morphed the Remember/Know procedure to distinguish between two processes in recognition memory: recollection and familiarity. Recollection involves the retrieval of a test item along with the associated contextual material, whereas familiarity involves the “knowing” that an item has been previously experienced. In the last 25 years the Remember/Know procedure has been used many times in tasks of recognition, but rarely has it been used in Free Recall. In a Free Recall task we used the Remember/Know procedure and found 53% of freely recalled responses were given know judgments. We believe this result begs for a reassessment of the Remember/Know procedure and more importantly a redefining of familiarity.
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INFLUENCE OF ANONYMOUS PEERS ON RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS
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It is well-established that adolescents engage in more risk behavior than adults, especially when in peer groups. Recent experiments have examined this phenomenon by comparing adolescents’ behavior when they are observed by two of their friends relative to when they are alone, and have found that adolescents but not adults take more risks in the “peer observation” condition. To build on these findings, the current study aims to determine if awareness of observation by an *anonymous* peer can elicit the same effects on late adolescents’ behavior. Participants complete risk-taking tasks both when they are unobserved and when their task behavior is presumably being watched by another same-sex and same-age participant, who introduces him or herself over two-way radio. Risk-taking tasks include a well-validated simulated driving game, and a new

probabilistic gambling task developed in our lab. Consistent with findings from paradigms employing “real” peer observation, it is predicted that adolescents will take more risks when they believe they are being observed. The study has the potential to determine whether observation by an anonymous peer has the same risk-enhancing effect as observation by a known friend, and also validate a new measure of risk-taking.
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THE DECLINE OF READING COMPREHENSION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS
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A study of the decline of reading comprehension among college students was completed with 3,313 students tested from 1988-2007. All students were enrolled in the same professor's Introduction to Psychology course at a rural community college. These students completed the 20-minute comprehension portion of the Nelson-Denny Reading Test. In the spring 2010 semester, an initial examination of the records was completed. A hypothesis was developed to determine if there had been a significant decrease in reading equivalency numbers over the two decades. A sample t-test was used to analyze the averages between the two decades and gave enough evidence at the $\alpha=.05$ level to support the hypothesis. Using the reading equivalency number averages from each year, a scatter plot was created. From this, a trend line was calculated which indicated an average annual decrease of 5.1% in reading levels. Another hypothesis was tested to determine if there was a predictive relationship between the reading equivalency numbers and the final class grades. Results of a linear regression analysis showed that 65% of the changes in the reading levels will predict the changes in the final class grades. The implications of this study are discussed and further analysis is suggested.
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Poster Session I Abstracts

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BAD OR JUST TROUBLED? THE EFFECTS OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PERCEPTION OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

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This study investigates whether people perceive antisocial behavior more sympathetically when given background information about perpetrators of 3 case studies: murder, fraud and theft specifically. Background information constitutes the biopsychosocial cues that contextualize such antisocial behaviors. One hundred and twenty National University of Singapore undergraduates took part in this 2 x 3 fully between factorial design. Each case study involved 40 participants, 20 out of which read the crime report followed by the perpetrator of the crime's background information. The remaining 20 participants read the crime report followed by an irrelevant filler paragraph as a control. All participants then completed a questionnaire regarding the case studies. Their scores were tabulated. Lower scores indicate more sympathetic perceptions towards the antisocial behaviours. Results showed that participants exposed to background information scored significantly lower scores than the control group. There were no significant differences for scores across case studies.

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YOU ARE WHERE YOU DRINK": DRINKING CONTEXT AS A MEDIATOR OF PERSONALITY TENDENCIES AND HAZARDOUS ALCOHOL USE

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Research has shown that certain personality tendencies, particularly extroversion and neuroticism, are positively correlated with alcohol use. Moreover, according to the personality responsive principle, people self-select into environments that match their personality types. As such, it is possible that individuals who are highly extroverted or neurotic may be particularly susceptible to excessive use in convivial contexts or negative coping situations, respectively. As such, we tested whether the likelihood of excessive use in convivial contexts would mediate the association between extroversion and hazardous alcohol use. We also tested whether the likelihood of excessive use in negative-coping situations would mediate the relationship between

neuroticism and hazardous alcohol use. We conducted path analyses using multiple regression techniques in a sample of 105 female student athletes who reported on their personality tendencies and drinking behaviors across three time points. Results showed that extroversion (T1) was directly associated (positive) with hazardous alcohol use (T3). Furthermore, extroversion was indirectly associated with hazardous alcohol use through its relationship (positive) with the likelihood of excessive use in convivial contexts (T2). No such associations were found for neuroticism. These findings highlight the important role that the drinking context plays with respect to extroversion and hazardous alcohol use among female students.

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EFFECTS OF CEREBRUM SANGUINE SATURATION ON CRITICAL FLICKER FUSION

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Flicker fusion is the rate at which a flickering light appears to be solid. Recent studies have shown that people with higher levels of blood pressure reliably have higher rates of flicker fusion. This finding is important especially from the perspective of fighter pilots, astronauts, and others who might be required to track targets while experiencing a negative g-force and thus increasing blood pressure in the brain. The present was designed to examine the effects that blood pooling in the brain could have on brain function. Flicker fusion was assessed in participants while they were held upright and these scores were compared to the scores garnered while they were held at 180°. After the subjects were given time upright to rest, their flicker fusion was assessed again at 100°, and 260°. These data show a significant difference between the upright condition and all upside down conditions. Moreover, when that data is normalized it became clear that a person who is positioned with their feet above their head reliably express a decrease in flicker fusion of about 10% regardless of the severity of the angle.

VALIDATING A NEW ALEXITHYMIA MEASURE

Christine E. Hart

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Current evidence-based treatments for alexithymia do not provide a simple method for the individual to break down the components of his or her experience of an emotion. I am proposing a computer-based intervention that can be used by individuals with alexithymia to break down and make evaluative judgments about somatic changes associated with his or her emotions to quickly and efficiently label what they are feeling with an emotion word outside of therapy sessions. Individuals will determine their valence, arousal, and dominance ratings of an experience and the computer program will, based on that individual's circumplex, suggest an emotion that might appropriately label the subject's emotional experience. I also suggest two means of testing the efficacy of the intervention and evaluate the program's limitations. I suggest extending a test of efficacy to the evaluation of other interventions for alexithymia, because it goes beyond the self-report measures that are currently used to evaluate an intervention's success in reducing alexithymia.

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THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT: DIETING AND PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL AROUSAL TO FOOD CUES

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Altered psychophysiology is a feature of eating disorders. Currently, we are collecting physiological data of respiration, heart rate, and skin conductance in response to food cues and questions about foods' effects on the body. With this data, we hope to identify whether food or its effect on the body causes more reactions within the body. Also, facial reactions are being recorded in order to assess congruence between self-reported emotion in response to food cues and unfiltered emotional responses. Participants will be grouped using three questionnaires: the Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26), Eating Self-Efficacy Scale (ESES), and Self-Compassion Scale (SCS). We believe that those scoring high on the EAT-26, with high ESES scores, and low SCS scores will be unrestricted eaters and will have high physiological responses to food and body image cues. Those scoring high on the EAT-26, with low ESES scores, and low SCS scores will be restricted eaters and will have high physiological responses to body image cues, but lower responses to food cues than unrestricted eaters. Our dependent variables could reveal important underlying emotional and physiological reactions that discriminate between types of disordered eating, and have implications for diagnosis and treatment.

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IMPLICATIONS OF PARENTAL ATTACHMENT STYLE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF REPRODUCTIVE STRATEGIES AMONG AFFLUENT INDIVIDUALS

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Early onset of puberty has been associated with a range of deleterious health and psychological outcomes including earlier and greater sexual promiscuity. Life history theories suggest that early rearing experiences, including both parental investment and sociodemographic variables, shape the trajectory of an individual's reproductive strategy. Patterns of early menarche have been observed among affluent females and among females who display insecure parental attachment patterns. The present study aimed to measure the effects of parental attachment and socioeconomic status to timing of puberty and early initiation in sexual activity. It was hypothesized that affluent females would be more insecurely attached as a result of inconsistent and harsh parenting strategies. Thus they would have entered puberty at much younger ages and initiated and engaged in sexual activity at younger ages. To test this hypothesis, 250 undergraduates participated in an online questionnaire, which assessed parental attachment style, socioeconomic status, timing of menarche and initiation in sexual activities. No main effects were found to be significant. However a trending interaction was found between age at menarche and level of mother avoidance, such that early menarche and high mother avoidance predicted early initiation in sexual behaviors. A similar trending interaction was also found between age at menarche and mean income level, such that early age at menarche and high mean income predicted earlier age at sexual initiation. The presented effects of this study were not conclusive, however given the small sample size (and small cell sizes), these interactions are important to consider for prospective directions.

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BATTERED WOMEN WHO KILL THEIR PARTNERS: THE INFLUENCE OF DEFENDANT CHARACTERISTICS ON VERDICT OUTCOMES

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Law enforcement statistics indicate that around 1,000 women are convicted annually for killing their abusive partners (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1995). Research has shown that predicting jury behavior in

these cases is extraordinarily complex, as it is difficult to determine what factors will influence jury verdicts. This study was designed to investigate the influence of dispositional traits on verdict outcomes for battered women who have killed their abusers. More specifically, this study will examine how the defendant's situational behavior and adherence to gender roles affect juror attitudes and sentencing decisions. Participants will consist of approximately 150 Bay Area residents who will be randomly assigned to one of four vignettes adapted from a study by Follingstad, Brondino and Kleinfelter (1996), in a 2x2 factorial design, with provocation by the defendant at 2 levels (presence vs. absence of verbal provocation before the beating) and reputation of the defendant at 2 levels (good wife/mother vs. bad wife/mother). Participants will assess the case and assign a verdict. A Likert Scale and Semantic Differential will be employed to assess participant's attitudes toward the defendant. Although data collection and analysis will not be completed until March, 2011, I expect to find that (1) more guilty verdicts will occur if the defendant's characteristics deviate from the gender-role stereotypes associated with being a "good" wife and mother, and (2) if the defendant demonstrated verbal provocation toward her partner prior to the beating, the jury will assign more responsibility to her, producing a higher number of guilty verdicts.

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THE EFFECT OF ATTENTION MANIPULATION ON EMOTION REGULATION IN DEPRESSED INDIVIDUALS

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Cognitive theories of depression posit that cognitive vulnerabilities (e.g., attentional biases) may help to explain the onset and maintenance of Major Depressive Disorder. Depressed and non-depressed individuals show differential attentional biases. Whereas depressed individuals attend more to negative information (negative attentional bias), the opposite is found in non-depressed controls (positive attentional bias). Attention training has been used to further explore the causal implications of these biases on other aspects of the disorder, including emotion regulation. Recent work has shown that the insertion of a negative attentional bias can negatively affect emotion regulation (i.e., increase emotional reactivity and decrease distress tolerance) in healthy, non-depressed individuals. Thus, this study is investigating whether the insertion of a positive attentional bias can improve emotion regulation in

depressed individuals. While the study is currently in the data collection phase, it is expected that attention training towards positive stimuli will decrease emotional reactivity and increase distress tolerance to a stressful task in depressed individuals.

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ASSOCIATION OF POSITIVE PARENTING AND RESPONSE INHIBITION IN CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT ATTENTION—DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD)

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Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is prevalent in 5-7% of children worldwide (Polanczyk et al., 2007). Although it is characterized by extreme and impairing levels of inattention and/or hyperactivity, ADHD is also frequently accompanied by executive function deficits, including poor response inhibition and effortful control. The present study examined the association between positive parenting (i.e., parental involvement) on response inhibition and effortful control among 223 children with and without ADHD. Parenting was assessed through rating scales whereas response inhibition and effortful control were measured with standardized laboratory tasks, including the Stop Signal Task and Stroop Color-Word task. Preliminary results suggested that ADHD symptoms were inversely associated with effortful control and response inhibition, but only when they were exposed to positive parenting. Our findings suggest that positive parenting behavior may function as a protective factor on executive functions among children with ADHD.

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STRESS, COPING AND CARDIOVASCULAR REACTIVITY STUDY

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Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, stroke and diabetes. This condition disproportionately affects African Americans in the United States, especially women. A potential contributing factor is the impact of racism-related stress, and differences in African American men and women's coping behaviors. The objective of this study was to describe the relationship between racism-related stress and cardiovascular reactivity/recovery in an African American student population. Eighty individuals were recruited to undergo a laboratory-based stress interview in which

the focus was either an experience with racial discrimination or a non-racism-related major life event. Blood pressure measurements were collected repeatedly before, during, and after each stress interview. We predict students recalling racism-related events will have a more elevated blood pressure and increased heart rate than those recalling a non-racism-related event. Also, the blood pressure and heart rate response between men and women may be different. These differences may put women at greater risk in the long-run even though younger African American men are typically diagnosed with hypertension earlier in life compared to women. Understanding the cause of this disparity is important for improving the health status of African Americans in general, and women specifically.
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REASSURANCE SEEKING BEHAVIOR IN GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER

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Excessive Reassurance Seeking is the tendency to frequently elicit reassurance about one's worth from close others, and is postulated to be specific to depression (Joiner et al., 1995) contrast. In contrast, Anxious Reassurance Seeking is defined as a tendency to ask for reassurance about the future. A behavioral coding system was designed to capture anxious reassurance seeking (Inviting Feedback or Asking For Advice) and Excessive Reassurance Seeking (Negative Self-Statements, Questions of Love, Affiliation, and Commitment, and Apologies). The system also included previously developed codes measuring feedback providing (Positive Reactions, Hostility and Withdrawal). Forty couples in which one member had GAD completed a couple interaction comprised of six discussion topics. Preliminary data analyses were conducted to examine the relationships between the seven codes.

Withdrawal & Inviting Feedback were negatively correlated whereas none of the codes tapping Excessive Reassurance Seeking were significantly correlated with Withdrawal. Questions of Love, Affiliation, and Commitment were associated with less Positive Reactions and more Hostility, whereas Inviting Feedback was not significantly correlated with Hostility. Inviting Feedback was positively correlated with asking Questions of Love, Affiliation and Commitment and making Negative Self-Statements. These results suggest that Anxious Reassurance Seeking may be more interpersonally benign than Excessive Reassurance Seeking.
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POLITICAL UNREST AND POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AMONG CHILDREN

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"Many people in the world today are experiencing traumatic events brought by political unrest within their countries that occur in form of demonstrations, murder, rape, massacres, kidnap, child neglect and assault. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between political unrest and post traumatic stress disorder among children. A total of 120 children between the age of 10-18 years were purposively sampled using Questionnaires and semi-structured psychiatric interviews. 40 children from Kampala who survived the September 11, 2009 Kampala riots; 40 from Western Kenyan Districts consisting of children who survived the post election riots; and 40 from southern Sudan consisting of children who had suffered the wrath of political instability.

A very high percentage (82.60%) of children was found to experience symptoms that are outlined in the DSM-IV criteria and 17.40% had symptoms of PTSD for less than a month. Many Children (62.10%) reported continued memory disturbance following the bad experience they witnessed during the unrest while 37.90 % had sleep disturbances.

The results from the study indicated that political unrest is significantly related to PTSD among children.

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EARLY TEMPERAMENT PREDICTS ALCOHOL INTAKE IN GROUP-HOUSED RHESUS MACAQUES

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Type 1 alcoholism is characterized by high alcohol intake to mediate anxiety, and Type II alcoholism is characterized by impulsive, antisocial behavior. This study is an assessment of early life behaviors that characterized both temperamental types (anxiety and impulsive temperaments) as predictors of adult alcohol intake. Subjects were 76 mother-reared subjects (Macaca mulatta), first observed from birth until five months of age, twice a week for a total of 10 minutes per week, using an objective behavioral scoring system designed to represent anxiety and sociality. The average duration of each behavior was computed for the third, fourth, and fifth months of life and these measures were correlated with future alcohol consumption measured 3-4 years later in adolescence or adulthood (3-5 years of age). With

weight, age, and drinking situation (drinking alone or in groups) controlled, multiple regressions were used to assess whether behaviors were predictive of high alcohol intake. Results: Monkeys low in social contact, aggression, and environmental exploration, and freezing, that spent more time being cradled by mother showed high alcohol intake. Partial correlation values ranged from .702 to .744, and significant p-values ranged from 0.0009 to 0.031, with social contact approaching significance ($p < 0.07$). Our data show that in mother-reared subjects, early life behaviors that characterize both Type 1 and Type 2 temperament are predictive of alcohol intake.
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THE EFFECT OF MOOD AND LEVEL OF EXTROVERSION ON SELF-REGULATION

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While previous research has examined the effects of mood and the effects of level of extroversion on participants' self-regulation, the interaction effect of the two has never been examined. Previous research has shown that introverts tend to self-regulate better than extroverts, and participants in positive mood conditions do better than those in negative conditions. However, extroverts are more susceptible to mood manipulation than are introverts. It is hypothesized, therefore, that extroverts will self-regulate best when in a negative mood condition and introverts will self-regulate best in a neutral mood condition. Participants were given an introversion/extroversion scale, and their baseline mood was measured using the Positive And Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS). Participants were assigned to one of three mood manipulation conditions: positive, neutral, or negative; the International Affective Picture System was used to fabricate a slide show of image that would manipulate the participant's mood state. Another PANAS checked that the mood manipulation was successful. Participants were then given a version of the Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP) to measure their self-regulation as persistence by using minutes spent pursuing this difficult task.
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THE STIGMA OF METNAL ILLNESS: AN INVESTIGATION IN EARLY INTERVENTION

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According to the NIMH, 26.2% of all adults in the U.S. suffer from at least one mental disorder in a given year yet only about half receive any treatment. Several studies attribute the discrepancy to the stigma associated with mental illness. Many programs have attempted to reduce the effects of stigma in adults but have thus far been ineffective or have led to unintended negative consequences. Unlike adults however, the malleable schemata of children make them ideal for early intervention. The current study proposes an investigation into the potential for both the stigma-reducing effects and the academic outcomes of inclusionary classrooms in school age children. Based on prior research, the study predicts that students in inclusionary classrooms will match or exceed their peers in segregated classrooms on measures of academic success and IQ while also exhibiting reduced negative attitudes and stigma related to mental illness. The implications of the study may be crucial to a long-term approach in increasing treatment rates as well as initiating changes in public education policy.

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HOW ORGANIZATIONAL REPRESENTATIONS INFLUENCE WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT INTEREST IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING AND MATH (STEM)

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Although women and men are equivalently represented in many formerly male-dominated fields (e.g. medicine and law), women remain underrepresented in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). Poor numerical representation of women in STEM settings and the portrayal of STEM careers as stereotypically male can reduce women's interest and feelings of belongingness in STEM careers. The present study investigated how organizational representations of employees could influence women's interest in a STEM career. Participants were randomly assigned to view employee profiles from a fictitious company's web site where employees were portrayed as male or female and in terms of their work accomplishments or work accomplishments and personal information. Consistent with predictions, female participants expressed the highest interest in the company when they saw a female employee represented in terms of work accomplishments and personal information. There was a significant interaction between employee gender and employee representation for participants' likelihood of taking the job ($p < .05$) and feelings of authenticity ($p < .01$). However, women

were more likely to feel authentic when they viewed male employees (compared to female employees) represented by work accomplishments alone ($p < .05$). These findings suggest that women's interest in a STEM career are influenced by holistic representations (work *and* personal information) and are differentially influenced by representations of male and female employees.

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CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN HOW STUDENTS ARE AFFECTED BY THEIR PEERS' PERFORMANCE

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Culture affects how students monitor and react to their classmates' academic performance. Our study of Singaporean and American college students showed that information on how their peers performed on a task affected how students of each culture performed in different ways. We gave participants an anagrams task, told them that their peers performed better than they did on the same task, and then gave them a second anagrams task. Singaporean students performed better on the second task after they were told their peers did better than them, while American students performed worse. Possible reasons for the cultural difference include a difference in motivating factors in a collectivistic vs. individualistic society, effort vs. ability attributions for success, and students' use of different strategies. Future studies will explore each of these possibilities.

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IMPLICIT THEORIES OF PERSONALITY AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPLICIT PREJUDICE AND IMPLICIT STEREOTYPING

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The cognitive mechanisms involved with implicit stereotyping and implicit prejudice have been studied extensively as separate entities, despite the fact that the two are commonly associated with one another. In order to find out more about this association, the present study examines whether implicit beliefs about personality (which previous research has associated with stereotyping behavior) may act as a link between implicit stereotyping and implicit prejudice. To test this, 40 Seattle University students were randomly assigned to three conditions. One condition was primed to see others as having dynamic personalities; one was primed to see others as

having fixed personality traits; and one received no prime. After priming, students were asked to take the paper format IAT (Lemm et al., 2008), and then were asked to take a short survey. While the study found no significant change in IAT scores based on exposure to priming materials, those students primed to view others as fixed entities were generally less interested in participating in programming associated with viewing race as a social construction. This study advances the ongoing study of theories of prejudice, and may provide examples of useful techniques for educators and others who wish to teach about race as a social construction.

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THE EFFECTS OF RELIGIOUS PRIMES ON PERSONAL AND SOCIAL HONESTY

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Several studies have explored how the implicit activation of religion affects different aspects of behavior. We hypothesized that participants primed with a religious concept would perform more honestly, in a private and social setting, than a control group. Fifty participants were randomly assigned to a religious prime or control condition. A conceptual priming task, the scrambled sentence task (Srull & Wyer, 1979), was used to prime the experimental group with a religious concept. After the priming task was completed, participants took a test that is used to encourage cheating, the Circle Test (Hartshorne & May, 1928). Participants recorded their scores on the bottom of the Circle Test (Private). Subsequently, a clipboard with filler scores from supposed past participants was given to participants; participants again recorded their scores (Social). For both the private and social settings, reported scores were compared to the Circle Test's threshold score for cheating; scores below this threshold were defined as honest. Participants primed with a religious concept did not answer more honestly on private and social levels than the control group. This suggests that religious primes do not affect honesty.

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ACUTE EMOTION PREDICTION IN INTERGROUP CONTACT: GENDER GROUPS, POLITICAL PARTIES, AND RIVAL UNIVERSITIES

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Research by Markus & Kitayama has shown that people from Eastern and Western cultures have different construals of the self, of others, and of the interdependence of the two. The interdependent self

construal of East Asians and the independent self-construal of North Americans have been shown to contribute to different patterns of cognition, emotion, and motivation. (Heine, 2001; Markus & Kitayama, 1991) The current studies investigated the cross-cultural difference of social network connectivity between Chinese and American participants. In Study 1, Chinese and Americans participants were asked to draw a diagram of their “social world”, and the structural and functional variables these diagrams were coded and analyzed. Mean difference between Chinese and American participants were found in number of indicated indirect connections, person and relationship labels, as well as the boundary of self. In Study 2, participants were asked to specify the contact frequency and emotional attachment to their 10 closest friends, and the connections among these friends in a network matrix. Data are being actively collected at this point. The local parameters and global variables are to be coded and analyzed, partly using network connectivity toolbox in Matlab. Predicted cross-cultural difference include the degree of overlap between primary and task groups, the relative ratio of strong and weak ties, the perceived centrality of the self relative to close others etc.
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REDUCING HEALTH DISPARITIES THROUGH A PEER-DRIVEN EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN INTERESTED IN THE USE OF ACUPUNCTURE AS AN ADJUNCT TREATMENT

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African American women experience a higher incidence of aggressive breast cancer subtypes than women from any other ethnic group (Crowe, 2005). These cancers demand especially aggressive treatment regimens, which are often accompanied by exacerbated side effects (Chlebowski, 2005). Acupuncture has been shown to effectively treat the most common side effects, including nausea, pain, fatigue, hot flashes, and joint stiffness (Ezzo, 2005; Broeckel, 2008; Molassiotis, 2007; Walker, 2008; Drew, 2010). The goal of our study is to develop the parameters for a community-driven educational intervention to educate African American women about the benefits of acupuncture as a treatment adjunct. Data will be drawn from the questionnaire responses of African American breast cancer survivors from five selected breast cancer support groups for African American women in Los Angeles County. Preliminary data shows the women are most

likely to trust acupuncture recommendations from fellow African American breast cancer survivors, suggesting a peer education framework could be the most effective.

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SPEED DIVERSITY DIALOGUE: MULTICULTURAL COMPETENCE TRAINING

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According to Allport (1954), the best way to reduce prejudice is through inter-group interaction. Diversity training is a growing field in need of action research to assess its effectiveness (Levy Paluck, 2006). Speed Diversity Dialogue (SDD) is a proposed multicultural competence training technique. Participants were 99 students (male, 34%; female 66%) from majority groups (White, 66%; Biracial 17%; Black 11%; Latino 6%); ages 18-27 (mean = 19.31). The majority of participants (79%) reported a positive impact in perceptions of diverse populations (Mean 2.08, Likert scale +1 to +5) whereas only 6% of participants reported a slightly negative impact (mean = 0.62, Likert scale -1 to -5). Fifteen percent reported no change. Open-ended questions indicated that SDD is an effective tool to (a) facilitate dialogue around critical issues of diversity in a safe and respectful environment, (b) allow participant to find common ground with peers and better understand their beliefs and backgrounds, (c) increase empathy towards others' experiences, (d) break stereotypes and assumptions about out-group members, and (e) increase a sense of connectedness. Overall, our preliminary quantitative and qualitative findings suggest that SDD is a high impact, low cost model that helps to increase multicultural competence.

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INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT TO DIVERSITY: ALIGNING NEEDS AND RESOURCES

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Universities see diversity as a positive aspect in higher education (Elway Research Inc. 2005). Budget constraints demand the prioritization of campus diversity goals. Our study identified top diversity priorities using six group discussions (n = 373; students, 45%; staff, 26%; professors, 20%; and administrators, 9%). Using Grounded Theory, ten aspects emerged as top priorities for participants. Most of the comments referred to “campus climate” (16.9%), primarily on the role of “White privilege” (25.4%) affecting racial/ethnic groups (17.5%);

“institutional policies/procedures” (13.7%) impacting racial/ethnic groups (25.5%); “financial resources” (13.1%) available to people with lower incomes (20.4%) and diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds (18.4%). Racial/ethnic aspects need better representation in campus events, celebrations, and clubs (13.5%). Religion needs acknowledgment/incorporation in curriculum (29.4%). Sexual minorities need consideration in the campus climate (26.1%). Gender and parenting issues should be reflected in campus support services (16.7%). Disability services need redefined policies/procedures (46.7%). Concerning socio-economic status, support services (23.1%) need strengthening. Institutional resources should consider the needs of people of different ages (21.4%). Recruitment/retention practices should tailor strategies for race/ethnicity (12.2%); other diverse groups (23.7%), including males (33.4%). Our results identify diversity issues demanding higher prioritization to effectively serve diverse populations and increase multicultural competence in majority students.

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LEAVING A FITTING IMPRESSION: THE IMPACT OF PERCEIVED BODY FITNESS, GENDER AND RACE ON MEMORABILITY

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Propensities toward higher levels of recognition for individuals within one’s own race and own gender have been well established in previous research (e.g. Brigham, Bennett, Meissner & Mitchell, 2007; Rehnman & Herlitz, 2006). Understanding the moderating factors of these phenomena, particularly on racial biases in memory remain at the center of ongoing research. The present study aims to extend our insight on these biases through exploration of their interplay with perceived physical fitness.

Previous research by Beckerley and Kulik (2010) suggests that women are more apt to remember fit same-gendered peers, compared to average peers. We expect that physical body fitness of others will moderate the memorability of same-gender and own-race images. In the present study, 80 male and female subjects self-identified as Asian or Caucasian were exposed to 32 images of fit or average, Asian or Caucasian images for 3-second intervals. Following a 10-minute unrelated filler-task, participants engaged in a recognition task, viewing 32 targets and 32 foils matched on body fitness, facial attractiveness and overall attractiveness. The impact of body fitness on the own-gender and own-race bias, as well as

implications for body image and body dissatisfaction research are discussed.

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IN AND OUT OF THE GAME: INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF SEASONAL STATUS IN HEALTH OUTCOMES AMONG HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES
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Research shows that college student athletes drink more and experience more negative drinking outcomes than their non-athlete student counterparts. However, the association between athletics and alcohol use among adolescents remains unclear. For example, some studies have shown that athletic participation is linked to alcohol use, while others have shown that it is protective. We examined the role of athletic involvement on health outcomes with emphasis on seasonal athletic status, given that the mental state (e.g. self-esteem) and health behaviors (e.g. alcohol use) of athletes can differ in and off-season. Students (N=594) from a Northeastern high school completed an anonymous survey and reported on their alcohol use and athletic participation. Results showed that athletes and non-athletes did not differ in alcohol consumption, however both in-season and off-season athletes were more likely to report that they intended to drink in adulthood than non-athletes. Off-season athletes reported higher favorable evaluations of negative drinking outcomes than athletes in and off-season. Finally, in-season athletes reported higher levels of self-esteem and better grades than off-season athletes and non-athletes. Our findings highlight the importance of considering seasonal athletic status, which may help explain the discrepancies in the literature on adolescent alcohol use and athletics.

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THE ROLE OF RACE, DISABILITY, AND HOMELESSNESS STATUS IN SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS

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Although several studies have examined societal attitudes towards homeless people and disabled individuals, both which have historically been targets of prejudice, they are far from homogenous groups, and there are important differences between them

which need to be acknowledged. For example, although there are a disproportionate number of homeless African Americans in the United States, few studies have explored the relationship between race and homelessness. As such, the present study will contribute to this discourse by examining attitudes towards homeless and disabled individuals of different races. Participants will be administered a social vignette, which will describe a target. All vignettes will be exactly the same except for the descriptions of the target, which will vary the race, homelessness status, and physical disability status of the target. After reading the vignette, participants will complete questionnaires that will measure perspective-taking, social distancing, and prosocial behavior towards the target. It is hypothesized that the combination of two or more stigmatized identities exacerbates the experience of oppression so that it is more than disability and/or racism put together. In this way, this study will create a more complex and sophisticated framework which recognizes often variable interactions between different forms of social oppression.

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THE ASSOCIATION OF EMOTIONAL SELF-EFFICACY AND ANXIETY IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

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Previous research suggests that in typically developing children with anxiety disorders cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is effective in improving emotional regulation and reducing anxiety (Suveg et al., 2009). The present study examines if changes in emotional self-efficacy (ESE) of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), as a result of CBT, predict reduction in anxiety. We hypothesize that increases in ESE are related to decreases in anxiety because children with more ESE are less likely to have anxiety in situations. Forty-four children (aged 7-11) were randomly assigned to CBT-Immediate Treatment (IT) or Waitlist (WL) conditions. Measures of anxiety and ESE were collected at pre- and post-assessments. Results show significant differences in ESE between the IT and WL conditions at post assessments, with the IT condition scoring significantly higher on ESE than the WL ($t(42)=2.507, p<.05$). Additionally, ESE was negatively correlated with anxiety ($R=-.622, p<.05$). Further linear regression analysis will be conducted to determine the extent of change in ESE on anxiety scores.

THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER ON INCIDENTAL LONG-TERM MEMORY

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To investigate how gender affects incidental, long-term memory, participants viewed a slide show of 40 words; 20 female-stereotypical and 20 male-stereotypical. Each word was displayed for 3 seconds. Instructions were given to visualize each word. Participants completed a series of simple, intermittent, mathematical tasks to eliminate short-term memory and distract them from the purpose of the study. Participants were asked to recall, in writing, as many words as possible from the word list. 81 undergraduate students, aged 18 to 25, participated. Using the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test, a significant difference was found for female recall of female-stereotypical words ($p = 0.003$). There was no significant difference for male recall of male-stereotypical words ($p = 0.169$). A pilot study was conducted prior to the experiment to assess the gender-stereotypical value of individual words. The 20 highest rankings for both male and female-stereotypical words were used in the experiment. A potential explanation for the pattern of results (i.e., gender-stereotyped memory in females but not males) is the female-stereotypical words were ranked as more gender-stereotypical than the male-stereotypical words.

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THE EFFECTS OF INDUCED ELEVATED VERSUS NEUTRAL MOOD ON A GENDER STEREOTYPING TASK GIVEN TO COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

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This study is a follow-up of a pilot completed for a Research Methods course in fall, 2010. My hypothesis for the pilot was that induced positive mood would increase gender stereotyping compared to induced neutral mood in a sample of Community College subjects. The independent variable was mood and the levels were induced elevated mood and induced neutral mood. The dependent variables were related to gender stereotyping and included gender-specific ratings of aggressiveness, concern for others, communication skills, and assertiveness. My hypothesis was not supported by our data. The only significant result was from the t-test for mean ratings of female assertiveness between the elevated mood and neutral mood groups. Induced elevated mood actually appeared to have decreased stereotyping of female assertiveness as compared with induced neutral mood.

However, the theory that temporary moods can affect our judgments and views of other people is consistent with our results for female assertiveness. The follow-up study utilized a larger sample to test the original hypothesis that induced positive mood increases gender stereotyping compared to induced neutral mood. The procedure was slightly modified to reduce various selection threats to validity. Significant results were found from the t-test for mean ratings of male assertiveness and male aggressiveness between the elevated and neutral mood groups, but, as in the pilot study, were in the opposite direction from what was hypothesized. Induced elevated mood appears to have decreased stereotyping of male assertiveness and male aggressiveness as compared with induced neutral mood. Both the pilot and current study show that induced elevated mood decreases gender stereotyping as compared with induced neutral mood. mellingerjess@gmail.com

FALSE COGNATE DETECTION: PARALLEL ACTIVATION OF NATIVE AND SECOND LANGUAGE LEXICONS
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Results of this study supported parallel activation of Spanish and English in cognate text processing. Across languages, true cognates share similar meaning, sound, and appearance, whereas false cognates only share similar sound or appearance. False cognate detection can test models predicting storage, activation, and processing of native and second languages occur in the same places in memory (Dijkstra & Van Heuven, 2002; Kroll & DeGroot, 1997). 36 Spanish-English bilinguals read sentences with true cognates (TC), false cognates (FC), no cognates, or were semantically incorrect sentences. Specifically, analyses revealed significant differences in reading times and fixation patterns of 'target' (cognate) versus 'trigger' (word preceding cognate) words. A 2 (TC vs. FC) x 2 (trigger vs. target) x 3 (low vs. medium vs. high Spanish proficiency) mixed analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed that across proficiencies participants read FC longer than TC. Parallel overlapping representations of the correct and incorrect meanings of FC words suggest why readers across all proficiencies showed immediate disruptions when reading. Separate ANOVAs for other interest areas also had significant main effects and interactions. klee63@uic.edu

COMPENSATING FOR A LACK OF AUDIO INPUT WHILE DRIVING
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Do you need your ears to drive? Today, people are increasingly placed in situations where they are deprived of their hearing or distracted by other hearing-related tasks, leading to a significant problem in driving safety. Despite bias, previous research shows that drivers with a hearing impairment are just as safe as drivers without a hearing impairment, which suggests that they may employ a compensatory strategy to account for their hearing loss. To explore the role of hearing in driving, we examined how an artificial hearing deprivation affects the performance of drivers with otherwise normal hearing and whether they can begin to compensate for this deprivation with practice. Overall, participants in the hearing condition had a better driving performance and faster responses to a simulated emergency vehicle stimulus. Both the drivers in the hearing condition and the drivers in the no hearing condition generally improved over time, but those in the no hearing condition improved at a faster rate, suggesting that their improvement could not be completely explained by a mere practice effect and that the drivers had developed a compensatory strategy after only two hours of practice. shemenwa@ucsc.edu

STRATEGIES USED IN FRACTION MAGNITUDE COMPARISONS ACROSS LEVELS OF MATH KNOWLEDGE
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In the current study, we investigated what strategies people use to compare magnitudes of fractions, and how the strategies vary with overall mathematical knowledge. Because little is known about how people think about fractions, prior research has attempted to assess the extent to which people think of fractions compared to how they think about whole numbers (Bonato, Fabbri, Umiltà & Zorzi, 2007; Scheider & Siegler, 2010; Meert, Gregoire, Noel, in press). In particular, Bonato et al. (2007) has examined the degree to which fractional magnitude comparisons can yield an understanding of the mental representation of fractions. Scheider & Siegler (2010) argue that these assessments cannot be made independently from understanding the strategies for comparison that a particular pair of fractions elicits. The current study will extend prior research by comparing strategies that Carnegie Mellon University students, with high math

proficiency, use to compare fraction magnitudes to the strategies that Community College of Allegheny County students, with lower math proficiency, use to compare fraction magnitudes. The goal was to identify the strategies that adults use, their relation to overall math knowledge, and how the strategies influence accuracy and speed of performance. Our findings indicate that strategy use does vary with overall math knowledge and performance on our magnitude comparison task; the lower performing participants more frequently used strategies that would yield incorrect results compared to the high performing participants who selected more successful strategies.

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VALENCE AND FADING AFFECT IN THE RECOLLECTION OF RECENT SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

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We recruited 153 participants who recalled “significant events” from the last week and then from the past month. Following recall, participants rated their memories for valence and for past and present emotional impact. Consistent with previous research, participants recalled many more positive than negative events, however, there was a strong time X valence interaction such that this positive bias was stronger for recollections from the past month than for recollections from the past week. Because recollections from the past week are more likely to accurately represent life events than memories from the past month, we interpreted this interaction as suggesting that a positive memory bias tends to grow with time. We also found that positive memories tended to hold more of their pleasant impact with time, but negative memories lost more of their unpleasant bite. This fading affect bias may explain why most people tend to be happy.

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THE ROLE OF IMAGEABILITY IN WORD LEARNING

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Across languages, nouns tend to be learned earlier than verbs; this is in part due to nouns being more imageable (easier to form a mental image of the word) than verbs. In our previous study, we found no difference in memory for nouns and verbs after equating for imagery. In the present experiment, we will test the effect of imagery on memory for nouns and verbs, controlling for rated word frequency (word

ratings were obtained from a separate group of 50 participants). Participants will learn words written in a constructed language with definitions as concrete (high imagery) and abstract (low imagery) nouns and verbs, and will then be asked to define those symbols after a three-minute delay. We expect that concrete words will be better recalled than abstract words, but that there will be no effect of word class—nouns and verbs will be recalled equally when imagery is equated. In addition, concrete nouns will be recalled more than abstract nouns and concrete verbs will be recalled more than abstract verbs. These results will provide a strong case for imagery as the ultimate cause of the noun advantage in word acquisition.

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PREDICTORS OF HAPPINESS AMONG LGBTQ COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Compared with other populations, lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) individuals may be challenged with increased obstacles to achieving happiness. According to minority stress theory, sexual minority people are at an increased risk of experiencing stress and poor mental health related to their stigmatization (Meyer, 1995). However, certain characteristics have been found to buffer against the negative effects of minority stress (Felsten & Wilcox 1992).

The purpose of the study was to assess whether social support and mastery might buffer against the negative effects of minority stress and lead to happiness in a sample of LGBTQ college students. Additionally, the study aimed to assess whether perfectionism would be inversely related to happiness for this population. Participants were recruited during the fall of 2010 through the LGB listserv at two private universities located in New York City, and consisted of 51 LGBTQ students aged between 18 and 21.

A multiple regression revealed that the only variable significantly associated with happiness was mastery (beta= .49, B=.36, $p<.01$), which only partially supports the hypothesis. Given these findings, future research should replicate the study with a larger sample and also investigate interventions to increase mastery among LGBTQ college students.

Keywords: lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer, happiness, mastery

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THE RELATIONS OF SELF-REGULATION TO
CHINESE AMERICAN CHILDREN'S EMPATHY AND
SOCIAL COMPETENCE: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

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Using a longitudinal, multi-method design, the present study examined relations of Chinese American children's ($N = 258$) self-regulation to their empathy and social competence. Previous research has shown that self-regulation, specifically effortful control, predicts children's empathy (e.g., Eisenberg et al., 2007) as well as social competence (e.g., Spinrad et al., 2006) both concurrently and longitudinally. However, self-regulation is a multi-dimensional construct, as previous research has shown that different components of self-regulation uniquely predict different types of math skills in Chinese American children (Chen, Main, Zhou, & Bunge, under review). The goals of the present study were twofold: first, to extend findings of previous research on the relations between self-regulation, empathy, and social competence to a Chinese American immigrant sample; second, to examine unique relations across time between different components of self-regulation and empathy and social competence in this population. We assessed self-regulatory processes with a combination of adult reports, computerized tests, and persistence on a behavioral task when children were in first or second grade (Wave 1) and when children were in third or fourth grade (Wave 2). A confirmatory factor analysis of the self-regulation measures supported a three-factor model (Attention Focusing, Inhibitory Control, and Cognitive Flexibility). Empathy was measured using teacher/child report of dispositional sympathy. Social competence was measured using parent/teacher reports at Wave 1 and teacher report at Wave 2. Multiple regressions showed that cognitive flexibility uniquely and positively predicted empathy controlling for baseline and concurrent levels of other self-regulatory abilities, whereas inhibitory control uniquely and positively predicted social competence, controlling for baseline levels of social competence. Cognitive flexibility may predict empathy through the switching of focus from one's own emotions, a crucial skill involved in empathy. On the other hand, inhibitory control may be a more important skill for social competence because it contributes to the child's ability to inhibit undesirable behaviors in social situations. Attention focusing did not predict empathy or social competence. Taken together, these findings suggested that attention focusing, inhibitory control, and cognitive flexibility are related but dissociable self-regulatory processes

that play different roles in children's socioemotional outcomes.

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MATERNAL STRESS AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO
SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS IN FAMILIES WITH
INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED CHILDREN

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"This study is a follow-up of a pilot completed for a Research Methods course in Fall, 2010. My hypothesis for the pilot was that induced positive mood would increase gender stereotyping compared to induced neutral mood in a sample of Community College subjects. The independent variable was mood and the levels were induced elevated mood and induced neutral mood. The dependent variables were related to gender stereotyping and included gender-specific ratings of aggressiveness, concern for others, communication skills, and assertiveness. My hypothesis was not supported by our data. The only significant result was from the t-test for mean ratings of female assertiveness between the elevated mood and neutral mood groups. Induced elevated mood actually appeared to have decreased stereotyping of female assertiveness as compared with induced neutral mood. However, the theory that temporary moods can effect our judgments and views of other people is consistent with our results for female assertiveness.

The follow-up study will utilize a larger sample to test the original hypothesis that induced positive mood will increase gender stereotyping compared to induced neutral mood. The procedure will be slightly modified to reduce various selection threats to validity."

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PREDICTORS OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING
AMONG HIGHER EDUCATION UNIT FACULTY IN
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ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE USE OF INTERNET
AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE DIMENSIONS
OF ALIENATION AND SOME OTHER VARIABLES
IN A SAMPLE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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YOUTH SATISFACTION SCORES AS A
PREDICTOR OF CAREGIVER SATISFACTION
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Satisfaction measures are commonly distributed during the post-treatment assessment to see how clients perceived the quality of their therapy. Although several studies have examined satisfaction among adult clients, few have looked at satisfaction scores following treatment of youths. Since both parents and children are highly involved in the treatment of child disorders, it was hypothesized that a positive correlation would exist between caregiver and youth satisfaction scores. The present study examined the relationship between caregiver and youth satisfaction scores, taking into account the youth's age, gender, and diagnosis. Participants consisted of 145 clients (ages 7-13 years) from agencies in Honolulu and Boston. A bivariate correlation revealed no association between caregiver and youth satisfaction scores with caregivers ($M=25.92$, $SD=5.33$) having slightly lower satisfaction than youths ($M=28.28$, $SD=3.91$), $p=0.271$. However, a one-way between subjects ANOVA showed that caregivers with female youths were significantly more satisfied than caregivers with male youths. Additionally, a second ANOVA revealed higher satisfaction scores among caregivers whose child was diagnosed with anxiety than with depression. Contrary to expectations, results suggest that caregivers and youths are not influenced by the other's assessment of treatment, but rather form separate opinions about the youth's therapy.

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DOES CROSS-CATEGORY INTERFERENCE
INFLUENCE RETRIEVAL-INDUCED
FORGETTING?

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It is well established that retrieving information enhances its later recall. But a phenomenon known as retrieval-induced forgetting (Anderson, Bjork, & Bjork, 1994) shows that retrieval can deteriorate non-retrieved but related information. Inhibition theory suggests that competition of information during retrieval results in suppression of unnecessary information (Storm, 2010). In an effort to manipulate competition during retrieval, this study used a novel version of the retrieval-practice paradigm (Anderson et al., 1994) in which half of the participants received a second category during practice. Instead of seeing a category plus 2-letter stem cue during retrieval, we presented two categories simultaneously, then a 3-

letter stem cue that only fit one of the categories. We predicted the presence of a second category would increase competition—and resultant forgetting—due to added information available during retrieval, as compared to a one-category control. Preliminary data indicate a trend for forgetting in the control and an elimination of forgetting in the two-category group.
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RELATIONSHIP OF EXERCISE AND POSITIVE
REINFORCEMENT OF D-METHAMPHETAMINE
IN RATS

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Studies have shown that wheel-running of rats decreases self-administration of drugs and access to drugs decreases wheel running. Previous studies have pre-trained rats on the wheel prior to introducing drug access. The purpose of this study is to determine the reciprocal effects of wheel running and the amount of self-administered methamphetamine (METH) in wheel naive rats. The present study examined effects of wheel running on intravenous d-methamphetamine (METH) self-administration in male Wistar and Sprague Dawley rats. In Experiment 1, Wistar rats self-administered METH (0.05 mg/kg/inf) under a fixed-ratio 1 (FR1) schedule and had concurrent access to a running wheel either 1) throughout all 14 sessions; 2) during sessions 8-14; or 3) during sessions 15-21. Group 1 self-administered less METH than Groups 1 and 2. Wheel activity for Groups 2 and 3 was lower than for Group 1, however, the introduction of wheel access did not alter METH infusions in Groups 2 and 3. Thus, 7 or 14 prior sessions of METH self-administration reduced preference for an activity wheel. In Experiment 2, Sprague Dawley rats self-administered METH (0.1 mg/kg/inf) under FR1. One group had concurrent wheel access for 14 sessions; for the other group, the wheel was always locked. These data suggest a relationship between the order of treatment exposure; rats exposed to the wheel first and METH second demonstrated a lower affinity for drug intake and, conversely, METH prior to wheel experience can interfere with the value of exercise as a reinforcer.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT PROTECTS
AGAINST STRESS-INDUCED COGNITIVE AND
MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE CA3
REGION OF ADULT HIPPOCAMPUS

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Chronic stress and environmental enrichment (EE) affect hippocampal structure in opposing directions; chronic stress causes retraction of apical dendrites within the CA3 region of the hippocampus, while EE attenuates these changes. Such stress-induced structural changes are linked to deficits in hippocampus-dependent spatial learning and memory. Previous work shows that EE prevented chronic-stress induced spatial memory deficits when initiated in development. Here, we examined if EE would prevent stress-induced CA3 dendritic retraction and corresponding deficits in spatial learning and memory in adult rats. EE was characterized by larger housing conditions, social interaction, exercise, and novelty. Adult rats were assigned to housing, either EE or standard pair housing, and chronic restraint stress conditions, either 6h/d in wire mesh restrainers or control. All groups were tested on the radial arm water maze (RAWM) to assess spatial learning and memory. In the first study, EE initiated one week prior to stress prevented chronic stress-induced CA3 apical dendritic retraction and corresponding spatial learning and memory deficits. In the second study, EE initiated two weeks into the five-week stress regimen prevented chronic stress-induced structural and cognitive changes. Together, these studies show that EE started in adulthood can protect against stress-induced changes in hippocampal morphology and function.

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FAMILY INVOLVEMENT ACROSS ADOLESCENTS' TRANSITION TO COLLEGE

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Recent studies show psychological benefits of exercise in older and younger individuals (Hillman, Erickson, & Cramer, 2008). Hillman et al. (2008) showed improvement in cognitive performance on perceptual, verbal and mathematical tasks. My first study investigated whether exercising immediately before a test would impact performance. 58 Sierra Nevada College undergraduates aged 18-25 were randomly assigned to the exercise or non-exercise group. The exercise group completed a 15-minute exercise routine accompanied by music. The non-exercise group listened to the same music for 15-minutes while sitting. Participants in each group, then, completed a 50-question sample from the Civics portion of the U.S. Naturalization Test (USCIS, 2011). An independent-samples t-test showed no significant difference in test performance between exercise and non-exercise groups ($p=.340$). A

correlational study is currently underway to examine the impact of maintenance exercise habits vs. immediate exercise (initial experiment) on test performance. Participants will complete a questionnaire indicating their exercise pattern over the past 3 months. Operational definitions of various exercise frequencies will be used to categorize participants into frequent and infrequent exercise groups. Participants will complete the test used in the previous study. Results will be compiled, compared across groups and reported at the conference. jenpadilla@ucla.edu

WE PLAY BECAUSE WE WANT TO: MOTIVES FOR PLAYING DRINKING GAMES AS A MEDIATOR OF ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES AND DRINKING GAMES PARTICIPATION

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Current researchers have hypothesized that drinking motives mediate the association between alcohol outcome expectancies and drinking behaviors (Kuntsche et al., 2010; Kuntsche et al., 2005). Participation in drinking games, a type of risky practice, is popular among college students (Borsari, 2004) but how specific motives mediate expectancies and gaming behaviors remains unclear. The present study tested the aforementioned hypothesis focusing specifically on motives to play drinking games as a mediator of alcohol expectancies and gaming behavior. The study sample consisted of 721 college gamers from eight U.S. colleges. Path analysis was conducted using multiple regression techniques to test the motives mediation hypothesis. Results indicated that motives to play drinking games for social reasons mediated the associations between sociability expectancies and frequency of gaming behavior. Motives to play drinking games for coping reasons mediated the associations of tension reduction expectancies and amount consumed while gaming. Finally, motives to playing drinking games for competition and thrills (e.g., to take a risk) mediated the relationships of liquid courage (e.g., I would feel courageous) expectancies with both frequency and amount consumed while gaming. The present results extend the hypothesis that drinking motives mediate the association between alcohol expectancies and alcohol use to gaming behaviors. dckim@smith.edu

Poster Session II Abstracts

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Math Courtyard

COMPUTER-BASED NOTE-TAKING VERSUS PAPER-BASED NOTE-TAKING AND ITS EFFECTS ON PERFORMANCE

Nikita Martini

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This study compares learner long-term memory for a brief lecture encoded via traditional paper-based note taking or, the currently prevalent, computer-based note taking. Comprehension will be measured by performance on a verbally-administered multiple choice test. Participants are Sierra Nevada College undergraduates, as the focus is on classroom learners. A pilot study verified equivalence of difficulty for each lecture and associated verbal test. Study participants will hear two 10-minute lectures describing different businesses. Lecture order will be counterbalanced to minimize potential order effects. Participants will be instructed to take notes during lecture and informed of a verbal quiz. A visual puzzle distractor will be displayed for 5-minutes after each lecture. Following the distractor task, participants will be tested. All participants hear both lectures, take notes using paper and computer, and complete both quizzes. Participants will be randomly assigned to complete paper-based or computer-based note taking during their first lecture. The method for the second lecture is determined by the first. Presentation of the second lecture will occur immediately following the first verbal test. It is hypothesized participants taking paper-based notes will score higher than those taking computer-based notes. The data collected will be analyzed and interpreted for presentation at the conference.

THE EFFECT OF GROUPING AND EMERGENT FEATURES ON RECALL FOR VISUAL PATTERNS

Tracey Isidro

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When whole visual patterns are constructed from parts, is our memory of them based on wholes, parts, or some combination? When parts group perceptually into a whole because of emergent features (EFs) like

parallelism, proximity, and symmetry, is memory span increased because there are now fewer "things" to remember? Previous studies have explored chunking based on learned or familiar units, evident in the grouping of five-digit zip codes; here, we look at grouping based on geometric features shown to underlie grouping in perception. Can EFs facilitate recall of visual patterns by predicting memory capacity, salient stimuli, and memory errors? We investigate memory for items that group from rotated parentheses [e.g. (,),),)(]. Following a 10-second exposure to 4x4 matrices, Ss recall patterns by drawing parentheses into empty grids. An analysis of the number and types of errors made will test the role of several possible emergent features.

Note: Only three possible arrangements between two parentheses are described above. It does not include all rotations used in the experiment.

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SOCIAL FACTORS IN THE TURING TEST

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Computer programs designed for online conversation with humans, called "chatterbots," often make language mistakes and reveal their artificial nature. This exploratory study examines what other clues humans will use, once chatterbots become more linguistically competent, to determine if their partners in text-based conversations are humans or computers. It is hypothesized that entities judged to be emotionally "cold" will be more likely to be considered nonhuman. Also, entities that take a dominant role in the conversation are more likely to be judged as humans. Participants took part in a version of the Turing Test, in which they read transcripts of textual conversations, and attempted to discern which (if any) of the conversing entities were computer programs. Participants also ranked entities on a 7-point Likert scale from "Very Cold" to "Very Warm," and completed the Negative Attitudes towards Robots Scale (NARS). For comparison purposes, participants were randomly assigned to one of two groups. The first was told that each conversation contained exactly one human and one computer (similar to the Loebner Competition format); the second was told that at least one of the sixteen total entities was human, and at least one was a computer (akin to real-world encounters with chatterbots).

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PATTERNS OF INTIMACY AND DISTANCING IN YOUNG WOMEN'S (AND MEN'S) CONVERSATIONS ABOUT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

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This study examined how young women friends discursively constructed intimacy when exchanging romantic relationship stories. Analyses centered on *intimate positions*, which constructed women as caring and emotionally vulnerable toward male romantic partners, while *distancing positions* moved women away from intimacy. We found that runs of intimacy positions were more prevalent in the women's storytelling than in a companion study of young men's storytelling, confirming that women are generally less resistant than men with expressing intimacy. However, the most prevalent patterns were saturated distancing and oscillations between intimacy and distancing. These findings complicate assumptions about women's intimacy practices, and suggest that working out romantic ambivalence and troubles are common for young adults regardless of gender.

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MANIC MODERATORS: PROSOCIAL PERSONALITY TRAITS AND COGNITIVE DISPOSITIONS BUFFER AGAINST DECLINES IN SATISFACTION IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS WITH MANIC PARTNERS

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An extensive amount of research examines the ill effects of bipolar disorder for romantic relationships (e.g. Hunt, 2004; Lam, Donaldson, Brown, & Malliaris, 2005), but almost no research has examined whether there are certain people who can better cope with a bipolar partner. The two poles of bipolar disorder are vastly different (DSM-IV-TR, 2000), and this paper concentrates on the role of mania in romantic relationships. Specifically, I examine whether romantic partners of people higher in manic symptoms (measured with the ASRM; Altman, Hedeker, Pederson, & Davis, 1997) who are more agreeable and have a tendency to reappraise emotional situations experience less declines in satisfaction than partners who are lower in these traits. I also investigate whether people who are higher in agreeableness and reappraisal tendencies engage in behavioral indicators of relationship quality—namely, touch and laughter—as they interact

with their more manic partners, relative to people lower in these traits. Results from sixty-three couples in dating relationships provided initial evidence that agreeableness and a tendency to reappraise were, indeed, important traits that helped romantic partners of more manic individuals experience more satisfaction and engage in more touch and laughter relative to partners lower in agreeableness and reappraisal tendencies.

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RISK-TAKING IN ADOLESCENTS WITH AND WITHOUT INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

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Risk-taking is a primary cause of death for adolescents (Topolski et al., 2001) and risky or delinquent behaviors may contribute to other negative outcomes (Hirschfield & Gaspar, 2010). As a result of a more salient reward system paired with less cognitive control, adolescent risk-taking is normative (Steinberg 2007). Additional cognitive deficits may increase the likelihood of risky behaviors for adolescents with intellectual disabilities (ID). This is seen in Dekker et al.'s (2002) demonstration of differences in delinquent behavior between typically developing (TD) adolescents and those with ID. Ninety adolescents (20 ID, 70 TD) from the UCLA Collaborative Family Study completed an online survey about risk-taking behavior at age 13. We used t-test analyses to compare the ID and TD groups on total risk-taking and delinquency behaviors, which consisted of subscales for risky behaviors, delinquency, defiance and thrill-seeking. We found significant differences such that ID adolescents demonstrated fewer total risk-taking behaviors, in particular, ID adolescents scored lower on delinquent, defiant, cheating, and thrill-seeking subscales. Our results may reflect diminished opportunities to engage in risk-taking behavior, possibly as a function of increased parental supervision and less time spent with peers relative to TD adolescents.

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DOES CROSS-CATEGORY INTERFERENCE INFLUENCE RETRIEVAL-INDUCED FORGETTING?

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It is well established that retrieving information enhances its later recall. But a phenomenon known as retrieval-induced forgetting (Anderson, Bjork, &

Bjork, 1994) shows that retrieval can deteriorate non-retrieved but related information. Inhibition theory suggests that competition of information during retrieval results in suppression of unnecessary information (Storm, 2010). In an effort to manipulate competition during retrieval, this study used a novel version of the retrieval-practice paradigm (Anderson et al., 1994) in which half of the participants received a second category during practice. Instead of seeing a category plus 2-letter stem cue during retrieval, we presented two categories simultaneously, then a 3-letter stem cue that only fit one of the categories. We predicted the presence of a second category would increase competition—and resultant forgetting—due to added information available during retrieval, as compared to a one-category control. Preliminary data indicate a trend for forgetting in the control and an elimination of forgetting in the two-category group. lbartak@ucla.edu

MATERNAL CONTROLLING BEHAVIOR AND CHILD BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS: IS THE RELATIONSHIP DIFFERENT FOR CHILDREN WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DELAYS?

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Children with developmental delays (DD) are at greater risk of developing behavior problems than their typically developing (TD) peers (de Ruiter et.al., 2007). Moreover, behavior problems in early childhood predict negative child outcomes (e.g. school failure; Campbell & Ewing, 1990). Thus, it is important to examine factors that may influence the development of behavior problems in childhood. Research highlights the impact of parent behavior on children's developmental outcomes (e.g. Garstein & Fagot, 2003). Parents of children with DD display more controlling behavior than those of TD children (Herman & Shantz, 1983). We examined the relationship between maternal control and externalizing behaviors in DD and TD children. Frequency and quality of parental controlling behavior either supporting the child's goal (supportive directiveness) or redirecting their focus (interference) were coded during a free play task between parent and child at age 3. Surprisingly, preliminary analyses (n=DD:32;TD:41) revealed no group differences between controlling acts and parent reports of child externalizing behaviors. Within groups, however, externalizing behavior correlated positively with quantity and quality of interference in the DD group only. The correlation between controlling behavior and behavior problems in the DD group suggests that children with DD may be more negatively responsive

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THE STRUCTURE OF MOOD OF INDIVIDUALS WITH ALEXITHYMIA

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Depending upon the individual, one of the three dimensions of emotion, valence, dominance, and arousal, may be weighed more than the dimensions when that individual gives meaning to emotion words and when that individual describes his or her emotional experience. Healthy controls tend to weigh valence and arousal evenly when giving meaning to emotion words and tend to weigh valence more when describing their emotional experience. Our study asks how individuals with alexithymia, the inability to describe one's emotional experience, weigh the three dimensions of emotion when considering the both meaning of emotions and their emotional experience. We expect to find that individuals with alexithymia will weigh the three dimensions the same when considering the meaning of emotions and that they will weigh arousal more when considering their emotional experiences.

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LONG DISTANCE RELATIONSHIPS: EFFECTS ON FEELINGS OF CLOSENESS, SECURITY, AND SEPARATION EFFECTS

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This study investigated associations between lack of interpersonal touch characteristic of long distance adult romantic relationships and participants' reports of closeness, security and separation effects. Participants were 62 students at the University of San Francisco. It was hypothesized that individuals who engaged in long distance relationships without a fully developed bond would report lower levels of closeness and feelings of security and fewer separation effects compared to couples who had a two year foundation prior to separation. An online survey was used to measure dependent variables. Preliminary results were not significant, but were in the hypothesized direction.

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CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COGNITIVE

RESPONSES, AFFECT, AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS

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This study examined the effects of different cultural values on the cognitive response tendencies associated with depression. Participants were given a battery of self-report questionnaires to assess their cultural values, cognitive response patterns to positive and negative affective states, ideal and actual affective tendencies, and past and current depressive symptoms. Specifically, this study examined cultural differences in the use of brooding responses to negative affect and dampening responses to positive affect, as well as the cultural differences in the function of these responses toward depressive symptoms. The results suggest that people with Asian cultural values endorse higher levels of dampening, and have a stronger association between dampening and the experience of lifetime depressive symptoms. On the other hand, people with European American values have stronger relationships between brooding and low-arousal negative states as well as dampening and low-arousal positive states. The applications to clinical work and future research are considered.

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PREVENTING DIABETES AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN AFRICAN AMERICANS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY: AN EXAMINATION OF METABOLIC RISK FACTORS

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The steadily increasing risk factors associated with metabolic syndrome among African Americans poses a serious public health concern because of the increased likelihood of cardiovascular disease and diabetes. African Americans are twice as likely to have diabetes and 30% more likely to die from heart disease as compared to non-Hispanic White men (Grundy, 2008). The purpose of this study is to identify risk factors associated with metabolic syndrome such as obesity/overweight and elevated blood pressure in high-risk individuals who may later develop cardiovascular disease or diabetes. Preliminary results from 4 waves of the biannual Los Angeles County Health Survey (1999-2007) dataset indicate increases for obesity (24.2% to 29.2%), overweight (34.8% to 37.9%), diabetes (8.6% to 11.3%), and high blood pressure (28.3% to 38.7%) in African Americans from 2000-2007. Analyses will be completed in order to determine relationships and the

role of environmental risk factors such as fast food, fruit, vegetable and soda consumption, and perceived safety of neighborhood.

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ADHD SYMPTOMS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH REPETITIVE BEHAVIORS: INSIGHT INTO A SHARED INHIBITORY CONTROL DEFICIT

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Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), characterized by developmentally inappropriate levels of inattention (IN) and/or hyperactivity/impulsivity (H/I), frequently involves deficits in inhibitory control (IC) (Barkley, 1999). Although IC is usually examined using laboratory measures (e.g. Stroop Task), repetitive behaviors (RB) are also sensitive to poor IC (Mosconi et al., 2009). Repetitive Behaviors refer to broad classes of behavior linked by repetition, rigidity, invariance, and inappropriateness and observed in array of developmental, psychiatric and neurological disorders (Turner, 1999). RB problems influence a number of physical and psychological consequences, such as skin infections and lower self-evaluation (Woods et al., 2001), and are positively associated with hyperactivity (Gabriel, 2004). We studied 102 children (M = 7.4; 66% boys) with/out (n = 52/50) ADHD who are part of a larger study (n = 232). Parents rated ADHD using the DISC-IV (Shaffer et al., 2000) and RB were assessed using the RB Scale (Bodfish et al., 1999). Using Poisson regression, we observed significant effects of ADHD IN (p = .01) and H/I (p = .002) symptoms on total RB and several sub-domains, over and above age, gender, IQ, and comorbid anxiety. These findings provide insight into a shared IC deficit between ADHD symptoms and RB

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TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE/ABUSE IN AFRICAN AMERICANS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY 2000-2007: IMPLICATIONS FOR REDUCING HEALTH DISPARITIES

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In African American adults, binge drinking is a significant risk factor for obesity (Ade, 2010). The use/abuse of alcohol and tobacco can result in a variety of diseases, including liver and cardiovascular diseases, and cancers. Among African American women, smoking was found to be correlated with less education, lower income, greater perceived stress,

and more frequent alcohol use (Webb, 2008). Data from 4 waves of the biannual Los Angeles County Health Survey (1999-2007) dataset examined tobacco use, binge drinking and chronic drinking in African Americans (N=7200). Results indicate that African Americans had a slight increase (24.1% to 25.1%) in tobacco use over the period compared to decreased tobacco use in Latinos, Whites, and Asian/Pacific Islanders. Similarly, both binge drinking (12.8% to 15.5%) and chronic alcohol use (3.3% to 5.9%) exhibited an increase in occurrence from 2003 through 2007, while Latinos, Whites, and Asian/Pacific Islanders all exhibited decreases in both categories. Results obtained from this study could help the Los Angeles County of Public Health design population level interventions that could aid ethnic minority populations in decreasing risky behavior that would otherwise lead to detrimental outcomes.

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ASSOCIATION OF ADHD AND ANXIETY WITH STRESS REACTIVITY

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Previous research suggests that individuals differ in stress reactivity, and psychopathology may affect in this response (Rudolph & Klein, 2009; Horan et al., 2008). The current study examined whether ADHD and anxiety symptoms, and their interaction, predicted physiological and subjective stress reactivity in 64 college-age participants. We hypothesize higher physiological stress reactivity in anxious individuals than in individuals with ADHD (van West, 2010), and no significant difference in subjective stress reactivity between the groups (Hirvikoski et al., 2010; de Rooij et al., 2010). Preliminary findings using hierarchical linear regressions indicated that anxiety, ADHD, and their interaction were not related to heart rate in stress conditions. However, for subjective ratings, the omnibus model with these predictors was significant, $F(3,27)=3.88$, $p < .05$. A significant interaction was also found between anxiety and ADHD ($p < .05$), as anxiety was positively associated with stress reactivity in individuals with high levels of reported ADHD symptoms. These findings suggest that individuals with heightened ADHD and anxiety symptoms are particularly prone to subjective stress reactivity, but not physiological reactivity.

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STRATEGIES FOR MITIGATING THE EFFECTS OF STEREOTYPING ON SPONTANEOUS DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIOR

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The goal of the present research was to assess the effectiveness of training participants to systematically negate an African American-violent stereotype on spontaneous discriminatory behavior. Participants were randomly assigned to either an experimental condition, in which they were trained to negate the stereotype that African Americans are violent, or a control condition, in which they were trained to negate the stereotype that African Americans are ignorant. Participants in both conditions were administered two Go/No-Go Association tasks to measure the strength of participants' race-crime stereotypic associations and their implicit motivation to control prejudice. Participants' implicit motivation to control prejudice was hypothesized to mediate the relationship between the race-crime stereotype and subsequent behavior, via the "Shooter Task". Finally, a "Shooter Task" measuring unintended racial discriminatory behavior followed. Results and implications for the effectiveness of extensive training in stereotype reduction on subsequent discriminatory behavior are discussed.

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MANAGING MULTIPLE IDENTITIES: A DEEPER LOOK INTO RETRIEVAL PROCESSES AND IDENTITY SALIENCE

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The retrieval processes involved in the managing of multiple identities are not well understood. One possibility is that retrieving one identity facilitates the other identity above baseline. A second possibility is that the non-retrieved identity is inhibited below baseline. A third possibility is no-effect on the non-retrieved identity compared to baseline. This research seeks to understand which retrieval mechanism is employed when one identity (e.g., gender identity) is salient over another (e.g., racial identity). Reactions in a lexical decision task will serve as empirical evidence as to which dynamic is being employed at time of identity retrieval. Three sets of words will be presented in the task which have been pilot tested to prime (a) race (not gender) (b) gender (not race) and (c) baseline (not priming one identity over another). The pattern of reaction times across words will be analyzed using a mixed-model ANOVA. Data are currently being collected.

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SELF-ORIENTATION, PHYSICAL OLFACTORY CUES AND GENDER ON PERSPECTIVE-TAKING AND EMPATHIC CONCERN FOR A FICTIONAL CHARACTER

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Brown (2010) examines mode of presentation and prosocial behavior, demonstrating that the personal distress subscale of the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1980) is negatively correlated with the other subscales. The hypothesized reason for this relationship is that the personal distress subscale tends to be more related to a self-orientation towards empathy in comparison to the other subscales. Like Brown, the current research examines mode of presentation (using physical olfactory cues) and self-orientation towards empathy. Gender was also examined; thus, the design was a 2 (gender) x 2 (physical) x 2 (self-orientation towards empathy) between subjects design. ANOVAs demonstrated main effects for gender ($F(1, 50) = 7.109, p = .010, \eta^2 = .114$) and scent condition ($F(1, 50) = 4.701, p = .035, \eta^2 = .075$) on ratings of intensity of perspective taking (PT); furthermore, a main effect of scent on ratings of intensity of empathic concern (EC) was also demonstrated, $F(1, 50) = 9.132, p = .004, \eta^2 = .150$. Finally, a statistically significant interaction between level of self-orientation, gender and presence or absence of scent on intensity of PT was demonstrated, $F(7, 45) = 2.050, p = .069, \eta^2 = .242$. Interactions and future research are discussed herein.

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ON THE COUCH: PERSON PERCEPTION AND MEDIA INFLUENCES ON SELF-STIGMA OF SEEKING HELP

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Self-stigma of seeking help has been identified as an important roadblock to seeking psychological help (Corrigan, 2004). In this study, perceptions of therapists were tested as predictors for self-stigma. We examined the effects of the media, specifically; the portrayals of therapists in movies and television shows to see whether or not these portrayals corresponded to real-world perceptions of therapists. Results indicated for both movies and television shows, perceptions of therapists was correlated with the character's portrayal ($r_{movies} = .128, p < .05$; $r_{tv} = .146, p < .05$) and whether or not a person would

seek help from this character ($r_{movies} = .203, p < .01$; $r_{tv} = .174, p < .01$), which consequently influenced one's self-stigma towards seeking help.
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"WE HAVE DIFFERENT CONNECTIONS": CROSS-CULTURAL NETWORK STRUCTURE BETWEEN CHINESE AND AMERICAN PARTICIPANTS

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Research by Markus & Kitayama has shown that people from Eastern and Western cultures have different construals of the self, of others, and of the interdependence of the two. The interdependent self-construal of East Asians and the independent self-construal of North Americans have been shown to contribute to different patterns of cognition, emotion, and motivation. (Heine, 2001; Markus & Kitayama, 1991) The current studies investigated the cross-cultural difference of social network connectivity between Chinese and American participants. In Study 1, Chinese and American participants were asked to draw a diagram of their "social world", and the structural and functional variables these diagrams were coded and analyzed. Mean difference between Chinese and American participants were found in number of indicated indirect connections, person and relationship labels, as well as the boundary of self. In Study 2, participants were asked to specify the contact frequency and emotional attachment to their 10 closest friends, and the connections among these friends in a network matrix. Data are being actively collected at this point. The local parameters and global variables are to be coded and analyzed, partly using network connectivity toolbox in Matlab. Predicted cross-cultural difference include the degree of overlap between primary and task groups, the relative ratio of strong and weak ties, the perceived centrality of the self relative to close others etc.
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IMPACT OF EXERCISE PARTNER ATTRACTIVENESS ON MOOD, ENJOYMENT, AND EXERTION

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Social comparison theory examined if college students exercising with a female confederate posing as attractive or unattractive would alter mood, exertion, and enjoyment. A total of 102 students (51 males, 51 females) were randomly assigned to one of three conditions: biking alone, biking with an attractive confederate, or biking with the same

confederate posing as unattractive. All participants were instructed to complete 20 minutes of exercise at a comfortable pace. Standard exercise mood measures were administered immediately prior to and immediately following exercise. Exercise work load (i.e., bike speed and RPMs) was assessed throughout and enjoyment was measured immediately following exercise. Results indicate that female participants reported being significantly more relaxed than male participants (especially in the low attractiveness condition; p 's < .05) as well as reported less tension (p < .05). Participants reported the most enjoyment while in the control condition exercising alone and the least enjoyment in the attractive confederate condition (p < .05). However, no exertion differences emerged between experimental conditions (p 's > .05). Social comparison theory predicts exercise outcome such that participants report less enjoyment when exercising with others (especially with the attractive confederate) and females were more relaxed and less tense than males
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THE EFFECT OF WORKLOAD ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

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College freshmen taking 15-17 credit hours outperform those taking 12-13 credits (Szafran, 2001; Lavergne & Hargett, 2003). Though these findings are correlational, it seems probable that the amount of work is a causal variable. To investigate this credit hour phenomenon, workload was manipulated (high or low) by using reading comprehension and analogy questions, hypothesizing that the high-work condition would spend more time studying and would outperform the low-work condition. Evidence for this hypothesis was not supported; the low-work condition performed significantly better on the reading comprehension test than the high-work condition ($F(1, 61) = 7.809, p = .007$); there was no significant difference in study time between conditions ($F(1, 61) = .207, p = .651$). However, the original correlation found by Szafran (2001) and Lavergne & Hargett (2003) was replicated in a short survey the participants completed at the end of the study ($r = .516, p = .041$). Gender and intent to apply to medical or graduate school also showed to be important factors on academic performance. These findings are discussed, as well as improvements for future studies.
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UNINTENTIONAL PREJUDICE IN WHITE JURORS: THE ROLE OF ETHNICITY AND RACE-SALIENCE IN ATTRIBUTION OF GUILT

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In an ideal system, the race of a defendant would not affect juror verdicts. However, the reality is that race disparities continue to affect the outcome of verdicts. Race-salience (salient racial issues at trial) has been identified by scholars as an essential tool to understanding juridical biases in decision-making. This study is designed to determine whether a unique partiality exists wherein, by not wanting to be perceived as biased or prejudiced, jurors allocate harsher than necessary rulings. Participants consisted of approximately 116 students, who were recruited through Classrooms and Facebook. Students were given a link to the website Survey Monkey where they were randomly assigned one of four vignettes, in a 2 x 2 factorial design, with race salience (race-salient or non-race salient) at 2 levels, and race of the defendant (Black or White) on 2 levels. The verdict, attribution of blame and a Semantic Differential will be used to examine the participants' attitudes towards the defendants portrayed in the vignettes. Although data collection is complete, data analysis will be completed by March 31st 2011. It is predicted that when race is salient White jurors will award unduly harsher rulings to White defendants than to African American defendants.
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ACHIEVING RETENTION: INVESTIGATING THE EXPERIENCE OF MINORITY STUDENTS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND UC BERKELEY

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This research aims to understand which individual differences are beneficial or detrimental to the connection underrepresented students feel towards their university. By collecting information about the traits of African-American students at Columbia University and first-year Latino students at UC Berkeley, the study will explore which traits make underrepresented students more likely to feel a sense of belonging to their University, thus preventing thoughts of dropout. We will use multiple regressions to analyze several background measures designed to assess current connection to the university, attitudes towards peers and professors and interpersonal experiences. Results supported the hypothesis that Ethnic Identification plays a large role in how students navigate the system of higher

education. In the Columbia data set Ethnic Identification lowers thoughts of drop out when mediated by a measure of university pride. These results, however, were not replicated in the UC Berkeley data set. Hypotheses as to why these differences in Ethnic Identity occur will be discussed. smartinez2025@gmail.com

A MULTIDIMENSIONAL LOOK AT THE ROLE OF TIMING ON APOLOGY EFFICACY

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The role of apologies in promoting forgiveness after an interpersonal transgression carries physiological as well as psychological significance. In addition to alleviating the interpersonal situation and encouraging personal well-being, the presence of an apology helps systolic blood pressure increased by the transgression recover more quickly (Anderson et al., 2006). Despite the important implications that apologies hold, a closer look at the components which make an apology most effective is scant. One critical component that may shed light on the nature of apologies is when the apology is offered. Frantz and Bennis (2005) found later apologies to be more effective than earlier ones by using personal recall and scenario methodologies; however, to our knowledge, no attempts to experimentally manipulate the timing of an apology have been made. The present study aims to add real-world value to this question by implementing a live harassment task modeled after Earle et al. (1999), followed by an apology offered either immediately, delayed, or not at all, while measuring efficacy along 3 dimensions of forgiveness (cardiovascular reactivity and recovery, affect, and cognitions). The novelty of the study gives us competing hypotheses: an immediate, delayed, and no apology could each be plausibly more effective in facilitating forgiveness.

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Linguistics Courtyard

FACEBOOK AND ITS EFFECT ON RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION AND JEALOUSY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

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This study investigates the correlation between Facebook usage and relationship satisfaction and jealousy. Previous research by Muise, Christofides & Desmarais (2009) suggests that Facebook heightens feelings of relationship jealousy. This study aims to replicate previous research and extend it in several new directions: by comparing degrees of jealousy in both users and non-users of Facebook, and by looking at the relationship between Facebook usage and relationship satisfaction. We will use a survey to collect data from college students. The population of college students is the ideal sample because Facebook is primarily used by the millennial generation. We hypothesize that those who do not use Facebook will have higher ratings of relationship satisfaction compared to those who do use Facebook; and Facebook users will have a higher level of jealousy in their close relationships than those who do not use Facebook. We also hypothesize that the length of time spent on Facebook correlates with heightened jealousy and decreased relationship satisfaction. This study will provide new insight into how social networking in online contexts may impact the quality of individuals' close relationships outside the digital realm.

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NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AS A MEDIATOR OF MORALITY SALIENCE AND CULTURALLY CHARACTERISTIC CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

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Past studies have addressed the impact of mortality salience (MS) on in-group identification (Castano, Yzerbyt, Paladino, & Sacchi, 2002) and materialism (Kasser & Sheldon, 2000) respectively. However, no existing research has combined the concepts of MS, in-group identification and materialism. Thus, this study utilizes a mediation model to examine national identification as a process that mediates the effect of MS on culturally characteristic consumer behaviour using Singaporean undergraduates (N = 52) from Nanyang Technological University. Kiasuism, the obsession with maximizing every transaction, is a consumer behaviour characteristic of Singaporeans (Hwang, Ang, & Francesco, 2002). Participants were first primed with either death- or non death-related thoughts, and then asked to rate the extent of their own identification with Singapore. Finally, they rated the extent to which they would engage in culturally characteristic consumer behaviour. As MS did not have an effect on culturally characteristic consumer behaviour, the mediation model was not supported. Limitations and possible confounds of the study are discussed and future studies proposed. Practical and

theoretical implications are also discussed.
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IDENTITY AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN LATINO STUDENTS

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We examined the association between cultural identity and academic motivation among Latino students. We administered surveys to reveal conscious attitudes and beliefs and conducted computer-administered Implicit Attitudes Test (IAT) to measure subconscious associations between success and culture. Our sample groups included 40 Latino college students and 84 Latino urban high school students. In both samples, the survey indicated a positive association between high cultural identity and academic motivation. However, the IAT results suggested that the college students strongly related the idea of success to being Caucasian; the high school students were less likely to associate success with being Caucasian.

We offer two interpretations of our results. First, they may indicate that the higher levels of acculturation among the college sample have produced a more stereotypical implicit association between success and Caucasian culture than we found in the high school sample. Second, it may be that the differences between the high school and college samples pattern of implicit associations is attributable to the relative status of each group within their respective schools. In the college sample, Latinos are a minority of the population whereas the high school sample came from a majority-Latino school. Both hypotheses will be explored in our presentation.
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SURVEYING RECRUITING: DETERMINING EFFECTIVE METHODS

Darren Hansen, Josh Bishop, Chantelle Whiting, DJ Steffensen
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Recruitment is an essential part of any research study, especially in a university setting and studies that involve surveys. The purpose of this study was to determine the most effective methods of recruitment in a university setting for administering a survey. We administered the same survey using four different methods of recruitment. These include the classical methods of face-to-face recruitment with fliers and classroom presentations, and the more contemporary methods of mass emails to class lists

and social network mass-messaging. We analyzed the data using a chi square test to compare and determine the most effective method of recruitment. We found that recruitment through the social networking site Facebook was the most effective method, with 37% of those recruited taking the survey. Mass emails to class lists were the next most effective method, followed by face-to-face recruiting and classroom presentations. These findings were statistically significant at $p < .01$. For researchers that are looking for a diverse sample, Facebook would be a quick, inexpensive and efficient method of recruiting.

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INTERPERSONAL REACTIVITY MODERATES REACTIONS TO RACIALLY AND EMOTIONALLY DIFFERENTIAL FACIAL STIMULI

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Previous research has investigated the presentation of racially and emotionally differential facial stimuli. The present study sought to utilize measures of interpersonal reactivity (IR) to determine how such parameters would affect reactions to the stimuli. Participants ($n=106$) were recruited and presented with one of four photographs. Said photographs depicted either an African American or a Caucasian male who was either neutral of expression or angry of expression. Participants then provided responses gauging their emotional reaction to the photos, detailed their demographic information, and completed the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1983). Results indicate that those individuals who scored higher in empathic concern (EC) and were provided angry facial stimuli would be less likely to trust the individual depicted and reported that they would feel far less safe around said individual. However, there was no such effect for those individuals who scored low in EC. In addition, other subscale measures of IR were utilized. Results, limitations, and suggestions for future research are discussed herein.

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LEARNING MECHANISMS FOR ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE OF TONALITY IN MUSIC

Rikka Quam, Matthew Rosenthal, & Erin E. Hannon
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To investigate how gender affects incidental, long-term memory, participants viewed a slide show of 40 words; 20 female-stereotypical and 20 male-stereotypical. Each word was displayed for 3

seconds. Instructions were given to visualize each word. Participants completed a series of simple, intermittent, mathematical tasks to eliminate short-term memory and distract them from the purpose of the study. Participants were asked to recall, in writing, as many words as possible from the word list. 81 undergraduate students, aged 18 to 25, participated. Using the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test, a significant difference was found for female recall of female-stereotypical words ($p = 0.003$). There was no significant difference for male recall of male-stereotypical words ($p = 0.169$). A pilot study was conducted prior to the experiment to assess the gender-stereotypical value of individual words. The 20 highest rankings for both male and female-stereotypical words were used in the experiment. A potential explanation for the pattern of results (i.e., gender-stereotyped memory in females but not males) is the female-stereotypical words were ranked as more gender-stereotypical than the male-stereotypical words.

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COLOR-GRAPHEME ASSOCIATIONS IN NON-SYNESTHETES: EVIDENCE OF EMOTIONAL MEDIATION

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Previous research has shown that non-synesthetes have systematic associations between colors and graphemes. In the present study we investigated whether color-grapheme associations might be mediated by the emotional associations of the graphemes and the colors. First, participants were presented with the 26 uppercase letters of the Latin-based alphabet and 10 Arabic numerals (Helvetica font), one at a time, beside an array of the 37 Berkeley Color Project (BCP) colors (Palmer & Schloss, 2010). Their task was to select the five colors that were most consistent with the grapheme presented, followed by the five colors that were least consistent (as in Schloss, et al. (VSS-08) for color-music associations and Xu, et al. (VSS-10) for color-face associations). Next, participants rated each of the colors and graphemes along the following emotional dimensions: happy/sad, strong/weak, active/passive, and good/evil. The emotional content of the graphemes was significantly correlated with the emotional content of the colors that were associated with the graphemes for the happy/sad, ($r=.64$), strong/weak ($r=.52$), active/passive ($r=.46$), and good/evil ($r=.51$) dimensions. Participants also rated the colors and graphemes along several visual dimensions that were more weakly associated:

curvy/angular ($r=.23$), open/closed($r=.35$), balanced/unbalanced ($r=.20$), spacious/cramped ($r=.24$), and simple/complex ($r=.30$). These results suggest that the associations between colors and graphemes in non-synesthetes might be mediated, in part, by underlying emotional associations.
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PASSIVE LISTENING TO MUSIC ENGAGES EXECUTIVE CONTROL

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Why does music act on us? This might be partially accounted by the structural similarities between the hierarchical organization of thematic changes in music and complex action patterns, because they both require the continuous updating of working memory contents. Thus, in both domains, we engage maintaining processes—in the midst of music theme or coherent actions—and reconfiguring processes—during changes in melody or switches in action sequences. To test this idea, we investigated how task-unrelated, background music pieces influences switch costs. In an alternating-runs task-switching paradigm, task sequence (A-A-B-B) was set to change task demands every 4000ms. Subjects were simultaneously exposed to irrelevant background music, which was based on continuously sequenced 6000ms music pieces consisting thematically coherent units. This successive transition of music pieces, “music switch”, was temporarily synchronized with the task sequence, which produced task switch and no-switch trials in music-intermediate (MI) and music-transition conditions (MT) (A-A-B-B-A-A-B-B-A-A-B-B...). We found that switch costs were substantially reduced for MT trials -music switches coincided task switches—compared to MO trials—music switches did not coincide task switches—suggesting that even the appreciation of irrelevant background music requires the similar mechanism of updating working memory also used when intentionally switching action plans.

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EXERCISE AND TEST SCORES

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Recent studies show psychological benefits of exercise in older and younger individuals (Hillman, Erickson, & Cramer, 2008). Hillman et al. (2008) showed improvement in cognitive performance on perceptual, verbal and mathematical tasks. My first study investigated whether exercising immediately

before a test would impact performance. 58 Sierra Nevada College undergraduates aged 18-25 were randomly assigned to the exercise or non-exercise group. The exercise group completed a 15-minute exercise routine accompanied by music. The non-exercise group listened to the same music for 15-minutes while sitting. Participants in each group, then, completed a 50-question sample from the Civics portion of the U.S. Naturalization Test (USCIS, 2011). An independent-samples t-test showed no significant difference in test performance between exercise and non-exercise groups ($p=.340$). A correlational study is currently underway to examine the impact of maintenance exercise habits vs. immediate exercise (initial experiment) on test performance. Participants will complete a questionnaire indicating their exercise pattern over the past 3 months. Operational definitions of various exercise frequencies will be used to categorize participants into frequent and infrequent exercise groups. Participants will complete the test used in the previous study. Results will be compiled, compared across groups and reported at the conference.
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TEMPORAL DISCOUNTING OF DEFORESTATION AND THE FUTURE

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Our research explores temporal discounting in regards to the environmental risk of deforestation over long periods of time. First, information concerning the problems of deforestation was presented to each participant. The range of potential tree damage was manipulated in a within subject context shift and between subjects context order. For example, in one set of stimuli the potential forest damage ranged from 15% to 50%. In the second context, the damage ranged from 25% to 90% of the forests. For another group, the time frame for these environmental problems was manipulated and ranged from 2 yrs to 50 yrs in one condition and from 25 to 100 yrs in a second condition. Participant's rated their level of concern, their willingness to donate money, and their willingness to boycott companies causing the problem. Our results are discussed in relation to Parducci's Range Frequency Theory and temporal discounting principles. This information could be useful in promoting environmental awareness.

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MULTIPLE-CHOICE TESTS PROTECT NON-TESTED INFORMATION FROM RETRIEVAL-INDUCED FORGETTING

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While it is known that testing can facilitate recall of the tested information, there is a flipside to this effect: recall of non-tested information can actually be impaired by the test. Cued-recall tests have been shown to inhibit later recall of related — and therefore competing — non-tested information, in a process called Retrieval-Induced Forgetting (RIF). However, in the present experiment we demonstrate that multiple choice tests can protect information from RIF. Participants studied two passages about two different subjects, and then took a test on some of the information from one of the passages — this initial test was either a multiple choice or a cued-recall test. Participants later took a final cued-recall test, with questions regarding previously tested and non-tested but related information from the tested passage, as well as questions regarding information from the non-tested passage. We found that taking an initial multiple choice test protected non-tested, related information from the kind of forgetting that occurred in the cued-recall condition.

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CASUAL EXPLANATIONS: THE ROLES OF MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES AND DISCOUNTING

Jennifer Milazzo, Edward Munnich
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What causes teen pregnancy? We conducted an experiment on individuals' beliefs on the causes of changes in social behaviors (e.g., recent decrease in teen pregnancy) and how these beliefs affect people's willingness to take an action (e.g., give advice to a cousin about contraception). The study is a semi-replication of Hagmayer and Sloman's (2009) experiment, which found that when individuals are provided with direct causal explanations for statistical patterns over incidental causal explanations, an action would more likely be taken. In order to closely consider those who integrate causes, a second condition was presented in which participants received the same items, but with reversed causal explanations (i.e., the direct cause and incidental cause were inverted for conditions). When participants were asked about teen pregnancy, some participants integrated multiple causal explanations--supporting a multiple perspectives hypothesis--but most focused on one of the causes we suggested--supporting a discounting hypothesis. We discuss the roles of emotional salience and personal relevance in

regard to when people consider multiple perspectives.

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CRITICAL FLICKER FUSION THRESHOLD IN VIDEO GAME PLAYERS

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In 2010 it was estimated by the Entertainment Software Association that sixty-seven percent of American households engage in playing computer and video games. Due to the world wide popularity of video games and their obvious interactions with the visual system it is important to examine the effects of extended video game playing on the visual system. Flicker fusion is the point at which a flickering light appears to be solid. Historically critical flicker fusion threshold (CFF) has been used as an overall general measure of visual perception, has been shown to be related to motion processing, and is known to be stable over time. This study was designed to assess the relation between hours of playing video games and the degree of change in CFF. Results showed that participants who played video games four hours or more a week had significantly higher CFF thresholds as compared to those who played fewer hours. These results imply that video game play may affect a person's ability to process visual information and may result in higher levels of overall visual performance.

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EVALUATING EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES USED TO TEACH SPELLING

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Educational practices have moved towards teaching materials in creative new ways; however, they have not empirically demonstrated whether these methods are better than the traditional methods. Spelling is one area of instruction where teachers have experimented with new methods to try to foster greater learning and interest. In this study, we examine a recently popular form of creative spelling practice called "rainbow writing" in which students trace over words multiple times using different colored crayons of their choice. We compared this method to the more traditional method of quizzing in which an instructor reads out spelling words while the students write them out and later correct their answers. Fourteen children between the ages of 7 and 8 each learned one list of spelling words using

each method in 2 separate sessions. In a final session, spelling performance was tested. We found that students learned more using the traditionally quizzing method, which is consistent with previous literature suggesting the benefits of testing for learning (Roediger & Karpicke, 2006). We also found that students expressed a preference for the traditional quizzing method over the rainbow writing method. These results suggest that teaching methods which offer children choices are not necessarily better.

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YOUNG TODDLERS USE MORAL EVALUATIONS TO GUIDE THEIR HELPING BEHAVIOR

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Our moral evaluations of social situations affect how we treat others. Witnessing a moral transgression will make us negatively inclined toward the transgressor, while witnessing a moral deed will make us more positively inclined toward the benefactor (e.g. Wedekind & Milinski, 2000). Even when we are not personally involved in a situation, these feelings may incite us to take action, often in the form of helping. This study investigated young toddlers' preferential helping behavior after observing a morally-laden interaction. Children aged 21-23 months and 25-27 months witnessed a game, during which a neutral experimenter rolled balls with two other experimenters: one who rolled the ball back and one who took the ball for herself. Later, children had the opportunity to help either experimenter. Both groups looked longer at trials in which the non-reciprocator was playing. Children in the older group preferred to help the reciprocator, while the younger group had no preference. In both groups, helping behavior was positively related to parental reports of helping. This study demonstrates that even very young children coordinate their moral evaluations with their helping preferences. Furthermore, the study demonstrates the need for supplementing looking-time with behavioral measures in research on early moral development.

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THE NEURAL SUBSTRATES OF EMOTIONAL MAINTENANCE: AN fMRI STUDY

Maria Lemus, Christian Waugh, Ian Gotlib
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Previous research examining emotion in the brain has largely focused on the initial generation of an emotional state, ignoring subsequent temporal dynamics of emotional experience. Using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and a specialized analysis technique, this project aims to explore the areas of the brain that are associated with the maintenance of an emotional state over time. My hypothesis is that although the initial generation of an emotional state will be associated with activation in limbic areas like the amygdala and insula, maintenance of emotion will be associated with activation in areas that have been previously implicated in self-referential thought - the orbitofrontal and medial frontal cortices. Significant implications of this research include increasing our understanding of the neural substrates of emotional experience, and illuminating mechanisms underlying the maintenance of emotion, which is often dysregulated in people with affective disorders.

*Will have concrete results by the second week of April

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A LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS OF THE HAZARDOUS DRINKING GAMES MEASURE (HDGM): A MULTIDIMENSIONAL MEASURE OF DRINKING GAME BEHAVIORS

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EFFECTS OF TEACHING METHODS ON LEARNING

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OPPOSING ROLES OF SEROTONIN 2A AND 2C RECEPTORS ON SPONTANEOUS AND COCAINE-INDUCED LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY

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The serotonin (5-HT) 2A and 2C receptor (R) subtypes have previously been implicated in the modulation of cocaine-induced behaviors, including locomotor activity. The present study investigated a possible interaction between the blockade of the 5-

HT2AR and the activation of the 5-HT2CR on locomotor activity. Dose-response curves were used in the first experiment to identify sub-threshold doses of both drugs. In the second experiment, sub-threshold doses were injected simultaneously as a cocktail and locomotor activity of the rats was measured. Finally, the ability of the drug combination to mediate cocaine-induced locomotion was measured. This experiment is the first to demonstrate that sub-threshold doses, while normally ineffective at decreasing locomotor activity, interact to produce a significant attenuation of spontaneous and cocaine-induced locomotion. These findings suggest that antagonism of the 5-HT2AR paired with agonism of the 5-HT2CR interact to produce an even greater effect on locomotion than if each receptor were individually targeted. These findings could be used to further explore the converging effects of 5-HTRs in the mesocorticolimbic reward pathway as well as the interaction of these two receptors in relation to cocaine addiction.

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KETAMINE RECOVERY TIME PREDICTS ALCOHOL INTAKE IN ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG RHESUS MACAQUES (MACACA MULLATTA)

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Ketamine is an anesthetic used in animal research and human clinical cases. Its neurological profile is similar to alcohol, with both acting on NMDA receptors. Ketamine also shows cross-tolerance with alcohol. We looked at the change in ketamine recovery time (time to sit up) between an initial dose and the average of a second and third dose and its relationship to alcohol consumption. Subjects were 15 adolescent male rhesus macaques. Each was exposed to ketamine three times prior to introduction to alcohol. They were then exposed to a palatable alcohol solution two hours a day, five days a week for five weeks. When controlling for weight and amount of ketamine given, a correlation was found between change in ketamine recovery time and alcohol consumption. Change in ketamine recovery time was significantly correlated with all five weeks of alcohol intake ($r=.763, .717, .710, p<.05, n=15$; $r=.929, .889, p<.01, n=11$), with changes in recovery time showing a positive correlation with alcohol intake. This indicates that the change in tolerance build up after repeated experiences with ketamine is predictive of alcohol consumption, and that the change in tolerance after repeated exposure to

NMDA agents can be used as a measure of alcoholism susceptibility.
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EFFECTS OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC NICOTINE ON GABA NEURONS IN MIDBRAIN VENTRAL TEGMENTAL AREA
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We evaluated the effects of acute and chronic NIC (Nicotine) on GAD-67 positive neurons in the VTA (Ventral Tegmental Area) of GAD67 (Glutamate Decarboxylase-67) GFP (Green Fluorescent Protein) mice using in vivo experiments. Acute systemic NIC (0.15-0.5 mg/kg IV) had mixed overall effects on VTA GABA neuron firing rate. Local NIC activation was blocked by systemic administration of mecamylamine. Compared to 12 day chronic saline injections, chronic NIC injections (2 mg/kg IP/day) significantly increased VTA GABA neuron firing rate. These findings demonstrate that there is reciprocal innervation between the PPT (Pedunculo pontine Tegmental Area) and VTA and that cholinergic input from the PPT is excitatory on VTA GABA neurons. Moreover, VTA GABA neurons are excited by acute NIC and sensitize to chronic NIC, suggesting that $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChR subunits on these neurons may play an important role in the adaptations to chronic NIC. Thus, quantitative molecular studies are ongoing to determine specific alterations in nAChRs on VTA GABA neurons to chronic NIC. This will in turn give us a better understanding of the neural mechanism of

Nicotine in humans, and help us to eventually find a cure to cigarette smoking
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THE WHOLE NUMBER BIAS IN FRACTION MAGNITUDE COMPARISONS WITH ADULTS
Melissa DeWolf
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The current study examines the extent to which the whole number bias, especially whole number ordering, can interfere with adult understandings of fractions. Using the framework theory approach to conceptual change as outlined by Vosniadou (2007; Vosniadou, Vamvakoussi & Skopeliti, 2008), this study supports the idea that initial concepts formed in childhood can have lasting effects into adulthood. Twenty-eight CMU undergraduates participated in a fraction magnitude comparison task. Half of the fraction comparisons were designed with the larger fraction consistent with whole number ordering; the other half were inconsistent with this ordering. Comparisons in the consistent condition had the larger magnitude fraction have larger whole number parts than the opposing fraction. Comparisons in the inconsistent condition were the opposite. Participants were more accurate and faster to respond to comparisons in the consistent condition, supporting the hypothesis that an initial concept of number as natural number constrains operations with fractions even in adults.

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Map of Jordan Hall

